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# PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

## LANDSCAPE GARDENING

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF PARKS,  
CEMETERIES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE GROUNDS.

*Entered at Chicago Post-Office as Second Class Matter.*

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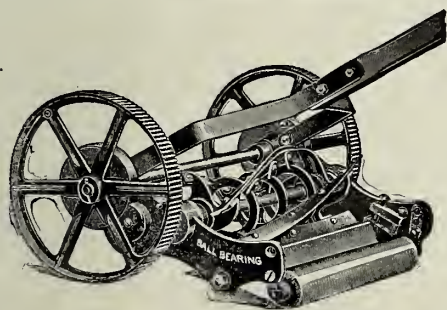
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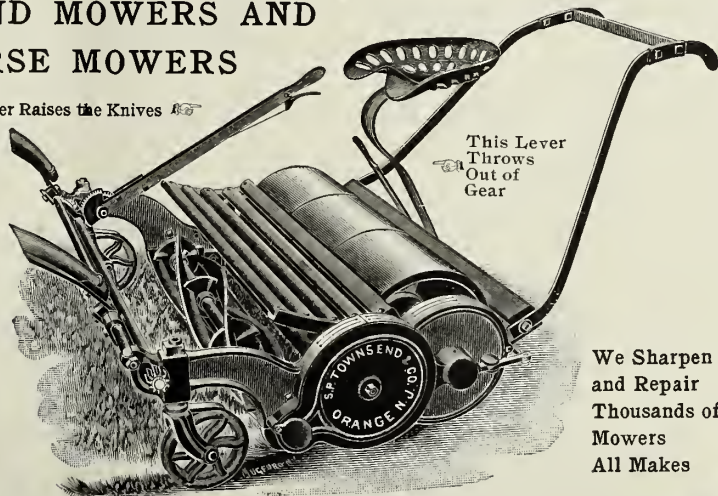
Dreshertown, Oak Ave., Pa.



## TOWNSEND MOWERS

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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1905

No. 1

### *Our Anniversary.*

With this issue, PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING, begins its fifteenth annual volume. In an age of such rapid development as the past few years have witnessed, retrospective comment will fail to do justice, under our limitations, to the many profound points of interest which have been incidental to our national progress in outdoor improvement and civic betterment. In the application of landscape art to our parks and cemeteries giant strides have been made and a similar statement might be applied with equal justice in connection with the improvement of our cities, only that the particular movement which comprehends civic work is of more recent date. We seem to be on the flood tide of development of a national taste looking to the application of the principles of beauty and art to American life in its dominant phases, so that even a prospective survey becomes a proposition involving prophetic vision and hence difficult to anticipate in mere words. The most promising factor in the outlook is that the movement as a whole has interested practical minds and practical workers, so that while progress is rapid, a general confidence in results is apparent, and this naturally encourages all interested. The movement as a whole covers a wide field, although it means but a broadening out of principles; but by keeping these principles constantly before its readers, and presenting their latest interpretations, this journal has kept pace with advanced practical ideas, while its constant effort is to lead. The difficult task before it is to seek for and present in its columns, not alone descriptive and illustrated matter so as to afford a realization of the progress being made, and the examples established, but what is actually in the minds of the educated leaders in the several branches of the work. To do this concentrated study and effort must be constant, and while no promises are here set forth as to what may actually be expected of the journal in future issues, the aim will be rigidly maintained to keep its readers and patrons well informed and interested in what pertains to progressive outdoor improvement in all its departments. To this end the sympathy and co-operation of all interested are earnestly invited.



### *Perpetual Care.*

The matter of Perpetual Care is once more looming up as one of the most important features of cemetery management. It matters not from what point of view we study the development of the modern cemetery, we come face to face with the fact of perma-

nent care; for of what use is all the effort to create beautiful results, if each lot, as it ceases to immediately interest its owners, is to be permitted to run back to the wild again? But to permanently care for a cemetery as a whole requires money, and a large fund at that; the amount required increasing of course with the area and other conditions governing the property. In the more recently established cemeteries such a fund is provided from the sale of lots; but in the great majority of cemeteries, large and small, no provision having been made in the past, it is practically impossible to assess new sales, or increase the prices of lots, to an extent sufficient to permanently care for the whole cemetery. The general question for the older cemeteries therefore becomes one of interesting and educating the lot owners in modern cemetery practice, to the end that they may be induced to provide the necessary fund. The whole subject is one which affords so many points of view and includes so many interests, that it has been deemed best to discuss it in the form of a symposium, which will begin in this journal in the near future.



### *Proposed Park System for Chicago.*

The report of the special Park Commission to the City of Chicago on the subject of a Metropolitan Park System, recently issued, should be studied with care by every intelligent citizen of the coming metropolis. It is compiled by Dr. Dwight Heald Perkins, an architect and member of the committee, who has taken a very pronounced part in the park question for a number of years. It is proposed to acquire something under 40,000 acres of land, the major part of which will constitute an outer zone of scenery parks, including river, prairie and lake areas. Inner zones are also carefully provided for, so as to allow of a certain proportion of recreation and pleasure park area, properly distributed, according to population and based upon scientific investigation. The whole system as devised, is based upon the requirements of a population up to 10,000,000, a vast aggregation, of course, but to which the study of the growth of population for the world's progressive cities points as a conservative possibility 50 years hence. And all civic effort on park lines should today consider the question in the light of the future, a fact too largely overlooked. It is quite time for Chicago to act in a business-like way on this important subject, for she is far behind in park area and distribution. The facts and data gathered and presented in the reports, emphasized by a number of maps and a profusion of photographs, specially taken by Mr. Jens Jensen, landscape architect, whose valuable report is included in the book, will undoubtedly incline the authorities to take early action.



### Boston's Metropolitan Park System.—II.

Early in 1878 the Board of Park Commissioners offered a prize of \$500.00 for a plan for the improvement of a portion of the Back Bay district. In response about twenty plans were submitted but none was entirely satisfactory. The problem was unusually difficult. The solution involved not only the bay but also the Stony Brook Creek and Muddy River, the former an outlet of a water shed of some 8,000 acres in extent and reaching the Charles River by flowing through flat meadowland through the greater portion of which it was affected by tides. There were practically no buildings upon this wide expanse of meadowland. It was but a matter of time when the city must deepen or enlarge the channel to provide an outlet allowing a more rapid flow for the increasingly larger volume of water to be conducted through its channel. The possibility of this increased volume occurring during the periods of high tide or easterly storms affecting the waters of the Charles River, its outlet, complicated the problem and necessitated a

special provision. Competitive plans not being entirely satisfactory, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted and Mr. Joseph P. Davis, landscape architect advisory and city engineer, respectively, were delegated to study the problem and report.

The Back Bay was located partly in Boston and partly in Brookline. Muddy River, a mere brook, entered it from Brookline. Stony Brook has its source in Boston, but about a mile of its lower portion formed the boundary between the City of Boston and the Township of Brookline. Hence the proposed treatment as later adopted affected the town and it appointed a special committee to negotiate with the City. The City's officials were unwilling to sanction the admission into the park of the water from Muddy River over whose headwaters the municipality had no jurisdiction.

After prolonged and earnest deliberation a plan prepared by Mr. Olmsted was adopted and since, construction has, in the main, progressed in accordance





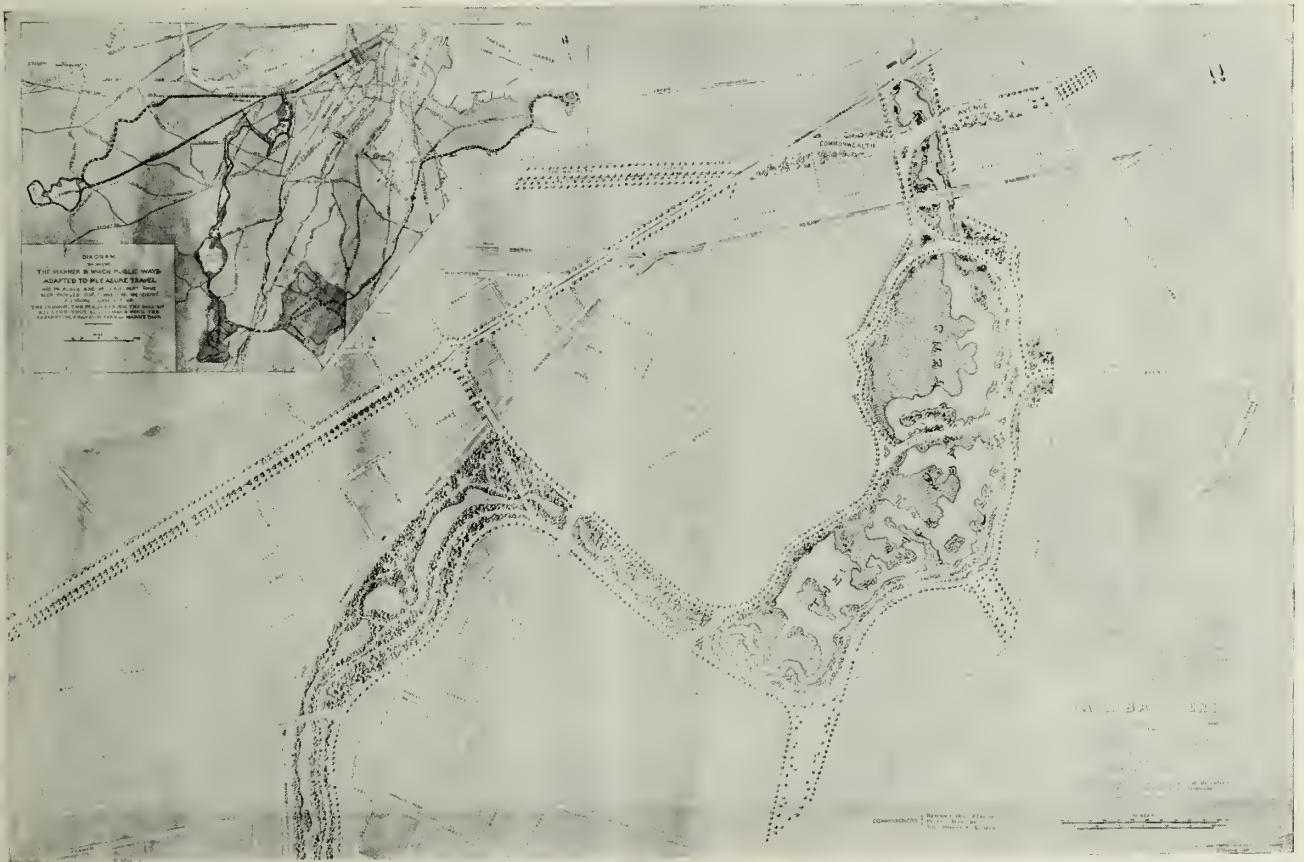
with it. Muddy River was deflected above its outlet into the Charles River. Stony Brook was similarly treated and only its overflow during periods of storm or of unusually voluminous flow enter the Fenway Basin.

Incidentally it should be remembered that the acquirement of land was influenced by a fixed maximum rate within which purchase had to be made. The location and boundaries were as a consequence not governed primarily by the best interests for which the use of the park was intended.

The adopted plan not only provided a timely and efficient solution of the sanitary aspect of the problem

masonry, statuary, fountains, etc., would scarcely justify itself and offered a sanitary remedy with some phases provided for by means of doubtful efficiency. It also involved a costly maintenance. The design decided upon had two principal controlling motives—natural scenery and economy of construction and maintenance.

Instead of filling the entire area, only the borders supporting the drives and minor lesser-elevated portions near the boundaries were filled and a large portion of the mud flats was actually excavated to form a basin for storing the overflow of Stony Brook and the surface water of the immediate vicinity during



MAP OF THE BACK BAY FENS, SHOWING PUBLIC WAYS BORDERING AND CROSSING THEM and newly laid out parts of Commonwealth Ave., Beacon St. and Audubon Road.

and cared for the water of both streams and the Back Bay, but possibly forever disposed of the likelihood of cheap low taxable tenements, factories and nuisances being erected in the surrounding area, and in its stead created conditions enticing to the best residential interests which have since developed the locality in the manner contemplated in the plan as being probable.

As might be supposed, a natural body of water of slow current, located near the sea and influenced by tides had a bed of light, peaty soil which was, in places, over thirty feet deep. Expense tended to oppose the idea of filling over such soil. The enormous cost of an architectural treatment with its necessary

periods of exceptionally large flows until a receding tide permitted its flux. The surface elevation of the bottom of this basin is flat and but several inches above the water elevation of the narrow sinuous brook flowing at the base of low islands, passing the foot of steeper banks and meandering through the low salt-water flats. Pleasure drives exist on both these lineal and elevated sides and cross the taking at intervals to conveniently extend the city's transverse streets. A bridle pad and pedestrian paths are suitably arranged within the area. The drives are elevated from ten to about twenty-five feet above the low flat land and the slopes connecting these elevations are so varied and planted as to secure with the vegetation of the



VIEW IN THE BACK BAY FENS, BOSTON, SHOWING SLUGGISH STREAM AND TYPICAL VEGETATION OF THE MEADOW LANDS.

low land a general aspect of upland scenery in connection with a marsh verdure of a fenny character. Grasses, sedges and various sorts of herbaceous plants were relied upon to very largely contribute to securing this effect. The narrowness of the brook and the interceptions by marsh vegetation and by the islands, prevent heavy winds or a damaging spray from reaching the plants on the base of the side slopes.

A flood gate, located at the margin of Charles River, regulates the water elevation within the basin during normal periods. At times the salt water from the river enters, and causes the water, at least the upper stratum, to become brackish. Indicative of this circumstance are the plants growing on the flat lowland and on the base of the slopes.

(To be continued)      EMIL MISCHE.

### Proposed Metropolitan Park System for Chicago.

The Special Park Commission of Chicago, authorized by the City Council of that city in 1899 to suggest plans for a Metropolitan Park System, has presented an elaborate illustrated report to the Council, outlining a magnificent outer belt of suburban parks curving about the city on the west and joining the lake at the north and the south.

The work of the Commission is purely advisory, but the report is of immense value to the city as a guide for its future park development, and is a complete compendium of Chicago park affairs, past, present, and to come.

The city and surrounding suburbs are divided into four zones for park purposes, and recommendations are made for the future development of each zone. Zone one includes the densely populated part of the city lying within the present system of large parks. The recommendations here are chiefly for small parks and play grounds. A substantial beginning has been made by the South Park Commissioners who have purchased many new sites, developed a number of the

parks and formulated plans for the development of others with the \$3,000,000 bond issue recently granted by the Legislature.

Zone two comprises the present finely developed system of large parks and connecting boulevards, and no recommendations are made for this area.

Zone three is immediately beyond the present park system. Starting from the lake at the county line on the north it embraces a territory of 8,300 acres known as the Skokee Park as far south as Bowmanville. This tract and 1,000 acres of small parks farther south in the same belt are recommended for acquisition. Sixteen small parks, varying in area from 20 to 200 acres are included in this section.

Zone four is the wide outer belt beyond this, completely encircling the city, beginning at the county line and the lake on the north and ending at Calumet Lake on the south. It extends westward along the county line to the Desplaines river and along the valley of this stream to the drainage canal. The park recommended here is 25 miles long, varies from one-eighth of a mile

to one mile in width and contains about 9,000 acres. It is large enough to preserve the beautiful natural forests of the region and to provide parks and pleasure grounds for eight towns now along its banks and as many more in the future. There is space for country roads and bridle paths throughout its entire length, and for a trolley line, connecting the towns along the river with each other and with the city.

At the southwest corner of this zone is recommended a great natural park of 7,000 acres extending from the Desplaines Valley across the heights and the Sag Valley into Palos. This tract should be kept in a natural state and an arboretum established. It is well-wooded, fairly watered, and is the only distinctly hilly section near the city. The acquisition of Calumet Lake with a tract of 3,000 acres around it is recommended at once before land values rise to a prohibitive price. It is the center of what is now one of the greatest manufacturing and industrial regions in the world.

The total park area proposed for acquisition is 37,061 acres, including 84 parks, divided among the four zones as follows: Zone one, 272 acres; zone three, 11,909; zone four, 24,880.

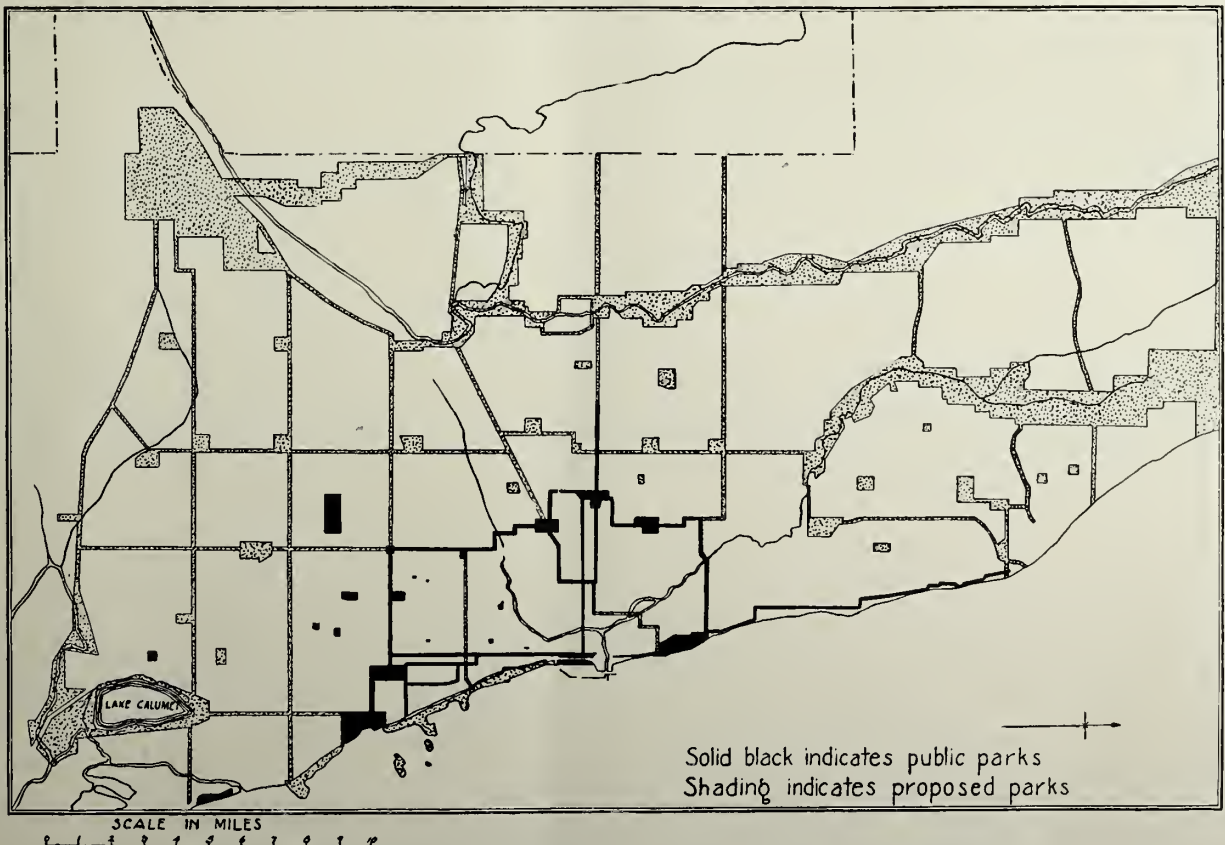
The landscape architect's report has been carefully prepared by Mr. Jens Jensen, who has made a study of the soil and vegetation of the tract for fifteen years. It is accompanied by about 60 photographic views showing the trees and interesting landscape features of the region. Generally speaking it is a great plain

above which rise a few elevations varying from sand ridges to bluffs. The meadow scenery of the Skokee district changes to river scenery in the Desplaines Valley. This in turn takes on a hilly character in the Sag Valley and terminates in the lake scenery at Calumet.

Concerning the trees, Mr. Jensen says that no species native to the region has become extinct, and one species not indigenous to the district is found in the common white willow. The vegetation of the entire area varies little although certain species are more pronounced in one locality than another. The red cedar, white pine, common and creeping juniper are characteristic only in the ravine and on the lake bluffs of the northern tract.

With the exception of minor changes in the forest due to man's intervention, the entire forest area consists of a mixture varying from soft maple, willow, swamp oak, ash, elm, cottonwood, linden, hackberry, red maple, alder, hawthorn, elder, dogwood, ninebark, black haw, wild grape vine, roses, etc., on the bottom or moist lands to oak, hard maple, hickory, butternut, walnut, mulberry, ironwood, hop hornbeam, juneberry, white ash, American bird cherry, wild red cherry, choke cherry, crab-apple, arrowwood, witch-hazel, hazel, sumach, honeysuckle, etc., on the higher level.

The report is accompanied by several large maps, many drawings and tables of comparative statistics, and will form an invaluable guide to the future development of a Metropolitan Park System for Chicago.



MAP OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY, SHOWING PRESENT AND PROPOSED PARK SYSTEMS.

## Chicago's New South Side Park Service.

Henry G. Foreman, president of the South Park Board of Chicago and of the Outer Belt Park Commission of that city, discusses the present and past of Chicago's parks and the extensive plans for the future in an elaborate illustrated article, entitled "Chicago's New Park Service," in the *Century Magazine* for February.

Opening with the statement that Chicago's park system began in 1869, attaining an area of 2,000 acres within eleven years, the article continues:

"Twenty-three years later these parks were inadequate to the population, and, to meet the obvious need, Chicago entered upon a scheme of park extension divided into three enterprises: first, new internal parks, neighborhood center buildings, improvement of Grant Park (enlarged five times), and an extensive addition to Lincoln Park; second, an outer belt of forest and meadow tracts connected by parkways; third, boulevarding the east edge of the city (the Lake Michigan shore), except where boulevards or parks already existed.

"The first step taken toward the present park expansion was to amend the Illinois law which permitted additions to recreation area only contiguous to existing parks and boulevards. The South Park commissioners were the first to act.

"The commissioners had started out to provide simple parks; but the conditions showed that such places, to be serviceable in a city where 70 per cent of the people live in contracted quarters, must be more than breathing spaces with grass, flowers, trees and perhaps a pond and a fountain. They must afford gymnasias, libraries, baths, refectories, club-rooms, and halls for meetings and theatricals. They must be useful day and evening, summer and winter. The public must receive a continuous and ample return upon its investment—daily dividends in happiness, health, and progress."

This "awakening" or discovery, Mr. Foreman says, gave birth to the idea of the fieldhouse, or neighborhood center building, and the details of this comparatively new feature, covering all of the needs above referred to, are explained.

In the new McKinley Park more than 121,000 men, women and children used the swimming pool during the season of 1904. This park is four miles from Lake Michigan, the bathing beaches of which might as well not exist in so far as they are serviceable to the hot and work-worn people of the Brighton district. That these people might enjoy the healthful luxury of bathing, an out-of-door concrete tank was built, 350 feet long, 150 wide, and sloping to a depth of nine feet. The water is tempered artificially, and the pool is surrounded with plantation effects. Dressing rooms and bathing suits are furnished free. Approach to the pool is through an Ionic colonnade of stone, roofed with a flower garden. Within the colonnade is a shower-bath house, where patrons are cleansed before entering the public water. The pool has proved itself an undisguised blessing to the working people of the McKinley Park region. This district is familiar to the public, for it lies out on the "Archey" road, made famous in the Dooley papers.

In addition to the swimming pool, each park has a shallow wading pool for children, and a sand pit where they may play. Each also has swings, giant strides and other athletic apparatus.

In all the parks are running tracks, and all have outdoor gymnasias, connected with the indoor gymnasias, for supplemental service in summer. For the wise and systematic use of the gymnasias the commissioners have employed a director, a graduate of Harvard. This officer will give instruction, assist in organizing neighborhood clubs, encourage athletic rivalries and make exercise attractive.

Such, briefly, is the service the commissioners afford in the new club houses. All is free to any person who conducts himself or herself properly.

The buildings vary in size with the neighborhood and the area of the parks or squares. The walls are a concrete of Portland cement and crushed limestone. In the surface finish small particles of stone are visible, making the wall rough instead of flat and meaningless. The ornamentation also is concrete—pilasters and pillars with classic capitals. The roofs of the buildings are

gray-green tile. The eaves are stained red, relieved by the whitened ends of the rafters.

The park building is placed near the promenade and the concert grove, the outdoor gymnasias for both men and women, and the natatorium.

The large feature is the assembly hall, shared by men, women and children as a shelter, and arranged for lectures and entertainments. The ceiling is high, showing open timbers. A stage is provided, and, in close communication, a refectory, a retiring room for women and a smoking room for men.

Flanking this hall are the wings accommodating the social and athletic functions for men and women respectively. From the wings the hall is separated by entrance vestibules, controlled by attendants' offices and opening into the locker room, the public toilets, and the staircases leading to a second story. Here are arranged the club rooms, library and class rooms.

The out-of-door swimming pool is screened by the main building and by vine-covered pergolas, is arranged with a southern exposure, and is inclosed by walls on the north, thus gathering and reflecting the sun's rays. This raises the temperature and prolongs the bathing season. Flowering shrubs, vines and lawns enrich the pool inclosure, and stretches of sand invite the swimmers to enjoy sun baths.

The dressing booths, in extended rows, are removed from the main building, and are controlled by a special officer. From the booths the swimmer passes to the pool through a shower bath, where there are soap and brushes. Adjoining the booths is the laundry, with the heating service. There also is a hair-drying room for women.

The building and pool in the smallest of these squares occupy an acre. In the larger squares and parks the area is considerably greater. Each building is designed to fit well into the landscape of the park. The average cost is about \$90,000.

Various river sites for small parks and playgrounds have been purchased by the commissioners, notably on Ogden Island and in the lumber district, where liberal bathing facilities are assured.

**State Monuments in the National Military Park at Andersonville.**

The National Military Park, at Andersonville, Ga., and Prison Park, the site of the old Andersonville prison, contain a number of interesting state monuments, some of which are shown on this page.

Ohio, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, with bronze tablets on the walls. Two tablets on the wall bear inscriptions, and a large panel on the other side shows a relief representation of the old stockade, with the prisoners dipping water from Providence Spring.



SOME STATE MONUMENTS AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

1. Rhode Island; 2. Pennsylvania; 3. Massachusetts; 4. Ohio; 5. New Jersey; 6. Michigan.

Michigan, Massachusetts and Maine have erected monuments, and New York, Illinois, Iowa, and other states, have substantial memorials under way.

The monuments of Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Michigan stand on the prison grounds, and those of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maine in the National Cemetery.

The Pennsylvania memorial, the most elaborate of the structures, is in the form of an open court, surmounted by a bronze statue. The interior is of marble,

The Michigan monument is a simple, massive design embodying an original treatment of the sarcophagus form of memorial. A figure typifying Michigan's grief at the loss of her sons, standing in front of the die, holds a palm branch in one hand, and places a laurel wreath upon the stone with the other.

Ohio is represented by a plain spire monument of Barre granite 46 feet high, and New Jersey by a shaft 25 feet high, with a conventional surmounting statue of a soldier at parade rest.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The contract for furnishing trees and shrubs to the Department of Parks, New York, was recently awarded to Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York. Four bids were received, of which Mr. Kelsey's was the most favorable. The contract is for a general assortment of trees, conifers and hardy shrubs, to be delivered during the planting season of 1905.

\* \* \*

Volney Rogers, park commissioner of Youngstown, O., has purchased 12.48 acres of additional land for Mill Creek Park, making the total area of this park 481.14 acres. The tract consists of wooded land and open meadow, has a street frontage of a quarter of a mile on one side, and a water frontage of a longer distance on the other. The purchase price is \$10,000.

\* \* \*

The recent report of President E. J. Parker, of the Parks and Boulevard Association of Quincy, Ill., records the planting of 63,981 trees and shrubs in the parks and other city property. They were distributed among the different parks as follows: Indian Mounds, 25,664, including 45 varieties; South Park, 28,829, of 50 varieties; Riverview, 1,383, of 48 varieties; Primrose Park, 3,763, in 40 varieties; Madison Park, 297.

\* \* \*

Lincoln Park, Chicago, is to be enlarged by the filling in of 245 acres of submerged water front along the lake shore at a cost of \$1,000,000. A breakwater will be built half a mile into the lake and two miles long and the land lying between the new breakwater and the present shore line will be filled in with sand and clay. In the old section of the park the lagoon separates the main park from the outer driveway and the water front. In the new extension the park will be carried down to the water line. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, will have charge of the landscape improvement of the new tract. Plans have also been made by the West Park Board of Chicago contemplating the expenditure of \$1,500,000 for improvements in the immediate future.

\* \* \*

The Board of Estimate of Greater New York has set aside \$3,000,000 for the laying out of small parks and \$1,000,000 for new playgrounds. To begin these improvements at once, the board has authorized the acquisition of property for these parks: Chelsea Park, Manhattan, estimated cost, \$1,250,000; Highland Park extension, Brooklyn, estimated cost, \$750,000; Fort Joseph Rodman Drake Park, The Bronx, estimated cost, \$25,000; Park at Barclay, Hoyt and Ditmas avenues, Queens, estimated cost, \$400,000; to acquire title of property at Crotona avenue and Southern Boulevard, The Bronx, for park purposes, at a cost of \$100,000. In addition to the Highland Park extension, Brooklyn will also soon get the Owls' Head Park. The new Chelsea Park will cover the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues. This is now occupied by tenement houses, which will be razed.

Plans for many of the park improvements for Cleveland, Ohio, provided for in the authorized bond issue of \$375,000 have already been prepared under the direction of Chief Engineer of Parks Stinchcomb. Work in several parks will be begun about June 1, when the first funds will be available. A speedway, a new athletic field, shelter houses in four parks and a public comfort station are included in the plans which call for the expenditure of the following amounts in the different parks: Gordon Park, \$56,000; Wade Park, \$5,000; Brookside Park, \$92,000; Edgewater Park and parkway, \$73,400; Garfield Park, \$30,500; Washington Park, \$36,000; Rockefeller Park, \$22,600; Lake View Park, \$1,000; Cedar Glen, \$2,000.

\* \* \*

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the enlargement of Capitol Park in Harrisburg, which is expected to meet with no opposition. The capitol is set in a small park, so shaped that on the east and west the building is close to the streets. On the west side there is more chance to see the building, as it is set back a few hundred feet and is approached by a broad flight of steps. This affords an impressive view at close range. A block away the view is seriously circumscribed, and only a part of the building can be seen. Extension of this side would be exceedingly expensive, as the best part of Harrisburg, the leading churches, the finest residences and many institutions, possessing ornamental buildings, are located there. On the east side it is proposed to take in some 20 city blocks for extension of the park. The capitol on this side rises almost from the housetop to the height of 200 feet or so, and can not be seen to any advantage. The blocks which are crossed by four streets running each way and some alleys are among the poorest in Harrisburg, and can be acquired at a comparatively small expense.

\* \* \*

#### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Wilmington, Del., records a very successful effort in laying the foundation for a "zoo" in North Brandywine Park. A number of animals have been presented to the park, and others have been offered, but the Board was unable to accept them owing to a lack of funds for their maintenance. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$18,918.96 and the receipts were \$33,569.17, including an extra appropriation secured by a bond issue of \$10,000. A contract was let for the construction of a swimming pool at Delaware Park at a cost of \$6,095, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of 1½ acres as an addition to Kirkwood Park. The park system of Wilmington now embraces 277.16 acres, including the following, exclusive of the small parks: North Brandywine, 100.6 acres; South Brandywine, 73.22 acres; Kentmere Parkway and Rockford Grove, 14.83; and Rockford Park, 71.37. The report is illustrated with half-tones of high quality showing some beautiful views in the parks.

The twelfth annual report of the Park Commission of Cambridge, Mass., says that the effect of the cold weather has in some respects been quite disastrous to plant life, and a good many varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, etc., that have been considered hardy in that climate have forfeited that classification, and will have to be more or less discarded from use in plantings intended for permanent effect. Plans and specifications have been made for a sanitary building for Rindge Field and Nursery, and its erection and the improvement of the field are planned for this year. There were 282 trees planted during the year, 109 removed, and 1,274 trimmed.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Civic Art for Small Towns.

BY CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

Author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," and "Modern Civic Art."

"Town improvement" is not necessarily, nor even in its commoner meaning, civic art. Primarily it is neatness, cleanliness, order; and secondarily it usually proves in practice some decorative planting. Though laying a proper foundation for civic art's reasonable and logical development and expression, none of these things is, properly speaking, civic art. An analysis of the term shows the truth of this, granting the decorative planting to be, as a rule, informal and unrelated. Civic art, narrowly defined, is art applied to town; and art is the final expression of culture and taste. Town improvers have, and need, much faith; they have strong and high ideals, and the patience to work for them; but toward civic art their attitude is usually that suggested by the doubting question, "What has a town to do with civic art?"

It is significant that, as *PARK AND CEMETERY*—which for so long has voiced and guided town improvement efforts—begins its fifteenth annual volume, there can be brave answer of the question. In many towns the preliminary work has now been so successfully accomplished, the foundations so well laid, that the citizens can dare to have aspirations for real civic art, that they can ask the question—not with doubt and covert sneer, but with lively interest and hope.

When one considers the true significance of civic art, and with what propriety it is a late development, wonder ceases that there is so little of it now in small towns. A Western woman, reading a paper before the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1900, said that when an American thinks of "the interest and beauty of towns like Amiens and Chartres, of Rouen and of Blois, he cannot avoid memories of beautiful old churches, interesting fountains, or ancient statues, and will ask himself why Rockport or Smithville should not also have something to remember . . . ."

"During the year," she continued, "I have visited many towns filled with refined and progressive people, but as I did not feel a great interest in the creamery or the glucose mills, there was little for my host to show me. There was little external evidence that life meant more to the average citizen than the daily round of eating and sleeping and rising to labor. The streets were hopelessly right-angled, sterile and uninteresting."

Happily, there now rush to mind a whole host of things to say to her comment. Answering for the progressive towns—which are the greater number of all our towns—it may be said that their development is much more logical and consistent than was that of Chartres, Blois, and the rest. They have not, perhaps, beautiful churches and fountains; but they have broad streets, clean highways, and in innumerable instances great trees that are of more delicate structure than any sculpture and more marvelous in point and counterpoint than any architecture. When the fountains and the churches do come, they will be the better seen because of these possessions and the more appreciated for their chronological fitness.

But as to the "hopelessly right-angled streets," it may be admitted that she names there an initial error—not that the foreign towns are any better, in their hopeless twisting and jumble. They represent the lack of any system in their street planning; while our towns represent the adoption of a wrong one. Thus is there little to choose between them. Both at home and abroad, however, towns are learning to call in experts to advise about the proper readjustment of their ground plans, to make them conform more to scientific principles—a fundamental task for the right development of civic art, and the first step in real civic art. Our task, too, is easier than theirs. So there is nothing shameful in the implied admission, when one asks

the question "What has our town to do with civic art?" that as yet it has done nothing with it. One can answer with energy and enthusiasm "Much!"

It pays financially. If foreign towns, with all their essential uncomfortableness, attract visitors because they have much in them that is beautiful, our towns will do the same when they add such attractions. All through New England, indeed, there is already proof of this; beautiful old towns with noble trees, interesting ancient architecture, attractive inns, stations, and artistic modern acquisitions—in libraries, memorials, etc.—are annually crowded with summer visitors and drew to themselves for permanent residents the year round the most delightful, refined and cultured people. And to look across the sea for an instance, we shall find Leamington, in Warwickshire, England, a suggestive example. Once a popular resort for its springs, fashion changed, patronage went elsewhere, and the town declined. Without manufacturing or commercial advantages, the residents resolved to win back the lost favor. They organized an improvement society, pledged the credit of the town for the purchase of parks, reserved for the public the river banks and beautified them, subsidized a boat service on the stream, "fixed up" the streets and house lots and suddenly

beheld the town popular again. All the old houses were filled, places that had not been rented were grabbed up, within five years more than seven hundred new houses were erected and prosperity came again.

Civic art has an educational value to the community. The National Sculpture Society, discussing this matter, says "the public is hungry for an art that speaks to it of their own aspirations, ideals and history." By art these things can be written in a language that all can read and where they can most easily read it.

It has, further, what may be called a moral value, since it cultivates a public spirit, stimulates the public foresight that is so often lacking, encourages a kindly interest in one's neighbors—a community consciousness. And finally, it is contagious—the idea spreading from town to town, so that its beneficence reaches far.

In such brief space it has been possible only to hint at, to touch on, the appropriateness and value of civic art for towns—only to suggest the answer that between it and the town there is a connection which is fitting and fine, and which is not prejudiced by the natural fact of its late appearance, nor negatived by the danger that sometimes things may be accepted as art that are not artistic.

### **The First American Municipal Museum.**

The first Municipal Museum to be opened in this country was inaugurated February 24 in Chicago with a valuable loan collection of exhibits illustrative of the administration of cities and of the problems of urban life. The museum is to be permanent, but the loan collection will remain only till March 25, to be followed in April by a permanent collection relating to the City of Chicago.

The exhibition comprises original drawings, models, photographs, maps, charts and literature, contributed by many foreign and American cities, among which are conspicuous New York, Boston, San Francisco, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis, Berlin, Dresden, Duesseldorf, Bonn, Cologne, Essen, the city of Paris and minor French cities, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Tokyo, and Buenos Ayres.

A large collection of exhibits has been loaned by organizations such as the Municipal Art Society of New York, and by architects, landscape architects, and other individuals and firms.

The scope of the Municipal Museum is indicated in part by the following classification:

Municipal Administration; Public Art; Public Recreation; Street Making; Street Cleaning; Transportation; Sanitation; Housing; Education and School Extension; Libraries; Charities and Correction; Civic Literature and Statistics.

New York and the Twin Cities of St. Paul and

Minneapolis, are best represented among the American cities. The large colored topographic model of the Twin Cities which occupied the stage in the building of those cities at St. Louis is conspicuously placed, and attracts much attention. A model of the Minnesota state capital, by Architect Cass Gilbert, showing the proposed plans for remodeling the city of St. Paul is a striking study in city building. Models of the St. Paul public baths and playgrounds and of the milling district of Minneapolis, are also shown.

The exhibit of models by the New York street cleaning department is especially instructive and complete. The garbage reduction plant is shown in an accurate model and a miniature incinerator and power plant is shown in operation by means of ingenious mechanism. Sections of the twin tubes of the subway, and photographs showing this great work in various stages of construction are a part of the New York exhibit. In the department of housing and sanitation that city gives striking object lessons in models of the old and new styles of tenement houses.

Chicago is also well represented in this department with several large models of the drainage canal, showing its extent with relation to the city, the construction of the channel and of the controlling works.

The officers of the museum are: President, George E. Vincent; Treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson; Secretary, George E. Hooker.





*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The City Improvement Society of Newburyport, Mass., is raising a fund by subscription which it is proposed to add to the sum which the city council appropriated for the protection of the shade trees of the city from the ravages of the brown tail moth. A sub-committee of the society has the matter in charge, and it is expected that a considerable sum will be raised. It was decided that the work of cutting the nests from the trees should be pushed as rapidly and as energetically as possible, and that the advisability of spraying the trees should be considered later.

\* \* \*

The Tower Hill Improvement Club, Tower Hill, Mass., has issued the following circular regarding methods of eradicating the brown tail moth pest: Treatment: Take the nests of the brown tail moth from the trees and burn them at once. The caterpillars will begin to crawl soon, and it will then cost ten times as much to save your trees. Trees that lose their foliage three years in succession usually die. Property is depreciated by loss of trees. Disease is fostered by neglect to remove nests. Thousands are made sick by the minute barbed hairs of the caterpillars, which fly in the air and penetrate the skin like fishhooks. The person who neglects to remove the nests of the brown tail moth from property which he owns, keeps what is a menace to the health of the neighborhood. Will you remove the nests from the trees at your home and burn them? Nests must be removed by April 1. Burn all the leaves from under trees, as there will undoubtedly be some nests that have fallen off during the winter. The club has purchased a 20-foot extension ladder, and 10, 12, 14 and 16 foot tree pruners, which are kept for the purpose of loaning to its members and other responsible persons.

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The Village Improvement Society of Andover, Mass., which has been conducting some very successful prize gardening contests, testifies as follows concerning the value of the work, in the report of Miss Emma J. Lincoln, secretary: "Each year confirms our faith in the advisability of continuing the work of flower seed distribution and awarding of prizes among the children. In the past year many more children bought seeds and a larger number competed for the prizes than in previous years. Added to this fact that the standard has been raised each year, a little more being expected of the prize winners than in the past, it will be seen that greater effort is being stimulated. The children are learning that a prize garden does not mean always the prettiest garden, and that a weedy one hardens the visitor's heart. One of the most astonishing of the prize gardens last year was found in a small back yard, shaded on three sides by buildings, the ground so hardened by the trampling of children's feet that not even the usual weeds grew in it, but the garden was a wonder, with zinnias growing nearly five feet in height as if the blossoms were trying to climb up where they could get a glimpse of the sun."

Although not quite a year old, the North Central Improvement Association of Chicago has accomplished so much that the "good work" is to be pushed with renewed energy this spring. The organization of this association was effected March 18, 1904, when a meeting of a number of residents of the Twenty-first ward was held at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The association rented space in a store at 71 Rush street, and has had an office there since last May. It also owns its own teams and all of its implements, and the workmen are provided with white uniforms and helmets. After the work of cleaning had been started the association undertook to flush the asphalt streets at night, twice a week. This was done the latter part of the summer, and proved a great success, making the streets look unusually attractive. Two men were also employed to cut the weeds and tall grass in the vacant lots within the district cared for by the association. Next summer more work will be done to beautify the vacant property in the district. Since winter began a number of men have been employed by the association, cleaning the crossings most used by pedestrians. The funds are secured by means of subscriptions from residents of the territory, according to the amount of frontage occupied.

\* \* \*

The Civic Improvement Club of Waco, Tex., has started a civic improvement department in the Waco *Herald*, conducted by Mrs. T. Jeff Smith, which promises excellent results in keeping the work before the public. Among the measures taken up in the first installment are the promotion of an ordinance restricting saloons to certain sections of the city outside of the residence district, and to another creating and defining special taxing districts for local improvements. A discussion of nuisances and their abatement in other cities, and the pointing out of specific local instances, furnishes material for the rest of the department. In another issue parks and school grounds. This is a most important branch of the work of improvement associations, and every such organization should take measures to keep the local press supplied with improvement news. In this connection a recent bulletin of the Press Department of the American Civic Association, entitled "Civic Associations and the Press," will be found of much assistance. It is issued by Frank Chapin Bray, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, who is the vice-president in charge of this department of the association.

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The Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association, Bar Harbor, Me., is trying to impress upon the land-owners of that vicinity the importance of preserving their trees. They have sent letters to the owners of forest lands in the town of Eden suggesting that it is to their interest as well as to the interest of the community upon whose prosperity the value of their land depends, to use care in cutting down their trees. Such care, the society says, can be best exercised:

1. In the case of woodlands on which it is purposed to erect buildings near a road, by leaving a fringe of trees along the road side.

2. In the case of all other woodlands bordering on a road, by leaving on each side of the road a belt of trees not less than 20 feet wide.

3. By refraining, except where really necessary, from clearing away all trees on areas that occupy a conspicuous position in the landscape, such as knolls, hilltops and mountain sides, easily seen from neighboring roads.

4. In the case of woodlands from which firewood is obtained (wherever situated, substantially all such lands being near some forest or mountain path), by leaving at least a few scattered trees standing, to break the unsightliness of a bare tract in the midst of the forest.



### Evolution, Devolution and Systematic Gardening.

Among the very ancient ideas of the evolution of vegetable life on the Earth are those of the "Rig Veda," one of the sacred books of the Hindus. As my memory serves me, it states the beginning about as follows: "In the beginning there was darkness in darkness enfolded, all was watery vapour."

The life which lay in space was developed by the power of heat. But the rays of heat and of light, did they come from above or below? (i. e. from other suns or the earth?)

Afterwards mighty forces arose, and seeds were sown. He from whom this creation sprang, whether He made it directly or not, The All Seeing One, He knows it—or He does not."

Such a genesis crystallizes about all we know today of the nebular hypothesis and evolutionary theory; the most advanced philosophical thought has penetrated but little further.

So far as our Earth gives evidence it seems to have been always as big or bigger than today. The crust seems to have contracted, "mighty forces arose" and cracked and crumpled it up.

It is fair to assume that from the period when "seeds were sown" the climates must have varied; even as the position of the poles changed, the extreme temperatures could scarcely vary less, and it is difficult to imagine any single organism equally well adapted to them all.

It seems to be the aim of modern research to find some unicellular body so adapted, and upon which a genealogy may be built for the whole vegetable kingdom.

I hope I am stating the case of the "genealogists" correctly?

Now why could not a number of the lower vegetable organisms be developed simultaneously or gradually, as the surfaces of the Earth became fitted for them, and the varying climates encouraged them?

And what is there to preclude the belief that most of these primary organisms perished untold ages ago?

In the papers on the Geography of Garden Plants the attentive reader will have noticed that Aroids alone among flowering plants can be followed down to a minute globule, *Wolffia Columbiana*, which may be a very ancient form indeed. But in Asia, Africa, Europe and in tropical and temperate America there are about a dozen other *Wolffias*, all of which I believe have a higher development and larger size than the North American plant. Now: these larger forms may at some earlier stage of the Earth's existence have occupied what are the Arctic regions of the present day. Suppose the Earth cooled off in those regions first, wouldn't the first stages of cooling be much warmer than later ones, then why is not our *Wolffia* a degenerate and depauperate form?

The fact of the matter is that as much may be said for devolution as evolution, and that both processes are, in the multiplicity of their variants, and the inconceivable remoteness of their antiquity, far removed from human ken; anything that can be written from age to age can merely appeal with more or less force to the human understanding, and he is the greatest philosopher who like the old writer of the "Rig Veda" admits that—"The All Seeing One, He knows it—or He does not."

So far as the "accepted" systems of botany are of concern to the gardener, it may be said that most are founded on the assumption that all plants have sprung from an original seed like a tree, and like a tree have branched into primary, secondary and highly divided branchlets, and the original seed of the vegetable kingdom is being diligently sought so as to perfect the genealogy.

This idea is the foundation of what is known as the lineal system of planting in force in the Botanic Gardens. It is generally impossible to get any gracefulness or beauty out of it, because the material made to stand in relation may have the most diverse size and habit imaginable. Therefore it is common to

adopt the method in vogue from the most ancient times and plant herbs, shrubs and trees in places by themselves. This is not nature's method in fertile places nor any approach to it and there is no harmony belonging to it.

But if we assume as I am doing that not one, but several, original seeds were sown on the hot rock-ribbed old Earth, and that these were the original centers of a number of groups of antediluvian or pre-glacial plants—since and often destroyed—generations upon generations—for ages after ages, only an incomplete series of whose descendants exist, and that nature never for a moment arranged her plants in anything like the line upon line principle of the botanists, perhaps we may arrive at a grouping adapted more or less fully to all fertile parts of the globe, which if arranged in something like the haphazard way of the Great Planter may be used to embellish the landscape. It is well for mere convenience to find which one of the "accepted systems" has groups best adapted to the purpose, and with a fairly comprehensive knowledge of all, I have no hesitation in saying that while none are perfect, yet the groups of Durand's Index and the Genera Plantarum come nearer to affording a well balanced choice of material North, South, East and West on the Earth than any others. The sequence of these groups is not in accordance with the palæontological facts so far as ascertained, but it must be remembered always that these so-called facts are exceedingly meagre and liable to error. For instance anyone may easily demonstrate the utter perishability of most endogenous plants, and this may be the reason of their scarcity in the older deposits, a scarcity by no means proving their non-existence in those very ancient times. The seeds of Palms, for instance, may sometime be unearthed as casts or fossils whenever the tropics are explored with the scientific closeness of the temperate regions.

It is difficult to give an idea of natural distribution, accidental crossing, and the evolution of species and varieties on paper, but I am disposed to believe the two columns of groups which follow, with their north and south arrangement, and the space between representing the great, often impassable oceans, come as near to illustrating the methods of nature as any picturing I have seen—for the groups are invariably represented north and south, generally too they are found east and west, although the genera and even the tribes are more likely to be confined to one hemisphere or the other.

Nature's method of crossing and evolving the living forms has been extremely diverse and so slow as to be well nigh incomprehensible.

The winds, the movements of animals, ocean currents and their drift have all contributed to their dissemination, and during recent times this has gone on more rapidly than ever before, yet who can safely

assert that nature has produced a single new species during the age of steam for instance? It would be much easier to assert with truth that species have been destroyed, and it is an open question if in all the ages the process of destruction has not been the most rapid.

But there seems to be a compensatory process going on among the plants of cultivation, for these vary with great rapidity, and often adapt themselves within given limits with remarkable facility.

Artificial fertilization as promoted by mankind has played a most important part within historic times, and especially during the last half century, and it is becoming more and more necessary to have accurate ideas as to the limitations of genera and the relationships of plants in general. As a very humble contribution to this end I long ago gave plans and suggested the planting of allied groups for the embellishment of the landscape, rather than heterogeneous and unrelated ones, and pointed out clearly in a long series of papers that the majority of such groups possess all the variety necessary to the production of the conventional style of gardening.

I suppose the whole idea is ill adapted to the hurry-scurry of American life, and certainly several of those who have blundered into nondescript arrangements within the last decade or two, show both by their letters and their works that they have given no adequate thought or heed to the very essentials of good grouping.—comprehensive understanding.

There is no doubt at all that in spite of the immense amount of work in siccus and library, that conveniently arranged gardens would speedily show many species which ought to be in other genera, many genera in other tribes, and many tribes removed to other allied groups. A plant is generally nearer to one than another.

As for the sequence of the groups themselves I feel instinctively that the following is at least as good as any :

1 Filicales.	Graminales.
2 Coniferales.	Cyperales.
3 Salicales.	Aroidales.
4 Quernales.	Palmales.
5 Urticales.	Liliales.
6 Euphorbiales.	Iridales.
7 Loranthales.	Musales.
8 Daphnales.	Orchidales.
9 Piperales.	Fluviales.
10 Assarales.	Ranunculales.
11 Podostemales.	Papaverales.
12 Chenopodiales.	Polygalales.
13 Salviales.	Dianthales.
14 Bignoniales.	Camelliales.
15 Polemoniales.	Malvales.
16 Gentianales.	Geraniales.
17 Diospyrales.	Ilicales.
18 Primulales.	Celastrales.
19 Ericales.	Sapindales.
20 Campanales.	Legumales.

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|----|----------------|----------------|
| 21 | Asterales.     | Rosales.       |
| 22 | Cinchonales.   | Saxifragales.  |
| 23 | Umbellales.    | Myrtales.      |
| 24 | Cactales.      | Passiflorales. |
| 25 | Passiflorales. | Cactales.      |
| 26 | Myrtales.      | Umbellales.    |
| 27 | Saxifragales.  | Cinchonales.   |
| 28 | Rosales.       | Asterales.     |
| 29 | Legumales.     | Campanales.    |
| 30 | Sapindales.    | Ericales.      |
| 31 | Celastrales.   | Primulales.    |
| 32 | Ilicales.      | Diospyrales.   |
| 33 | Geraniales.    | Gentianales.   |
| 34 | Malvales.      | Polemoniales.  |
| 35 | Camelliales.   | Bignoniales.   |
| 36 | Dianthales.    | Salviales.     |
| 37 | Polygalales.   | Chenopodiales. |
| 38 | Papaverales.   | Podostemales.  |
| 39 | Ranunculales.  | Assarales.     |
| 40 | Fluviales.     | Piperales.     |
| 41 | Orchidales.    | Daphnales.     |
| 42 | Musales.       | Loranthales.   |
| 43 | Iridales.      | Euphorbiales.  |
| 44 | Liliales.      | Urticales.     |
| 45 | Palmales.      | Quernales.     |
| 46 | Aroidales.     | Salicales.     |
| 47 | Cyperales.     | Coniferales.   |
| 48 | Graminales.    | Filicales.     |

Representatives of these groups are distributed from North to South and from East to West—without any exception. It is otherwise with many ordinal groups which have been employed in so-called gardens of instruction.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

### ARALIA (FATSIA) SIEBOLDI.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Note—The illustration of *Aralia Sieboldi*, shown here, was used by mistake with Mr. Meehan's discussion of *Cordyline indivisa* last month. The accompanying illustration of *Cordyline indivisa* should have appeared with last month's notes.

Those of your readers who have been to the Isle of Wight, England, will remember how many treasures of trees and shrubs are thriving out doors there that even elsewhere in England are not considered hardy.



ARALIA SIEBOLDI. HEDGE, CERCASUS LUSITANICUS. TREE, QUERCUS ILEX.



CORDYLINE INDIVISA; HEDGE, CERCASUS LUSITANICUS, TREE QUERCUS ILEX.

Before us is an illustration of one such shrub, *Aralia Sieboldi*, or as botanical authorities now make it, *Fatsia Japonica*, which is growing on the grounds of Mr. George Hutt, Apply Towers, Near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

In our own country this plant is seen only as a greenhouse one in the north, where it is often found in the collections of florists who make a business of loaning plants for decorative purposes. In the south, wherever no more than about 10° of frost occurs, it would prove hardy.

Now the sight of the lovely specimen before us makes us wish we could have such a one on our grounds. It is nearly twelve feet high, and, as the picture shows, is laden with flowers. There are hundreds on hundreds of beautiful white ball-like flowers, and these give way to berries later which, when ripe, resemble large black currants. I am one who believes a great many of these lovely plants could be grown out-doors here. But it will not do to set them in any vacant place, there must be a cozy, sheltered nook for them, and it must be where the winter's sun will not reach them. I have not as yet tried this *Fatsia*, but have some other plants of its class, and have carried them safely through two winters, by providing for them, as recommended above. One of the shrubs which is living with me is the one shown in the illustration forming the hedge in the rear of the *Fatsia*, and which is the Portugal laurel, *Cercasus lusitanicus*. I think I am going to raise it. In the South of England it is a common evergreen, seen either as a single specimen or in hedge shape, and its foliage is of a lovely shining green.

The *Aralia*, or *Fatsia*, is one of a numerous family. As many of your readers know, one of our most orna-

mental native small trees is *Aralia spinosa*, and there are no less than over thirty species of true *Aralias*, coming from all parts of the globe, as well as some dozen or more of *Fatsia* and other sorts now separated from *Aralia* proper.

Our native *Aralia*, *spinosa*, is an interesting small tree. Its prickly stems and club-like shoots have caused it to be called *Hercules club*. It produces immense leaves, making a shady canopy, enjoyable of a summer day. It bears immense heads of greenish white flowers.

The photograph shows, alongside the shrub, Mr. Charles Meehan, a well known horticulturist of the Isle of Wight and a brother of the writer. For the photograph itself we are indebted to Mr. Frederick Goudge, of Clapton, London.



AQUATIC PLANTING ON STATION GROUNDS.

**A LITTLE WATER GARDEN.**

This illustration represents one of the principal features of the garden that won first prize, fifty dollars, in a competition among Station Agents of the Boston and Albany Railroad, a year or two ago, for the best improved Station Grounds.

It contains a fine plant of the so-called Egyptian Lotus, *Nelumbium* or *Nelumbo speciosum*, surrounded by hardy water lillies.

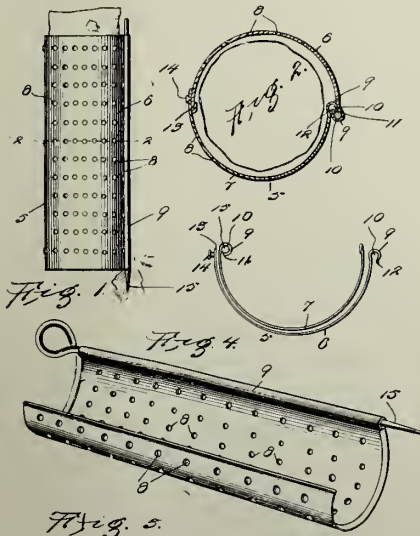
Water gardening is well adapted to station ground decoration, and no vegetation is more effective or satisfactory than aquatics.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

**Notes of Trees and Shrubs.**

**A Patent Tree Protector.**

Lenora B. Haggerty, of Vienna, N. J., has been granted a patent for the tree protector shown in the illustration. It is designed to provide a simple device which may be easily adjusted to different sizes. Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tree equipped with the protector.



A PATENT TREE GUARD.

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view showing one of the sections of the protector. Fig. 4 is an end view of the protector packed for shipment. The device consists of a cylindrical body portion 5, comprising two

members 6 and 7, formed of tin or other suitable material, which are provided with perforations 8, which are arranged in rows, as shown. One edge of each member is turned to form a roll 9, which has a longitudinal opening 10, the result of a slight spacing of the extreme edges 11 and 12 from the faces of the members 6 and 7, respectively, the edge of the member 6 being turned inwardly to form a roll and the edge of the member 7 being turned outwardly. This construction makes it possible to engage the two edges 11 and 12 with each other to hold the rolled edges of the two members together. The free edge 13 of the member 6 is provided with a series of headed pins 14, which are adapted for engagements with the different series of perforations 8 of the member 7. To hold the guard in position, a sharpened rod 15 is employed, which is engaged with one of the rolls 9, as shown, the lower end of the rod projecting beyond the roll for engagement with the ground.

**The San Jose Scale.**

The life-history of the San José Scale, the greatest insect pest of modern times, is a most interesting romance of nature, and a tragedy as well, says a writer in *The Garden Magazine*. Commencing in June for a period of approximately six weeks the females continue to produce young, each averaging about four hun-

dred, or from nine to ten every twenty-four hours.

The new-born wanders forth in search of a favorable place to establish itself, and within relatively few hours (on an average a little over twenty-seven) settles at some convenient point and works its slender, hair-like beak through the bark. If it be a female, it never moves from this spot, and soon loses legs, antennæ and eyes and becomes virtually an animated pump drawing the vital fluids from the tree.

The female scale insect requires about thirty days to attain maturity, and the male from twenty-four to twenty-six; thus the round of life may be completed in from thirty-three to forty days. Detailed studies made at Washington show that four entire generations are normally developed in a year. The fecundity of the insect, in connection with its ability to produce a number of generations annually, results in an enormous increase.

The San José Scale has been recorded upon a large number of food plants, but is very injurious to comparatively few. The fruit trees—peach, pear, plum, cherry and apple—are preferred in about the order named. Currant bushes are very subject to injury and among ornamentals none are worse affected than Japanese quince. Lilacs, snowberry, willows and some other ornamentals are also liable to serious injury.



### The Catholic Cemeteries of Dublin.

Compiled by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey from Fitzpatrick's History of the Dublin Catholic Cemeteries.

(Continued.)

A large number of splendid Celtic crosses are scattered throughout the grounds of Glasnevin, so that Petrie's plan is carried out in effect if not in intention; and O'Connell's memory suffers no neglect in his home city, since "one of the noblest streets of Europe" (O'Connell Street, Dublin) bears his name, and "Foley's colossal group of statuary commemorates the services of Ireland's Liberator."

The "Watch Towers" on the walls of the Glasnevin grounds are relics of the days when body snatching was practiced, a custom which occasioned "numerous and sometimes sanguinary collisions between what were known as 'Sack-'em-ups' and 'Dead Watchers,'" while the sexton was called the "knave of spades." It also led an Irish wit to rather irreverently remark that "The dead experience the wrongs and not the rites of sepulchre, which is enough to make them rise from their graves; and so they do, too often." It is a matter of history that the body of Laurence Sterne was stolen and sold to Cambridge University. The guards and bloodhounds were retained until 1853, long after the loathsome custom had been abolished by the operation of the "Anatomy Act."

The Board of Prospect Cemetery has always exercised great care regarding the accuracy of inscriptions, and facts and dates cut on the stones must accord with the records. Inscriptions are never allowed to be altered,—although they may, under supervision, be added to in the event of fresh interments in a grave or plot; and photographs of monuments showing inscriptions have been produced as evidence in the courts of the country.

Many noted people are buried at Glasnevin, and an unusual number of interesting monuments exist. One historic character, Zozimus, a would-be poet, who lies there, is said to have been found "dictatin'" poetic

funeral instructions by the priest who was summoned to prepare the poor man for death. The effusion ends thus:

"I'll not permit a tombstone stuck above me,  
Nor effigy; but, boys, if still yees love me,  
Build a nate house for all whose fate is hard,  
And give a bed to every wanderin' bard,"

sentiments which amply prove his sound sense, but which seem not to have found favor in Dublin any more than in our own country.

Since 1896 Glasnevin Cemetery, which had for more than half a century been exempt from taxation, has been forced by a court decision to pay rates amounting to "considerably more than £400 annually." This impost has been permanently fixed upon the grounds despite the endeavors of the Catholic Association to maintain its right to continued exemption, and "the Charitable Educational Institutions in and near Dublin are thereby deprived of that much revenue."

It is the custom for people of means to bequeath sums of money (sometimes very large amounts) to the Cemetery Committee "to maintain and keep their plots in order in perpetuity." An Englishman, writing in 1881, of the Glasnevin Cemetery, said: "Every grave in this immense resting-place is a study; the monuments and head-stones are works of art, and adorned with flowers in vases and wreaths; and the poorer graves show a daily care; there are little glass houses at each end, within which the statue of our Blessed Lord, that of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, or other saints, with vases of real flowers at their feet."

In 1899 the Cemetery Committee secured a report on the needs of the Glasnevin grounds from "Mr. Ramsey, nurseryman and landscape gardener," which resulted

in a large amount of work being done under his supervision, including "the removal of several trees, extensive pruning of others, leveling of the ground, spreading fine clay over the surface, a large amount of sodding of borders and walks and placing upright several hundred head-stones which, for want of foun-

the use of music other than the chaunting by the clergy of the service of the Church, are prohibited in the strictest manner. The Superintendent shall, in the event of his having reason to anticipate any such demonstrations, etc., being intended, or on any such being attempted, take such steps to prevent any breach of this Bye-Law as, in his discretion, he shall deem necessary.

Under "Monuments and Inscriptions, etc.":

All plans for Monuments or other Memorials proposed to be constructed in the Cemeteries, or for any additions thereto, or alterations therein, shall be accompanied by an application in the prescribed form for permission to construct same, signed by the owner for the time being of the right of burial in the place of burial on which it is proposed to be placed, and the plans, etc., for the Monument, accompanying such applications shall be signed by the applicant. It must be specifically stated on the plans the material of which the proposed Monument, etc., is to be composed. In case the plan approved of be varied in the execution of the Monument, or otherwise, a new plan shall in like manner, be laid before the Rotation Committee for approval; and at the option of the Committee, in such case, a fee may be charged for the examination of the altered plan.

All Monuments, Iron Railings, and other monumental appendages, and all decorations which have been allowed to fall into decay and present a dilapidated and unsightly appearance, also all trees and shrubs, etc., which the Committee may consider unsuitable, or may have become unsightly or overgrown, or appearing to cause injury to any erection, etc., shall be removed altogether, by the Committee.

No Bath, Caen, Portland, or other soft stone shall be allowed in the construction of Monuments.



REV. DR. DUGGAN MONUMENT IN GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.

dation walls, had fallen out of the perpendicular."

Protestant burials have been permitted in both of the Dublin cemeteries from their inception; for a long time such interments are said to have averaged ten a week. The graves of Protestants and of Catholics are intermingled, although a separate plot is provided for those who prefer it. A surplice and Book of Common Prayer are kept on the premises at Glasnevin for the use of Protestant clergymen.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE BYE-LAWS OF THE DUBLIN CEMETERIES COMMITTEE.**

Under "Regulations for the Management of the Cemeteries."

No person in the employment of the Committee shall interfere in or suggest the engagement of any sculptors, stonecutters, or others, to erect or repair monuments, or to do any other work in the Cemetery.

Demonstrations within the Cemeteries by processions, speeches, the use of emblems of a party or political character, the playing of bands,



LOOKING EAST, INSIDE THE OLD ENTRANCE T

NEVIN CEMETERY.

### The Sewell Cross, Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J.



Copyright 1904 by A. Stirling Calder.

FRONT VIEW OF SEWELL CROSS, CAMDEN, N. J.  
A. Stirling Calder, Sc.

The Sewell Cross, recently erected in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., in memory of General William J. Sewell, is a most interesting and elaborate study in symbolism. It was modeled by Alexander Stirling Calder, of Philadelphia, and is an effort to express by means of relief ornamentation in the style of the Celtic Cross, the worthy qualities and characteristics of the modern individual. The cross resembles most nearly the Scottish type, with a profusion of ornament suggestive of the Byzantine. The pierced center of the head, the ends of the arms, and the buttressed base, with its rudimentary columns, are slight departures from the accepted Celtic forms.

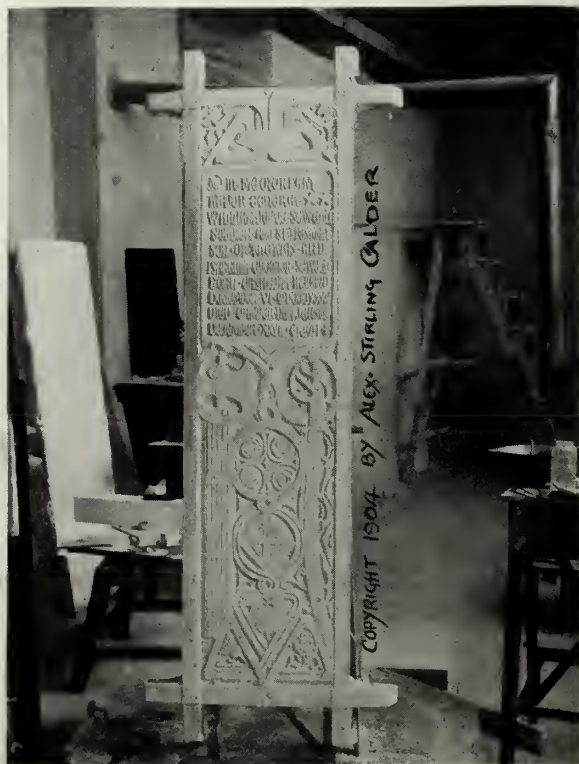
The front and back of the shaft are divided into four incised symbolic panels, which express, by means of symbols, the manly virtues, and generalizations on the mystery of life.

On the front, beginning at the bottom, the first panel above the one containing the columns, represents the Herald of Death, accompanied by the inscription, in Latin: "Death is Peace." On the second panel is pictured the Social Digger, annoyed

by a bird of prey. On this is inscribed: "Life is Labor." The third panel shows the Helmsman steering his craft through stormy seas, and is inscribed: "Watch." The top panel bears the inscription: "Rich by means of the hands," accompanying a representation of The Phoenix rising immortal from her ashes.

On the back in the first panel, above the one containing the coat of arms, Faith is represented by a galley at sea with the inscriptions: "Stout ship; deep sea; and Faith rides staunchly." Above this is a winged Caritas or Charity, seated on a lion, representing savagery, and ministering to Wretchedness. Above this is a herculean form, representing courage strangling a serpent. It is inscribed: "Bold and Wary." A kneeling female figure greeting a descending dove in the top panel represents Gentleness.

In the circular pierced center of the head of the cross are two bowed figures, with arms uplifted in appeal, symbolizing man's eternal repentance. Between them springs the Tree of Life, with the tempting serpent. Above is a design of wings, globe, arrow, and heart, standing for "Love, all swaying." On the reverse side of the head is a different expression of the same emotions.



MODEL FOR SEWELL BRONZE GRAVE MARKER IN STUDIO OF A. STIRLING CALDER.





Copyright 1904 by A. Stirling Calder.  
REAR VIEW OF SEWELL CROSS.

Below the symbolic panels on the front is another one containing five pilasters, or rudimentary columns, and in the corresponding base panel of the back is the family coat of arms, accompanied by conventional designs of roses.

The bronze marker, inserted in a granite ledger stone over the grave, embodies a representation of the



Copyright 1904 by A. Stirling Calder.  
DETAIL OF FRONT OF HEAD OF SEWELL CROSS.

sword and fasces, bound together by designs of conventionalized roses, shamrocks and thistles interwoven with the monogram, in Latin: "Work and Hope." These support a shield bearing the inscription, which is as follows: "In memoriam, William Joyce Sewell, soldier and statesman," followed by names of parents and usual dates.

The memorial was executed in Windsor green granite by the Leland & Hall Co., of New York.

### NEW ENGLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION.

The second annual meeting of the New England Cemetery Association was held February 13th at the Quincy House, Boston, sixteen members being present and indulging in a social hour before the announcement of dinner.

The meeting was called to order by President McCarthy, Superintendent of Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., and after the reading of the records of the last meeting and their approval came the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, which showed the finances of the association to be in favorable condition and that there had been an increase in membership during the year.

Next came the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the following: President, George W. Cressy, Superintendent of Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem; Vice President, Frank M. Floyd, Superintendent of Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me.; Secretary and Treasurer, William Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.

The President-elect then announced the names of Supt. Marshall of Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass., and Supt. George Standley of Beverly, Mass., to serve as Committee on Applications with the officers-elect during the coming year in which a substantial growth in membership is expected.

Seven applications for membership were received and the applicants duly elected members of the Association.

In regard to the circular recently issued respecting the extermination of the Gypsy and Brown Tail moth pests, mentioned in the January PARK AND CEMETERY, said circular was very favorably responded to by the members and it was voted that they be circulated among the membership after the manner of the "endless chain letter" system.

It was voted that this association be represented by its President at the meeting of the National Association to be held in Washington, D. C., September 12-15, 1905.

The next regular meeting of the association will be held at Salem, Mass., on June 14th, next, where an enjoyable and profitable meeting is expected.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### *“What's The Use?”*

In a communication from Mr. Bellett Lawson, secretary of the A. A. C. S., which appeared in the columns of the November issue of PARK AND CEMETERY, he opens with the query, “Why does not the membership of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents increase?” and in the course of his remarks quotes as one of the reasons the reply so frequently given in response to invitations extended to cemetery officials to become identified with the association, “What's the use?” It seems almost incredible that any intelligent man would give such an answer in this age of enlightenment and progress, when so rapid are the changes and so numerous the improvements effected by such transitions in all the walks of life that it is an absolute necessity for every man to exercise his best efforts, if he aspires to a betterment of his condition, or even desires to maintain his position in the “procession.” The man ambitious of success, realizing how difficult, in fact, how impossible, it is for any one, however well equipped he may be by nature, to accomplish much in the way of efficient progress by relying wholly on his own ideas and abilities, very naturally turns to others for help. It is by interchanges of ideas that men become mutually helpful, and progress makes its rapid strides. Every reasonable man must admit that with few exceptions men acquire most of their knowledge from the experience of others and largely govern their own conduct by following example. While it is undoubtedly true that some men of unusual natural ability may possess or acquire the requisite knowledge to in some measure successfully conduct their business by careful study of the methods suggested in the works of the best authorities, and by keeping in constant touch with modern ideas as expressed in the current periodicals, and by intelligent and well applied experiments and close observations, yet, as universally admitted, it is from suggestions we receive in response to direct inquiries and from the observation and explanation of the examples of others that we the more rapidly and accurately acquire our practical knowledge. How, therefore, to come in contact with such men as may be helpful, how to glean suggestions and profit by example most conveniently, is one of the problems the business man is endeavoring to solve to-day, and so we have, as the result, the numerous societies, clubs, state and national associations, embracing all lines of business and many of the social affairs of life.

Is there any reason why the profession of Cemetery Superintendent should be an exception? Is it not of sufficient importance to necessitate any special study, or apply to it the careful methods demanded by other lines of business? Does it not require a man possessed of the ordinary degree of intelligence to manage the affairs of the cemetery, and would any effort to improve and widen the scope of the superintendent's knowledge be simply a waste of time, quite unwarranted by the requirements of his duties? Or do we find among cemetery superintendents a greater proportion of men than in other professions who, while admittedly capable when appointed of filling their positions properly, are such consummate egotists that they permit themselves to fall into that, perhaps happy, but deplorable state of mind by which they are persuaded that what they do not already know is not worth knowing? On the whole, are not all such questions simply absurd? It is quite unnecessary to enter into a specific consideration of any of them, for it is universally conceded that the position of a cemetery superintendent is one of the greatest

importance. The duties are many and widely varied, demanding the exercise of man's best gifts.

What is the use of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents? Is it not one of the best and certainly the most direct means of bringing its members, the superintendents and other officials of cemeteries all over our broad land, and even from across the border in Canada, face to face, that they may become acquainted, enjoy each other's society for a short time, seek for and give information on all subjects in which they are mutually interested affecting their profession, and endeavor by healthy and amicable discussion to arrive at the solution of some important mooted questions in cemetery management? As has been frequently pointed out, the formalities of the business sessions, while undoubtedly of great benefit in themselves, particularly the discussion of the several subjects introduced, in many instances really but suggest and are over-shadowed in importance by the many quiet after talks between mutually interested individuals, as they single each other out in the intervals and where opportunity offers.

The social side of these meetings, too, should not be underestimated or considered by any means frivolous and unprofitable. The opportunity afforded to make acquaintances, many of which ripen into warm friendships, naturally creates a fraternal feeling and interest among the members, which encourages and promotes mutual helpfulness. How much easier it is to apply to a friend or acquaintance than to a stranger for some needed information, and with how much more confidence you look for a favorable reply. And while all cemetery officials are noted for their cordial reception of visitors, how much warmer the greetings and hearty the handshake of the friend when you have the opportunity to accept his standing invitation and pay him a visit—a visit you enjoy all the more and from which you are likely to derive all the more benefit because of your previous acquaintance.

But it is not those who stand in need of the most assistance who alone derive all the pleasure or profit from their membership in the association, for it is undoubtedly true that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Some are more gifted than others, or have a greater fund of information, gathered, it may be, from a more extensive experience, and they should deem it their duty to unselfishly impart that knowledge for the assistance of individuals or the general good of their fellowman. The A. A. C. S. needs them, and it will be strange indeed if even the best informed fails at any of the meetings to learn something new or have the idea suggested which never occurred to them before.

Inability to attend the annual meetings appears to be one of the reasons why some superintendents do not become members of the association. That is not really a valid reason for withholding their recognition and support from an institution of so much benefit to the majority of its members and to the cemeteries they represent. It is more than probable, too, that it being the custom to change every year the place of holding the annual conventions, all members may find it convenient to occasionally attend one of these meetings. The expense of a membership is trifling, not worthy of consideration in comparison with the good accomplished by the association, in which all the members, directly or indirectly, whether able to attend the meetings or not, inevitably participate. The association, properly supported, tends to the elevation of our profession, the stimulation and promotion of fraternal interests and helpfulness among its members and the dissemination of useful knowledge. It is therefore not only worthy of the hearty support of the every cemetery corporation in the country, but if every cemetery official would without prejudice investigate its aims and achievements, it is safe to say we would never again hear the question, “What's the use?”

Milwaukee, Wis.

JAMES CURRIE.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A fire in Elmlawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., recently destroyed the barn and caused a damage of about \$4,000 to the cemetery besides a considerable personal loss to Superintendent Bellett Lawson, Jr. The foreman's house nearby was also destroyed, his family having a narrow escape. The blaze was started by a workman dropping a torch while thawing out a frozen pipe.

\* \* \*

The Wallkill Valley Cemetery, Walden, N. Y., recently added 25 acres, which has been mapped and plotted under the personal supervision of Downing Vaux, of New York City. A portion of the new tract is now open for burials. By action of the board, the remaining portion in its entirety will be finished during the current year. Mr. Vaux has submitted a list of three thousand trees and shrubs, and by special map indicated the location of each. This is one of the most attractive and beautiful cities of the dead found in the Wallkill or Hudson River Valleys.

\* \* \*

A verdict was recently rendered in Judge Marean's division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of Mrs. Mary A. Schultz, who sued to recover \$10,000 damages from the Greenwood Cemetery and one of its special officers, William Smith, for false arrest and imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a single flower from a rosebush in the cemetery, which she alleges was growing on her own lot. The jury brought in verdicts for the plaintiff of \$4,000 against the cemetery and \$4,000 against Smith. Judge Marean took the matter under advisement and will decide later whether the verdicts are to be allowed to stand.

\* \* \*

It is alleged by the Board of Health of San Francisco that the ordinance of that city forbidding the "interment of a dead body" within the city limits, is being violated by the interment or other disposition of ashes of bodies that have been cremated. The Laurel Hill Cemetery Co., acting under legal advice, maintains that ashes are not to be considered as "bodies," and consequently may be disposed of in the cemetery without violation of the ordinance. The Board of Health will lay the matter before the city legal authorities. Laurel Hill Cemetery will continue to inter ashes, but the other cemeteries are reported to have ceased pending the legal controversy.

\* \* \*

As a result of negotiations commenced in 1892 the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation, St. Paul, Minn., has resolved to unite the Zion's cemetery with Oakland. They obtain perpetual care on the ground which they had sold and their lot owners acquire equal rights with the lot owners of Oakland, and become amenable to the same rules. After the conclusion of these negotiations Oakland purchased a tract of land adjoining Zion's, thus adding to the area of Oakland over nine acres. Zion's cemetery adjoins Oakland on the north, so that the whole tract will make a continuous cemetery.

## FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The seventy-third annual report of the Mt. Auburn Cemetery Corporation, Boston, notes that fewer lots have been sold than usual, and expenses for repairs, fighting moths and development have been unusually large. Still, on the whole, the financial year has been satisfactory. The "repair fund," the income of which may be expended only for care of lots under perpetual care contracts, or in adorning the cemetery grounds, has increased \$53,932.87, and is now \$1,342,142.64. The "permanent fund," which is to provide for expenses when revenue from sales of lots ceases, gained \$14,378.03 during the year, and is now \$476,289.12. Provision for its investment until it reaches \$500,000 has been made, but on the attainment of that limit further action will be necessary. The "general fund," from which all ordinary expenses of construction and repair are met, increased \$14,463.48. It now amounts to \$210,489.28. The treasurer's report shows a decrease of cash on hand from \$31,180.93 to \$25,496.32, but against this apparent loss must be reckoned \$20,000 of city bonds purchased at \$222.50 above par and accrued interest of \$126.66; and also \$3,983.73 carried to the "permanent fund." The superintendent reports 450 interments and thirty-eight removals from other cemeteries to Mount Auburn, making the total interments 35,255 on Jan. 1, 1905. There were 180 cremations at the cemetery in 1904, making a total of 636 since the crematory was opened April 1, 1900. Beginning in 1901 the yearly record has been 119, 134, 153, 180, respectively.

\* \* \*

Superintendent of Cemeteries Charles F. Winslow, of Pawtucket, R. I., in his report for 1904, notes that the building of brick vaults, thereby preventing sunken graves, and preserving a better appearance of lots, is appealing more and more each year to the lot owners. Especial attention is being given to perpetual care and the growth of funds for this purpose is shown in the following figures: The perpetual care fund Feb. 1, 1901, was \$17,500, and Feb. 1, 1905, including lots accepted and applied for, was \$23,304, an increase of \$5,804 in four years, or about 30 per cent. The total receipts for 1904 were \$6,548.75. The report recommends the extension of the water system and the erection of a new receiving vault.

\* \* \*

The annual report of Superintendent William Stone of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., tells of the extension of the cemetery grounds, necessitating an increase in grading, which is very expensive because of the rocky formation of the soil, which requires considerable blasting. Water pipes have been extended to the pond, completing that portion of the work, and in 1905 a rustic bridge will be built from the side of the pond to the island in the center. The waiting station which stood at the upper entrance to the cemetery has been located within the grounds and changed into a pagoda, making a useful and ornamental building for the accommodation of visitors. The receiving tomb has been enlarged and is now deemed sufficient in size for all time. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$148,890, an increase of \$8,417. The interments in 1904 were 683, and the total receipts for the year \$34,534.

\* \* \*

The annual report of the Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Ont., shows receipts for the year of \$16,182.15 and expenditures of \$11,734.72. Among the receipts are: Sale of lots (including perpetual care), \$6,166.20; care of lots, \$4,072.50; foundations, \$915.12. The expenditure for labor was \$8,134.41. Among the improvements were: The extension of the drainage system and the placing of cement catch-basins. Some of the work planned for the present season is the building of a new gateway, the purchase of trees and shrubs for the new ground, and the gravelling of the roadways.

## TOPICAL INDEX

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

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 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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 Manhattan Bridge: A Lesson in

- Italian Garden That Is Full of Flowers, An, By Wilhelm Miller, Illus. C. L. A., 7:485-92. March, '05.  
 Japanese Garden, A Natural. By Eleanor Bartlett. Illus. C. L. A., 7:493-5. Mch., '05.  
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 Roses for the Garden, Hardy. By Robert Huey. Illus. C. L. A., 7:459-65. Mch., '05.  
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### **Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds.**

- Memorial Bridge, The Hendrik Hudson, proposed to be built across the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Illus. H. G., 7:86-7. Feb., '05.  
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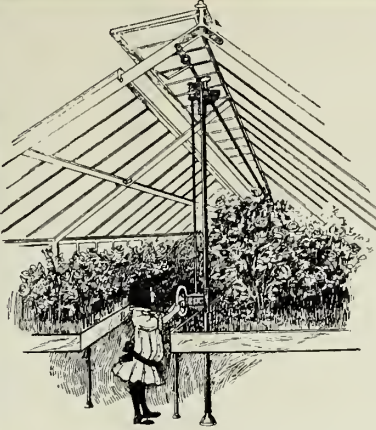
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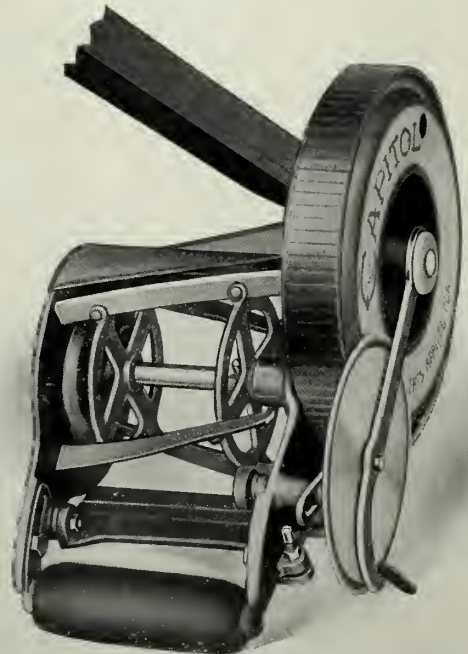
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Tree Study in Winter. By Anna Botsford Comstock. Illus. Chaut., 41:66-72. Mch., '05.

**REPORTS, ETC. RECEIVED.**

"The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico," is the title of Bulletin No. 54 of the Bureau of Forestry, giving an interesting description of this forest reserve. It embraces about 65,950 acres, and the main portion is so rugged that it is still a practically unexplored virgin tropical wilderness. About 50 per cent of it is in forest land and coffee estate, and 30 per cent government land unclaimed by private owners. The report contains much interesting illustrative and descriptive matter of the flora of the reserve.

The fourth annual report of the School of Horticulture of the Handicraft Schools of Hartford, for the year 1904, records the most productive year in its history, although the number of garden pupils was smaller than last year, owing to the fact that no free gardens were given out. The course of instruction was pursued on the same general lines as in previous years, the work of which has been described in these columns. There were 169 pupils in attendance on the twelve courses given, the instruction including gardening, window gardening, nature work, agriculture, botany, horticulture, and an apprentice course.

The Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1904 contains a complete report of all the proceedings up to the close of the year, including a stenographic report of all the discussions at the meetings of the State and three District societies. The subjects discussed cover a large part of the field of Horticulture, including orcharding, small fruit culture, viticulture, vegetable gardening, floriculture, forestry, soil investigations, food value of fruits, home adornment and practical education. This book is well bound and contains about 570 pages, and besides the report there is much other valuable information, such as formulas for making and directions for applying fungicides and insecticides, etc., the whole carefully indexed for ready reference. The report is sent free to all members of the society, but is too expensive for general distribution. Those desiring copies should address the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., for further information.

C. P. Close, Horticulturist of the Delaware College Experiment Station, Newark, Del., has given much attention to developing and perfecting four kerosene-limoid mixtures, which are reported

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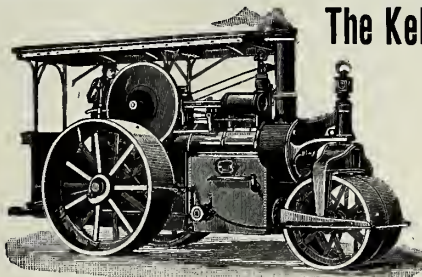
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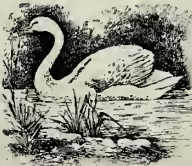
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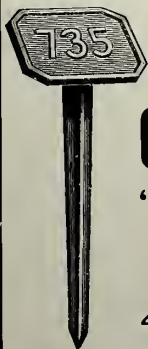
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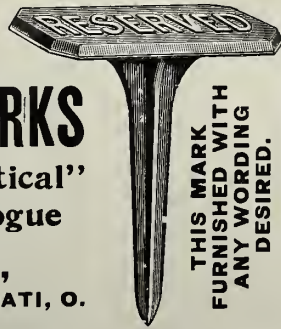
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An encouraging sign of the growth of the civic improvement movement is the recent announcement that a new edition of Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson's "Modern Civic Art" has been issued. The new edition is handsomely illustrated, and is more than ever the representative and standard work on the larger interests of civic improvement. The first edition was reviewed at length in these columns. Mr. Robinson says in his preface to the second edition: "Nothing has been more remarkable than the growth of the 'civic improvement' movement during the last few years. There must be a strong feeling on the part of an individual before he sets about the organization of a society to further his purpose; and not until his earnestness has spread to a good many others can he succeed in establishing such an association, if it is to call upon its members for money, work and self-sacrifice. And yet upwards of twelve hundred local 'improvement' societies in the United States alone are now recorded. They range from the club in that village which has wisely substituted a wish to be attractive and

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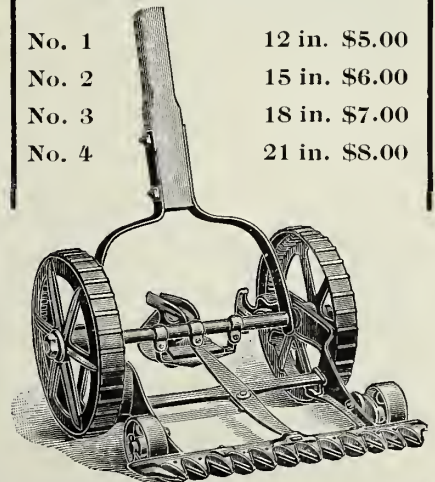
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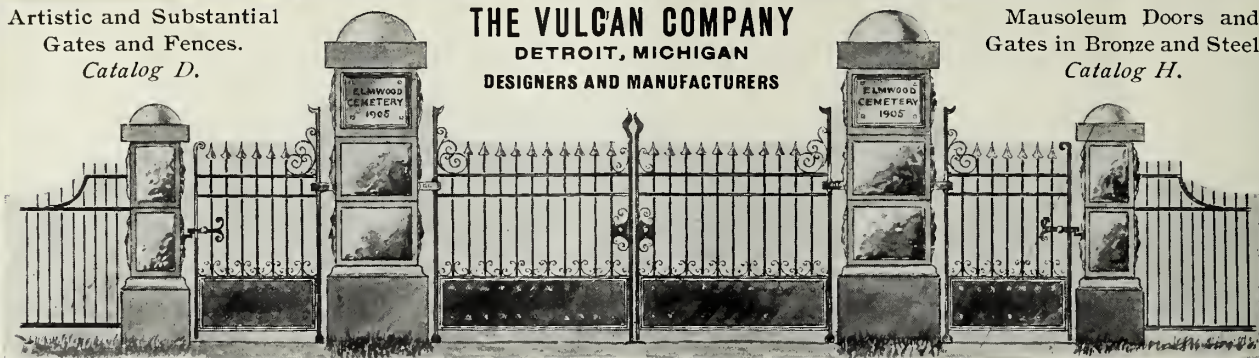
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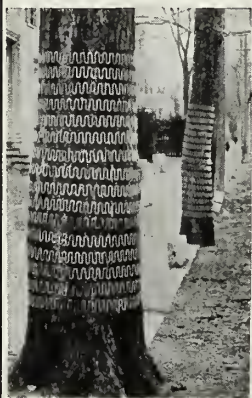
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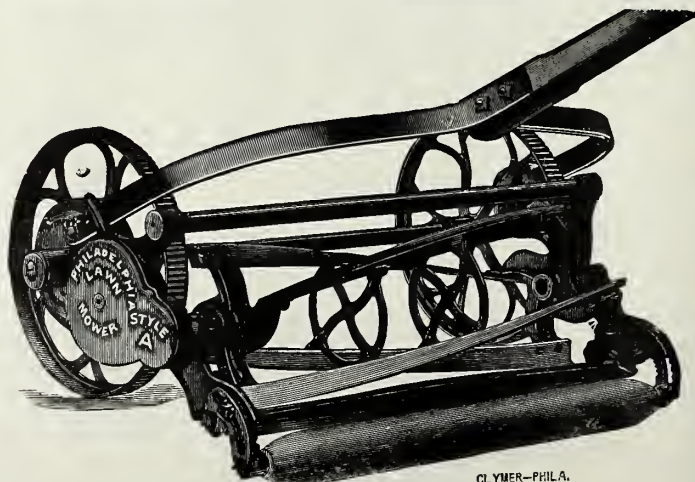
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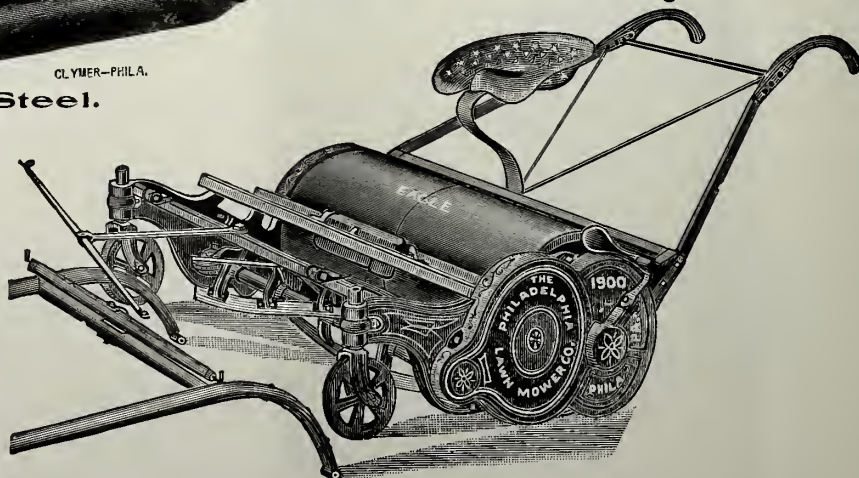
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for improvement workers to get their  
work before the newspapers, and will be  
found a valuable aid to securing pub-  
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The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City,  
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new fruits, \$1,000 for a new seedling  
plum, and \$1,000 for a cherry, as re-  
cently announced to Northwestern hor-  
ticulturists through the Minnesota State  
Horticultural Society. Mr. C. M. Lor-  
ing, of Minneapolis, has also offered a  
prize of \$100 for a seedling plum, and  
the society has offered \$1,000 for a  
hardy, late-keeping apple.

The Massachusetts Civic League in  
its annual report shows substantial  
progress along all the lines of work  
covered by its committees, especially in  
the matter of Legislation and Town and  
Village Betterment. In its work of or-  
ganizing public sentiment concerning  
charitable and reformatry interests, and  
in the agitation of measures of social  
improvement it has had the active co-  
operation of the women's clubs, the  
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Forestry Association, and the village im-  
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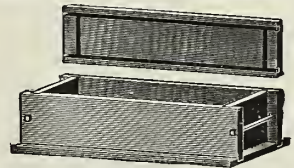
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**CARTS  
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SPRINKLERS  
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WATER TANKS  
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12 different and hand-  
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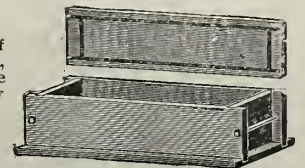


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**CLEAN, STRONG, DURABLE.**  
All sizes kept constantly in stock. Can  
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Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
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Everything for beautifying Country Grounds  
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### COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

of which we are large growers. Also Balsam  
Fir, Norway Spruce, White Pine, Arbor Vitae,  
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Growers. Send for list. Car lots a specialty.

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Grown at the

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Most Northern in America

*Special Prices on the following Stock  
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American Ash ... ..	6-8 ft.	Cottonwood.. . . . .	8-10 ft.
Birch Eup. White....	4-6 ft.	Poplar Lombardy....	6-8 ft.
" " ".....	6-8 ft.	" " ".....	8-10 ft.
" " ".....	8-10 ft.	Calycanthus.....	2-3 ft.
" " Paper ....	6-8 ft.	Clethra Alnifolia.....	18-24 in.
" " ".....	10-12 ft.	Currants Yellow.....	3-4 ft.
Catalpa Spec.....	6-8 ft.	Dentzia Asstd.....	2-3 ft.
" " ".....	8-10 ft.	Elder Gol.....	2-3 ft.
" " ".....	10-12 ft.	Eleagnus Long.....	18-24 in.
Box Elder.....	6-8 ft.	Hydrangea, P. G.....	2-3 ft.
" " ".....	8-10 ft.	Snowball Com.....	2-3 ft.
Silver Maple.....	6-8 ft.	" " ".....	2-3 ft.
" " ".....	8-10 ft.	Spiraea Asstd .. . .	2-3 ft.
Weir's Cut Leaf Maple	8-10 ft.	" " ".....	3-4 ft.
Poplar Carolina.....	6-8 ft.	Syringa Asstd .. . .	2-3 ft.
" " ".....	8-10 ft.	Gold. Glow, Archillea, Yucca	

We are making Parks and Cemeteries some very  
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Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners  
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How can we obtain best results; The landscape architect; Two erroneous ideas prevalent; Great variety of flowering shrubs available; The planting of perennials; Formal vs. natural landscaping. "The Landscape Architect and His Work" is a reprint of an address delivered by Mr. Weed before the Chicago Architectural Club, and "The Consulting Landscape Gardener and Entomologist" tells about the care of trees and the treatment of their insect enemies and diseases, a work to which he has given special attention.

"Hardy Plants Worth Having," the catalog of Thomas Meehan & Sons for the spring of 1905, is full of information of value and interest to everyone who admires hardy trees and plants. Some of the interesting chapters are headed: Rare and choice oddities; Most interesting tree in America; A great bargain in a hardy garden; Roses like these are scarce; Big, brushy shrubs at a bargain.

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For Water-works, Sewerage, Water Power, Park and Cemetery Work.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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**EVERGREENS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES**

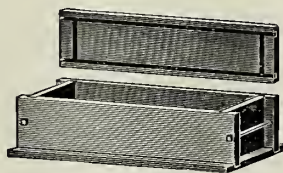


Pinus Strobus, White Pine,.....	4 to 5 feet	} At Unusually Low Prices
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 to 4 feet	
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Some nice blocks of Hemlocks, the beautiful Blue Spruce, Concolor, Douglas, and White Spruce all sizes. Also American Linden 4 inches in diameter, and Weir's cut leaf Maple, 1½ to 2 inch diameter at low rates

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ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY,  
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Save your Discount and have your Device cost you \$38 net.

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SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

SEND YOUR  
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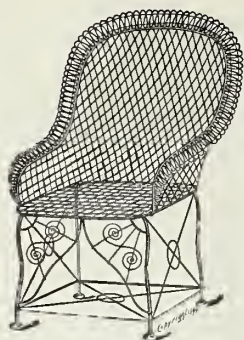
Is separable and compact.

Carried in two small sacks.

Condition of ground cuts no figure—it works.

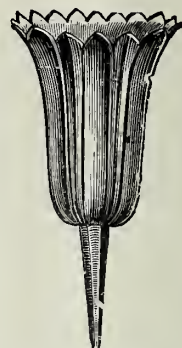
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Steel Fences, Arches and Gates, many styles of Iron Settees, Chairs, Etc. Large variety of Wire Settees and Chairs. Over 50 different patterns and sizes of Vases. Cemetery Lot Fences, Grave Guards, Tree Guards, Hitching Posts, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Fountains, Summer Houses. A general line of Plain and Ornamental Wire and Iron Work.



No. B202. Tulip Bouquet Holder.



No. K2. Reservoir Vase.

Height 43 inches, diameter of vase, 18½ inches; width, including handles, 31 inches, capacity of reservoir, 4½ gallons.

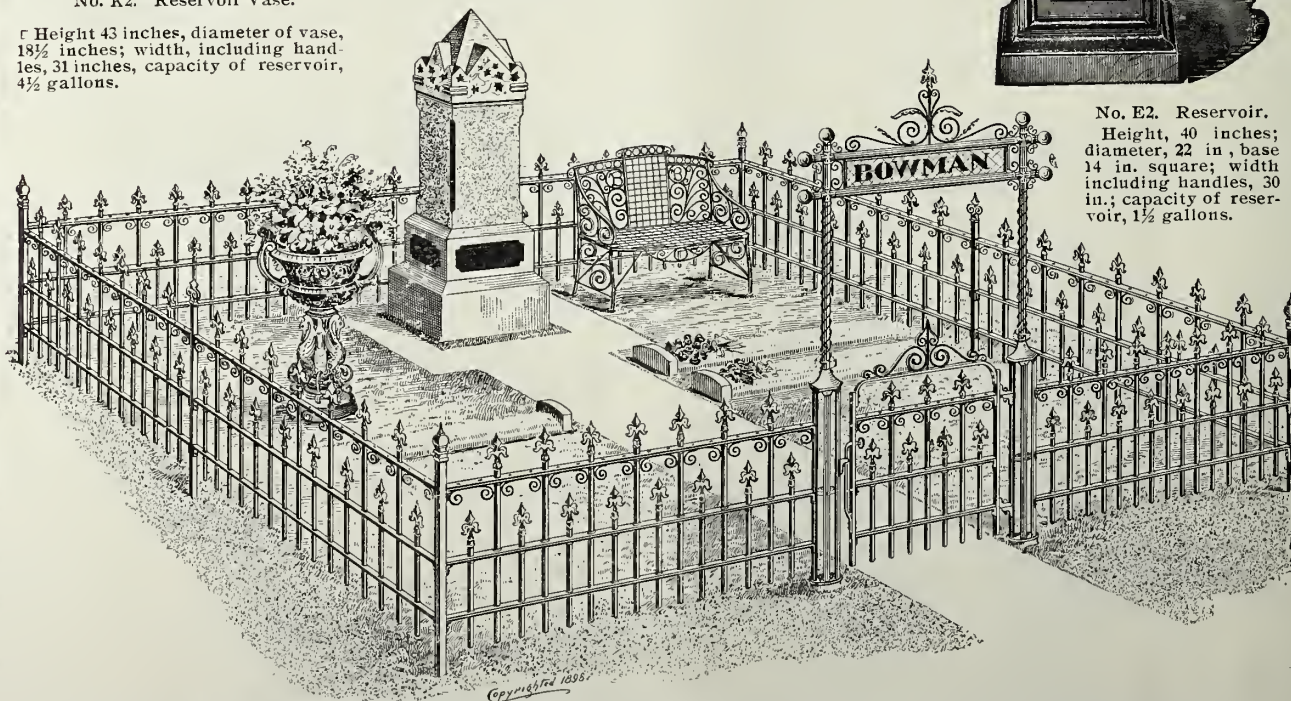


No. B49. Fern Leaf Settee.



No. E2. Reservoir.  
Height, 40 inches; diameter, 22 in., base 14 in. square; width including handles, 30 in.; capacity of reservoir, 1½ gallons.

Send for No. "B" 61 Lawn Furniture and Cemetery Goods Catalog or No. "B" 56 Fence Catalog. State about the class of goods you desire to purchase.



Illustrates a CEMETERY LOT Enclosed with our No. B408 Pattern SPECIAL STEEL FENCE.

Our No. B728 Walk Gate and our No. B668 Entrance Arch, No. B241½ Ornamental Gate Posts, and 1 inch square Steel Corner Posts. The Arch can be omitted. This is the finest and most substantial Cemetery Lot Fence made. We also show our No. S 1 Viola Reservoir Vase on Crane Pedestal and our No. 52 Wrought Steel Settee.

Address **BARBEE WIRE AND IRON WORKS, 44 and 46 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**

The most extensive manufacturers of Low Price, but High Grade Mechanically and Honestly constructed Steel Fences in the United States. Catalog giving full information as to every detail of material and construction sent on application. You do not have to buy of us "Unsight and Unseen." Send for our New Fence Catalog No. B56

# A CRIBBING DEVICE

## Secures Economy and Safety In Excavating

**F**OR excavating graves in cemeteries or in any other work of excavation where economy of space is necessary or where there is danger of the ground caving in, this device will soon pay for itself.

Every cemetery superintendent knows the value of economizing lot space. With this device two more interments can be made in a lot 16 feet square than without it, because excavations can be made closer together. In gravelly or sandy soil it is an invaluable labor saver, and graves can be left open any length of time without danger of caving in.

The cribbing will be shipped to any part of the United States. If not satisfactory, after trial, it can be returned at our expense. We are satisfied that if you give it a trial you will not do any excavating without it at any price.

For prices and terms address

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**The  
 Cribbing Device  
 in use in a Cemetery**

**T**HE picture represents an open grave with another grave on each side, and one on the end. Without this device, the opening would show at least from six to eight feet across the face of the grave. Not only is extra labor saved, but the device makes it perfectly safe to go directly up to the edge of the opening at any time while the device is in use.





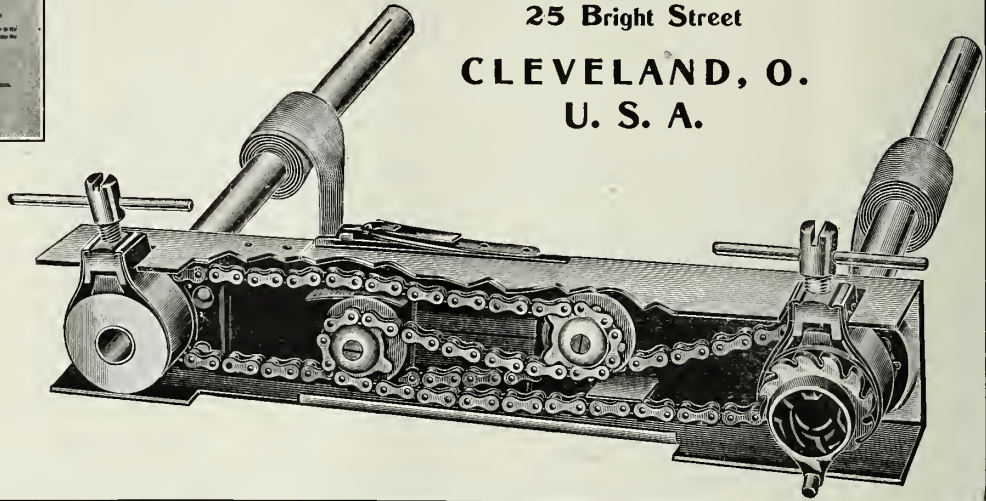
The above is a facsimile of the award granted the Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the grand prize being the highest award given to any exhibit.

# The Bomgardner Lowering Device

The cut below shows the mechanism of the Bomgardner double-telescoping steel lowering device, the idlers, as shown moving apart as the device is closed, and moving together as it is widened. Write for catalogue and further information.

## The Bomgardner Lowering Device Co.

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MADE OF GREEN DUCK.

9 Ft. 6 In. by 12 Ft.

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Is the health and comfort of your citizens worth considering?



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Should always be set when the people need protection against rain, cold winds or the baking rays of a hot sun.

Parties attending the funeral will leave warm, closed carriages in a perspiring condition without regard to the weather; they cannot bring a Tent, but surely appreciate the protection one provides, and are willing to pay liberally for such services rendered. Our Tents are modestly made for cemetery use, of gray material, with brown, reinforced peak and scallop binding; made with detachable walls all or half way around.

You will know prices and all about one hundred and twenty-six different sizes and qualities by sending for our Tent Circular.



Mark T. Thompson, Rio Vista, Va., wholesale price-list of strawberries for 1905.

L. Boehmer & Co., Yokohama, Japan: 1905 wholesale catalog of Japanese Lily bulbs, irises, peonies and other Japanese flower roots.

"Annual catalog of high grade California seeds, rare and choice flowers and vegetables of quality," F. Gilman Taylor, Glendale, Cal.

Partial Stock List of Everything pertaining to Horticulture for 1905; W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J.

The J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, O., whose advertisement appears in this issue, manufacture a new and original line of rustic pottery for holding plants and flowers on lawns of parks, cemeteries, home grounds or on the porch. Their descriptive catalog shows a large variety of styles of these rustic specialties, and will be sent on request.

The Shatemuc Nurseries, Barrytown, N. Y., announce that Mr. John T. Withers has been engaged as manager, and will give special attention to landscape work, in which they are to engage more extensively.

The Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill., send descriptive circular and testimonials of the clipper lawn mower.

The Bomgardner Improved Telescope Lowering Device: Illustrated booklet, giving descriptions and showing the device in operation in cemeteries.

The Eastern Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass., send an attractive little calendar bearing a colored flower design.



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For Hot Water or Steam.

HOT WATER Radiation from 4,200 Square Feet and Up.  
STEAM Radiation from 2,500 Square Feet and Up.

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Horticultural Architects and Builders,  
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ESTABLISHED 1844.

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MACHINE FOR MAKING, PAT. AUG. 13, 1901.

These Markers last forever and are nearly white in color. Made in 3 inch, 3½ inch, 4 inch and 6 inch diam. Cheaper than painted wooden stakes. Write for circulars and booklet of Cemetery Specialties. Address, **LEO G. HAASE, OAK PARK, ILL.**

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DURABLE AS GRANITE WHITE AS MARBLE CHEAP AS WOOD

Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

**ALBRIGHT & LIGHTCAP CO., Limaville, Ohio**

**Our Special Prices on**  
Am. Elms, 1½ to 2 in. and 2 to 2½ in.  
Catalpa, 1½ to 2 in. and 2 to 2½ in.  
Box Elder, 1½ to 2 in. and 2 to 2½ in.  
Will Interest You. Write for The n To-day  
**BATAVIA GREENHOUSES**  
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**SITUATIONS WANTED, ETC.**

Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 7 words to a line. Cash must accompany order.

**CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION.**  
Am 37 years old, fifteen years' experience in laying out and managing cemeteries; technical graduate. Expert in maintenance of grounds, funeral management and lot sales. Willing to go anywhere. Salary or commission. Cemetery Superintendent, 21 Steuben St., East Orange, N. J.

Wanted—Position as superintendent of cemetery. Have had six years' experience selling plots on installment plan; also laying out and grading new grounds and all kinds of practical experience as superintendent. Good references. Address W. N. Klefer, Easton, Pa.

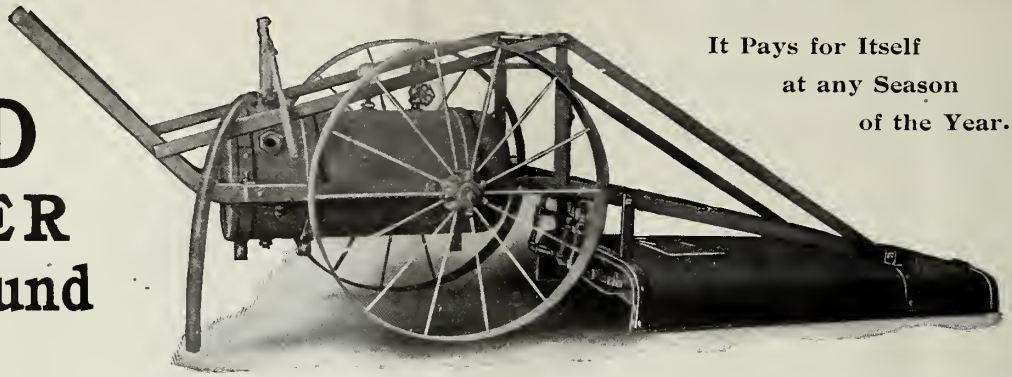
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CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE ENGINEER  
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PARKS AND CEMETERIES.  
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**Baker's Waterproof Grave Linings and Earth Covers**  
furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.  
**Baker Bros. & Co. Tiffin, O.**

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# THE BUCKEYE WEED BURNER and Ground Thawer



It Pays for Itself  
at any Season  
of the Year.

## Will Keep Your Walks, Gutters and Roadsides Clear of Weeds

This machine has had phenomenal success in destroying weeds in parks, cemeteries, and other public grounds. It burns the weed, root, plant and seed, and in winter is unequalled for thawing out the ground before excavating. A labor saver all the year round.

Write for prices and other information.

## Walter Macleod & Co., - Cincinnati, O.

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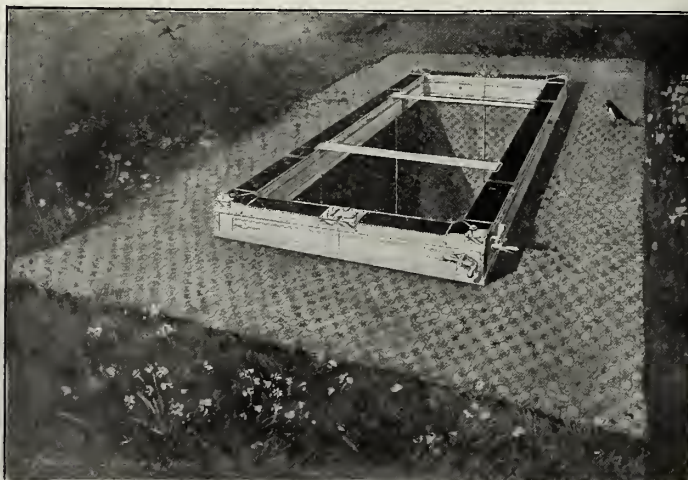


Our improved Device is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill can make it. It is adjustable as to length and width to fit and conform to any size grave. Has power to raise as well as lower. Is finished as well as a fine piece of furniture with polished oak top and ends, absolutely safe and easy to operate; every Device tested to 1200 lbs. before leaving the factory; more in actual operation than all other kinds combined.

We guarantee their safety and perfect working in every particular. There are others, but we believe it is conceded that

none compare with the Improved National. When you buy, buy the safest, handsomest and only perfect Device.

## NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE CO., COLDWATER, MICH.



## More Reliable than Pall Bearers

PUBLIC opinion everywhere favors reliability and appearance. That's why the demand for the Folding Casket Lowering device is increasing. 31 of our lowering devices used by cemetery officials in the city of Detroit, besides we have thousands in use throughout the United States, England and Canada. Why not buy the best. It's sold on its merits.

*Free Catalogue and Descriptive Circulars for Asking*

The best, because the most reliable and most convenient to handle, always ready and no loose pieces to get lost. Most beautiful and always works satisfactorily. That's why the public demand is great. Grave Linings and Mound Covers, the finest on earth.

FOLDING CASKET LOWERING DEVICE WORKS  
OVID, MICH.

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## LANDSCAPE GARDENING

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CEMETERIES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE GROUNDS.

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APRIL, 1905.

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<p><b>57th YEAR</b></p>	<p><b>W. &amp; T. SMITH CO.,</b> 600 Castle Street, <b>GENEVA, N. Y.</b>                  WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN                  FIELD GROWN ROSES, FRUIT TREES, CLEMATIS,                  ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES                  CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.</p>	<p><b>600 CARES</b></p>
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NOW**

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The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK in the United States, Park and cemetery trade a specialty. Catalogues on application. Correspondence solicited . . .

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Complete list with prices upon application.

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**New Crop Flower Seeds      ASTERS, Best German Grown:**

Queen of the Market . . . . . 1/4 oz. 15 cents. 1 oz. \$0.50	Victoria . . . . . 1/4 oz. 50 cents. 1 oz. \$1.75
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Samples Branching, Home Grown . . . . 1/4 oz. 20 cents. 1 oz. 60 cents.

Above in separate colors or mixed.      Fresh Tobacco Stems, \$1.50 per bale of 300 lbs.

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*(As seen in New York Zoological Park.)*

Popularity proven by repeated orders. Plenty of A-1 references and recommendations.

Only metallic Park Basket that is light and easy to handle; still not subject to breakage in handling about the grounds.

Has deep corrugated inside can, removable for emptying contents.

Park, Cemetery and Improvement Boards send your address and receive description, etc., in detail.

**THE STEEL BASKET CO.**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

**TREES      SHRUBS      ROSES**

**EVERGREENS BALLED AND BURLAPPED.**

Retinospora, Pines, Spruces, etc., in great varieties.      Ask for prices.

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Fine Bushy Plants at very low prices. Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc., in large assortment. Write for price list.

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**Choice  
Hemlocks**

4 to 5 feet

Trees of this particular size are not plentiful and ours are such fine plants that we cannot help praising them—bushy and all the picture of health and vigor.

**Note the Ball**

This is a special method we employ and is proving quite popular with the planters. By digging with ball of earth and sewing same in burlap for shipment, losses from transplanting are reduced to a minimum.

Also some American Arbor Vitae 4 to 7 feet dug in the same manner. Write for prices.

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Hardy Ornamentals  
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**300,000 Bedding Plants**

Finest stock in the country including Coleus, Ageratum, Alternantheras, Petunias, Verbenas, Lobelias, Cannas, Salvias, Geraniums, Begonia Verion, Vines, etc in best varieties out of 2-4 inch pots at \$1.75, \$6.00 per 100 cash. All plants carefully packed and shipped at 20 per cent less regular express rate. Let me quote prices.

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No. B450½.  
□ Wire Arm Chair.

Steel Fences, Arches and Gates, many styles of Iron Settees, Chairs, Etc. Large variety of Wire Settees and Chairs. Over 50 different patterns and sizes of Vases. Cemetery Lot Fences, Grave Guards, Tree Guards, Hitching Posts, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Fountains, Summer Houses. A general line of Plain and Ornamental Wire and Iron Work.



No. B202. Tulip Bouquet Holder.

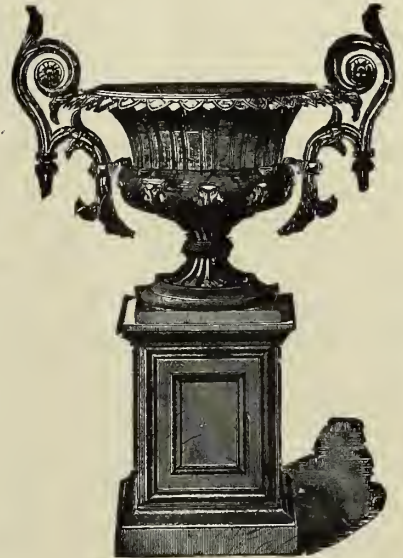


No. K2. Reservoir Vase.

Height 43 inches, diameter of vase, 18½ inches; width, including handles, 31 inches, capacity of reservoir, 4½ gallons.



No. B49. Fern Leaf Settee.



No. E2. Reservoir.

Height, 40 inches; diameter, 22 in.; base 14 in. square; width, including handles, 30 in.; capacity of reservoir 1½ gallons.



Send for No. "B" 61 Lawn Furniture and Cemetery Goods Catalog or No. "B" 56 Fence Catalog. State about the class of goods you desire to purchase.

No. B 870 Arch.

The above illustration represents our No. B 870 wrought steel Arch with our No. B 75 Drive Gates, and No. B 238 Ornamental Walk Gate Posts. It also represents three styles of fences, "C", "D" and "K." It also shows two methods of finishing fences next to arches.

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Wrought steel arches are much more durable, have a nicer appearance and are less expensive than the old style, clumsy CAST IRON ARCHES.

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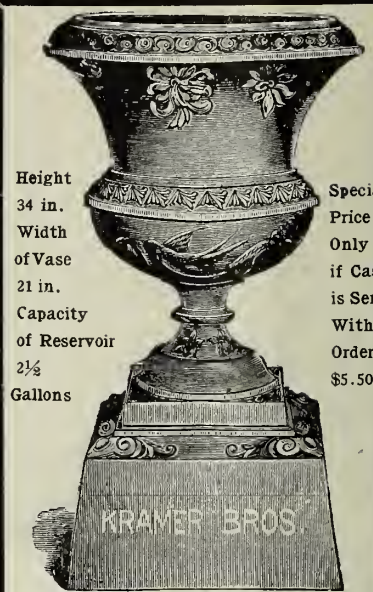
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No North and South or East and West Line Divides the  
**Caldwell Plants of Tanks and Towers**

In every section, they rear their graceful forms.  
 Everywhere and always working or ready for service, supplying water for all purposes.

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Height  
 34 in.  
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 of Vase  
 21 in.  
 Capacity  
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 2½  
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Special  
 Price  
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 SPECIAL LOW OFFER

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WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

**LAWN GRASS SEED** in Bulk  
 and Packages

Dickinsons, Evergreen, and Pine Tree Brands

SPECIAL MIXTURES SEED FOR **GOLF GROUNDS**

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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

VI. XV.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1905

No. 2

### *Arbor Day.*

This month will record the annual Arbor Day exercises of the public schools in many states, and it is to be hoped that the school authorities will continue to evidence their interest in the day and its object, and at the same time broaden out the idea. In the rural districts it might readily be made to extend to the neglected and treeless cemeteries, and under some plan of work designed by a competent man, the public schools could be made a force at least one day in the year to encourage the community in improving the country burial ground. It would mean not only the planting of trees, but also of shrubs and decorative plants, and would afford a fund of information on gardening and nature study.



### *The Washington Improvement Scheme.*

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Burnham Commission's plan for the progressive improvement of Washington, D. C., which has been illustrated and described in these columns in previous issues, will henceforth be consistently carried out, without the periodic attacks of the politicians and real estate schemers of our nation's capital. On March 14 President Roosevelt issued an order providing that the plans and location of all new public buildings shall be submitted for approval to an advisory board consisting of Messrs. Bernard R. Green, Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint Gaudens and Frederick Law Olmsted. This in effect establishes the Commission's plans for the symmetrical development of the city. This may not definitely solve the problem, but it will probably lead to its being seriously taken up by the next Congress and finally settled, and is a most important step in the meantime towards preserving the integrity of a scheme which would make Washington, as a contemporary says: a university of municipal art for city builders.



### *The Care of Trees.*

Active spring work always involves the tree question, and that reminds one of the tree-butcher, whose pernicious activity is still too often in ostentatious evidence. No public trees under any circumstances should be either trimmed or pruned by any but experienced men. We note an excellent regulation drawn by the Tree Warden of Dedham, Mass., and made legal by higher authorities, by which no person, other than one appointed by the warden, shall be allowed to work in the trees for any purpose whatever. And all public service companies having necessity to

interfere with the trees of the town, must, after obtaining permission for the work from the Tree Warden, employ men usually employed by the town in such work. Violation of the rule incurs a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence. The rule is rigidly enforced. The regulations adopted by the Park Commissioners of Lowell, Mass., which are printed on another page, also embody some of the most advanced and intelligent legislation that has been taken for the protection of trees on the highway.



### *Women's Clubs and Forestry.*

The recent work of the Federation of Women's Clubs in behalf of forestry is a good sign. These clubs are excellently well organized and have demonstrated very successfully their ability to co-operate in the work of public improvement. Three bills have been introduced in the Illinois legislature, now in session, by the Forestry Committee of the Illinois Federation: one for the establishment of a state forestry commission; one for the creation of a chair of forestry in the State University and the third for the purchase of a tract of pine in Ogle county. In the educational literature disseminated by the Federation the forestry question is stated as a paramount question of economics, which it truly is; and the concise bill of particulars of the evils of forest destruction by which many parts of the world have been made desolate, and the benefits that will accrue to us if immediate steps are taken to replant our devastated areas, is convincing proof of the need of immediate action, as well as that the matter is being intelligently handled. Many states have already commenced the work of scientific forestry as a state activity, and every state should carefully investigate its relation thereto. If it were possible for all the women's clubs of the country to enter into the work of civic beauty and outdoor improvement, in all their phases, what progress would soon manifest itself.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another important bill, framed by Mr. Jens Jensen, and which has been introduced into the Senate and House of the Illinois legislature, provides for an investigation as to the conditions of forests in Illinois. It requests the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States to make the investigation, to recommend the necessary means to preserve the existing forests, to create new areas and to encourage growth and protection of same. A report to be made to the Governor of the State with all convenient dispatch. The bill provides an appropriation of \$4,000, to be used in conjunction with a similar amount provided by the Department of Agriculture.



## Outer Park Systems of American Cities.

BY FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED.

*(Extracts from an address delivered before the Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia).*

There is much talk to-day of outer park systems; the idea of acquiring outlying parks and reservations around our growing cities appeals to us as a new conception, an outgrowth of new conditions; you here in Philadelphia are urged to take a new step in advance in acquiring such an outlying system and, while honoring the foresight and public spirit of those who opened Lemon Hill as a public park under the name of Fairmount half a century ago, to put yourselves into a still more advanced position by securing this new kind of public asset, an "outer park system," the need of which and the possibility of which are regarded as the outgrowth almost of the last decade. Indeed, the outer park system movement is often said to have had its beginning when the Metropolitan System of Boston was undertaken in 1893, and we in Boston are wont to accept with much complacency the compliments tendered to us for having initiated this new and progressive idea. It is pleasant to think we are pioneers, leaders in a new movement for the good of mankind, and that we are more progressive and farsighted than our predecessors, but is it so entirely true?

The phrase "outer park system" is new and progressive; but is the idea it stands for really so far ahead of the ideas which were expressed long ago in the opening of Fairmount Park? Are we right in thinking, as many of us do, that an "outer park system," when acquired, will put our generation so much in the lead as to park matters that we can afford to take our time about it and contemplate the bigness of the idea with anticipatory self-satisfaction?

From what I have been able to learn of the conditions fifty years ago in Philadelphia, Fairmount Park, when officially opened in 1855, was more distinctly and unmistakably an "outer park" than any of the proposed parks of the system which is now being urged by the Allied Organizations upon public opinion. Or turn to the case of Central Park, New York, the very

name of which seems to put it in a totally different category from the systems of outlying parks to the bold conception of which we are now asked to raise ourselves. For not only was Central Park at the time its purchase was authorized in 1851 an "outer park" in the sense of lying beyond the limits of the built-up city, but the middle of the site selected was more than twice as far from the City Hall as the farthest new brownstone block at the northerly edge of the growing city.

For some years after old Thomas Holme, the surveyor, laid out the plan of Philadelphia for William Penn, in 1682, the spaces now known as Franklin, Logan, Washington and Rittenhouse squares were on the outskirts of the town.

In 1888 New York purchased in the rural district of its upper wards six new parks. These were clearly "outer parks" as contrasted with Central Park, now become the most typical of great inner parks imbedded in the midst of a dense urban community. The average area of the six "outer parks" was a little less than that of Central Park; the two largest contain together about four times the area of Central Park. These park purchases of New York in 1888 may be considered the first important accomplishment of the new movement. During that one year, 1888, New York enlarged its park area by more than 3,900 acres, a figure which almost equals the total park area of Philadelphia today, and which was much greater than the total area of New York parks previous to that date.

This great and sudden increase of park area is as typical as it is striking, for the purchase of park lands has everywhere been marked by alternating periods of activity and stagnation. A city waits until the need for additional parks becomes too pressing any longer to be ignored; an agitation is then started; and in due time the movement gathers headway enough to make up for lost time and perhaps to store up a reserve for



the future. Then the excitement dies out and nothing more is done until conditions become sufficiently extreme to produce another spasm. The same spasmodic method is to be seen in Philadelphia park purchases, but it is a long time since any violent spasm has occurred. According to the figures given me, Philadelphia had about 3,400 acres of parks in 1874, and during twenty years increased them at the uneventful average rate of one-third of one per cent per annum. During 1894 a slight spasm occurred and the League Island Park was acquired, together with six small parks or squares, a total addition of some 327 acres, or about 8 per cent in one year. During the decade since 1894 the average rate of annual increase has fallen back to about a quarter of one per cent again, while the population has been growing steadily at the rate of about 2.3 per cent per annum for the last thirty years. Perhaps it is not unreasonable to hope for another spasm **about now**.

It is true that New York, since indulging itself so freely in 1888, has been almost equally torpid in respect to park additions, in spite of its enormous increase of population; but then a city which has made an increase of over 300 per cent in one year might reasonably take a longer period of repose than one which, after twenty years of preparation, only achieved a maximum gain of 8 per cent before resting on its laurels.

But four years after New York's outer park system was established in the Bronx, a movement came to a head in Boston that led to even more striking results in the way of securing outer parks; more striking, not only in the extent of the system established, but in the difficulties overcome in achieving it. The community around Boston Harbor is divided into a larger number of separate and independent municipalities than any similar area of equal population in the country. The proposition for a system of outer parks for this community, which was presented in 1892, involved acquiring lands in twenty-eight different cities and towns.

and what was a much harder problem, getting at least that number of municipalities to share the cost. Finally thirty-nine towns and cities were embraced in a metropolitan park district, having a total population in 1900 of 1,164,957, and these towns and cities in ten years have raised by the issue of bonds and have expended for an outer metropolitan park system more than \$11,000,000, apart from their individual expenditures for local parks and playgrounds. The outer parks acquired by this district amount to 9,869 acres, forming together with the local parks, a total of 15,175 acres in the district, or nearly four times the park area of Philadelphia.

If as we are forced to conclude, there is to be no limit to the growth of our great urban centres, every city as it grows must keep acquiring outer parks, to be in turn embedded by the extension of the city and become the inner parks of the future. There can be no doubt of this general conclusion, but the interesting and vital question for each city is how fast to acquire such parks and to what extent.

If we seek a gauge in the opinion of the people as expressed in their actions, we observe that a general activity in securing such parks far in advance of the tide of population has followed in many parts of the country upon the example set by Boston. Active steps have been taken by cities as widely scattered as Providence, R. I., and Seattle, Wash., Baltimore and Ottawa, San Francisco and Newark, while in the Middle West similar developments are general, from Chicago and Milwaukee to Kansas City, and north again to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Philadelphia, I regret to say, is conspicuous by its official absence from the list, although your agitation seems likely to secure results before long.

If we are to be more definite in our comparison we must look at the ratio between population and park area.

Philadelphia and Boston, drawn to the same scale,



PARK AREAS OF BOSTON.

The population of the city (560,892) is indicated by the inner circle, and the population of the Metropolitan District (1,164,957) by the outer circle, on the assumed scale of 20,000 people to the square mile.



PARK AREAS OF PHILADELPHIA.

For comparison, the population of the city and the county (1,293,697) is indicated by a circle on the assumed scale of 20,000 people to the square mile.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



PARK AREAS OF LONDON.

The population of the city (31,083) is indicated by the inner circle, and the population of the county (4,433,018) by the outer circle, on the assumed scale of 20,000 people to the square mile.

with the park areas shown in black, offer a striking comparison, but the relative meagerness of the Philadelphia parks become more manifest on comparing the population of the two places, as indicated by the size of their respective circles. On the Boston map the inner ring represents the population within the municipal limits, but the larger circle represents the population of all the thirty-nine cities and towns that go to make up the Metropolitan District, and even that total is considerably short of the population of Philadelphia.

The comparison of London with Philadelphia is interesting, because in London we have the result of a wholly unplanned growth and a collection of public open spaces very few of which were secured by deliberate municipal action. Just as Boston was assisted by the peculiarities of its topography which delayed the spread of buildings into certain areas until the community awoke to the need of holding them permanently open, so London has been assisted by certain peculiarities of mediæval land tenure by which, through a blind conservatism rather than through any foresight, the people have continued for centuries to withhold from productive occupation great numbers of uncultivated and almost unused commons or "wastes," and also certain ancient royal hunting grounds, with the result that as London has spread over and absorbed village after village, the old commons have remained as public open spaces, and still beyond the limits of the present vast population other such "outer parks" exist, although in the absence of a well-planned distribution we cannot say that there is any outer system.

Around Paris similar causes have led to the unplanned provision of a great reserve of public open spaces, in this case mostly national property, the remains of the royal domains of the past. Greatly as the population of Paris still exceeds that of Philadelphia, the provision of park areas far more than outweighs it. And the striking feature about the comparison is the abundance of *outer parks* about Paris, and the al-

most complete absence of *outer parks* about Philadelphia. Paris is growing into a region better provided with parks than the present city, while Philadelphia is growing into a region in which neither the peculiarities of the topography nor the inheritance of a feudal past has fixed any limits to the uninterrupted spread of brick and mortar.

If you are to have such reservations you must make them deliberately, and pay for them out of the wealth which an otherwise unencumbered land will bring you in.

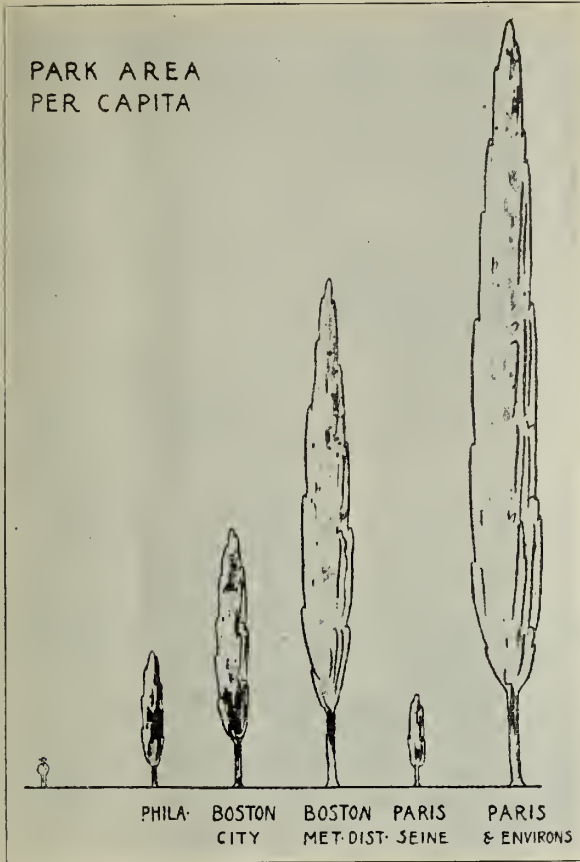
It has been stated in connection with the Philadelphia Parkway project that if Fairmount Park were extended to the city by an adequate connection, such as that proposed, so as to bring it into a relation with the city comparable with that of the Bois de Vincennes and Bois de Boulogne to Paris, a comparison of the park areas and populations would show Paris to have "an acre of park for 495 people and Philadelphia an acre to about 300 of population"; or, to put it in other words, that Paris has only 88 square feet of park to each man, woman and child, while Philadelphia has about 145 square feet. This conclusion, however, appears to be based upon figures which credit Paris only with those parks lying within the boundary of the Department of the Seine—within the county line, so to speak—whereas practically the whole of the outer park systems of Paris lies outside of that arbitrary boundary.

For the purpose of showing more clearly the ratio of park area to population, I have prepared a couple of diagrams. The first of these shows by the height of the trees the amount of park area per capita in 1900 in Philadelphia, Boston and Paris. To avoid misunderstanding, I have reckoned the ratio for Boston and Paris first for the central portion only, that is to say, in the case of Paris reckoning only those parks which lie within the boundaries of the Department of the Seine, and in the case of Boston reckoning only those parks that lie within the city limits, comparing with



PARK AREAS OF PARIS.

The population of the city (2,511,620) is indicated by the inner circle, and the population of the Department of the Seine (3,308,007) by the outer circle, on the assumed scale of 20,000 people to the square mile.



The park area per inhabitant in each case is indicated by the height of the tree. The park area even for the city of Boston is largely in excess of Philadelphia, while that of the Boston Metropolitan District is enormously greater. In Paris the city shows less park area per inhabitant than Philadelphia, but the Department of the Seine has even more park area per inhabitant than the Metropolitan District of Boston.

each the population within the same boundaries; and, second, I have compared the area of all the park area available for each community, as shown on the maps just presented, with the total population.

The lesson of the diagram is the same as that of the maps. Even if Philadelphia is thought to have a reasonable area of parks in proportion to the region already occupied by houses, it has absolutely no reserve to provide for the constant spread of streets, buildings and people into new territory. Philadelphia's position is that of a city which would say, "My growth and greatness lie in the past. I have reached my limit and will grow no more."

The second diagram shows by the height of the trees the amount of park area per capita at two periods in Philadelphia and in New York, confining New York, for the sake of comparison, to the old city limits, including Manhattan and the Bronx. It is apparent that New York has now a somewhat greater park area per capita than in 1854, after the acquisition of Central Park. For thirty-four years, with some fluctuations, the allowance of parks in proportion to the people got steadily smaller, till the large park purchases in 1888 suddenly brought it up to such a point that the growth of population has only just begun to balance this increase and has nearly restored the original ratio. In

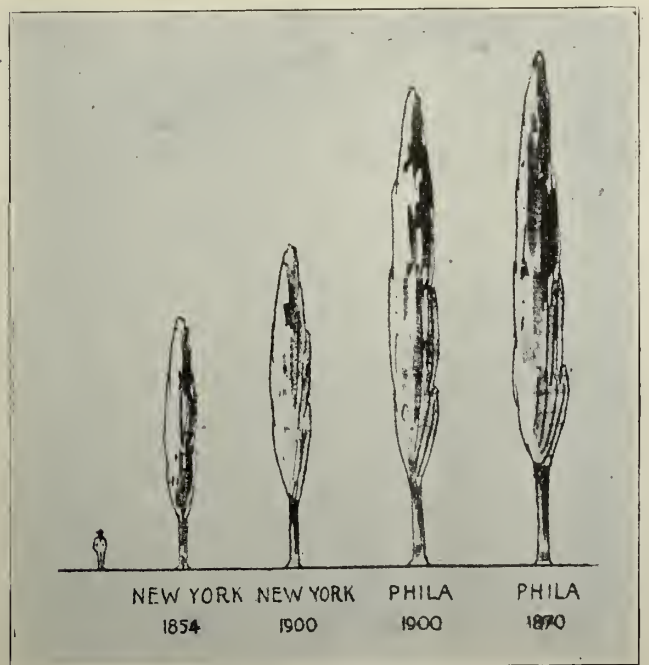
Philadelphia the balance of spasmodic park growth and steady increase in population shows an actual shrinkage in the park area per capita for the twenty-year census period. It is true that the shrinkage is not great, and in spite of the mortifying comparison with Boston and Paris, it might seem upon the face of it reasonably satisfactory for the city to have maintained substantially the per capita allowance of park area which was thought sufficient in 1870.

I believe, on the contrary, that a per capita allowance of park area which is adequate for a small city is by no means sufficient for a large city.

In a small city a given amount of park area for a given unit of the population may supply every need of town decoration, provide for playgrounds, band concerts and the like, and amply fulfill the needs of the people, who can get out into the fields for an afternoon's tramp or a Sunday picnic in the course of half an hour's walk or ten minutes in the trolley cars.

But surround that community, with the same population and the same park area, by an agglomeration of other similar urban communities extending miles in every direction; push the country so far away that the great mass of people can never find the time or the price of reaching it; and then consider whether the park area per capita which is reasonable for a small city will adequately fill the needs of a great metropolis.

As long as a city continues to grow, so long must it keep increasing its park area, and not only must the park area be increased, but it must grow at a *faster* rate than the population, for the people inevitably become more and more dependent upon it for recreation.



PARK AREA PER CAPITA.

New York is given for 1854, just after the acquisition of Central Park, and for 1900. An increase of park area per inhabitant is shown. Philadelphia is given for 1870, after the acquisition of most of Fairmount Park, and for 1900. A decrease in park area per inhabitant is shown.

## Picking Flowers in the Parks.

A correspondent writes to know "what privilege it is customary to allow the park commissioners as to cutting and carrying away the blooms from the flower beds in the parks," and the following expressions of opinion from a few representative park superintendents are offered in reply:

Park commissioners have no *exclusive rights* in the parks of a city. They are custodians and caretakers of city property, and it is their business and duty to *preserve* all the attractive features of the parks for the public to enjoy. They have no rights that are exceptionally enjoyed by them, as *park commissioners*, and not enjoyed by the general public. If a park commissioner assumes the right to pick flowers from the beds in the parks, he might with equal propriety assume the right to dig up and transplant a shrub, a tree or confiscate any portable property, a spade, a hoe, a wheelbarrow, or any of the park belongings. A park commissioner, if he rightly understands and appreciates his position, as custodian and caretaker of the parks, would deny himself any right that the general public does not enjoy, and set a good example to the *exceptional taxpayer*, who picks an occasional flower to *get even* with the city.

Albany, N. Y. WM. S. EGERTON, Supt. of Parks.

\* \* \*

We have never made any difference in giving away slips or flowers of any description from our beds, between the park commissioners or any park official and the general public. We have made it a custom in the late fall, when frost comes, to give the public notice that flowers can be taken and anyone is privileged to take some, our park employes seeing that no damage is done to park property while flowers are being distributed.

Kansas City, Mo. W. H. DUNN, Supt. of Parks.

\* \* \*

It is not customary with us to give any privileges whatsoever to our park commissioners in way of cutting and taking away flowers from any of our parks. None of our commissioners have ever expressed any desire to be granted such privileges. The fact that they are custodians of the people's property does not in my opinion entitle them to any such privilege or compensation. In fact, they should not establish a bad example by wanting to take flowers or plants, which are intended for the enjoyment of all people alike. On the contrary, they should be the first to restrain themselves from making such use of the public's property. I do not know what the custom is in other parks in that respect, but here in Hartford the commissioners do not make use of their official position.

Hartford, Conn. THEODORE WIRTH, Supt. of Parks.

\* \* \*

Our park officials are very particular to refrain from taking any such liberty. It will lead to any amount of trouble if this thing is allowed. The flowers are public property to be enjoyed where they are planted by all classes of citizens. We, as commissioners, are but custodians of whatever grows in our parks and I consider it very poor taste for any official to assume that he has any right to pluck flowers for his personal use. We go still further in this matter by declining to give any away to charitable organizations, for if we let the bars down, where will we be? We cannot show favoritism. One has as good right as another, so the only way is to keep the blooms on the plants for the public, for whom the parks are maintained, to enjoy. That is the way we look at it in Worcester.

Worcester, Mass. JAMES DRAPER, Secretary.

I do not know of a single instance that park commissioners take the liberty to cut blooms from the flower beds in the parks. Even if they do not receive a salary, they should not regard themselves as endowed with the privilege to do so, but rather give a good example to the people. A good superintendent should have courage enough to prevent such a wrong and in so doing would not only deserve but certainly get the support of the general public.

REINHARD SCHUETZE, Engr. of Park Commission.

Denver, Colo.

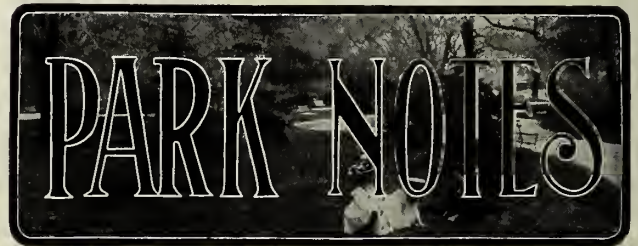
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The ordinances of the Rochester park system strictly prohibit visitors and the public from picking flowers in the parks, and these rules, so far as we know, obtain in all park systems. Our park commissioners strictly obey this ordinance, as well as all others, in letter and in spirit.

JOHN DUNBAR, Asst. Supt. of Parks.

Rochester, N. Y.

\* \* \*



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

J. Q. A. Ward, the New York sculptor, has presented the town of Urbana, Ill., with a beautiful oak grove of eighteen acres on the outskirts of the town for a public park. The gift is in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the county, which will be celebrated next summer. The only condition is that a substantial building be erected in the park for the preservation of the county's relics. Mr. Ward will contribute several of his own works of sculpture.

\* \* \*

The officials of the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Inter-Urban Railroad Company are negotiating with the department of forestry of the University of Iowa to plant trees along the right of way between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, both with the view of beautifying it and for practical utility. Trees would be planted in such manner as to prevent washouts, to prevent erosion in the cuts, to prevent damage from ice at the bridges and to guard against snow drifts.

\* \* \*

A tract of over 100 acres of land has been donated to the people for free parks in five townships in Berrien County, Michigan, by Edward K. Warren, of Three Oaks. All of the land borders on Lake Michigan. Mr. Warren claims that the shore land of Michigan is being bought by keepers of summer resorts and that soon the people will have no free breathing place. The land he gives is to be set aside for parks by the legislature for all time. A special bill has been introduced in the Michigan legislature to enable it to accept the land on the conditions named. The sale of liquor in any of the parks is prohibited for all time.

\* \* \*

The work of restoring Forest Park, St. Louis, the site of

the late World's Fair, is proceeding with dispatch under the direction of George E. Kessler, the landscape architect of the Fair, who is in charge of the task. Nearly all of the buildings in the Plateau of States have been removed, and this tract is being graded. The tracks of the Intramural Railway are being removed, and it is expected that by the coming summer the only part of the work left will be the demolition of the main buildings on the level ground.

\* \* \*

Difficulty is being experienced in selecting a site for a monument to President McKinley, which is nearly completed, at a cost of \$10,000, and is to be erected in Reading, Pa. The McKinley memorial committee wants to place the monument in the city park. The park board has already voted the choice of one site, and a meeting of that body has been called, when the board is expected to turn down the application for another place in the park. Many citizens object to the placing of the monument in the park on the ground that the place will soon be overpopulated with statues. It already contains three monuments—to the volunteer firemen, to the first defenders and to Frederick Lauer, Reading's pioneer brewer.

\* \* \*

The Park Commissioners of Memphis, Tenn., are endeavoring to induce the Legislature of that state to pass a bill providing that cities of 100,000 or more may levy an annual tax of 20 cents on the 100 dollars, for the period of two years, on all the taxable property, real and personal, including merchants' capital, and that of all others who are assessed for taxes ad valorem on capital invested, bank stock, and all other stock subject to taxation. A separate account shall be kept in the offices of the County Trustees of the sums so collected for this purpose. The County Trustees shall, at the end of each month, pay over to the Park Commission of such taxing districts or cities all sums then in hand arising from the tax so collected, which shall be used exclusively for acquiring, constructing and maintaining parks and parkways.

\* \* \*

A bill is now before the Legislature of Illinois providing for the consolidation of the three park boards that now administer the park affairs of Chicago. At present the members of the South Park Board are appointed by judges of the courts, and those of the West and North Sides by the Governor. The bill provides that nine commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council, which body shall, out of the entire tax levy, appropriate each year the amount that shall be devoted to park purposes, this amount to be used by the board for the maintenance and improvement of the consolidated park system. After the first appointment of the board it provides that one-third of the members shall be renewed yearly to serve for three years, thus insuring continuity in the management of the parks. Mr. Bryan Lathrop, one of the members of the Lincoln Park Board, says of the bill: "It seems to me to be clear, direct and sensible and to provide in the simplest and most natural way for the complicated conditions which have to be harmonized. The most serious danger to be apprehended from the consolidation of the present park systems and placing the parks under the control of the city government is the possibility that the management may be influenced or controlled by politics. This would be perhaps the greatest misfortune which could overtake our parks. It has not, however, been entirely avoided in the past by the old methods of appointing park commissioners, and the bill seeks to avoid this danger as far as possible by the further provision that all employes of the parks 'shall be selected under and be subject to the provisions of the statute in regard to civil service in the city of Chicago.'"

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual report of the Board of Public Works of Little Falls, N. Y., reports the addition of Moreland Park, a thirty-acre tract, which was presented, together with a trust fund of \$20,000, by the late Dudley Burwell. A concrete walk was constructed in Ward Square, and work on the improvement of Girvan Square, as a public playground, was begun. The expenditure for park purposes was \$1,453.29. Little Falls has a park area of 43¾ acres.

\* \* \*

At the recent annual meeting of the Boulevard and Park Association, of Quincy, Ill., the report of President E. J. Parker told of the work of this active organization during the year, and recommends the purchase of a new twelve-acre tract for park purposes. There were over 64,000 trees, shrubs and plants set out in the parks and public squares during the year, chiefly specimens of the native flora. The wading pool in South Park has been trebled in size, and a new bridge built over the creek in that park. There are now about 146 acres of parks and 7½ miles of drives. The total expenditures for the year were \$7,271.91.

\* \* \*

The annual report of the Bureau of Parks, of Albany, N. Y., contains, in addition to the regular summary of the year's work by months, complete statistics of all of the parks and boulevards under the charge of the Bureau, giving the area and the annual maintenance cost from Nov. 1, 1903, to Nov. 1, 1904. The total area of the parks is 306.6 acres, and the labor charge for the year \$27,032.78, including the following for the four largest of the parks: Washington, 90 acres, \$14,034; Beaver, 78 acres, \$7,039; Dudley, 40 acres, \$591; Observatory, 24 acres, \$908. The boulevards and avenues cover an area of 95.4 acres, and have a length of 44,450 feet. The total labor cost for them was \$8,417. The expenditure for care of trees for the entire city was \$1,195, and the total expenditures for parks and avenues was \$52,864.29. During the past year 115.7 acres were added to the care of the Bureau. A large map of the city, showing the location of the different park areas, accompanies the report.

\* \* \*

The 14th annual report of the park commissioners of Providence, R. I., calls attention to the erection of the Richard H. Deming memorial, consisting of a bronze seat of a circular form surmounted by a bust of the late commissioner. The commissioners are considering the advisability of disposing of the zoological collection, in response to a change in sentiment regarding the advisability of keeping wild animals in captivity for public exhibition, unless their surroundings conform in a measure to their wild state. To keep such animals in small cages, in poorly ventilated buildings, has been characterized as cruelty. The park museum has during the year received many valuable gifts of statuary, minerals, mounted animals, birds and insects. The Metropolitan Park Commission, which has been considering the preliminary steps necessary for the establishment of a system for Providence and the neighboring towns, similar to that of Boston, has made its first report to the Legislature. The executive committee notes that too short a time has been permitted to properly consider the necessary studies in the field and, therefore, it is urged that the Commission be continued. As it is not possible to acquire much of the requisite land without the power to issue bonds, the Commission recommends that the General Assembly authorize the placing before the people of a proposition to issue bonds for an amount not exceeding \$500,000. Such an act accompanies the report in which the executive committee dwells upon the general scheme in contemplation, which is to utilize all available natural advantages in the state.

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## Art as an Educational Force and Source of Wealth.

The National Sculpture Society has recently issued an interesting brochure on art as an educational force and source of wealth. It lays emphasis on the fact that if sculpture is so indispensable to the temporary buildings and grounds of a fair, how much more important it is to the adornment of the permanent public buildings of our cities.

As a concrete example, consider the multitudes that are drawn to the Congressional Library in Washington. It outranks the capitol in public interest, not because it is a finer building, but because of the richness of its adornment both in sculpture and in painting. Other instances are the Appellate Court Building in New York and the Public Library in Boston. Interesting



THE PUBLIC GARDEN, VIENNA.

as their architecture is, it would have little attraction for the public were it not for the sculpture of the exterior and the mural painting within.

Let us consider for a moment the public buildings of Europe. What makes Florence so interesting? At every turn you meet some building whose intrinsic architectural excellence is enhanced by ornament.

In Paris we have the Hotel de Ville, profusely enriched with sculpture and mural painting by the best artists in France, and the Opera, similarly treated, while every city of France has one or more public buildings in which artistic enrichment is a dominating

measured by their Art and Literature. In some cases the wealth of a people is measured by their collections of Art. Take, for example, Greece, once the wonder of the world in artistic treasures. Despoiled by the Romans, Goths, Turks and English, but comparatively little remains to her. The people are impoverished by the loss of their Art, and they are but the shadow of their former greatness. Italy, on the other hand, contains much of the Grecian artistic wealth to which the Romans and Renaissance periods added with lavish hand, so that Italy may be likened to a huge museum of Art. Without this Art Italy would lose one of the



THE ALBRECHT'S FOUNTAIN IN VIENNA.

feature, and Germany's late advance toward a leading place among nations is nowhere better shown than in the artistic development of Berlin, which is so rapidly becoming one of the most completely and beautifully decorated cities of the world.

How many public buildings have any other interest for the people than the use to which they are put? While the functions of a building should be manifest in the lines of its architecture, yet on sculpture and painting must it depend for the interpretation of its meaning and purpose to the people.

The strength of nations is measured by their commerce or their conquests, but the glory of a people is

great resources of her wealth. With it she derives an income of \$50,000,000 per year from the foreigners who live permanently or sojourn for a time within her borders. To offset this there is scarcely any item in the national balance of trade. It is a clean yearly income, being 5 per cent on one billion dollars; a pretty fair capitalization of the Art of Italy. They long since recognized the value of her Art as a national source of income, and prohibited by law the export of any ancient work of Art. Through the encouragement of Art in France, she derives an annual income of \$150,000,000 from the foreigners who are attracted there, or 5 per cent income on three billions.

Without going more into detail, we should not omit to mention the influence of Art on Berlin, Copenhagen, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, Madrid and London.

The late increase in monuments in Washington is a proof that, as a people, we appreciate the noble history of our nation. Fragmentary as this monumental history is, it testifies to a realization of the educational function of Art.

What proportion of the cost of a public building should be expended in artistic embellishment we may deduce from a comparison of those examples that we know about. It is a mistake to assume that appropriate art decoration would materially add to the cost of public buildings. Instead of expending with lavish hand on costly materials and mechanical details, as is not unfrequently done, a higher dignity of expression may be attained by good Art. The Art in the Congressional

Library was only 7 per cent of the total cost of the building. The decoration of the Appellate Court Building in New York City was something more than 20 per cent of its total cost. The Art of the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, cost 12½ per cent of the total cost of the building.

We therefore recommend that our Federal and State Legislatures and City Councils, by enactment of proper laws and ordinances, require that of the total cost of every public building a certain portion thereof, not more than 10 per cent, be expended in Historic Art—sculpture and painting—including stained glass and mural decorations of all classes; and also that of the total cost of municipal government a definite, even though small (say one-half of 1 per cent), appropriation be devoted to beautifying the city by landscape and monumental treatment of its parks and streets.

### Backyards vs. Lawns.

BY JOHN CRAIG.

One of the best ways of keeping children off the street is to provide an attractive place for them to play in. Many of our back lawns are "back yards," in fact. The nomenclature is wrong. They should be called lawns instead of yards. Having the name, we are inclined to think that some people are disposed to make them live up to it, and make them a yard instead of lawn. It is true, also, that most people spend nine-tenths of their landscape efforts on the front and one-tenth on the back. This system reminds one of the small boy's method of polishing the toes of his boots and allowing the heels to go by default. There is no

reason why the back yard should not be more than a place to house garbage and dry clothes. Should it not rather be a place to enjoy the comforts of out-door privacy and retreat, where children may romp at will or where afternoon tea can be served in seclusion and comfort? The accompanying photo shows nothing more remarkable than a rear yard with the grass on it. True, it costs ten cents a ton to have the coal carried by hand, and the expense of cutting the grass, but this is more than offset, we think, by the satisfaction of a clean and healthy romping place for the children.



A BACK YARD WITH THE GRASS ON IT.





*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A Civic Improvement Association has been organized at Coffeyville, Kas., with committees on School Grounds, Parks and Playgrounds, Home Improvement, Street Ornamentation, Vacant Lots, etc.

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The Zanesville Improvement Association, Zanesville, O., has planned for its second year of work, the distribution of 500 packages of flower seeds to the school children for planting in the school yards. Prizes will be awarded at the end of the season.

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The Improvement Society of York, Me., reports the destruction of between 50,000 and 70,000 brown-tail moth nests, as a result of enlisting the children in the work by paying them five cents a dozen for nests. The town appropriated \$1,000 for the work.

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Merchants doing business in that section of Chicago known as Hyde Park, have been asked by the South Park Improvement Association to discontinue distributing advertising circulars. The request sent by the association recites that the bills are peddled through the district, dropped on front porches of residences, and on lawns, in violation of law, and dumped in quantities in the entrances of apartment buildings, so as to become nuisances.

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The Biloxi Park and Civic Association, of Biloxi, Miss., has recently been organized and is taking up the work of carrying on a city park. Biloxi is a city of about 8,000, and the officials would like to correspond with others who are doing similar work in small cities and towns of the South. W. F. Swan is president of the association; D. L. Mitchell, vice-president and head of the department of information; J. A. Hatlestad, secretary; and J. C. Clower, treasurer.

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The Board of Civic Improvement of Portland, Ore., will offer a series of cash prizes in fifteen of the largest public schools of Portland, to be given to the pupils who take care of the neatest and most attractive yards in their precinct. It applies to either boys or girls. There will be three cash prizes offered in each school. The first prize will be \$5, the second \$3 and the third prize \$2. Besides these there will be supplementary prizes, which have been contributed by the business firms of Portland. One of the provisions of the contest is that pupils over 15 years of age cannot compete.

The provisions of the contest specify care of back yards and surrounding fences, the sidewalks and the street in front of yards. Shrubby and flowers must also receive attention.

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The Neighborhood Improvement League of Cook County, a federation of the improvement societies of Chicago and vicinity, has made plans for a central committee, representing the various societies, to work for the suppression of the smoke nuisance. A letter has been sent to every society work-

ing for the city beautiful and healthful, asking for delegates to the proposed central committee. Each society is also requested to appoint a smoke committee which is to work for less smoke in its neighborhood. Election of officers of the Improvement League resulted as follows: President, Edward C. Wentworth; vice-president, Mrs. John O'Connor; treasurer, Mrs. Irving Washington; secretary, Mrs. Frank Asbury Johnson.

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The Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League, will be held in Boston, April 27 and 28. The following addresses will be features of the program: Address by President Eliot on "Outdoor Art"; address by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., on "Village Architecture in Massachusetts"; address by Professor Shaler on "The Social Value of the Village Improvement"; Round Table conference, five minutes to each speaker; address on "The Arts and Crafts Movement in Massachusetts" (speaker to be announced); address by Mr. Ossian H. Lang, editor of the School Journal, "Social Centres."

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The Helena Improvement Society, Helena, Mont., at its recent seventh annual meeting, presented a fine record of work accomplished. A path to the top of Mount Helena was constructed and a shelter house erected on top of the mountain. The building was dedicated last summer with appropriate ceremonies, and been much used by the public. Packages of flower-seeds were distributed to the school children last spring, at one cent a package, and prizes awarded for the gardens planted. The society has had charge of the parking on the school grounds, the school board having appropriated money for the actual expenses. The care of the Sixth avenue boulevarding has also been under the supervision of the Improvement Society, the city having allowed \$350 for that purpose. Among the suggestions for work during the coming year is the beautifying of the Emerson and Broadwater school grounds, the parking of the road leading to the fair grounds and the establishment of a large city park for Helena.

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The Billerica Improvement Association, Billerica, Mass., has offered the following prizes to residents of that town: Class 1, best kept premises, front and rear—Points to be considered: Condition of lawn and paths and back yards, including freedom from weeds and general neatness of grounds and exterior of house. Wherever there is a strip of sidewalk turf, it will be considered as part of the lawn. Three prizes—\$5, \$4, \$3. Class 2, vines—On houses, porches, arbors, trolley or other posts in front of premises. Three prizes—\$3, \$2.50, \$2. Class 3, window and porch boxes. Three prizes—\$3, \$2.50, \$2. Class 4, flower gardens—design or arrangement will be considered as well as variety and quantity of flowers. Three prizes—\$5, \$4, \$3. Class 5, vegetable gardens—competition open only to children under 16 years of age. Suggestions and assistance from parents allowed. Points to be considered: Quality, quantity, variety and neatness of garden. Gardens not to exceed 600 square feet in area. Three prizes—\$5, \$4, \$3. In addition to the money prizes offered the winners of the first prize in each class will be allowed a choice from a list of books and magazines appropriate to gardening in its various branches. Winners may also, if they prefer, take the equivalent of any prize in tulip, daffodil or gladiola bulbs at one cent each, a price very much lower than they can buy bulbs of equal quality. No restrictions to be made as to number of competitions a person may enter, except that winners of prizes in past years will only be allowed to compete for a higher prize in the same class or in other classes.



### The Planting and Care of Street Trees.

City Forester Charles A. Whittet, of Lowell, Mass., contributes the following to the last annual report of the park department of that city:

In street planting care should be exercised to select species which, when fully grown, will be of a size suitable to the width of the street; and in making a choice only such should be selected as are best adapted to the peculiar conditions which influence their growth in cities. Some trees that can be safely used for road planting in the country are too susceptible to the deleterious influences of the smoke, dust, gas, and pavement of our cities.

In making a choice the first thing to be considered is the width of the street; also, the width of the sidewalk or nearness of the houses. Some trees, the Elm, for instance, will injure the foundation walls of a house by the pressure from its far-spreading roots.

The following list includes all, or nearly all, the species which are desirable for street planting, most of which are quite common throughout New England. They are named in the order of their desirability, although in some instances their preferment is somewhat a matter of taste.

WIDE STREETS.	NARROW STREETS.
American or White Elm	Norway Maple
Hard or Sugar Maple	White or Silver Maple
Tulip Tree	Red Maple
Basswood (Linden)	Ailanthus
Horse Chestnut	Cucumber Tree
Sweet Gum	Ginkgo
Sycamore (Buttonball)	Bay Willow
White Ash	Pin Oak
Scarlet Oak	Red Flowering Horse Chestnut
Red Oak	Black or Yellow Locust
White Oak	Hackberry
Honey Locust	Hardy Catalpa (speciosa)
American Chestnut	Lombardy Poplar

The Elm stands first on the list by right of its superior size, beauty, and adaptability to street planting. It is rapid in its growth, withstands transplanting and pruning better than most other kinds, and will grow on

almost any soil. Its habit is such that any pruning of the lower limbs is seldom necessary, a valuable feature in a street tree.

The Hard Maple or Sugar Maple is so well and favorably known as a shade tree that it is unnecessary to dwell upon its beauty and symmetrical proportions. It is seen at its best in village streets and along country roads, where the conditions are better suited to its fullest development.

The Tulip Tree will compare favorably with the Hard Maple in height and beauty. It bears transplanting well, grows rapidly, is very hardy, and is free from destructive insects. In the latter part of May it decks itself with terminal flowers of a dark, rich yellow, streaked with green and orange.

The Basswood, or American Linden, commends itself to the lover of trees, by its ample shade, fragrant flowers, and bright green foliage, which in spring contrasts well with its dark-colored branches.

The Horse Chestnut is the earliest of our trees. Before the buds have opened on many of the others, and while the willows are showing only a "green mist" the Horse Chestnut unfolds its cunningly packed leaflets to the sun, a welcome sight to those who are waiting and watching for spring. Its large leaves afford a shade more dense than that of any other tree.

The Sweet Gum, or Liquidambar, so named from the fragrant balsam which exudes when the trunk is wounded, is an ornamental tree of about eighty feet in height and two feet in diameter, attaining in some localities a much greater size. It is a rapid grower, and thrives on almost any soil.

Of the various species of Ash, the White Ash is the best adapted for ornament and shade. Its foliage is pleasing in appearance, growing in irregular, waving masses, but without any abrupt or broken outlines. Its freedom from disease and insects commends it to all tree planters.

The Oak is a noble tree, its size and sturdy charac-

ter entitling it to a prominent place in our streets and parks.

The Scarlet Oak is a desirable tree for many reasons, one of them being the crimson leaves which charm the eye long after the other trees are bare. Its foliage is unusually persistent, and in some seasons the ruddy glow of its leaves may be seen in brilliant contrast with the first snow.

The Red Oak is the most rapid in growth of all the Oaks, attains a great size, and exhibits the best proportions of any of the acorn-bearing species. It has less of the gnarled and contorted habit so characteristic of the Oaks in general.

The Pin Oak may be described as a middle-sized tree, available for roads and streets of medium width. It thrives best on moist ground. In shapely habit and general massing of foliage it will compare favorably with any of its genus, while the smooth, deeply pinnatifid leaves, bright green on both sides, add greatly to its beauty.

The White Oak is superior in vigor and longevity. It does not grow as tall as the Red Oak, but attains a greater spread. Its russet-colored leaves are very persistent, often clinging to the tree the entire winter.

Some of our best trees can be improved in appearance occasionally by trimming or cutting back in order to correct irregularities, or to attain some form better adapted to the situation. Such work can be done without injury to the tree; but it can be undertaken safely only by a skillful, professional tree pruner. This work should not be entrusted to ignorant, inexperienced persons, as is often the case. Men of this class frequent

our cities, and solicit employment as tree pruners. With glib tongues they describe the defects, real or otherwise, in street or lawn trees, and often obtain permission to do some work. As a result, beautiful specimens have been disfigured or irremediably injured.

Pruning is necessary at times, the same as surgery, and is successful only when skillfully done.

The best time for pruning is in the Fall, soon after the leaves have dropped. Trees may be pruned in the Spring with safety, but it must be done early and before there is any swelling of the buds. Whenever a branch is removed, whether a dead or a live one, it must be cut off close to and even with the trunk, no matter how large the wound. The new wood and bark will then, in time, cover the denuded space. If a branch is not cut off close to the trunk, the projecting stub soon decays, its bark falls off, and the stump remains "like a plug of decaying wood driven into the trunk;" from which the rotten mass extends rapidly to the heart of the tree.

All wounds made in pruning should be covered with coal tar or white lead to exclude the air from the raw surface. Coal or gas tar, by penetrating the pores of the wood, acts as a preservative, and at the same time prevents the inroads of fungi and insects.

It is a misery to see how our fairest trees are defaced and mangled by unskillful wood-men and mischievous borderers, who go always armed with short hand-bills, hacking and chopping off all that comes in their way; by which our trees are made full of knots, stabs, boils, cankers, and deformed branches, to their utter destruction.



SOME EXAMPLES OF NEGLECTED AND MISUSED STREET TREES.

Used as a Trolley Pole.

The Result of Neglect.

Used as a Hitching Post.

Bark Gnawed by Horses.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

The trunk of every tree, whether young or old, newly planted or of full growth, should be enclosed to a proper height in wire netting of a small mesh. Unless this is done, or some similar precaution taken, it is not worth while to plant. The necessity for some such protection is readily apparent on examining trees from the curbstone side, and observing the large number on which the bark has been gnawed by horses. There is a feeling akin to pity when one notes the patient, repeated efforts of the tree to repair the injury—how it tries each year to cover the wound with new wood and bark, only to have it torn and widened by some fresh attack.

Protection from insects requires constant care and watchfulness. As a householder, generally, has only a few trees to look after, he can, with proper care and diligence, effectually check any insect pest before serious damage is inflicted. But neglect and carelessness on his part may result in the loss of his trees. At the first sign of danger expert advice should be sought for as to the proper remedies and methods to be employed.

The insects which kill or injure shade trees may be divided into three general classes: (1) the leaf-devouring or masticating species; (2) the leaf-piercing, non-masticating or sucking insects; (3) the borers. Then there are the following: the tussock moth, the forest tent caterpillar, leopard moth, maple borer, maple tree pruner, cottony scale insect, elm leaf beetle, bag worm, fall web worm, spiny elm caterpillar, elm borer, elm bark louse, elm snout beetle, gypsy and brown tail moths. At the present time we are menaced with the brown tail moth. This pest first came into prominence in Massachusetts in May, 1897, when it was found committing severe depredations on pear trees in Somerville. It seems probable that the insect was brought to this locality on rose bushes imported from Holland or France.

These insects have a unique life history, in that its caterpillars successfully hibernate in a half-grown condition in conspicuous webs at the ends of the infested twigs. Leaving these webs as soon as the buds swell in the Spring, the tiny caterpillars first consume the buds and later devastate the foliage. By the last of June they have reached their full development, and spin up in loose cocoons on the smaller branches, on houses, walls, and in other sheltered localities. From these cocoons in about three weeks' time the white, brown-tailed moths emerge and fly vigorously by night in search of suitable places in which to deposit their

eggs. The eggs are laid in compact, hair-covered masses, on the under surface of pear and other leaves, and hatch in about three weeks from the date of laying. From 200 to 400 eggs are deposited by each female moth; the menu of the brown-tail moth includes a wide range of ornamental trees, although primarily it must be considered to be a pest of the pear tree. Wherever it is, numerous maples, willows, and elms are defoliated to a serious extent.

The Legislature of Massachusetts last year passed an act transferring all control of trees and shrubs on the highways of Lowell to the park commissioners, and the commissioners have passed the following rules and regulations for the care and preservation of the street and park trees:

I. No root or branch of any tree shall be cut, broken or otherwise disturbed or interfered with in any way by any individual or any officer or employe of a public or private



STREET TREES CUT BY LINEMEN.

corporation until the same shall have been examined and a permit issued from this Board.

2. It shall not be lawful to attach any guy rope, cross-bar, cable or other contrivance to any tree, or to use the same in connection with any banner, transparency or any business purpose whatever, except under a permit from this Board.

3. Requests for removal or trimming of trees must be made upon blanks furnished by the Board of Park Commissioners, and must state the size of the lot in front of which the work is to be done, the kind of trees to be trimmed or removed, and the kind and condition of the nearest tree upon the adjoining property.

4. Trees planted in the streets of the City of Lowell shall not be less than 35 feet apart and as much farther apart as may be directed by the Superintendent of Parks, for the different varieties of trees.

5. No person shall put up or affix in any manner any placard, notice or bill, either written or printed, upon any tree in any street or public place without the consent of this Board.

6. No person shall fasten any horse or other animal to any tree or tree guard in any street or public place.

7. Any person violating the foregoing rules and regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offence.

John Evelyn said that men seldom plant trees till they begin to be wise; and so it may be well to note what the wise men in the Legislature of Massachusetts have decreed as to tree planting on streets and highways.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1890. Section 1. The mayor and aldermen of cities and selectmen of towns are authorized to designate and preserve trees in highways for ornament and shade, not less than one tree in every thirty-three feet and of one inch or more.

Sec. 2. Provides for marking the trees selected.

Sec. 3. Provides that whoever injures, defaces or destroys any designated tree shall forfeit not less than five or more than one hundred dollars.

Chapter 330, Laws of 1899. Section 1. Every town shall at its annual meeting for the election of town officers elect a tree warden, who shall serve for one year and until his successor is elected and qualified. He may appoint such number of deputy tree wardens as he deems expedient, and may at any time remove them from office. He and his deputies shall receive such compensation for their services as the town may determine, and, in default of such determination, as the selectmen may prescribe. He shall have the care and control of all the public shade trees in the town, except those in public parks or open places under the jurisdiction of Park Commissioners, and of these also he shall take the care and control if so requested in writing by the Park Commissioners. He shall expend all funds appropriated for the setting out and maintenance of such trees. He may prescribe such regulations for the care and preservation of such trees, enforced by suitable fines, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one case, as he may deem just and expedient; and such regulations, when approved by the selectmen and posted in two or more public places in the town, shall have the force and effect of town by-laws. It shall be his duty to enforce all provisions of law for the preservation of such trees.

Sec. 2. Towns may appropriate annually a sum of money not exceeding in the aggregate fifty cents for each ratable poll in the preceding year, to be expended by the tree warden in planting shade trees in the public ways; or, if he deems it expedient, upon adjoining land, at a distance not exceeding twenty feet from said public ways, for the purpose of shading or ornamenting the same; provided, however, that the written consent of the owner of such land shall first be obtained. All shade trees within the limits of any public way shall be deemed public shade trees.

Sec. 3. Whoever, other than a tree warden or his deputy, desires the cutting or removal, in whole or in part, of any public shade tree, may apply to the tree warden, who shall give a public hearing upon the application at some suitable time and place, after duly posting notices of the hearing in two or more public places in the town and also upon the said tree; provided, however, that the warden may, if he deems it expedient, grant permission for such cutting or removal, without calling a hearing if the tree in question is on a public way outside of the residential part of the town, the limit of such residential part to be determined by the selectmen. No tree within such residential part shall be cut by the tree warden, except to trim it, or removed by him, without a hearing as aforesaid; but in all cases the decision of the tree warden shall be final.

Sec. 4. Towns may annually raise and appropriate such sum of money as they deem necessary, to be expended under the direction of the tree warden in exterminating insect pests within the limits of their public ways and places; and in the

removal from said public ways and places of all trees and other plants upon which such pests naturally breed; provided, however, that when an owner or lessee of real estate shall, to the satisfaction of the tree warden, annually exterminate all insect pests upon the trees and other plants, within the limits of any public way or place abutting on said real estate, such trees and plants shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. Whoever affixes to any tree in a public way or place a play bill, picture, announcement, notice, advertisement, or any other thing, whether in writing or otherwise, or cuts, paints or marks such tree, except for the purpose of protecting it and under a written permit from the tree warden, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 6. Whoever wantonly injures, breaks or destroys an ornamental or shade tree within the limits of any public way or place shall forfeit not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by complaint, one-half to the complainant and the other half to the use of the town.

Sec. 7. Whoever negligently or carelessly suffers a horse or beast driven by or for him, or a beast belonging to him and lawfully in a public way or place, to break down, injure or destroy a shade or ornamental tree within the limits of said public way or place, or whoever negligently or wilfully by any other means breaks down, injures or destroys any such tree, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the foregoing section, and shall in addition be liable for all damages caused thereby.

### THE DAISY.

This humble flower so plenteously spread over the field, the meadow, and roadside,  
That some have called it "weed";  
We, of the city, sought it far and wide and found at last the lovely spot



DAISIES.

Where snowy "white weed" stars the prairie grass, just as of old, when painted Indians passed  
Along the ancient trail now lost to view,—  
Gathered, and caught their faces, here for you.

F. C. S.

## Garden Plants—Their Geography—CXI. Graminales.

*The Zea, Phalaris, and Bambusa Alliance.*

This last group of flowering plants contains 13 Tribes, 327 Genera and 3,500 species, or thereabouts, and the individuals are so widely dispersed naturally, and by cultivation, that they probably constitute 8/10 or 9/10 of all the plants on the earth. They furnish the bulk of forage for cattle, most of the grain foods, and, in the tropics, the bamboos almost rival palms in the multiplicity of their uses. The humbler grasses are the basis of the pastoral style of gardening.

They are tropical, sub-tropical, warm and cold, temperate (and even arctic), annual and perennial herbs, bog-herbs, or, rarely, fresh water aquatics. In the tropics many *Bambuseæ* are tree-like in stature, reaching to 60, 70, or more feet high. The stems are rounded, hollow and jointed, the leaves simple and parallel veined, and the well-known spiked or paniced wind fertilized flowers, have the organs of reproduction accompanied by variously arranged chaffy glumes and scales, instead of sepals and petals. The seeds are

desirous of making a feature of the group will find a great variety of annual and perennial kinds to choose from.

*Zea* Mays "Indian Corn" is monotypic, and although it has not seemingly been found in a wild state, it is without doubt American, for although Chinese Encyclopædias contain descriptions and even drawings of the plant, the date of these is subsequent to the arrival of the Portuguese in the East. There are several ornamental forms.

*Coix*, "Job's tears," has 3 or 4 species, natives of warm regions, sometimes employed during the summer.

*Miscanthus* has 6 species from Eastern Asia, the Malay Archipelago and South Africa. The species known as *Eulalia* are among the most ornamental of the hardy grasses.

*Saccharum*, "sugar cane," is in 12 sub-tropical and tropical species. *S. Aegypticum*, an Algerian species,



ARUNDO DONAX.

ARUNDINARIA JAPONICA.

MISCANTHUS JAPONICA.  
Am. Florist.

often farinaceous and highly nutritious, while such as rice, maize (corn), wheat, rye, oats, barley, millets, some of the bamboos, and several smaller grasses provide the staff of life to the most of mankind. It is remarkable that several of these grains are unknown in a wild state.

Ornamentally, the most extensive uses of grasses are in the formation of the grazed parks and mowed lawns of the moist, equable, sub-tropical and warm, temperate regions, where they maintain a verdurous carpet of growth throughout the year. In most parts of North America the lawn growths are less satisfactory and remain green only for periods ranging from three to seven months. In the drier regions species of *Cynodon*, *Stenotaphrum* and a few others can be maintained in good order only by frequent watering or irrigation.

A limited number of the larger and more showy grasses are used for purposes of decoration, but anyone

with silvery plumes, is used in South European gardens for ornamental purposes.

*Erianthus* has 17 species in tropical regions, and in Japan, China, Southern Europe and North America. *E. Ravennae*, one of the South European kinds, is one of the hardiest large grasses for the Northern States.

*Andropogon*, including the "lemon grass" of the East Indian mountains, has 200 species, widely distributed over the warmer parts of Asia, Europe and North America—where, however, a few species extend well northward. The "lemon grass" is a close rival of the pampas grass and varies similarly in the color of its plumes. It is probably hardy in the frostless regions.

*Panicum* is a large genus of perhaps 300 species. They are specially abundant in warm countries. Those most sought for ornament are the broad-leaved species, and the forms with variegated foliage, which are very handsome.

*Pennisetum* has 40 species, a few of which are be-

coming quite popular. They are mostly from the warmer regions.

*Phalaris*, in 10 species, includes the striped "ribbon grass," and *P. Canariensis*, which yields Canary seed.

*Stipa*, "feather grass," has 100 species in tropical and temperate regions. *S. pennata*, which especially bears the common name, is widely distributed in Europe and Asia; a form (*Neo Mexicana*) is in the southwest U. S.

*Cynodon*, in perhaps 3 or 4 species, is the famous "Dhoub," or "hurriallee" grass, of India, known in the Southern States as "Bahama grass," "Bermuda grass," etc., and as "Dog's-tooth grass" on the south coast of England. It is the most enduring lawn grass for the tropics and dry, warm regions. In India, too, it is regarded as the best green fodder for horses. It is as hard to exterminate as couch.

*Gynerium* is in 3 species, natives of the pampas of sub-tropical and tropical South America. *G. argenteum* is one of the handsomest large grasses in cultivation, and is largely grown in California for its silvery plumes, which vary sometimes to pinkish and brown. It is generally hardy on the Atlantic side north to the Carolinas, beyond which it requires protection.

*Arundo*, "marsh reeds," have 6 species, widely scattered over the warm parts of America, Africa, Southern Europe, India, Malaysia, the Mascarene Islands and New Zealand. Of the latter country *A. conspicua*, with yellowish plumes, is a handsome species. *A. phragmites*, the common British reed, is often quite ornamental, too, with fine silvery plumes. *A. Donax* and its variegated forms are commonly cultivated, and becoming naturalized in the Southwest.

*Briza*, "quaking grasses," are among the popular smaller kinds, many of which are offered by seedsmen.

The *Bambuseæ* consists of about 25 genera and 185 species, the greater numbers of which are tropical and sub-tropical—a few extending well northward in India, China, Japan and North America.

I will merely mention such as seem most hardy in cultivation and urge their experimental planting in sun and shade, especially through the cotton belt.

*Arundinaria* has 24 species in warm, temperate, sub-tropical and tropical Asia, North America, South America, and perhaps a few in Africa. *A. macrosperma* is the species of the southern canebrakes, and grows from 12 to even 30 or 40 feet high in the most tropical parts of its range. It extends north to Southern Virginia, the variety *suffruticosa* to Southern Maryland, and this is about as far as the hardier exotic bamboos can usefully be planted. A few are kept somewhat further north, but become hay-brown in winter, which, of course, spoils their beauty. *A. Japonica*, "metake," is perhaps the most hardy and grows in Central New Jersey, from 6 to 8 feet high. It seems to do best in rich, sandy loam, and should have lots of room, for its running rhizomes will spread the growths 50 feet

or more in a few years; in fact, to avoid mixing it will be well to give the whole tribe ample room in the warmer parts of the country. *A. Simoni* grows from 10 to 20 feet high and is often variegated; *A. spathiflora*, a N. W. Himalayan undergrowth species, 6 to 20 feet; *A. nitida*, which needs shade, 10 feet or more; *A. falcata*, an herbaceous N. W. Himalayan sort, 6 to 10 feet; *A. chrysantha*, sometimes with golden variegation, 5 feet; *A. auricoma*, with handsome golden variegation, 3 feet; *A. Fortunei*, with beautiful silvery variegation, 3 feet; and *A. pumila*, 1 foot high.

*Phyllostachys* may have 20 or more species, several of which live north to Philadelphia. *P. Borayana*, which, like several others, may be expected to spread considerably, grows 10 to 20 feet high; *P. nigra* and its variety, *punctata*, 10 to 20 feet; *P. viride-glaucensens*,



GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM.

15 to 18 feet; *P. fastuosa*, 12 to 15 feet; *P. Henonis*, of fine habit, 8 to 14 feet; *P. sulphurea*, 13 feet; *P. Castillonis*, with fine orange, yellow to creamy, variegation, 8 to 10 feet; and *P. Marliacea*, 8 feet.

*Bambusa* has about 50 species, among them several gigantic tropical kinds which do well at the frostless southern points of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Among the hardier dwarfs, *B. palmata*, with leaves 12 by 3 ins., grows to 5 feet high; *B. tessellata*, with leaves 18 by 4 ins., 2½ feet; *B. Nagashima*, 1½ feet; *B. angustifolia*, 1 foot; and *B. pygmaea*, which is an inveterate runner, 1 foot. Many of the comparative heights are those given by Mitford in his "Bamboo Garden," and may sometimes be exceeded in warmer southern climates.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



### **New Entrance Structures, Masonic Cemetery, San Francisco.**

The imposing entrance to the Masonic Cemetery in San Mateo County, Cal., a short distance from San Francisco, was recently completed at a cost of about \$50,000. The Wilson-Lyon Construction Company, of San Francisco, were the contractors, and T. Paterson Ross, architect, of San Francisco, has had personal supervision of the construction.

The structure is of California granite, from the quarry of the Wilson-Lyon Co., near Raymond, Madera County, 165 miles from San Francisco. The setting of the granite work occupied over two months, and was very successfully performed.

The entire building is constructed of this white granite, with Spanish tile roof, with considerable ornamentation. The total height of the tower is 55 feet and the arch 18 feet. The full width of the building is 120 feet.

The chapel (shown at the left in the photograph) has an open timber roof with oak finish, with marble

columns at the chancel.

At the end of the chapel, behind the chancel, is the receiving vault, connecting underground, with 100 or more catacombs, all marble lined, and closed by doors with heavy bronze hinges, and art glass effects.

The office building (at the right of the photograph) contains offices and waiting-rooms, mortuary conveniences, superintendent's offices, etc.

The structure is massive and imposing throughout, and one of the finest of the kind on the coast.

The cemetery is under the management of the Masonic Cemetery Association of San Francisco, and is one of the most attractive of the suburban burial grounds in the neighborhood of that city. It occupies a fine site outside of the city limits, and the new entrance structures form a fitting addition to its other substantial improvements. It can be reached from the heart of San Francisco in a half-hour's ride on the electric cars.



GROUP OF ENTRANCE BUILDINGS, MASONIC CEMETERY, SAN FRANCISCO.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### *Convention Date Changed.*

In deference to the wishes of several of the members of the A. A. C. S., the date for the convention in Washington has been changed to the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of September.

\* \* \*

### *Some Practical Suggestions to the A. A. C. S.*

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY:—Apropos of the present promising discussion of membership in the A. A. C. S., it will doubtless give our brethren much moral support to observe the standing which is accorded us by the leading American authority. Prof. L. H. Bailey, in his recent fascinating and valuable work, "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," states that the A. A. C. S. is one of the three national societies conserving the landscape gardening and rural art of this country. This statement, from such a source, should be a matter of pride to every member of the association and it should also be used effectively in our present endeavor to increase the membership. No man who assumes standing as a cemetery superintendent can afford to ignore the society which receives authoritative recognition of so broad a character.

Consider that this establishes our society as the oldest conservator (in this country) of the general principles which it endeavors to apply to our particular needs.

We have long received in a less public way the approval of others more closely interested in our work. Men of admitted taste, keen judgment and wide repute, who find time from larger business interests to preside over cemetery boards, have signified the kindest regard for the work of our association. And this brings me to inquire: Why cannot we use the testimony thus furnished, to interest the less enlightened cemetery officials and their negligent superintendents, who have thus far failed to discover the value of fraternity? Why not issue a circular containing, besides a statement of our purposes, Prof. Bailey's opinion and that of some of our leading cemetery officials, presidents and others who are not members, but are cognizant of what the society has accomplished? It is all very well for our own officers and committees to tell what we think of ourselves; but entirely different sensations would be aroused in the minds of non-members by the opinions of other non-members well qualified to judge.

It should be shown to possible members that actual attendance at every convention is not absolutely essential to an enjoyment of its benefits. Our annual report should be so improved as to become a necessary hand book for the superintendent; and, available to members only, it would of itself well repay the yearly dues when attendance, was not possible. As an immediate improvement in the report, I would suggest the insertion in each issue, of an index to all of the papers and subjects in all of the previous reports. This would give a set of ready reference volumes of immense value and while the first labor of compilation would be considerable, our secretary is energetic and volunteers would no doubt assist. The continuation of the index each year would be simple.

I confess to a feeling of disappointment many times when perusing our report. Much good convention matter escapes it. Justice forbids the slightest criticism of the generous men who give so freely of their energies to preserve to us the record of our meetings. The difficulty, to my mind, is in securing the original draft of the proceedings. Is it not

possible for us to secure the services of a permanent official reporter? One who could add to the necessary short-hand practice, the knowledge and interest of one of ourselves in the subjects treated and who by regular attendance, would know the members and would incorporate the spirit of the meetings in the copy. Is there not some one or more among the office forces of our members to whom it could be made an object to give such assistance? I look for our roll to reach the three hundred mark and shortly pass to the five hundred mark, and with it there should be the means to perform whatever is requisite to the fullest measure of success. It might also be possible to add to the volumes, pertinent matter, extraneous to the conventions, thereby increasing the reference value of the set.

As to the entertainment feature of our conventions, which has been the subject of rather severe criticism on the part of some of our members, there is another view to be taken. The objections thus far offered to this feature, appear to be, first, that the time of the members attending is misspent in this way, and, second, that many cities, of interest to our people are deterred from inviting us, by the prospect of burdensome entertaining. I believe that these two sum up the general exceptions to our past excesses; no one having yet had the hardihood to suggest that the association itself has exhausted its income by riotous conduct, nor that any member has been specifically prevented from attending by the fear of frivolous reception. The entertainment generally afforded thus far, has consisted of drives and refreshment. Can anyone say that the first of these, taken through the finest scenes in the localities which we visit, is less educational for our members than the discussion of papers; or, that to go thus, in a body, to inspect the cemeteries of our friends, is less desirable than to go in pairs and couples by the box car route? And with the prospect of a day of such travel, would you insist that each carry his own luncheon, rather than accept of the hospitality that it has been esteemed a pleasure to provide?

Or, again, would you count that time, spent in the art palace of Mr. Lininger, or the inspiring scene from the Ellwanger pavilion, wasted on the calling of the cemetery superintendent? It is true that the banquet, with which several of our conventions have closed, is not a necessity, and indeed our members are too purposeful to be in danger of accounting it such. But if, with well meant desire to express appreciation of our association and its purposes, some, who, having freely received, would also freely give, invite us to rub elbows at their festal board, are we to regard it as a menace to the organization? And if, with wish to mutually pay tribute of grace and honor to the occasion, host and guest array themselves, is it legitimate reference in a discussion of membership? The banquet has never been a part of the convention, nor has it taken any time from the business of the convention, and I do not believe anyone has ever remained away from the convention because of it.

As to the second objection offered, the association has already answered that, by the selection of Washington as its next meeting place; thereby indicating that we are not dependent upon invitation when it is desired to meet in a given place; that we will go where we believe our interests take us and that we are able, willing and ready to provide for the proper conduct of our good work, without imposing burdens upon any local committee.

To sum the matter up, entertainment is not a necessity to us, but when offered, it is acceptable.

Let our efforts be truly for a building up, without reproach for efforts which in the past have not been altogether unfruitful.

The development of the A. A. C. S. means better cemeteries and this means better positions for better men and more of them.

Many excellent suggestions have heretofore been made, looking to the betterment of the cause. Will any concrete action be taken upon them before the Washington meeting?

EDWARD G. CARTER, Supt. Oak Woods Cemetery.

Chicago.

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### *Badges and Cards at the Convention.*

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY:—The writer has been much interested in the convention reforms discussed in PARK AND CEMETERY, and wishes to make one more; and that is, to do away with the button or badge. To my individual taste this is even worse than the go-cart procession. The small politician glories in the flaunting badge, button, or streamer, but for a society of gentlemen engaged in the dignified calling we represent I cannot help thinking it inappropriate. We go to see, not to be seen.

If the committee of arrangements at Washington will see to it that those of us who have never had the pleasure of visiting their beautiful city are furnished with the necessary information as to the points of greatest interest and supply each individual with a card on which his name shall be written and countersigned by the committee, that will gain admission to any cemetery or building of interest, they will certainly confer a favor that will be appreciated.

Evansville, Ind.

WM. HALBROOKS.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The City Council of Joplin, Mo., recently passed an ordinance providing that \$15,000, received as royalty from a mining company operating on city property, be donated to the improvement of Fairview Cemetery.

\* \* \*

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a bill which requires the consent of the State Board of Health for the establishment of new burial grounds. The bill is said to be the result of the opposition of certain property holders of Essex County to the establishment of a cemetery there.

\* \* \*

A tentative call is being circulated in Michigan looking to the forming of a state organization of cemetery officials and superintendents. It is confidently expected that sufficient interest will be aroused to justify holding a meeting the latter part of June, at either Lansing or Grand Rapids.

\* \* \*

William Allen, secretary of the New England Cemetery Association, is sending out 200 application blanks for membership and letters inviting cemetery superintendents of New England to become members, and expects soon to report a substantial increase in membership. The association now has 36 active members.

Jay Baker, Dwight, Ill.; W. N. Rudd, Mt. Greenwood, and Edward G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago, were in conference last month arranging a preliminary program for the annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, to be held at Dwight, October 5. The addresses and topics for discussion will include a synopsis of the Washington meeting of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, report of the Committee on State Legislation, Ornamental Planting in small cemeteries, Records, and other subjects of special interest to small cemeteries.

\* \* \*

A "prairie" fire which started in a stubble field near Fremont, Neb., swept through Calvary Catholic Cemetery, blackening some of the gravestones and destroying shrubs and small trees. About a hundred cedars and box-elders were killed, as were half a dozen fine clumps of shrubbery. The grass was all burned from the west half of the grounds. The blaze was extinguished by a crowd of men who formed fire fighting devices by cutting out large chunks of grass sod and using pitchforks for handles and running them over the fire line. The chemical department of the city fire apparatus was run to the scene, but arrived too late to be of service.

\* \* \*

The Executive Committee in charge of the coming convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, to be held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-22, is desirous of having the cemeteries in the neighborhood of that city especially well represented, and has sent letters to cemetery corporations in towns and cities near there, urging them to send representatives. The committee, which is as follows, will be glad to furnish any information to cemetery officials in advance of the convention: Alexander McKerichar (Glenwood), Washington, D. C.; George M. Painter (Westminster), Philadelphia; Jas. C. Parkinson, secretary of committee (Greenmount), Baltimore, Md.; John R. Hooper (Hollywood), Richmond, Va.; F. W. Borneman (Arlington), Philadelphia, Pa.; R. D. Howell (Rock Creek), Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

The committee on incorporations of the Legislature of Connecticut reported adversely on a bill to incorporate the Colonial Cemetery Company, on the grounds that it was "a trifle too broad in its provisions." The bill states that the company was to "procure, establish and maintain burying grounds or places of sepulcher, to assume the care and management of burying grounds and cemeteries not owned by it, to engage in the manufacture, sale and erection of tombs, gravestones and monuments, to take and hold by purchase or by condemnation or otherwise, such real estate and any interest therein as may be convenient for the company's purposes, to receive and hold gifts, bequests, legacies and devises for its own use or in trust; to issue bonds, secured by mortgage of its property, including franchises and after acquired property, to sell or lease the whole or any part of its property and any easements or interest therein, to merge or consolidate with other corporations, to purchase, hold and enjoy the stock obligations, property, leases and franchises of other corporations, and to issue its bonds and full paid stock at par toward paying for any such purchase, and for the purchase and establishment of any part of its cemeteries."

\* \* \*

Homeland Cemetery, in Rootstown, Portage County, O., is owned by the township and is under the direction of the township trustees. Residents of the township are entitled to lots free, non-residents pay \$25. An association was formed about nine years ago, and rules and regulations adopted, which prescribe the charges for opening and closing graves and for

other services by the sexton. Lot inclosures are prohibited, and monument foundations must extend at least three feet below the surface of the ground. Since the new laws went into effect a uniform grade has been maintained and no improvements are allowed on lots without the consent of the sexton. Grave mounds are made nearly level at the time of interment, and the cemetery is conducted on the lawn plan, three lawn mowers being kept busy during the summer. The driveways are graveled and a flagstone walk leads from the entrance to the receiving vault. R. E. Gifford, who has been superintendent for nine years, writes that the people take a deep interest in the cemetery and every year make valuable additions to its permanent beauty.

\* \* \*

A recent issue of the Muncy, Pa., *Luminary*, gives an interesting historical account of the Muncy Cemetery, which was established 49 years ago, and now has a total of 2,250 interments, an annual average of about 48, the population of the town being 1,934. The original purchase of land was eight acres and the cemetery now contains about three times that territory, with about 700 lot holders.

\* \* \*

Lakewood Cemetery Association, Lake City, Minn., issues an annual publication, somewhat different from the average book of the cemetery. It is in the nature of a newspaper for circulation among lot owners and citizens, and contains 8 pages, 5½ x 8 inches in size. Among the interesting features of the present issue is an account of the Flower Day Memorial Service of last year, the story of which was given in these columns. This service will be held this year on June 18, and has come to be a ceremony of great interest to the people of the city. A list of the lot holders whose lots are under perpetual care is given, showing a gain of 29 names during the year. The annual report shows receipts of \$1,627.27, and expenditures of \$1,333.29. Two illustrations from PARK AND CEMETERY, one of them showing the improvements in Brookside Cemetery, and several extracts and notes from these pages are also given. The association urges upon its lot holders the adoption of perpetual care, and sends notices each year to them, stating the amounts necessary to secure for their lots perpetual, annual, and "water care." The latter is an annual charge for watering, caring for vases and urns, not embraced in perpetual care, which includes only raking off the lots in spring, cutting grass and weeds, and keeping the turf generally in a neat and tidy condition.

### CEMETERY RULES FOR PLANTING.

The following rules and suggestions relating to gardening work are in force in Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago:

The Association is prepared to water the grass on lots when ordered. The charges for watering plants include reasonable care in weeding, trimming, etc. Watering begins May 20th and ends with the first frost in the fall, and will be done as often as the Superintendent may consider necessary for the proper growth of the plants.

Tender plants are not safe from frost before June 1st and the Association will not be responsible for damage to those planted earlier.

Hardy plants, as pansies, daisies, forget-me-nots, etc., can be planted a month or more earlier, but will not grow during the hot summer months, except in shady places.

The best of care will not make plants grow well in worn out soil or if improperly planted; therefore, while the best possible care is given in all cases, plants upon graves which have not been reboxed before planting, or in beds which

have not been remade, or plants which have been planted by anyone except the gardeners, will not be replaced if they fail to grow.

No one except an employe of the Association, by order of the Superintendent, will be allowed to disturb the sod on any lot or grave. After a flower bed is prepared or a grave is boxed, the owners may, if they choose, set out their own flowers therein, subject to the Cemetery rules.

If, however, any person sets out plants on a lot or grave in an unsightly manner, or fails to properly care for them, the Superintendent will remove them and sod the grave level.

Lot and grave owners wishing planting, watering, etc., done each year, may leave a standing order at the office. The work will then be attended to each season until countermanded, without further notice. Bills will be sent (and payable) at the beginning of the season.

All planting orders are filled in rotation, as nearly as possible, according to the date received. Every effort will be made to have work done at the time specified by persons ordering it, but unfavorable weather may delay or entirely prevent work of this kind, and the Association distinctly disclaims all responsibility for such delay.

Each year the Association receives a large number of orders shortly before Memorial Day (May 30th), to be executed before that date. It is impossible to execute all of these orders, as many of the lot owners fail to send them in until the last few days.

No foundations will be put in or markers set between May 20th and May 31st; no lots will be sodded between those dates and, if necessary or expedient, the execution of any or all orders for boxing or sodding graves, planting flowers or other work, received after May 24th will be delayed until early in June.

Wooden chairs or settees are not allowed in the Cemetery.

The Association strongly advises lot owners not to place *any chair or settee upon the lot*, as it attracts strangers to the lot and the constant use of the settee by them destroys the grass and is objectionable in other ways.

Vases, unless very large (three feet or over in diameter), are not satisfactory, as they do not hold soil enough to carry the plants through the summer in good condition.

Unplanted vases, beds and boxed graves are unsightly. Vases not planted by June 5th of any year must be removed from the Cemetery. Boxed graves and flower beds not planted by June 5th of any year will be sodded level.

Receptacles for cut flowers must be sunk level with the ground, thus insuring the safety of such articles and facilitating the cutting of the grass from the graves.

No flowers shall be taken up or removed from the Cemetery without a permit from the Superintendent. The observance of this rule renders it easier to detect and punish thefts of plants.

Vase plants, *Alternanthera*, *Echeveria* and English Ivy, are not sold, but rented, and the gardener will take possession of them at the close of the season.

No outside gardener will be allowed to do any work within the Cemetery, and delivery wagons will not be allowed to enter the gates.

Graves and flower beds will be cleared of tender plants after the first frost in the fall. Lot owners desiring to take up any plants must do so before this time and must identify themselves in satisfactory manner before permission will be granted.

Employes are forbidden to loan buckets, watering cans or tools, or to sell or give away soil, fertilizer or sod.

## TOPICAL INDEX

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. F. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
 Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year. single copy, 50c.  
 Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Connecticut Magazine, The (C. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Current Literature (Cur. Lit.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Dial, The (Dial), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Garden, The (G.) (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.  
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Harper's Bazar (Harp. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 House Beautiful, The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year. single copy, 50c.  
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Lippincott's (Lippe.), \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Littell's Living Age (Liv. Age), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Mueller's Deutsche, Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Scribner's Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year, single copy, 10c.  
 World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

### *Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.*

- American Country House, by K. C. Budd. Illust. Outlook. 79:327-35. Feb. 4, '05.  
 Art Ascetic and Display Advertisement. Arch. Rec. 17:148-9. Feb., '05.  
 From Barnyard to Flower Garden in Three Months, by F. L. Marble. Illust. F. L. 3:1-3. Mch., '05.  
 Beautifying Boston, by M. B. Hartt. Illust. W. W. 9:5859-63. Feb., '05.  
 Bridge, The Manhattan; Lesson in Municipal Aesthetics, by G. W. Harris. Illust. Rev. of Rev. 31:191-4. Feb., '05.  
 Civic Betterment, Survey of. Chaut., 41:172-8. Apr., '05.  
 Civic Awakening at the National Capital, by M. West. Illust. Rev. of Revs. 31:309-16. Mch., '05.  
 Country Houses in General, Some Examples of Recent Building. Illust. H. B. 17:7-16. Apr., '05.

- Country Homes of Famous Americans—XIII.: Andrew Jackson, by O. B. Capen. Illust. C. L. A. 7:607-10. Apr., '05.  
 "Forest of Arden," The; The Estate of H. N. Higginbotham in Illinois, by Willard N. Clute. A. B. 8:1-4. Jan., '05.  
 Improvement Society, Uses of. The F. L. 3:10. Feb., '05.  
 Mosques of Cairo, The, by Horace Wyndham. Illust. M. N. 17:271-2. Apr., '05.  
 Municipal Social Service, American, by E. G. Routzahn. Chaut. 40:565-75. Feb., '05.  
 Paris, The New; building regulations that guard architectural beauty, by Paul Strauss. Illust. M. J. E. 18:154-6. Apr., '05.  
 Paris, The New, by Paul Strauss. Illust. M. J. E., 18:103-6. Mch., '05.  
 Sculpture, Appreciation of. Illust. M. N., 17:268-70. Apr., '05.

- Street Architecture, The Value of the Curve in, by H. A. Caparn. Illust. Arch. Rec., 17:231-6. Mch., '05.  
 Street Intersections, Problem of, by Prof. Lafayette Higgins. M. J. E., 18:166-7. Apr., '05.

### *Gardens and Landscape Gardening.*

- Cottages, English, and Their Doorway Gardens—VIII, by P. H. Ditchfield. Illust., H. G., 7:133-41.  
 Design of a Chinese Garden. Illust. (German.) M. D. G., 20:138-9. Mch. 25.  
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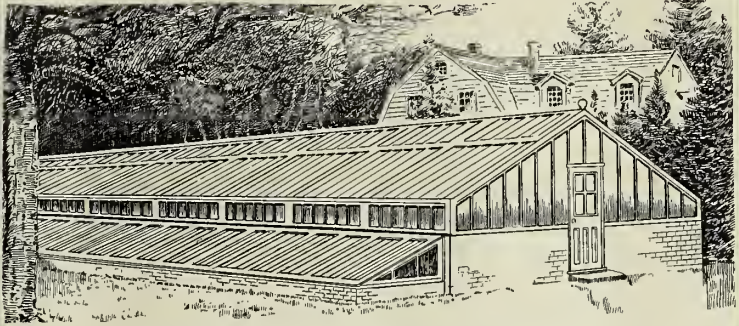
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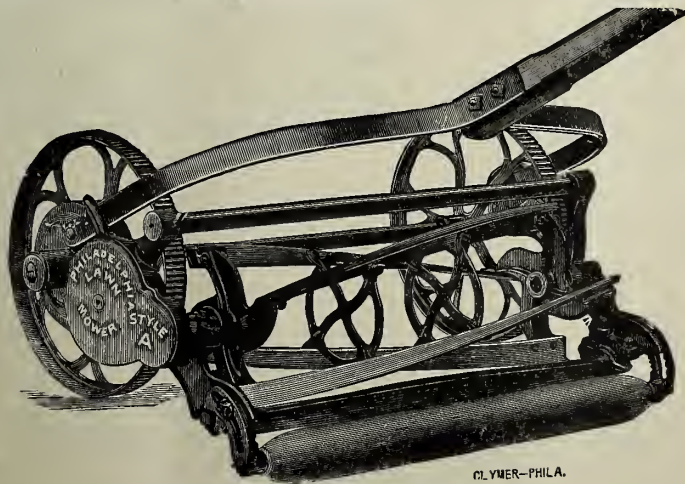
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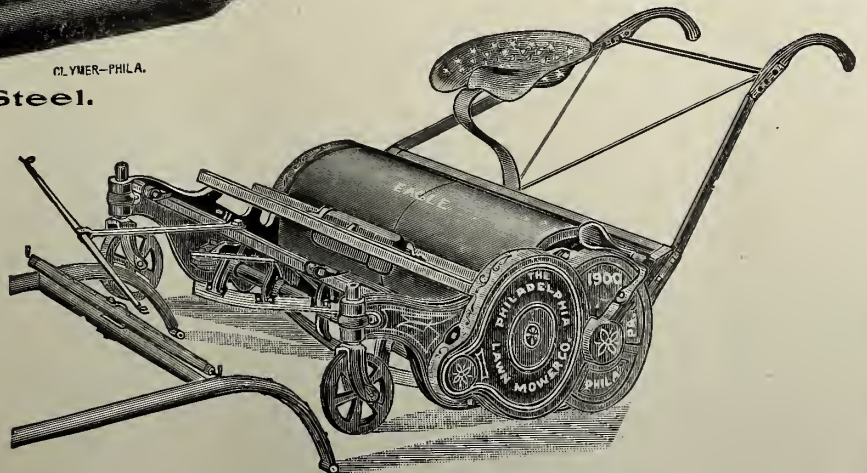
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Bulletin No. 55, Bureau of Forestry. The conclusions and recommendations from this study of forest conditions in Northern New Hampshire are summarized as follows: (1) Unless the forests are effectively protected from fire, the value of northern New Hampshire both as a summer resort, now the source of an annual revenue of approximately \$8,000,000, and as a source of timber supply, will be seriously effected. (2) Safety from forest fires is impossible without the organization of a fire service. Detailed recommendations for this are made. (3) Conservative lumbering under the supervision of trained foresters would pay the large lumber and pulp companies operating in northern New Hampshire better than the present method. (4) The conservative management of farm woodlots is practicable and greatly to be desired. (5) Forest planting upon denuded lands unsuited for agriculture promises good returns. (6) There should be a chief fire warden, who should also be State forester, who should maintain a State forest nursery for the distribution at cost of forest seeds and seedlings, and should bring about by lectures and instruction on the ground a better management of forest lands within the State. (7) Since an excellent opening exists for the creation of a forest reserve by the purchase of cut-over lands in the mountains, the adoption of a policy looking to this is recommended.

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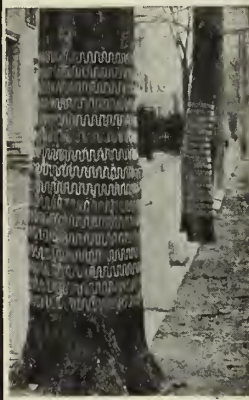
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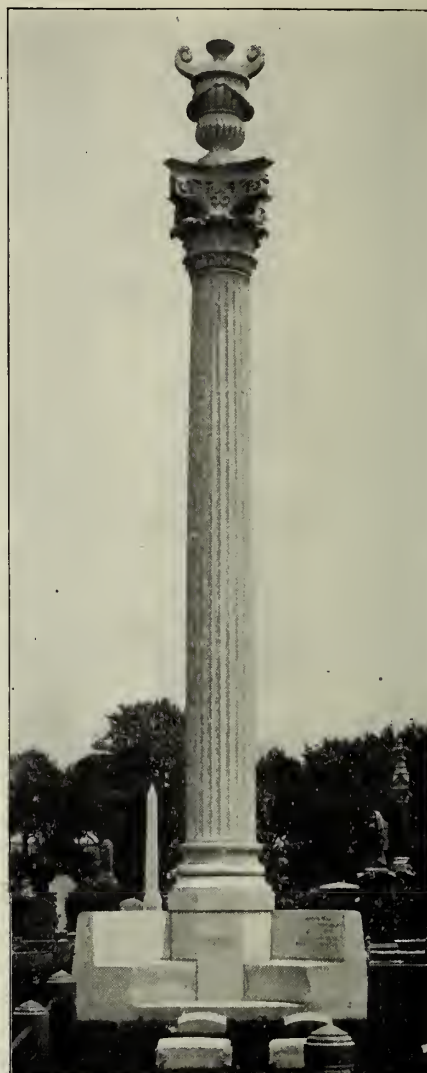
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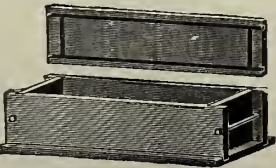
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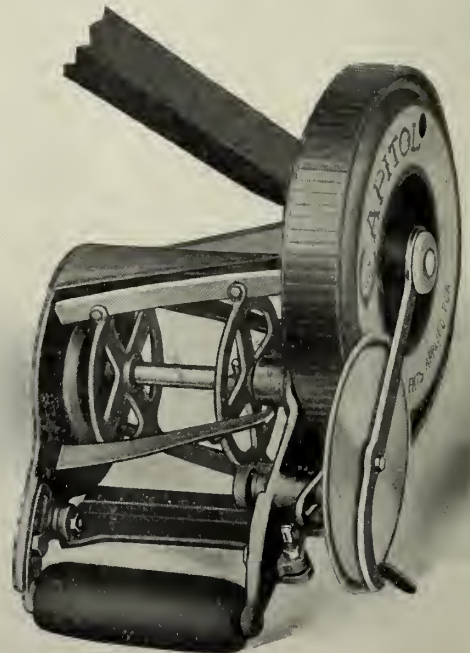
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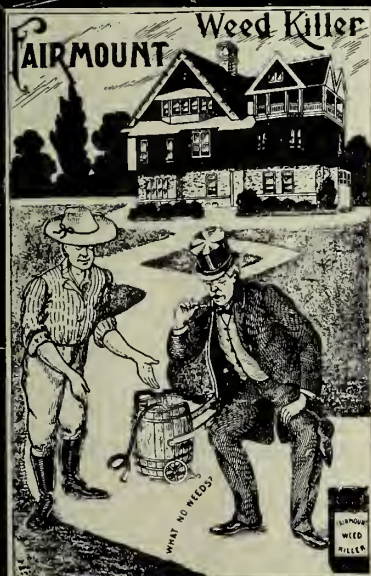
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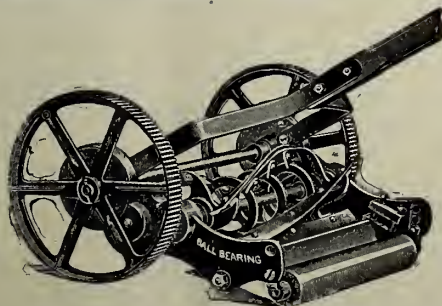
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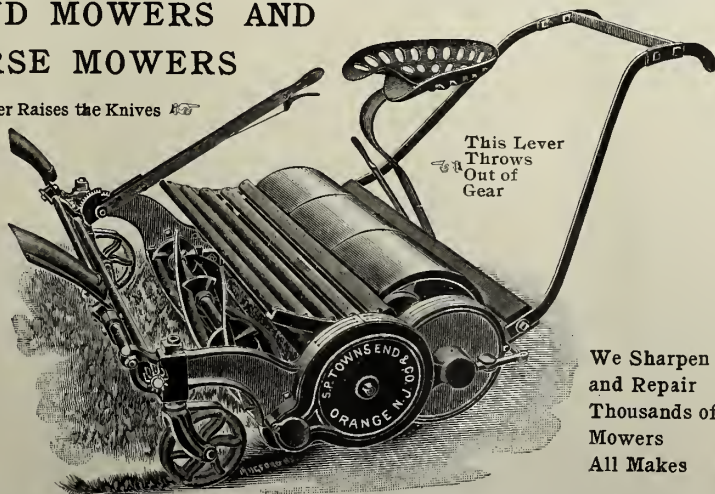
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Top 4 3/4 in. diam. Bottom 2 7/8 in. diameter; Height out of ground, 6 in.

Three-pronged steel frame to stick into ground. Holder can be removed from frame to fill with water, and bought separately.

Can be furnished in (dead) black or galvanized, as desired.

Price 25c each.



**The New Wrought Iron Bouquet Holder**

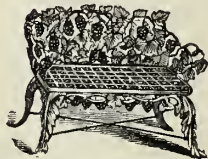
Finished dead black. Convenient, holds 1 quart of water.

**DURABLE GARDEN BORDERING**

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Grape Pattern Settees and Chairs



Boston Panel Settees and Chairs

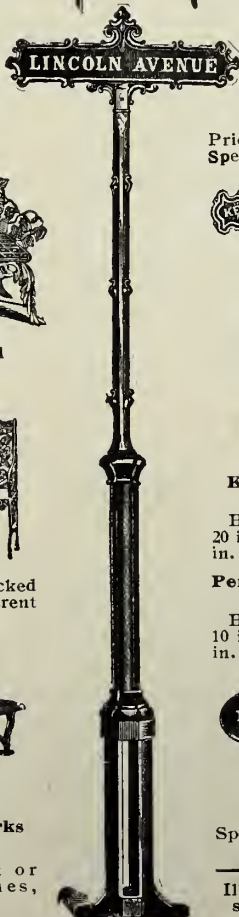


can be shipped packed flat; made in different lengths.



Settees for Parks and Lawns

With Wrought or Cast Iron Frames, with Wood Seats.



**CEMETERY SIGN POST**

Height from ground, 7 feet Length of sign 26 in.

Price, each ..... \$6.00 Special price large lots.

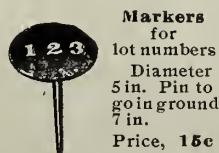


**Keep off the Grass Sign Plate**

Height from ground 20 in. Whole height, 26 in. Price each ..... 50c

**Perpetual and Annual Care Sign Plate**

Height from ground 10 in. Whole height 26 in. Price ..... 35c



Special rates for large lots.

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**THE PROPER FOOD FOR PARK ANIMALS**

Meat is all right when animals are in a wild state, but when in captivity, they must be fed a food which maintains their health and at the same time makes them better natured

**CHAMPION DOG BISCUIT**

supplies both meat and vegetable elements. The flour, which is mixed with meat cracklings, supplies the kind of nourishment that makes glossy coats, regular habits and even tempers. Meat does not supply this nourishment to animals in captivity—you have but to look at the meat fed animals in any park for proof of this statement. Champion Dog Biscuit is sold in cakes and requires little or no preparation. It is not a medicine or special diet—it is an everyday food which satisfies the animals' taste and promotes a high standard of health not approached by any other method of feeding.

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We want park managers to send for a sample of 'Champion Dog Biscuit' and our illustrated booklet. Both are free.



C. B. De Fry, Head Animal Keeper of Lincoln Park, Chicago, recommends Champion Dog Biscuit. Write to him.



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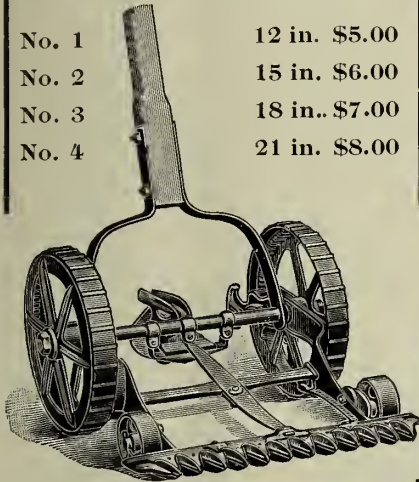
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ENAMELED IRON SIGNS  
335 Broadway, N. Y.

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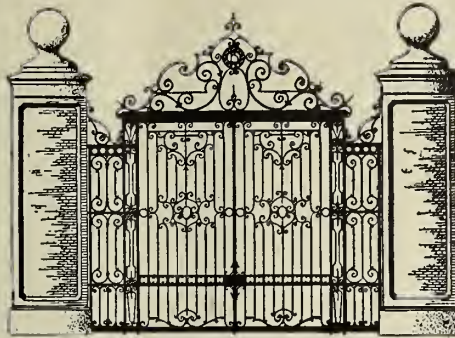
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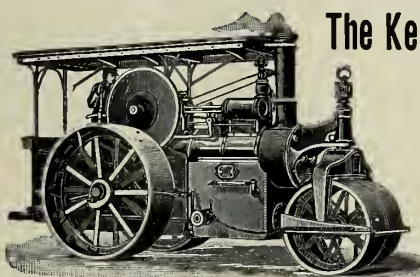
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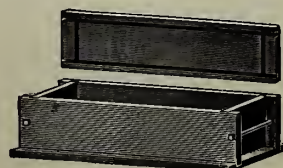
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BANGOR, PENN

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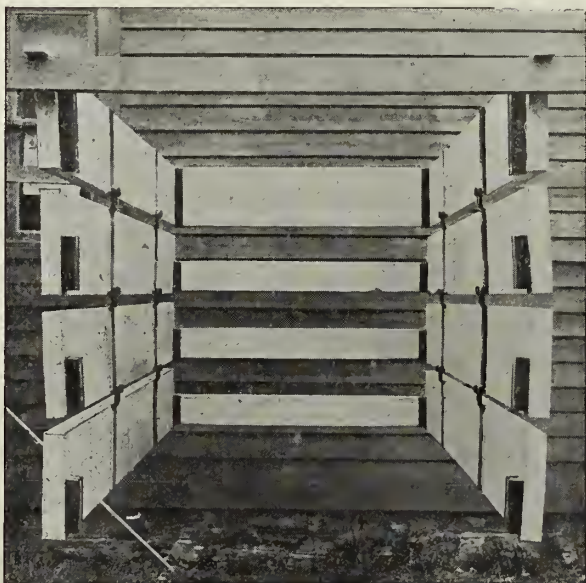
An invaluable labor saver, needed in every cemetery. Cut No. 1 is a view of the Device in the cemetery at West Pittston, Pa., where it has been in use for more than a year. Note how close the open grave is to those adjoining it.

The cribbing affords positive assurance against caving and makes it perfectly safe for a person to stand at the edge of the opening. Without the cribbing it would be impossible to prevent caving. Graves may be left open any length of time without danger of caving.

The Device will pay for itself in the saving of labor in a short time. It is substantially made and easily adjusted by any workman.



Cut No. 1



Cut No. 2

Picture No. 2 shows the device with one end out, revealing the hangers and guide boxes. The black parts shown are metal. The cribbing is made of the best quality of spruce planks two inches thick, or any thickness desired. The hangers and guide boxes are made of the best metal, and everything is painted, making a device that can be used for years.

A trial will convince any cemetery man that this cribbing device is indispensable. We will ship it to any part of the United States with privilege of returning it, if it does not give entire satisfaction.

For prices and terms address

**United States Portable Cribbing Company**  
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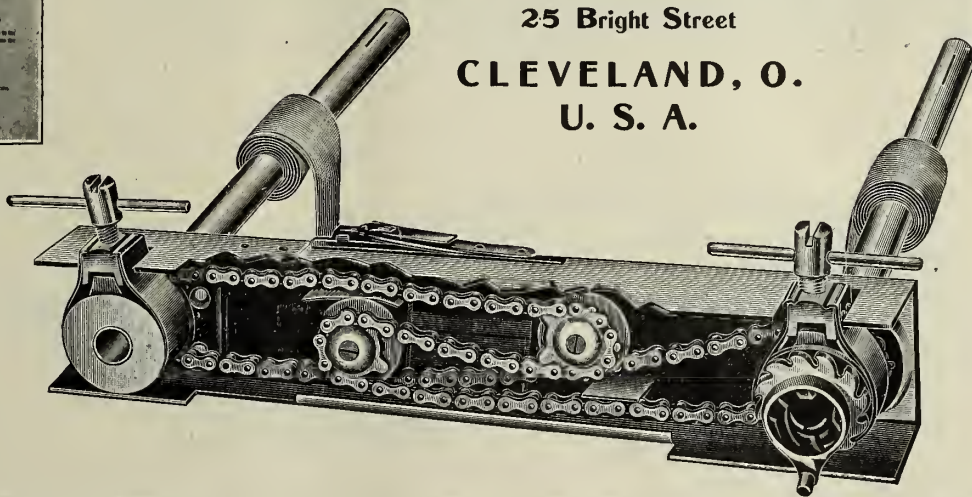


# The Bomgardner Lowering Device

The cut below shows the mechanism of the Bomgardner double-telescoping steel lowering device, the idlers, as shown moving apart as the device is closed, and moving together as it is widened. Write for catalogue and further information.

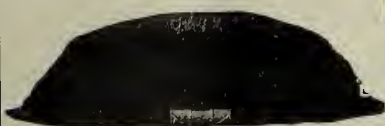
## The Bomgardner Manufacturing Co.

25 Bright Street  
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The above is a facsimile of the award granted the Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the grand prize being the highest award given to any exhibit.

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Is the health and comfort of your citizens worth considering?

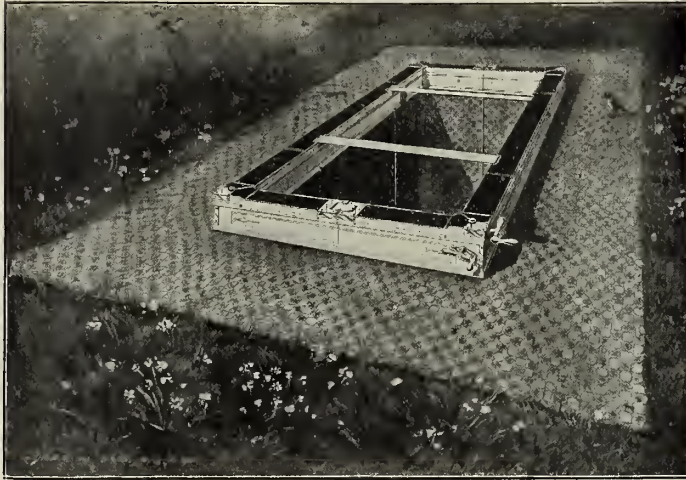


## A GRAVE TENT

Should always be set when the people need protection against rain, cold winds or the baking rays of a hot sun.

Parties attending the funeral will leave warm, closed carriages in a perspiring condition without regard to the weather; they cannot bring a Tent, but surely appreciate the protection one provides, and are willing to pay liberally for such services rendered. Our Tents are modestly made for cemetery use, of gray material, with brown, reinforced peak and scallop binding; made with detachable walls all or half way around.

You will know prices and all about one hundred and twenty-six different sizes and qualities by sending for our Tent Circular.



*More Reliable than Pall Bearers*

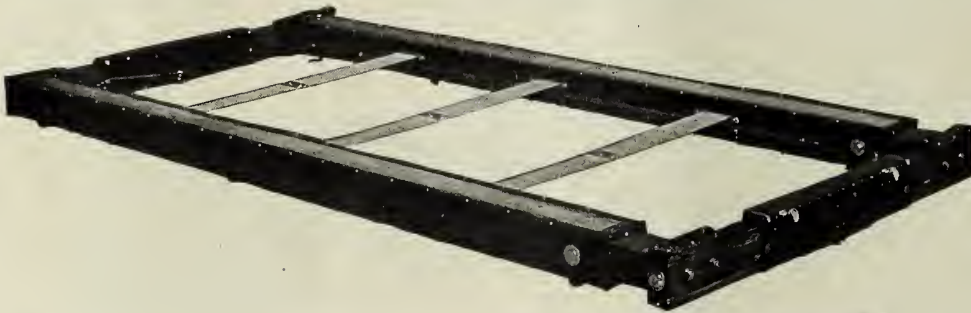
PUBLIC opinion everywhere favors reliability and appearance. That's why the demand for the Folding Casket Lowering device is increasing. 31 of our lowering devices used by cemetery officials in the city of Detroit, besides we have thousands in use throughout the United States, England and Canada. Why not buy the best. It's sold on its merits.

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The best, because the most reliable and most convenient to handle, always ready and no loose pieces to get lost. Most beautiful and always works satisfactorily. That's why the public demand is great. Grave Linings and Mound Covers, the finest on earth.

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Carried in two small sacks.

Condition of ground cuts no figure—it works.

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SEND FOR SPECIMEN PAGES TO  
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Messrs. Warren H. and J. Woodward Manning, has been dissolved. Mr. Warren H. Manning has assumed all the liabilities of the firm and will continue his practice under the title of landscape designer.

The Municipal Art Society of New York in connection with its fourth annual exhibition now in progress in that city held an exhibition of artistic and commercial posters from April 13 to 17.

**TRADE PUBLICATIONS.**

Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York, sends catalog No. 54 for 1905 describing his choice trees and hardy shrubs. It contains both botanical and common names alphabetically arranged in the index, and is well adapted to use for ready reference. Mr. Kelsey also issues a neatly printed and illustrated folder descriptive of rhododendrons.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Especial Merit; pocket size, descriptive list of Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

"Suggestions Worth Taking," is a folder full of good suggestions about trees from Thomas Meehan & Sons, Deshertown, Pa.

Spring, 1905. Wholesale Trade Price List of Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.; hardy American plants, especially rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias and hemlocks.

**SWANS** Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Pheasants, Peacocks, Wild Geese, Deer, Elk, Buffalo, Fancy Water Fowls of all kinds. We are the largest Importers and Breeders in America. Pure Belgian Homers for Squab Breeding—send Stamp for Circulars and Price Lists. Cape Cod Squab, Poultry and Game Farm, Wellfleet, Mass.

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Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 7 words to a line. Cash must accompany order.

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Am 37 years old, fifteen years' experience in laying out and managing cemeteries; technical graduate. Expert in maintenance of grounds, funeral management and lot sales. Willing to go anywhere. Salary or commission. Cemetery Superintendent, 21 Steuben St., East Orange, N. J.

Wanted—Position as foreman, assistant superintendent or superintendent of park or cemetery by an expert in planting and care of trees, shrubs and grounds. Have worked for some of the best landscape men in Massachusetts. Address F. N. H., care Harwood, 173 White St., Springfield, Mass.

**WANTED.**

Position by an AI landscape gardener and nurseryman with first-class firm or public institution; eventually private. Competent to take charge; best of references. For full particulars address Progress, care Park and Cemetery.



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Also Arbor Vitae, Siberian, Pyramidalis and Tom Thumb. Pines—assorted, Hemlock and Spruce. All evergreens three times transplanted and extra fine.

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for recording INTERMENTS, LOT OWNERS, LOCATION OF GRAVES  
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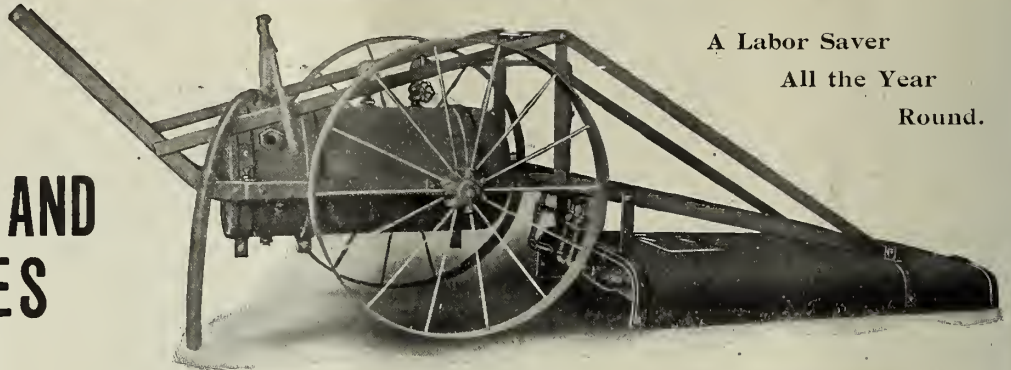
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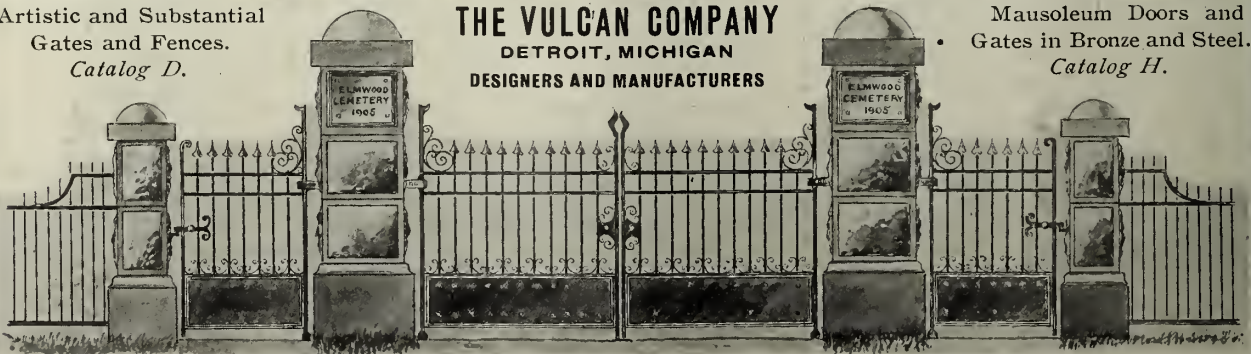
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AND

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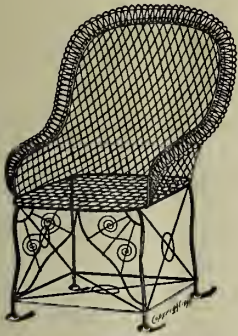
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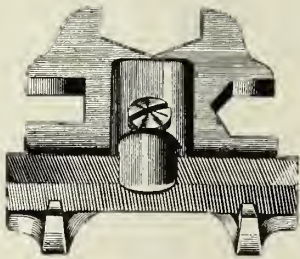


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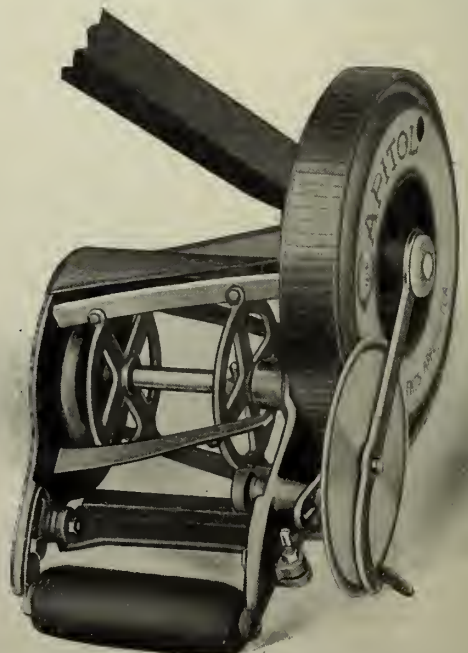
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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1905.

No. 3

### *Nurserymen and Landscape Architects.*

It is a notable fact of the business instinct, common to our pushing countrymen, that when a new line of endeavor shows its head there is a rush to exploit it to its capacity; and it matters not whether it is technical, and therefore special, or simple trade. It has been observed in connection with all the professions as they have opened out into success and usefulness, and it is now in full blast hampering the development of the profession of the landscape gardener and architect. It would appear from the advertising literature that most of the nurserymen of the country are prepared to undertake landscape gardening upon call and to any extent, and we cannot but see in this effort to promote trade, a very detrimental influence sooner or later to be felt and condemned. An artistic training is absolutely necessary for the landscape architect, and but few firms are at present equal to such a promise.



### *Civic Centers.*

Civic Centers, which means the "grouping of public buildings around a park or open space, so that to the advantage of light and air is added the length of vision which enhances architectural beauty, while there are also brought into closer relation those buildings, which through their use by the public become the center of civic life," is a subject to which considerable technical attention is being paid. A pamphlet recently issued by the Municipal Art Society of New York deals with this question quite forcibly, and leads up to the conclusion that from a public business standpoint the idea of civic centers is an economic one, and only needs study to convince the public that in all our large cities it is not too late to begin the improvement. It not only adds vastly to the attractiveness of a city, but the congregation of public buildings saves time in business affairs by concentrating it, and creates a beauty spot which will exert an influence in all the future of the city's growth.



### *May in the Cemetery.*

The month of May is the busiest in the calendar for cemetery men in the larger city cemeteries, for the reason that in these northern latitudes the short spring presses the opening work into the month that brings increasing numbers of visitors, and which culminates in Decoration Day. The latter is a hard day for the physical appearance of the cemetery, the crowds that gather to witness the Decoration exercises give little heed to the work of the superintendent and his men, who have labored vigorously to create a scene of beauty

for their welcome, and the more elaborate the program the greater the throng and the more damage to the lawns and grounds generally. In contrast with the G. A. R. demonstrations comes the program of the annual Flower Memorial service at Lakewood Cemetery, Lake City, Minn. This is an annual evening memorial religious service, to be held this year on Sunday, June 18, which has become established as a yearly event. It offers a world of suggestions to the officials of our smaller cemeteries, and might readily be adapted to the community of the smallest hamlet possessing a burial ground.



### *Good Work of Woman's Outdoor Art League.*

The Chicago branch of the Woman's Outdoor Art League, a department of the American Civic Association, is doing considerable work about the Public Schools this year. This is a line of improvement to which the League is naturally adapted, and its intimate association with the national body gives it not only the authority, but access to the skill and knowledge in improvement work which its members control. A constant effort is made to promote the use of artistic plans in all the outdoor planting entered upon, while at the same time the school children are encouraged in garden making and flower and vegetable culture. The plan of the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland has been adopted for the distribution of seeds, a plan which has met with great success in that city. The Woman's League is now represented in twenty-eight states and territories, its influences are rapidly spreading, and numerous auxiliary co-operative organizations are developing among school teachers and pupils.



### *Publicity.*

An instructive instance of the far-reaching possibilities of printers' ink judiciously used, is the case of the Muncy Cemetery of Muncy, Pa., whose neat booklet, getting into the hands of a speaker at the Superintendents' convention held at St. Louis in 1896, caused attention to be drawn to that cemetery. A quotation on the subject of perpetual care attracted the notice and emphasized the remarks of the speaker, and no doubt has had a relative influence on all subsequent discussions. We note this in an article in the Muncy *Luminary* on modern cemetery improvement, and it urges us to repeat an injunction often given in these columns, that all cemetery officials should make frequent use of the local press as one of the most potent means of instructing lot owners in what the modern cemetery demands of them. It very largely rests with the lot owner what the condition of the cemetery shall be, but he needs education and information, and no better medium exists than the local newspaper.



### The Boston Metropolitan Park System—III.

Opinions differ as to the positive sanitary effect of interchangeable fresh and saline or brackish waters commingling with each other. At the time the problem was being studied an official of the State Board of Health gave it as his opinion that it would have a salubrious rather than a harmful effect.

To our knowledge there was no precedent to the establishing of a low, dense, herbaceous vegetation upon large areas under the same circumstances or for an identical or similar purpose. A principal motive of this

project was to correct the evils of mud flats when exposed to the sun and air during each ebb of the tide. To seriously base an estimate partially dependent upon the success of an experiment for its accuracy was at the least a bold and daring procedure in a work where it involved such potent consequence. The result has been a decided success in complete accord with Mr. Olmsted's anticipation.

Such scenery in the heart of a large city may be regarded as bleak, dreary and inappropriate, but in-



VIEW FROM BOYLSTON BRIDGE, BACK BAY FENS, BOSTON METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM.



telligent appreciation of design, of artistic contrast, of poetic naturalness created without affectation or caprice will approve the design as being one of admirable adaptation to the requirements of the surroundings and the community and one providing a simply subdued scenery which wears well.



SCENE ALONG THE RIVERWAY, BOSTON METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM.

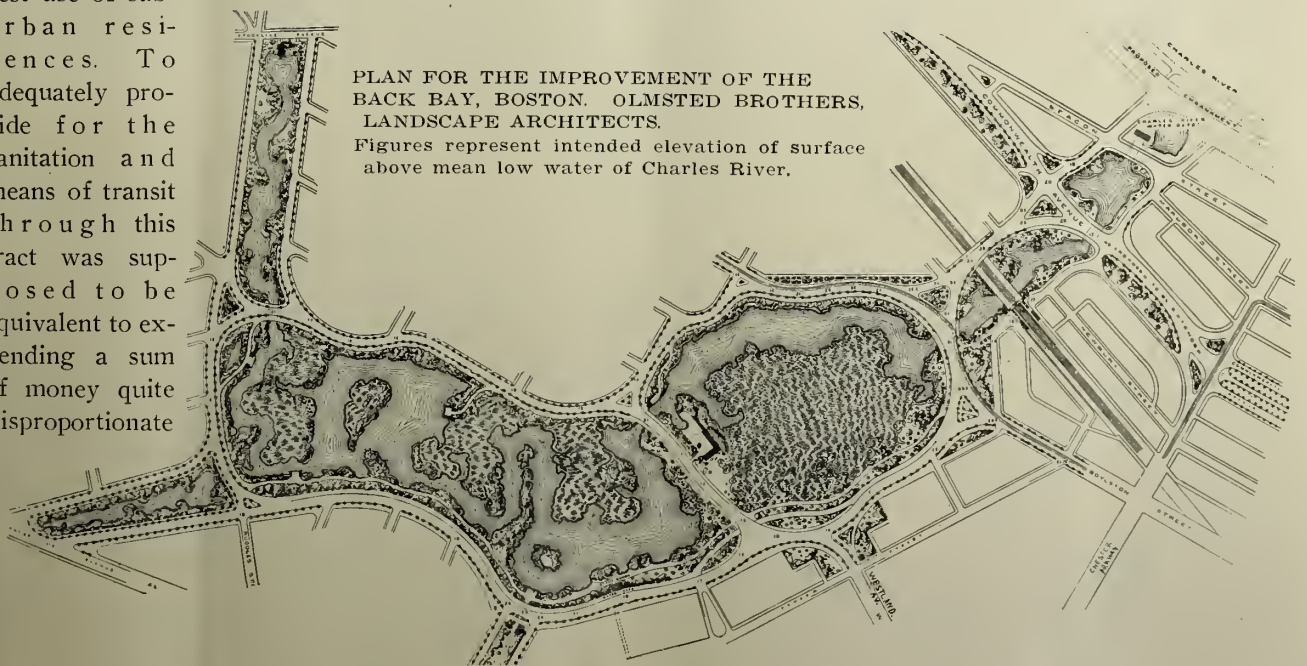
to the immediately enhanced taxable value of the local surroundings affected. It was however executed on the assumption that a natural extension of compactly built blocks would follow and that delay in providing adequate and proper relief from much occupation would result in added inconvenience and would

This plan met with the hearty approval of the Board of Park Commissioners and the City Council. During its construction it was proposed to extend the improvement to include the small vale and water course extending from the Back Bay to Jamaica Pond. About a mile of its lower portion was subject to the influence of tides and had the usual character of a meandering salt water creek. The marshy surface was from fifteen to twenty feet below the general level of the adjoining uplands upon which streets were hitherto laid out with disregard to the improvement contemplated and the eventual necessity of the neighborhood. Development had previously been with a principal object of making the site available for the immediate rather than the best use of suburban residences. To adequately provide for the sanitation and means of transit through this tract was supposed to be equivalent to expending a sum of money quite disproportionate

cost much more to correct when finally undertaken. Furthermore it is probable that delay would cause the erection of undignified, cheap and even repellant structures thereby losing to the city the otherwise greater revenue and beauty resulting.

With modifications the existing channel has been preserved and upon its side drives have been constructed and the slopes planted so as to secure a general wildness and a simple, subdued type of scenery. Its waters are kept at a nearly uniform level and guarded from defilement by intercepting sewers, etc.

From the lower end the parkway continues through the valley skirting several ponds formed by draining the lower reaches of the brook below Jamaica Pond.



PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BACK BAY, BOSTON. OLMSTED BROTHERS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS. Figures represent intended elevation of surface above mean low water of Charles River.

**PARK AND CEMETERY.**

Its continuity makes a desirable trunk line drive from the center of the city to the suburbs and its winding course tends to lessen the policing necessary to restrict all other traffic but pleasure driving upon it.

About a dozen cheap buildings were removed and the work undertaken to transform at a comparatively slight cost a noisome and dreary area to one of healthfulness and beauty. If the construction had been delayed it would eventually have become an expensive and unpleasant obligation.

It is but necessary to imagine a formal canal with masonry walls to form an idea of a possible alternative and to this could probably be added the extra expense of covering the entire channel to avoid the nuisance a fluctuating water elevation would cause.

Treating it merely in its engineering aspect and

(To be continued.)

without regard to its potential beauty would have been equivalent to encouraging private residences with stables and outbuildings to back upon it whereas the plan adopted encouraged the better class of buildings to face it.

During the progress of this work the financial aspect kept it continually before the attention of the public. The early stages were made notable by the data presented showing the real value resulting from liberal expenditures judiciously made for parks. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and San Francisco offered a basis of reckoning and the unbiased conclusion from evidence deduced from the experiences of these cities tended to satisfy the general public as to the wisdom of constructing successively proposed extensions of parks and their incidental appendages.

**Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

By MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

For grounds that were deliberately designed as "a great natural park, in opposition to the artificial features of Central Park," Prospect Park, Brooklyn, has

gradually acquired a fair share of artificial features, though it may be said that most of them are more acceptable in character and better placed than are many



PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

- 1. Vale of Cashmere. 2. Maryland Monument. 3. Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch at Entrance. 4. A Glimpse of Three-Arch Bridge.



VIEWS IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

1. Ornamental Flower Basin. 2. The Fountain in the Gardens. 3. Bust of Mozart. 4. The Thatched Cottage. 5. Rustic Arbor.

which in the course of years have intruded upon the restful scenery of most public parks. Still, it is always well to remember that "parks are valuable to communities not as museums or as statue galleries but as bits of country" and that "green pastures and still waters now, as in the days of the Hebrew poet, restore the soul."

Of the accompanying illustrations two, showing features of the Italian garden, are an ornamental flower basin filled with palms and tropical plants, and a fountain of corresponding style. Four vases, quartering the circular basin of each, contain specimen pandanus plants.

The bust of Mozart which is appropriately placed where only front and side views are possible, was won by the United German Singing Association of Brooklyn at a saengerfest held in Philadelphia and by it presented to the Park Board. It was unveiled in the flower garden Oct. 23, 1897.

The thatched cottage is a rustic building on the summer-house order which commands excellent views of the east drive and long meadow, and an attractive rustic arbor situated beside the lake offers coolness and shade and seats overlooking the water and the boating.

The Maryland monument, erected through the efforts of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, stands on the southern slope, and about fifty feet below the summit, of Lookout Hill, the highest ground in the park, and near the point from which Washington in deep grief watched his Maryland battalions nearly annihilated when they made their heroic stand against the British invasion of Long Island. The monument marks the spot and commemorates the battle as well as the bravery of the Maryland forces. The words wrung from the great commander by the tragic scene are inscribed on the plinth of the monument: "Good God! What Brave Fellows I Must This Day Lose!" The

opposite face bears the following inscription: "In Honor of Maryland's 400, who on this Battle Field Aug. 27, 1776, Saved the American Army."

A view of Three Arch Bridge (over which passes a fine driveway) shows the bridle path running under one of the arches, but a little rivulet flowing through the middle arch is hidden by a graceful mass of Forsythia suspensa, while only a glimpse is seen of the third arch beneath which passes a path for pedestrians.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch is at the main or Plaza entrance on Flatbush Avenue. Heroic bronze groups typical of the Army and the Navy, by Frederick MacMonnies, are supported by huge granite columns that mark the gateway, and the Arch itself is surmounted by a splendid Quadriga by the same artist.

A charming view of the exquisite and much written about "Vale of Cashmere," shows the pretty pool with MacMonnies' quaintly attractive fountain design of boy, ducks and turtles, and an effect of delightfully naturalistic planting which explains the hold the place has on the fancy of all who see it. That this touch of nature makes the whole world love it is good and sufficient evidence that the late W. A. Stiles was right in his estimate of the Park needs of the American people. One glimpse into the sylvan depths beyond the water should stir the laggard feet of the world worn loiterer, and the glory of the thorn trees (to the right in the cut) spreading level floors of fairy bloom prove a balm for his tired spirit. The design of the pool seems inspirational in that it so fitly merges the formal adjoining grounds with the otherwise strictly naturalistic treatment of the refreshing little vale. The effect is greatly enhanced by the humorous fountain design which has been most happily assigned to this position. The mischievous urchin and struggling duck fit the pastoral atmosphere of the place and tend to induce a wholesome mental attitude at its very threshold.

### **New Pavilion, Washington Park, Springfield, Ill.**

The report of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Springfield, Ill., for 1904 records as the most important work of improvement the erection of the pavilion or casino shown in the illustration, which has lately been completed in Washington Park.

The building is located near the eastern boundary of the park on a knoll overlooking the little pond. It is only a short distance from the terminus of the street car line and is within easy walking distance of the Iron Spring and the picnic grounds. The building is rectangular in shape, 64 by 98 feet in size, with the long axis extending northwest and southeast. The foundation is built of rough rubble stone of various colors and the superstructure of shale brick of a light chocolate color. The roof is heavy red tile with copper flashings and gutters. The principal feature is an assembly hall

on the first floor 32 by 60 feet in size, with a large open fire place at the northern end. It is surrounded on three sides by broad verandas 16 and 20 feet wide and on the north are toilet rooms and a kitchen. West of the assembly hall is a cafe or supper room communicating with the assembly hall by swinging doors. On the second floor is a gallery around a central well, overlooking the assembly hall, the office of Secretary-Engineer Arthur Hay, and living rooms for the Custodian of the building. The office is finished with black walnut and wild cherry, cut while building the roads through the park, and saved for that purpose, the other rooms with hard pine. The walls of the assembly hall and cafe are covered with a buff-colored pressed brick with slate base and chair board. The basement is floored with cement and contains a furnace, coal room

and other storage rooms. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The structure was designed by Architect S. A. Bullard, and cost \$19,975.00.

A branch road about a quarter of a mile long with a carriage sweep at the south front of the pavilion has been laid out, and partially constructed, giving access to the building from the main park drives. Altogether it is a well located and substantial structure, well suited to its surroundings, and will serve a useful purpose as a shelter and rest house in summer and an amusement pavilion in winter. It is the intention of the board to build cement walks from the building connecting with the general system in the park and to plant vines

an area of about eighty acres and is a little more than one-half mile long from north to south and a quarter of a mile wide. The southern half is rolling and covered with timber, which, in contrast to Washington Park, is almost pure black oak, interspersed with a few white oak, hickories and elms. North of the timber is a tract of twenty acres almost perfectly flat, at present under cultivation, but which it is the intention of the board to make an open lawn for field sports. North of this again is a twenty-acre tract which has been used for years as a pasture and contains some beautiful specimens of native thorns pruned into odd shapes by the browsing of the cattle. The roads as planned make a



NEW PAVILION IN WASHINGTON PARK, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

to cover the rough walls, which with clumps of shrubbery will unite it better to its sylvan surroundings.

No improvement work of great importance was undertaken during the year. The roads and walks were completed, banks sodded, a large amount of shrubbery purchased and set out around the borders of Washington and Iles Parks, and in a nursery established for the purpose near the service buildings in Washington Park. The total expenditure for the year was \$52,905.09. There are now 165.61 acres of parks and boulevards, which have cost, since the beginning of the park system in 1900, a total of \$144,916.68.

The chief work of development planned for the near future is the improvement of North Park on plans prepared by O. C. Simonds of Chicago. This park covers

circuit of the whole tract, with entrances at the southeast and northeast corners and a cross road from east to west through the timber, which will be used as a picnic ground. It is the intention of the board to proceed with the building of the roads immediately, after which the planting and other improvements recommended by Mr. Simonds will follow.

Over 40,000 trees and shrubs were purchased by the board during the past year at an expenditure of about \$2,000. Some of these were set out in the border plantations and others in the nursery.

The area of the different parks is as follows: Washington Park, 132.16 acres; Williams Boulevard, 18.17 acres; Iles Park, 10.52 acres; South Grand Boulevard, 4.76 acres.



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GENERAL VIEW OF LORING PARK, MINNEAPOLIS.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Mayor of Streator, Ill., has appointed a park commission, composed as follows: President, Dr. C. R. Taylor; Secretary, Mrs. R. Schurtz; Richard Purcell, Louis Nater, and Mrs. Jay Baker.

\* \* \*

The Springfield Botanical Society, Springfield, Mass., has taken up the question of having the various species of trees, shrubs and flowers in Forest Park accurately and permanently labeled. A committee was appointed to make an investigation of the feasibility of having something done this year. The Board of Aldermen of Springfield have voted to expend \$20,000 for park purposes, part of which is to be used for the purchase of Springdale Driving Park, a private racing park, which is to be turned into a public pleasure ground. The tract comprises between 20 and 25 acres and has a river front of over 1,000 feet.

\* \* \*

The City Council of Columbus, O., last fall passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a park commission to prepare plans for a general park system for that city. The commission is now studying the situation and is to receive competitive plans from a number of landscape architects preparatory to presenting their report to the Council not later than July 1, 1905.

\* \* \*

The City Council of Lexington, Ky., recently passed an ordinance creating a board of park commissioners. M. A. Scovell is president of the commission, and Prof. J. W. Porter, secretary. The commission, in addition to having the usual functions of park boards, is empowered to establish rules for the planting, care, irrigation and protection of trees upon all streets, avenues and boulevards, driveways and parks in the city, including the location and trimming of trees, the removal of wormy, unsightly and dead trees, may prevent the mutilation of trees by any person or corporation, and may specify the kind, size and location of trees to be planted on any of the streets, boulevards or parkways in the city.

The twenty-second annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis is the usual beautifully printed and illustrated book, showing many fine park pictures and giving a complete account of the year's work. The Board has acquired an additional park area of about 55 acres, the location of each tract and its cost being given in the report. The most important addition was a tract known as "The Parade," embracing 44½ acres bounded by Kenwood Boulevard, and Erie, Tyndale, and Humboldt avenues. Over half of this was donated by public-spirited citizens and the rest secured at a cost of \$109,279. The expenditures for improvements amounted to \$48,057, and included the erection of a new pavilion at Lake Harriet at a cost of \$30,000 and a shelter-house in the same park at a cost of \$1,500. In West Riverside Park a tract of 177 acres a new driveway has been built from Lake street to Minnehaha, a distance of over two miles through heavy timber and over rugged glens. The total expenditure for the year was \$63,518.85. Loring Park, a general view of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, is one of the most attractive of the city's smaller parks. It embraces 36.34 acres and was named for Mr. Charles M. Loring in recognition of his long and valuable services to the park board. The original purchase price was \$343,693.31, and an expenditure of \$88,232.95 has since been made for improvements.

\* \* \*

The improvements planned or under way in the parks of Hartford, Conn., include the construction of a new bridge in Bushnell Park and an approach to the new bridge in Riverside Park. An acre of the latter park will be laid out for school gardens with forty-eight separate vegetable and flower beds in which pupils will be allowed to raise flowers and vegetables. Two of the voting booths have been hired by Superintendent Wirth, one of which will be used for a household school and the other for the kindergarten. The rose garden in Elizabeth Park now covers 1¼ acres and is said to be the largest one in the Eastern states.

\* \* \*

The Park Commissioners of Cedar Rapids, Ia., are planning an active season of park work. A one-mill tax levy for three years was voted last fall, which will produce an income of about \$19,000 a year. Among the improvements now under way is the construction of a "Wirth's Merry-go-round," similar to the one constructed by Superintendent Wirth of Hartford, which has been illustrated in these pages. The board will soon begin extensive improvements in the development of Ellis Park, a 50-acre tract lying along the Cedar River one mile north of the city. Public baths will be installed on the beach at Riverside Park, within five minutes' walk of the business district, and a block of ground in the center of the city will be improved as a public playground. The old board of commissioners was re-elected. W. G. Haskell is chairman, and W. M. Krebs secretary.

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## The Artistic Improvement of Advertising Signs.



Design for Metal Advertising Frame.

campaign against subway advertising the society has fought for the enforcement of the law forbidding the use of the park property and of the city highways for advertisements, the subway being legally a city highway. Before it was discovered that all advertising in the subway was illegal, the effort of the society was toward the artistic improvement of the advertisements. Before the contract was given out a responsible firm submitted to the Interborough Company a proposition for attractive advertising, two examples of which are shown herewith.

This was accompanied with an offer to survey the stations to determine how much space could be used consistently with this far-seeing and discreet policy, and

The report of the committee on advertising signs of the Municipal Art Society of New York issued in connection with the exhibition of commercial and artistic posters held by the society in that city from April 12 to 17, presents an interesting phase of its work in mitigating the billboard evil. In its recent

to pay more per square foot for the space so selected than any competitor. The narrow limitation of the area allowed for advertising, so as to preserve the ornamental character of the stations, and so that "no advertising shall dominate train directions or public announcements," was an integral part of the scheme.

But those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. This proposition was declared ridiculous, and the Interborough Company invited the firm now in possession to make the Subway hideous. Notice, how, occasionally, a corporation's sin finds it out. Had the enlightened policy been adopted no outcry would have been raised, the stringency of the law would not have been discovered, and the Municipal Art Society would, quite possibly, have commended the advance. Then the company would have obtained a reasonable revenue along with congratulations on the progress it was making. But it allowed its greed to dominate; it scorned the sentiments of citizens; it refused to put any brains into the advertising scheme; and the result was the determined fight against all advertising in the subway.

Though fully warned by the public anger against the advertising in the subway, the Rapid Transit Commission has passed the McAdoo Tunnel Franchise without reserving even the power to regulate the advertising in the tunnel. Since this tunnel will be legally private



SUGGESTION FOR AN ADVERTISING PANEL IN THE SUBWAY.

property, it may be that only the commercial good sense of the owners remains for the protection of the public. If they are farseeing and of fine civic spirit they will secure at least as good a system of advertising as our illustrations show.

Concerning advertising on vacant lots, walls, etc., the society has taken the attitude that it would be futile to try to abolish sign boards and posters, desirable as such a consummation might seem to some artistic souls. Regulation and improvement, not suppression has been adopted as its policy.

Already the height and the material of sign boards are restricted to prevent the endangering of the public life and limb by rickety or inflammable structures. The allowance of size is very liberal—10 feet of height for single sign boards fastened in the ground and 18 feet for double deckers. Buffalo has reduced the size permitted to 7 feet; but the New York Board of Aldermen, urged on by advertising firms, has shown a tendency to increase rather than to decrease the maximum.

it can, as is shown, be made more nearly an ornament than an eyesore. If the rented sign boards in and around Union Square were chiefly pictorial and all of them in Dutch style, and if those in other sections of the city were made to conform to other styles of art such as Louis XIV, or Old English, the effect of harmony and sightliness would be greatly enhanced. The committee further suggests that posters be "edited" or censored as to their artistic fitness in the same manner as public monuments are now treated, with some such body as the Municipal Art Society or the Improvement Commission as censor.

\* \* \*

A recent storm in St. Paul, Minn., blew over a large number of billboards, and an effort was made to pass an ordinance in the city council forbidding their erection within 50 feet of a street, which would mean practically the abolition of the bill boards in the business district and in thickly settled residence districts. The ordinance was however defeated.



AN IMPROVED BILLBOARD, WITH PICTORIAL FEATURES PROMINENT, AND ALL IN DUTCH STYLE.

That tendency must be stopped. If 10 feet be allowed that should be the extreme limit. Double deckers, with their 18 feet of corset and whisky signs, should be forbidden. They are too big to harmonize even with the skyscrapers. A city ordinance forbids the advertisement of quack remedies or medicine in the streets. This ordinance is persistently broken and the society's next fight may be to secure its enforcement.

Equally important with the check on Brobdignagian sizes is the improvement of the artistic quality of the signs. Cavillers will perhaps argue that they have no artistic quality to be improved; but most persons will agree that, whatever the quality be styled, it is better in some cases than in others. To encourage an improvement of quality the Municipal Art Society held this exhibition of artistic and commercial posters.

At the exhibition O. & J. Gude & Co. show by photographs and pictures what improvement of quality has been achieved by them recently, and they make a pregnant suggestion for further improvement. They displayed a sketch for advertising on a fence board, with very little lettering used and all the pictures in Dutch style. Though a fence so decorated cannot, of course, be made as artistic as a row of the Old Dutch masters,

An energetic movement is under way at Portland, Ore., to restrain and regulate the erection of billboards for the benefit of the visitors to the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, which opens in that city in June. The work has the support of the leading public organizations, officials of the Exposition and public-spirited citizens generally.

#### NEW LOCAL CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The life of the movement for civic beauty is shown by the constant increase of the numbers of local improvement associations. At Texarkana, Texas, the Civic Improvement League, the object of which is to obtain better educational, sanitary and scenic conditions in the city, has been formed recently. This is at the West side of the city and another League is to be formed on the East side, because it is thought that each local league will have to do with much that could not be jointly looked after with success. Committees of five from each ward of the city were appointed by the chair to visit every part of their respective wards and to recommend to the League the improvement needed in each locality. It was determined to take up the work systematically and to give the work of sanita-



tion first place. The city is divided into wards and each ward will be taken up street by street and block by block.

The initiative has been taken in the formation of a Civic Art Club in the Chamber of Commerce in Erie, Pa. The Women's Club of that city writes as follows: "We have been searching out in different directions for instructions, and we have already made quite a start in the way of awakening interest among our citizens, and do feel as though we had given the initiative to the organizing of a Civic Art Club in the Chamber of Commerce of Erie.

"Remembering Charles Dudley Warner's 'Little Red Bonnet,' we began in a modest way to plant and cultivate the school grounds about the Central School building, which has done much toward attracting attention in that direction, and the children, much to the surprise of many fearful ones, are proud of their grounds, and would not molest, nor allow others so to do, for anything, and the spirit of beautifying is already growing.

"The ground about our postoffice, a beautiful building in the center of the main thoroughfare, has been woefully neglected and these we secured to cultivate, and soon after our work was done the authorities at the court house began a work on their grounds which made a wonderful improvement. So we see before us what the effort of a bit of work in the right direction means.

"We have succeeded in putting the matter of garbage collection into the hands of the Health Board, and now that body find themselves under the vigilant inspection of a few determined, yet lastful women, and you know what that means."

#### AN IMPROVEMENT EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO.

The work of neighborhood improvement has never been so active in Chicago as this year. Nearly every residence section of the city has its local improvement association, and the recently organized Neighborhood Improvement League of Cook County was recently formed to bring about co-operation between the various forces at work for the improvement of the city.

The value and growth of this work was well demonstrated in the exhibition held at the new Municipal Museum in Chicago, from April 24 to May 13. The exhibit included: Neighborhood improvement, street cleaning, garbage removal, smoke abatement, care of vacant lots, work of vacation schools, school gardens, improvement of school grounds, railway station improvements, public libraries, public hygiene, and was given under the direction of the Neighborhood Center Committee of the Chicago Women's Club, with the co-operation of the Neighborhood Improvement League of Cook County, The Vacation School Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, The Chicago Library Club, The

Women's Outdoor Art League of the American Civic Association. In connection with the exhibition informal addresses were made at 12 and at 4 o'clock daily.

Among those of especial interest were the following: Neighborhood Improvement Associations—Needs and Results, by Mrs. Frank Asbury Johnson; The South Park Improvement Association, by A. H. Nelson; The Improvement of School Surroundings, (Stereopticon) by O. T. Bright; Preservation of Our Native Wild Flowers, by Charles F. Millspaugh; The Redemption of Harrisburg, by Charles Zueblin; The Formation of a Neighborhood Improvement Association, by Mrs. John O'Connor; The Children's Part in Civic Improvement, by E. G. Routzahn; The Neighborhood Improvement League of Cook County, by E. C. Wentworth; Small Park Field Houses, by Rev. J. A. Rondthaler; Outdoor Art and Civic Improvement, by Mrs. C. F. Millspaugh; Railroad Station Improvement, by Mrs. A. E. McCrea.

#### VACANT LOTS GARDENING IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington City Gardens Association, Washington, D. C., which is successfully conducting a system of vacant lots gardening in that city somewhat similar to that of Philadelphia, which has been described in these pages, is beginning this year's work with more applications than can be possibly granted for gardens and expects that the number of gardens will be doubled.

This important line of work was set on foot last year with the object of encouraging the utilization of the vacant lots surrounding Washington for growing produce. The association secured the services of a competent superintendent and working plans for the gardens were developed and put into operation.

The association furnishes the seed, fertilizes and plows the land and lends or sells the tools at cost. The gardens cost the association the first year \$18.25, each; last year this cost was reduced to \$6.16. Last season Washington conducted about eighty vacant lot gardens. Each garden averaged about one-eighth of an acre. The expenses of the association last year were something over \$1,000, which was contributed by a comparatively small number of people who were thoroughly in sympathy with the effort to furnish self-help to the needy. The association will make an effort to secure a small appropriation from Congress for the work.

The most successful crops grown were sweet corn, peas, beans and potatoes. A number of the gardeners produced a sufficient quantity of potatoes to supply their families during the winter.

B. H. Warner is president of the Association; Vice-President, Prof. L. C. Corbett; Secretary, Z. H. Copp; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Susan B. Sipe.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A village improvement society has recently been organized at West Haven, Conn., with a membership of 78. The first meeting was well attended and had as its chief feature a lecture on "The Care and Preservation of Trees," by Prof. William Britton, entomologist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

\* \* \*

The street tree committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside, Cal., has planted over 360 street trees and has induced abutting property owners to plant or agree to plant two or three miles more. An enthusiastic public meeting was recently held for the promotion of the work, at which a stereopticon lecture on street trees was delivered by Mr. Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis.

\* \* \*

The Bridgewater Improvement Association, Bridgewater, Mass., has decided to add a competition in vegetable growing to the competition in flower gardening in order that more of the children might be interested. The vegetables selected were beets, onions, winter squash, pumpkins, pop-corn and field beans. The society will hold exhibitions of flowers and vegetables grown in the competitions.

\* \* \*

Improvement associations who want to keep a concrete record of the work they are doing, have done or ought to do, will get much help from photographs of improvements "before and after" making. Nothing is more effective in starting cleaning-up work than to show pictures of spots that need improvement, and nothing more inspiring than a photographic record of work accomplished. No time is more appropriate than the present spring season to get evidence of this nature.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society of Oberlin, O., has outlined a spring cleaning campaign as follows: The streets are divided into sections, over each of which a committee of three will have a constant and watchful care as to the condition of sidewalks, curb lawns, street ditches, roadway, alleys, crossings, unsightly buildings and fences, vacant lots, weeds, unswept sidewalks, scattered papers and dodgers. They will also make suggestions as to the planting of flowers, shrubs and vines, or anything which will add beauty in any way to the village.

\* \* \*

The Kent Improvement Association, East Greenwich, R. I., at its recent annual meeting presented reports of officers showing the results of an active year's work. The association has placed rubbish boxes along the main street, supervised the carrying away and dumping of rubbish and secured the improvement of the railway station. Prize contests for home and school improvement were conducted, and plans have been prepared by Jacob S. Martin, landscape architect, for the improvement of the Chepivanoxet School grounds. The plan specifies a list of twenty-two shrubs and plants, gives the number of plants required and the amount of loam necessary for each planting.

The Civic Improvement League of Columbia, S. C., has published in neatly printed pamphlet form a lecture on "The Value of Beauty to a City," delivered in that city by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the New York sculptor. Mr. Ruckstuhl handles his subject in a convincing and enthusiastic way, and the disseminating of such literature is one of the best ways to get the people to realize the importance and value of civic beauty. Mr. Ruckstuhl also makes some concrete recommendations for the improvement of Columbia, which could be read with profit by improvement workers everywhere. Miss Belle Williams is president of the league.

\* \* \*

The Civic Improvement League of Fergus Falls, Minn., has planned a general spring campaign to improve the appearance of the city. Committees have been appointed to confer with the owners of various unsightly properties with a view to having them cleared up and improved, and to urge tree planting, and it was decided to purchase large galvanized iron baskets to be placed at the street corners in the business section for the reception of waste paper.

\* \* \*

This year the beautifying of stations and grounds owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is being carried out with more detail and on a larger scale than ever before. Along the entire Fort Wayne route special pains are being taken this year to have the property of the road kept in the best possible condition. Other parts of the Pennsylvania system, and other local railroads are doing much in this way also. A. W. Hutchinson is in charge of the work, and is at the head of the big propagating houses at Sewickley, Pa.

\* \* \*

The Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment was held in Boston April 27 and 28. Representatives from many improvement organizations of the state were present, and many matters of interest to improvement workers discussed by able speakers. At the first day's session Prof. N. S. Shaler made an address upon "The Care of the Landscape." "Folk of the future," he said, "will blame us for our neglect of the natural beauties of this country." He spoke of Massachusetts' exceedingly rich natural beauty, a beauty of such delicateness that it is easily marred by the hand of man. Cape Cod in its quality of outlines and beauty has nothing to match it anywhere. The drumlings, or arched hills left throughout New England by the glacial period have a quality of outline rarely met with elsewhere, he said. Once these drumlings were numerous in Boston and its vicinity, but the rich have seized them for vantage points upon which to build their homes. Prof. Shaler appealed to those present to organize a society for the prevention of damage to the natural beauties of the commonwealth.

Warren H. Manning spoke of the numerous parks and public reservations throughout the country, and said he expects to see them all linked together some time by a series of roadways or boulevards, thus creating a great national park system.

Henry T. Bailey made a plea to have the state purchase the salt marches as a part of the state reservations, and Robert T. Woods talked on industrial education.

On the second day Guy Lowell, architect, of Boston, read a paper, which was afterward supplemented with some handsome lantern slides, on "Village Ideals in Architecture," and in the course of the address he showed some glaring crudities regarding two of Boston's institutions—the public library building and Commonwealth avenue.

Ossian H. Lang, of New York, read a paper on "Social Centers," and several members of the conference gave reports of social service in small towns, among which were Brimfield, Montague and Groveland.



### The Conifers of Western North America.

The well-known writer, Mr. Alfred Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum, gives a very interesting description of the Coniferæ of the Canadian Rockies and Pacific Coast Ranges in numbers 10 and 11, 1905, of *Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung*, under the title of "A Few Notes on West American Conifers." As these notes deserve to be widely disseminated, those of the greatest interest, generally speaking, will be considered here. Mr. Rehder's articles are illustrated with numerous beautiful photographs taken by the author and by Mr. J. G. Jack of the Arnold Arboretum, who accompanied him on his trip to the country of the greatest coniferous forests of the world. The author notes first, the greater value of coniferous trees of the western part of North America as compared with those of East Asia, especially from a forester's standpoint. The first importation of conifers from the western world dates back to 1566 (*Thuja occidentalis*), and 1664 (*Juniperus Virginiana*). These came from the eastern part of this continent, and together with many other varieties indigenous to the eastern states, are now found scattered over Western Europe in large specimens. Not until the middle of the last century did conifers from the western part of this country reach Europe. Mr. Rehder further writes:

"After leaving Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific we crossed the great plains before reaching the Rocky Mountains. Those terraced prairies constitute the great divide between the vegetation of the East and that of the West, with the exception of some tree growths along the water courses. These plains presented a barren waste, denuded of tree or shrub growth, except in a few rare instances. Yet this waste covered with myriads of *Rudbeckias*, *Laitras*, *Grindelias*, *Gutierrezias*, *Solidagos*, *Cleome serrulata*, etc., produced a most magnificent spectacle, long to be remembered. The arborescent flora along the water courses consisted of poplars and willows and such shrubs as *Sheppardia argentea*, mixed with *Elæagnus argentea*, and

in dry situations *Symphoricarpus occidentalis* and a low growing rose.

The first stop was made at Banff, situated 4,500 feet above the sea level. The forests here consisted largely of *Pinus Murrayana*, *Picea canadensis*, and *Pseudotsuga*, with *Picea Engelmanni*, *Abies subalpina* and *Pinus flexilis* on higher elevations, and *Larix Lyalli* on the highest peaks. Deciduous trees were with the exception of *Populus tremuloides*, almost absent. Undergrowth was very prolific and consisted of the following: Willow varieties, *Betula glandulosa*, *Betula fontinalis*, *Cornus stolonifera*, *Sheppardia canadensis*, with red and yellow fruit, *Ledum latifolium*, *Ledum glandulosum*, *Rhododendron albiflorum*, *Viburnum pansiflorum*, *Lonicera involucrata*, *Vaccinium caespitosum*, a number of *Ribes* varieties, etc.

From here we left for Laggan, surrounded by beautiful mountains and lakes, of which Lake Agnes is more than six thousand feet above sea level. *Picea Engelmanni* and *Abies subalpina*, form here the chief part of the forests. *Larix Lyalli*, was found in pure stands at an elevation of 7,500 feet. A very interesting undergrowth covers the forest floor, which is due to the greater moisture found in these higher elevations than at Banff. Among others, I will name: *Rhododendron albiflorum*, *Menziesia glabella*, and *Vaccinium ovalifolium*. These form a dense undergrowth. In the openings numerous willows, among which the beautiful *Salix vestita* and *S. barattiana*, also *Ribes* varieties, *Sambucus pubens*, *Alnus sitchensis*, *Spiræa lucida*, *Kalmia microphylla*, *Empetrum nigrum*, the pretty red-fruited *Vaccinium microphyllum*, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, *Arctous alpina*, *Gaultheria myrsinites*, *Bryanthus* and *Cassiope*. The last two named, together with *Dryos*, cover large areas to a height of nine thousand feet where dwarf glacier willows form the last vegetation.

At Glacier, which is on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, the forests contain: *Thuja gigan-*

tea, *Tsuga Pattoniana* (Engelm.) *Tsuga heterophylla* (Sarg.), *Pinus flexilis* and *Taxus brevifolia*. Among others, *Vaccinium membranosum*, *Vaccinium ovalifolium*, *Menziesia glabella*, *Rhododendron albiflorum*, *Sambucus pubens*, *Sambucus melanocarpa*, *Sorbus sitchensis*, and *Fatsia horrida* were noticed in the undergrowth.

The next stop was Vancouver, where a visit was paid to Stanley Park, noteworthy for its remnants of the virgin forests, represented by venerable giants of *Thuja gigantea*, *Picea sitchensis*, *Pseudotsuga*, and of deciduous trees, *Alnus oregona*, *Malus rivularis*, *Prunus mollis*, *Fraxinus oregona*, *Populus tremuloides*, *Cornus Nuttalli*, *Cratægus Douglasii*, *Acer macrophyllum*, *Acer circinatum*, and of special interest the beautiful climber, *Gaultheria Shallon*.

On Mt. Ranier in Washington, *Arbutus Menziesi*, was seen for the first time, and of conifers the majestic *Abies grandis*, and at an elevation of three thousand feet, *Chamæcyparis Nutkænsis* and *Thuja gigantea*. Higher up *Abies amabilis*, *A. subalpina*, etc. The above-named cypresses and *Taxus brevifolia*, the last named as a shrub. Of deciduous trees we encountered *Populus balsamifera*, *P. tremuloides* and *Alnus oregona*, more as undergrowth. *Malus rivularis*, also *Nuttalia cerasiformis*, several *Ribes* and *vaccinium* varieties, *Pachystima Myrsinites*, *Gaultheria Shallon* and *G. ovalifolia*; in open and dry situations lower down the mountain sides, were *Holodiscus discolor* (*Spiræa ariæfolia*) and *Sambucus glauca*. *Mahonia nervosa* covers the forest floor in large patches as an evergreen carpet. Toward the snow line willows, *Vaccinium ovalifolium*, *Spiræa Douglasii* and *Spiræa rosea* and on the snow line glacier willows, *Cassiope Mertensiana*, *Cassiope stelleriana* and *Sorbus dumosa*.

In the Siskiyou Mountains, in southern Oregon, the vegetation told us of the close proximity of California. *Pinus Lambertiana*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus Jeffreyi* and *Libocedrus decurrens*, mixed with *Quercus lobata*, *Quercus Kelloggi* and *Arbutus Menziesi* form open forests. Such evergreen oaks as *Quercus densiflora*, *Quercus chrysolepis* and *Quercus vaccinifolia* and the evergreen *Umbellularia Californica*, are found sparingly. Shrubs like *Arctostaphylos* varieties mixed with several kinds of *Ceanothus* form the undergrowth over large areas. In the valleys *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana* flourish and on higher elevations *Abies concolor*, *Abies nobilis*, *Pseudotsuga* and *Libocedrus*, form the greater part of the forest.

The real object of our visit to the Siskiyou Mountains was the rare *Picea Breweriana*. *Picea Breweriana* was discovered about twenty years ago and is found in three places on top of the mountain chain. Here it forms open stands, mixed with *Abies nobilis*, *Abies concolor* and *Libocedrus*. The ground is very rocky and dry and furnishes a poor undergrowth; quite the opposite

is found in damp situations where a very luxuriant vegetation exists. Here grows the shrubby and rare *Quercus Sadleriana*, also *Lonicera conjugialis*, *Acer glabrum*, *Arctostaphylos nevadensis*, *Nuttallia*, *Cercocarpus*, *Rubus Nutkanus*, *Mahonia aquifolium*, *Whipplea modesta*, *Sorbus sitchensis*, *Sambucus pubens*, *Sambucus glauca*, *Prunus emarginata*, and several varieties of roses, *Symphoricarpus*, *Salix*, *Ceanothus*, *Cornus* and *Ribes*, and lower down *Prunus demissa*, *Prunus subcordata*, and many others.

Mr. Rehder concludes with a short visit to the Yellowstone Park where he found the vegetation monotonous and of little interest compared to what he had seen on the Coast Ranges. Mention is made of *Pinus Murrayana* that forms the greater part of the forest, also *Picea Engelmanni*, *Abies subalpina*, *Pinus flexilis* and *Juniperus scopulorum*. His interesting notes are appended with a description of a majority of the conifers he found on this trip.

JENS JENSEN.

### ACER POLYMORPHUM. JAPANESE MAPLE.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Among the many beautiful trees and shrubs in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, none are more admired than some of the lovely Japanese Maples, one of which, the common polymorphum, the illustration represents. There are a great many varieties of this, the typical form, some of them of blood red foliage, others, purple leaved, and still others, of different colors, and some with finely dissected leaves.

The one photographed, *A. polymorphum*, is regarded chiefly for its very pretty leaves, the character of which the illustration shows, and for its pretty habit of growth. This specimen stands in a windy, exposed place, yet has formed a pleasing specimen, but had it been in a less exposed one it would have been bushier than at present. Its outline is its own, no pruning of it having been attempted.

Although the polymorphum is rarely planted as a shrub with colored foliage, a mistake is made by those who overlook it in this respect. Its first leaves of spring are lightly tinted with red, and its entire summer garb is of a coppery green. In the last days of autumn it is unsurpassed as a handsome foliage shrub. When the functions of the leaves are fully performed and the time of falling is not far off they change to a brilliant red, or red and yellow, such as is sometimes seen in a rich representative of the sugar maple in late autumn. For this reason alone, its rare display of autumn foliage, this maple should be planted, as it already is by those familiar with its merits.

Some of the varieties of this maple having handsome foliage, such as the well known blood-leaved, dislike hot, dry weather. They endure it, but show their ap-

preciation of a partially shaded place, by carrying their foliage in greater perfection in such a situation. This does not apply to polymorphum, the one these notes relate to. It is oblivious to the season. Be it sunny or cloudy, it does not mind it, but continues in perfection throughout the season.

As already suggested, its outline as pictured is its natural one; and this applies to the most of its varieties. One, a finely dissected one, called dissectum, in fact, makes a more spreading bush in proportion to its height than this one does. As single specimens the whole of these maples form objects of much beauty.

Japanese maples are increased both by layering and grafting, also by inarching. Layers are put down when the young shoots are of sufficient length in early summer, and are better let remain undisturbed for two seasons. Grafting is usually performed on potted plants, in



ACER POLYMORPHUM.

late winter, in a greenhouse, the stock for both this and inarching purposes being the polymorphum, the one of the illustration.

**Garden Plants—Their Geography—CXII.—Filicales.**



Adiantum pedatum.

The Gleichenia, Polypodium and Ophioglossum Alliance.

Exclusive of such ancient and intermediate tribes as Equisetæ and Lycopodææ ferns have about 18 Tribes, 75 Genera, and 3,000 or more species. Additions have been made especially to tree ferns since this enumeration was made, but it may be expected that the

reduction of so-called species will about balance them.

Ferns are tropical, sub-tropical, warm and cold temperate (rarely arctic) evergreen or deciduous leafy herbs, sometimes climbing by stems or rhizomes, or by their upright caudices which often thicken by aerial roots, they become trees of 20 to 50 or more feet high. They are especially abundant in the sub-tropical climates at considerable elevations on the tropical mountains. Often they are epiphytal, sometimes on each other, and occasionally sub-aquatic. They are really a part of a separate division of plants which Jussieu called Acotyledones. The roots are fibrous, rhizomatous and sometimes tuber bearing. The budding leaves are rolled up like the spring of a watch, and when expanded are simple or compound, the infertile leaves sometimes differ from the fertile, and many differ greatly in the various stages of their growth. The mature plants

have neither flowers nor floral organs. *When these occur at all* they are borne in an infinitely small state by the "prothallium," a remarkable vegetative process which I will try to give an idea of presently. In place of seed, too, the leaves often bear millions of minute and volatile spores, as light and easily wind borne as the pollen grains of grasses or pines. This character has facilitated the spread of many species to all suitable parts of the world. These spores are naked, or borne in little cases on the under sides or edges of the fronds, or on the modified rolled up leaves of the so-called flowering ferns. Unlike pollen, it is unnecessary for them



DICKSONIA PILOSIUSCULA.

to effect a contact with any female organ. All they require to promote germination is a moist surface of rock or earth separate or combined, or that of tree bark or a brick wall, suitably situated as to heat and light or shade, when they more or less speedily produce the remarkable cell formations which expand to the filmy green growths with which all fern growers are familiar. They are the variously shaped "prothallia" whose functions seem to be largely those of the uterus of animals. As the growths proceed processes analogous to anthers—"antheridia" are developed on their lower sides or edges—which differ a good deal both in structure and methods, but bear infinitely small spirals or comma-like bodies which seem to perform the functions of true pollen grains. Moisture at suitable degrees of heat is absolutely essential to the swelling of the cells, and this explains why seed pans are covered with glass. Moreover, the sperm-spirals are actually said to have been observed darting about like animalculæ in the dew drops hanging to the filmy "prothallia," as though water were necessary to their conveyance. Female organs are sparingly produced called "archegonia," which seem to bear some analogy to the naked flask-shaped ovule of a conifer, and these fertilized by the before-mentioned spirals, "antherozoa," give birth to the first little bud and leaf of the future fern—not to a seed.

There are botanists who claim to have microscopically watched all of the processes, and from the time of



*Am. Florist.*  
ALSOPHILA LATEBROSA, MOUNTAINS OF SOUTH INDIA, ETC.

the publication of papers by Count Suminski in 1848 to the present, the discussions on the subject have been numerous.

Besides the ordinary methods there are several more or less abnormal means of reproduction such as may be observed in the viviparous species. Others some-

times increase by a remarkable kind of cell production, or again by buds borne on scales at the base of the leaf-stalks, while many increase rapidly by running or climbing rhizomes. Some of these are otherwise infertile.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

(To be continued.)

### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NURSERYMEN.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at West Baden Springs, Ind., June 14, 15 and 16, 1905. An extensive, interesting and varied program has been prepared and a large attendance is expected.

Among the papers of chief interest to be read and discussed are the following: The Cost of a Tree, by Harry L. Bird; The Low Prices of Ornamental Stock, by Charles Maloy; A Tree Garden to Last a Thousand Years, by J. Horace McFarland, (stereopticon); The New Horticulture, by H. W. Stringfellow; Quality vs. Quantity, by Prof. John Craig; San Jose Scale Again—the Best Spray, by F. C. Hall; Excluding Advertisements Quoting Prices, by J. M. Irvine.

By aid of the stereopticon the interesting papers of the evening sessions will be fully illustrated. It has been the endeavor of the committee to make this year's program an eminently practical one, and the subjects presented will be of unusual interest to both fruit and ornamental planters.

Interesting features of entertainment promised will include a "fruit banquet" to be served on the evening of the last day and an excursion to Mammoth Cave, Ky., on the day following.

### ANOTHER USE FOR THE CROWBAR.

Transplanting large shrubs is usually a tedious and clumsy operation; yet it often has to be done to relieve overcrowding, or to make at once an effect that plants of regular nursery sizes would take years to produce. Almost every shrub, deciduous or evergreen, can be moved successfully when mature, so long as it is not past its maturity and sinking into the stage of decrepitude when dead stumps and sticks begin to crowd out the growing wood. Such large and heavy plants can be pried out of the ground easily and quickly with a crowbar. Dig a circle round the shrub one spit deep, work the bar well under the root, and with a stone or piece of wood for a fulcrum raise up the whole mass. Two bars, one on each side are better still. It takes a little practice to find the best ways to handle these tools, but it is worth the trouble. A shrub raised like this will usually come out with better and longer roots than one dug in the ordinary way.

H. A. CAPARN.

## Notes of Trees and Shrubs.

*An Enemy to San Jose Scale.*

A correspondent in Ohio, who has been taking preventive measures against scale insects, writes that he has until recently been killing the Asiatic ladybird under the mistaken impression that it was injurious to the trees. The ladybird is the natural enemy of the San Jose scale, and the accompanying illustration may be of help to others in



THE ASIATIC LADYBIRD.

identifying it. The picture is from the yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, which tells about it as follows:

The little ladybird (*Chilocorus similis*) is everywhere present in both China and Japan, feeding on the San Jose scale and also on the white peach-scale (*Diaspis pentagona*), the latter another serious scale pest which has recently gained foothold in this country, and is undoubtedly native also to eastern Asia, extending, as it does, from north China southward through the Malay Peninsula to Java, and occurring throughout Japan. Wherever either of these scale insects occurred the little ladybird was found industriously feeding upon them. This ladybird, like other members of its genus, is a general feeder, and will attack almost any scale insect. It was very evident, however, that it fed on the San Jose scale with even greater readiness than it did on the Diaspis or other scale insects, and later on, in the experimental breeding cages in Washington, D. C., it has multiplied more rapidly on the San Jose scale than on the Diaspis. In Japan this ladybird, already present as an en-

emy of the widely distributed Diaspis, has taken very readily to the San Jose scale and assists very much in keeping the latter in subjection.

*A Liquid Tree Protector.*

"Tree Tanglefoot" is the name of a new liquid preparation recently put on the market by the O. & W. Thum Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., to protect trees against ants, bugs, worms and other insects that crawl up the trunks of the trees and damage the fruit and foliage. This firm manufactures the Tanglefoot flypaper, and was led into the production of Tree Tanglefoot by various attempts by users of the flypaper to utilize it as a band around trees to stop crawling insects. The flypaper did not prove adaptable to this use, and the firm set to work to experiment, and after two years of effort perfected the new compound. It has been tested and recommended by agricultural experiment stations, and has been used in Massachusetts to combat the gypsy and brown-tail moths, and in California and Illinois against the canker-worm. The preparation is applied directly to the bark with a knife or small wooden paddle, or on a band of paper fastened around the tree. It will remain sticky for three months, is harmless to plant life, and is effective in a temperature ranging from 32 to 115 degrees. This company has many testimonials from users of "Tree Tanglefoot."

*Storms Damage Trees in South.*

"Not a winter resort, but a resort for winter," well describes the conditions on Feb. 7 and 8, and again on Feb. 14, 1905, in some parts of the South.

A sleet storm, extending over a large area, from Memphis south and east, and from Chattanooga south, raged on Feb. 7 and 8. Six inches of snow and sleet covered the ground the next day, and much damage resulted, especially on Lookout Mountain, where trees, weighted down with ice, were uprooted and fell on the mountain side. In the government park there is not a tree that is not badly damaged, and a large proportion are ruined beyond any possible hope of recovery. No battle could have stripped them so completely of their limbs. The man intrusted with the trimming and pruning and saving of them should know his business, for only the work of an expert will restore them to one-half their original beauty. On Missionary Ridge and at Chickamauga Park the damage is not so great. In the parks at Memphis most of the

damage was to the magnolias, of which many limbs were broken off. The second cold wave exerted itself in still, cold, low temperature. On Feb. 13 the thermometer began to drop about noon; at 10 p. m. it ranged from 10 to 20 degrees below in and around Knoxville, and on the morning of Feb. 14 a temperature of 24 to 27 degrees below zero was read in the suburbs of Knoxville, while in the city 14 to 18 degrees below was registered. This was due to a blanket of smoke that covered the city. Many magnolias, Ilex, box and English ivy turned brown in a few days following.

SID. J. HARE.

*Railroad Landscaping.*

While the necessity of retrenchment, or some other reason, is prompting a number of railroads to discontinue their gardening departments, it is not so with the Michigan Central. It is nearly twenty-five years since it took up this work and last year at the greenhouses at Niles and Ypsilanti over 200,000 bedding plants and shrubs were grown for use on the station grounds along the line. This year the gardening department has been equally busy, most of the stock now being planted out. The Michigan Central also grows large quantities of cut flowers for its own use. The Chicago & Northwestern has large greenhouses at Waukegan, Ill., for the Milwaukee division, and at West Chicago for the main line, where thousands of bedding plants and shrubbery have been grown the past season and are now planted out along the road. The Burlington is following suit, with its greenhouses at Aurora, and the Illinois Central is doing more work in this line than ever before, as its greenhouses at Champaign have only this season got under full headway.—*Florists' Review.*

*The Revival of the Peony.*

The peony revival is now in full swing, and everybody seems to be happy about it, says *Country Life in America*. In fact, this lovely flower never really went out of favor, as the dahlia did. Of course, the peony has been greatly improved in the last fifteen years (witness, for example, the increased number of fragrant varieties), but even if it had not been improved it would still rank among the six best herbaceous perennials in cultivation; in fact, it is probably the best "hardy flower" we have, and if the truth were known (and one could ignore fragrance and sentiment) the peony beats the rose "all hollow."



### Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.

*A Symposium of Methods of  
Some of the Leading Cemeteries.*

The vital importance of the subject of perpetual care in modern cemetery management, has brought about a constantly growing demand for information that will assist in securing its provisions or in perfecting methods of operation where it is already in force. In the belief that a knowledge of the practical workings of perpetual care systems, the conditions to be met with and the difficulties encountered, will be the basis for future progress in the work PARK AND CEMETERY has been led to compile this symposium of the methods of some of the leading cemeteries and the opinions of those in charge as to the results that have been obtained.

The information which follows in this and succeeding issues was obtained by addressing questions to a number of the leading cemeteries, from whom some interesting replies were received. When the information contained in the answers has been published in these pages, it will be summarized and discussed with a view to formulating a system of perpetual care that shall embody the best of the features that have been found practically useful.

The questions referred to were as follows:

1. What percentage of lot sales is it advisable to set aside for perpetual care?
2. What portion of this should be applied to general care of the cemetery as a whole, and what to the care of the individual contributing lot?
3. When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, what adjustments can be made regarding general care of the cemetery as a whole?
4. How best to organize trustees?
5. What best form of contract?
6. What basis do you use for determining the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders for perpetual care of their lots?

7. If you accept deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., what charge is made and how is the amount determined?

8. What rate of interest can be allowed on perpetual care funds?

9. Is it proper to guarantee something in perpetuity?

#### *Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.*

Referring to the questions on perpetual care, we are not ready to publish any definite information as far as our cemetery is concerned, because we are just now deliberating and discussing the matter to find our solution. We made up our minds at once that any attempt to follow and adopt schedules in vogue in other cemeteries would prove unsatisfactory and misleading; so we set about to keep faithfully a daily, minutely classified record of all work performed, which would enable us at the end of every year to compute with considerable correctness the cost of the various items of labor performed. Of special interest in this connection are the items which enter into and are essential to perpetual care, therefore it will be well to enumerate what with us is included in perpetual care, not only of the individual lots, but also of the cemetery as a whole.

The turf is constantly mowed with lawn mowers during the grass growing season and clippings raked and removed. Turf is kept in good condition by fertilizing when necessary and watering in dry times. Mounds are kept low and in good condition so long as they are left in grass, and depressions appearing on sections are raised and the turf repaired by sodding or seeding whenever required. Hardy plants, shrubs and trees which may have been set out with permission and by the cemetery are properly cared for; leaves and litter are not permitted to accumulate. Avenues are kept neatly edged, free from weeds and dust, are frequently raked and rolled, and during the winter are kept passable by snow plow and shovel. Devoting a certain amount of time to lot owners is also charged to maintenance. In this way these daily records of work give us the only correct basis upon which to determine the required amount to charge for perpetual care.

Moreover, we shall continue to keep up and preserve this daily record, which will become more valuable, and in course of time will furnish the best possible means for ascertaining



whether any changes or modifications from former calculations and deductions are desirable or necessary. Our aim is to arrive at that point where the price of a lot will cover everything that is necessary to perpetuate its good and tidy appearance, its care and its protection without any further tax or charge. When this is accomplished we think we shall have solved the question in our own case. We are also planning to furnish a special care for decorative planting, for cleaning and rejoining all classes of stonework, but we do not consider it advisable to make provisions for the renewal of stonework.

With these few remarks covering our own case I will close with my answers to your questions:

No. 1. Careful investigation of cost of maintenance leads me to say that nothing less than 25 cents be set aside for the perpetual care of a lot area. In addition to that I consider it eminently proper to burden a lot fronting on a path (grass), or on a reserve lawn space, or on an ornamental planting area, more than one that is not so favorably situated; therefore I would suggest increasing the price of the former lot by adding to and charging to it part of the area immediately adjoining the lot, and placing this extra cost to the amount originally contributed to the perpetual care. In this way the care of grass walks, reserve lawn spaces and planted areas will be taken care of by lots surrounding them, as it is proper they should be.

No. 2. In every cemetery there is a certain amount of area not saleable, which needs care. In the foregoing paragraph a suggestion is made as to how to provide for grass walks, reserve lawn and planting areas. In addition to these areas of drives, steep hills, lakes, etc., must be taken care of, and for this I would suggest proportioning the perpetual care fund the same as the proportion is between saleable and unsaleable area.

No. 4. Would recommend specially appointed Board of Trustees to operate the perpetual care fund, making the board accountable to some judiciary.

No. 7. Contracts for the care of monuments, mausoleums, etc., and charges for such care can only be based and determined upon carefully made specifications and estimates covering each case. It will be impossible to make up and follow any one schedule of charges.

No. 8. From two to three per cent.

No. 9. Owing to uncertainty of cost of labor and earnings of money in the future, I would favor a plan whereby a guarantee is given for a term of years only, say from 30 to 50, with the understanding and privilege of adjusting the agreement at the expiration of the one period to the then existing conditions of labor and interest, as a basis upon which to enter an agreement for another period.

FRANK EURICH, Superintendent.

\* \* \*

**Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.**

We do not as yet sell lots in the cemetery with the perpetual care included in the price of the lot. We have a separate company, called the Cave Hill Investment Company, whose managers are elected by the Board of Managers of Cave Hill Cemetery Co. This Investment Company receives gifts, devises or bequests, and cares for the principal, using the income for the special care of the particular lots for which the fund is provided, and does anything else as directed by the donor. No charge is made for this service. The cemetery company sets aside each month 10 per cent of the net proceeds from the sale of lots and single graves, which sum is paid to the investment company monthly. The investment company invests this money, and as the interest accumulates reinvests it, until such fund and accumulations shall amount to a certain sum, the income from which will be sufficient to care for the

grounds when the cemetery ceases to be self-sustaining. The form of contract entered into with the investment company is not really a contract, but rather a receipt for money to be held in trust and the income disbursed in a certain way. It reads as follows:

Office of  
CAVE HILL INVESTMENT CO.  
(Incorporated.)  
Louisville, Ky. .... 19...  
Received of .....  
..... Dollars, to be held in  
perpetual trust, with power in the Trustee to invest and re-  
invest the same. The annual income to be used for the  
special care of ..... Lot No. .... Section.....  
in Cave Hill Cemetery.  
.....  
CAVE HILL INVESTMENT COMPANY,  
By .....  
Treasurer.

In response to the questions asked: It is advisable to set aside for at least 10 per cent, preferably 15 per cent, of lot sales.

All the income of this fund should be applied to the care of the cemetery as a whole.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, if unable to get owners to donate a fund, the whole cemetery should be cared for.

Trustees should be elected by lot owners or by board of managers of cemetery, if these are elected by the lot owners.

To determine the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders for perpetual care of their lots estimate amount of fund which at 3 per cent per annum will produce sufficient income to pay charges for special service.

In accepting deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., each case is separately considered and estimate made of probable annual cost.

Three per cent interest can be allowed.

It is proper to guarantee something in perpetuity when the company has a perpetual charter.

L. D. CARTER, Secy. and Treas.

\* \* \*

**Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn.**

Regarding perpetual care and permanent funds, I thank you for putting the questions so clearly and giving me an opportunity to answer, once for all, the many inquiries on that subject. Hereafter I shall refer inquiries to PARK AND CEMETERY. The answers embody the result of much thought for seventeen years, and the practical results of thirty-four years of experiment on the part of Oakland Cemetery. Our state laws regarding cemetery trust funds seem to me to be a mass of complicated nonsense, and omit the vital part— i. e., provision for state inspection. Our fund was established before that law was enacted. We are acting under the general provisions of the law as contained in General Statutes of Minnesota, which reads as follows:

“Section 3096. Any association incorporated agreeably to the provisions of this title, \* \* \* may also purchase, or take by gift, and hold personal property, and may sell the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to the purposes mentioned in section one hundred and seven of this title [3103], and no others; and all real and personal estate which shall have been given or granted to any such association for the maintenance of any monument, the *keeping in good order* or the *embellishment of any lot or grounds* situated within the enclosure of such association, shall remain forever to the uses to which the same shall have been given or granted, according to the true intent of the grantor.

Sec. 3103. The proceeds arising from the sale of lots in such cemetery shall be applied to the payment of any debts incurred by said association, in the purchase of cemetery grounds and property, in fencing, improving and *embellishing such grounds* and avenues leading thereto, *and in defraying the necessary expenses* in the management *and care* of the same, and for no other purpose.

Not less than 20 per cent should be set aside. I do not favor the percentage basis. It costs more per unit of area to care for single graves and small lots with much stonework than it does for large lots.

I see no reason for two funds, one for the cemetery as a whole and one for the individual lot. The proper care of the lots implies like care for lawn spaces and avenues. When the ground is all sold, the whole care of the cemetery must be met by the income from the invested funds.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, give the best care possible to the new parts sold under perpetual care, the least possible to the old parts, except individual lots where payment is made for care, and the question will soon answer itself. Give no care to lots for which no provision is made. Public opinion is a powerful lever and will ultimately bring nearly all lot owners into line.

As to trustees, state laws regulate organization of cemetery associations. If the trustees are competent to manage the cemetery, they are competent to administer the trust funds. They should be under the same state supervision as banks and trust companies.

The best form of contract is the simplest possible. Guarantee only ordinary care. If the income permits, then give better care.

Our basis for determining the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders is the area of lot. We set aside from proceeds of *all* ground sales 20 cents per square foot, and collect the same from owners of lots sold before perpetual care was adopted. With present interest rates I consider this a minimum.

We have not accepted care of artificial work, monuments, etc. I should think that a deposit of not less than the original cost of the work would be necessary.

No rate of interest can be allowed on perpetual care funds. The history of interest rates shows great fluctuations, with a tendency to lower rates.

The propriety of guaranteeing something in perpetuity is doubtful. *Forever is a long time*. Yet such guarantee has come to be the accepted policy of the best cemeteries and of the best thought of this country. We are making such contracts and leaving to our successors in the dim future the fulfillment of them. If population leaves the land, who will be left to administer the trust?

FRANK D. WILLIS, Sec. and Treas.

(*Other papers will follow next month.*)

### MICHIGAN CEMETERY OFFICIALS TO MEET.

The preliminary arrangements for the organization of a state association of cemetery officials in Michigan have brought forth very encouraging results, and it is announced that a meeting will be held in Grand Rapids, Wednesday, July 26, to which all the cemeteries in the state are urged to send representatives. Superintendent Frank Eurich, of Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, who sent out the preliminary notices that have resulted in the selection of Grand Rapids as the meeting place, writes that everything is favorable for a successful meeting. Arrangements will be further perfected and announced in *PARK AND CEMETERY*, and notices will also be mailed by Mr. Eurich to all those from whom replies were received to the first notice.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### *Membership of the A. A. C. S.*

EDITOR *PARK AND CEMETERY*: It is gratifying to note that some of the members, judging from the correspondence in your valuable journal, are taking interest in the affairs of the association. All that Mr. Falconer suggests in his welcome letter has been anticipated. At most of the conventions, particularly Cleveland, a good exhibit of cemetery appliances was made. But not much time could be given to it. The members had to go with the crowd. Therefore not encouraging to the exhibitors. Several have promised to again show at Washington, and an effort will be made to have a good exhibit where the members will have ample time to examine.

Hundreds of letters and copies of reports have been sent to cemeteries all over the land. Whether they will prove beneficial has to be seen at Washington.

The idea of the circular letter was to try and obtain personal effort on the part of each member, to my mind the only way. The secretary can send out all the letters imaginable; they avail but little without the help of the members.

There are so many cemeteries that should belong to the association. Let us take Pittsburg. There are a goodly number of cemeteries in that locality, yet only three are with us. What room for missionary work! Around New York and Jersey City there are about 500 burial grounds, yet less than a dozen are on the roll of the A. A. C. S.

At Chicago twenty new names were added. Only seven were from that locality. Yet see the immense field there is in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Plenty of room here, brethren, for personal effort.

"Another member" strikes a keynote in suggesting that we must try and keep the old members interested. The personnel of the association has indeed changed. Do as he says. Write and keep in touch with each other.

All of the letters of your correspondents contain good points, which will no doubt be heeded by the executive committee.

It must be borne in mind that in the past very little actual time at each session was given to business—not more than a couple of hours. Better that we stick to business for four hours, and then allow the members to visit and examine the details of management as suggested by Mr. Scrogie.

No doubt some will prefer, after the session, to visit points of interest in a body, under suitable guidance. Parties for this purpose can easily be made up daily.

Yes, Brother Stone, let us correspond more with each other. Pick out the names of those who have not been with us of late and endeavor to get them interested. I have a good many promises from such. But some of you help, and let them see that they are not forgotten.

BELLETT LAWSON,  
Secretary.

\* \* \*

EDITOR *PARK AND CEMETERY*: Circumstances over which I have no control have prevented me from attending the late meetings of the association, but my heart has always been with the association in its coming together. The influence of the papers and an occasional letter from some of the members I know has been an inspiration, and our cemetery is far in advance of what it would have been without this help and encouragement. I am glad to note Brother Eurich's effort at state organization. I know it would be beneficial to all who would take part. In writing for my home papers I quite often add notes of the work to keep it before the people and lot owners, pilfering sometimes from the columns of *PARK*



VIEWS OF RECENTLY IMPROVED PORTIONS OF FRANKLIN CEMETERY, FRANKLIN, PA.

AND CEMETERY, every column of which is beneficial to us.

C. D. PHIPPS,

Franklin, Pa. Supt. Franklin Cemetery.

Mr. Phipps sends several photographs of views in the grounds of Franklin Cemetery, two of which are reproduced here, showing parts of the grounds that have recently been planted and improved.

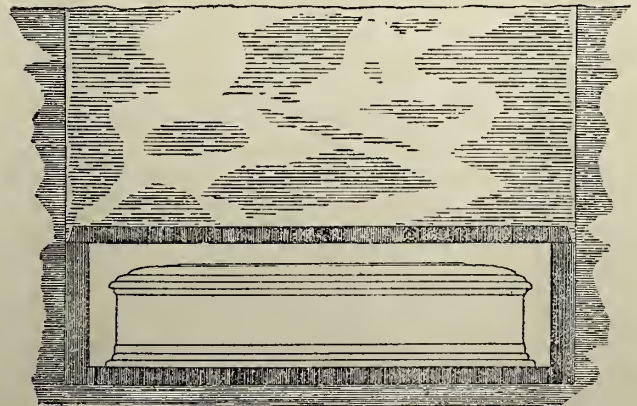
harden them. There are many suggestions that the bold man might exploit in the above, but the cemetery area over the country is not yet all taken up, and sentiment has the floor for the present generation at least.

\* \* \*

The Clinton Cemetery Association, Clinton, Mich., have started an energetic system of improvements in Riverside Cemetery, and expect to make it one of the handsomest cemeteries in any small town of the state. It comprises about twenty acres and was plotted forty years ago by a landscape architect. Two years ago the association was reorganized, and recently a perpetual care society was organized with prices ranging from \$50 to \$100. Superintendent George A. Kies writes: "We are grading blocks to the lawn plan, depressing driveways from eight to sixteen inches. I should be glad to read comments from any cemetery superintendents as to the success which their adoption of this plan has met with. We will plant about five hundred shrub plants this season. Our way of vaulting graves may be new and helpful to some of your readers. We allow three-inch space around rough box. This we cement even with top of the box, finishing smooth. For this it takes fifteen pails of sand to one 100-lb. sack of cement. Then we have a like amount of sand and cement ready to mix, for the top, which we make with a crown. We think it is far better than brick vaulting or slab tops, and it costs about one-third as much as brick. I would explain that it is unnecessary for us to lay cement bottoms, for the reason that we have a sub-surface layer of natural sandy soil.

\* \* \*

The new improved Portland burial vault, of which a sectional view is shown, has been recently introduced in Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, and is recommended by Superintendent Rudd as being better and cheaper than iron,



IMPROVED PORTLAND BURIAL VAULT.

# CEMETERY NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A fire in Oak Hill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., April 8, destroyed the tool house, causing a damage of about \$600.

\* \* \*

Confederate Memorial Day was generally observed in the South on April 26, and interesting exercises were held in many Southern cemeteries. In the city cemetery in Jacksonville, Fla., the feature of the day was an address by Hon. William J. Bryan, and appropriate memorial exercises are reported from a number of other cities and towns in Florida.

\* \* \*

The Ancient Cemetery, of Hartford, Conn., is now under the care of the park board, and considerable work of improvement has been accomplished. Some of the headstones which were repaired with cement a few years ago during the renovating period now need more attention. The stones which were treated with paraffin seem to hold out well and the remedy appears to be effectual to prevent disintegration. Paraffin seems to fill up the pores of the stone in the same way that filling woodwork does, thus keeping out the atmosphere and the gases.

\* \* \*

Some ingenious and philosophic German has discovered a means of making the dead useful on earth through the centuries. He proposes that the body shall be placed in a cement trough, having sufficient space, over which a cover is to be placed. By chemical processes the body takes up silicic acid and lime from the liquid cement, becomes truly petrified and is preserved in its original form. When this is perfected the inventor proposes that the blocks be used to build cyclopean temples, after they have been buried for a reasonable time to

slate or sectional concrete boxes. It is made of concrete prepared according to formula approved by the government, and molded and compressed by a special process. The sides, ends and bottom are cast solid and continuous, the vault is hermetically sealed, and is highly recommended as proof against vermin, water, rust and the intrusion of tree roots. They can be used in any lot on preferred single grave, and are made in four sizes, ranging in price from \$25 to \$40.

\* \* \*

The number of interments made in the Borough of Queens, Long Island, N. Y., in 1904, was 47,747, an increase of 4,856 over last year. The interments were divided among the various cemeteries as follows: Calvary leads with 21,557; Lutheran, 6,902; Evergreens, 3,797; Mt. Zion, 2,443; Linden Hill, 2,244; Mt. Olivet, 2,196; St. Michaels, 1,670; St. John's, 1,641; Cypress Hills, 1,292; United States Crematory, 823; Cedar Grove, 689; Bay Side, 497; Union Fields, 476; Flushing, 242; New Union Fields, 240; St. Mary's, 210; Macpelah, 210; Maple Grove, 194; Acacia, 137; Mt. Nebo, 124; St. Monica's, 64; Springfield, 36; Jamaica, 21; Woodhaven, 17; Washington, 16, and Elmhurst, 9. There are on an average fifteen cremations in the borough each week. Calvary Cemetery has 400 burials a week, while Lutheran Cemetery has 120. Special accommodations are provided by the ferry companies for funeral parties, and in some cases hotels are said to be supported almost wholly by the patronage brought to them by funeral attendants. Frequently, in the case of a large funeral, when the body is brought out for burial early in the afternoon, a dinner is provided near the cemetery entrance for the entire party, and very often as many as two hundred persons are fed in this way. Years before consolidation, when the town of Newtown was in existence, the local officials found that the wear and tear upon their roads by these funeral processions was a serious thing, and some plan had to be devised whereby such destruction could be obviated. A law was then passed providing that for each interment made in the town of Newtown, a tax of \$1 be levied. As the greater part of a score of cemeteries are located in that town the amount of tax received therefrom would often reach \$40,000 per year. This amount was put into the road fund with the annual appropriation of \$30,000, and the roads, by this means, were maintained in fine condition.

### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., at its recent annual meeting, passed the following resolution, abolishing Sunday funerals on and after April 1, 1905: "Whereas, The public favor tends toward the abolition of Sunday burials, for the following reasons: That it now precludes the possibility of privacy in grief, and adds inconvenience to the mourners' sorrow; that it now precludes the possibility of many from spending the Sunday with their families; that a very large number of cemeteries in this and other cities have taken this action with favorable results; and that God's acre may become a quiet and orderly place for those who visit their dead on Sunday. Resolved, That the commissioners of Mt. Hope Cemetery hereby abolish Sunday funerals at Mt. Hope Cemetery, except in case of contagious disease, when the health laws demand an immediate burial, or when bodies arrive from out of the city." The reports of officers presented showed receipts for the year 1904 of \$59,055.82, and expenditures of \$43,415.05. Receipts from lots sold were \$21,960.98; from single graves, \$1,540. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$48,673.49, an addition of \$7,000 during the year. Superintendent John W. Keller was commended for his able management of the cemetery, was re-elected and also made secretary of the commission.

The Wiltwick Rural Cemetery, Kingston, N. Y., reports total expenditures for the past year as \$7,787.35. The report of the superintendent showed that there had been 153 interments during the year. A topographical survey of the O'Reilly street part of the cemetery, was made by Downing Vaux, landscape architect, of New York, showing proposed drives, trees and shrubbery. The drives will be twenty feet wide and all paths between lots abolished. In the old part of the cemetery the drives are ten feet wide. The trees to be planted will be native oaks, elms, maples and beeches, with many clumps of Japanese hardy maples. It is also proposed to build a sunken garden at the central point of ornamentation, which shall contain a fountain surrounded by aquatic planting.

The report of the Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass., for the year 1904, notes the increase of the maintenance fund by \$2,500, making this fund now \$15,000. Thirteen old lots were placed under perpetual care, and the removing of unsightly iron fences surrounding the older lots has been continued. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$106,334. The report of Superintendent F. F. Marshall, presents the following statistics: Interments for the year, 899; total interments, 32,427; lots sold, 79; brick graves constructed, 16; foundations constructed, 353; trees and shrubs planted in grounds, 200; in nursery, 4,500.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a brief financial statement, and summary of improvement work done. The total receipts for the year were \$1,007,517, including: Sale of lots, \$160,805; trust fund deposits for special and perpetual care, \$52,374, increasing this fund to \$850,873. The general fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery has been increased by \$185,448, and now amounts to \$2,988,126. Among the improvements noted is the removal of the houses near the northern entrance, the sites to be graded and sold for interments. The total expenditure was \$925,500, of which \$88,169 was for labor. This latter charge was greatly increased by the repairs made necessary by the storm of October, 1903. This item of expense is expected to be much less in 1905. The removal of ruinous and unsightly enclosures has been diligently carried on during the year.

The annual statement of the Fairview Cemetery Co., Fairview, Bergen County, N. J., records sales of lots and graves amounting to \$25,455. A greenhouse has been built and a system of dams established in Glendale Brook, which has produced a series of waterfalls that add greatly to the beauty of the stream. The company has issued a handsome color print of a rustic bridge over one of these falls, and another larger print showing a general view of the grounds. There were 360 interments during the year, making a total of 645 since the opening of the cemetery in 1902.

The annual report of the cemetery commissioners of New Bedford, Mass., contains this paragraph on perpetual care: "The perpetual care of a lot may be said to comprise the care of the sod, plants, more or less elaborately arranged, and the washing and painting and possibly the renewal of the memorial stones. In the older portions of the cemeteries, which are not laid out on the lawn plan system, the fence and curb will require some care until such time as their owners will consent to remove them. The really important items which should be provided for when possible, are the care of the sod and the washing and cleaning of the memorial stones. When lots are sold with perpetual care, nothing more than the care and repair of the sod is usually provided for, as no equitable sum can be fixed for the care of memorial stones unless their de-

sign, material and number are decided on. All additional deposits can be made later for their care or for plants. The endowment required for perpetual care of a lot is that sum, the interest of which at the assured rate is sufficient to meet the average annual expenditures necessary to keep the sod in order, wash and paint the memorial stones when necessary, and to provide such plants as may have been agreed upon. The board advocates not less than \$150 be deposited; the ordinance, however, provides that any sum can be deposited to perpetual care, but it is within the province of the board to determine what amount, the interest of which will be sufficient to annually care for the lot." In Pine Grove Cemetery a complete water system was installed, consisting of a 30-foot well, a 27-foot tower, supporting a tank with a capacity of 5,500 gallons and an Ericsson engine. The cost of this plant will not exceed \$1,500, and has been paid for from the receipts of this department. One of the attractive features of this cemetery is the new shelter house which was built last year. It is of rustic construction and unique in design. The amount of money deposited to perpetual care of lots, Dec. 7, 1903, was \$81,790.84; to this has been added during the year \$6,458, making a total now deposited of \$88,248.84, representing 877 lots, 56 having been added this year.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., for the year 1904 records the development of several new sections and the practical completion of the new receiving tomb, which has been in use since last fall. A new layout of a portion of the section in which the tomb is located was made necessary, and most of it was regraded and planted with flowering shrubs. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$178,749.16, an increase of \$9,525 during the year. There are now 1,254 lots under perpetual care and 715 under annual care. The interments for the year numbered 609, making a total of 29,604. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$38,417.81, and the expenditures to \$35,636.30.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation, Bangor, Me., shows an unusually busy year's work. Much new work was done in the eastern division. In this section a new road was built which opens up a large territory, the land on either side was lotted, and many of the lots already sold. A drain was constructed in this section to take care of the surface water. The superintendent made the experiment a year ago of cementing some of the steep side hill walks to prevent washing, which proved so successful that several more walks were treated in the same manner. Forty tons of hay and 266 bushels of oats were raised and sold to good advantage. The total receipts for the year were \$10,576.99, and the expenditures \$1,468 less than this amount.

At the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Utica Cemetery Association reports showed an increase of \$8,508.74 in the trust fund, which now amounts to \$104,752.69. More lots were placed under permanent care during the past season than any other year since the cemetery was incorporated. The receipts for the year were \$29,996.74, and the expenditures \$21,330.81. Foundations were built for 340 headstones and 47 monuments.

The annual report of the Riverside Cemetery Association, Waterbury, Conn., presents the following statistics of the year: Receipts from lots sold, \$2,876.63; fees for labor, etc., \$2,388.20; flowers and plants sold, \$582.90. Expenditures for labor and supplies, \$5,661.72. The repair reserve fund for the care of lots has been increased during the year by donations to the amount of \$420. The number of interments during the year was 163. The total number to date is 5,875.

**IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.**

Locustwood Cemetery, Camden, N. J., has let the contract for the erection of a new chapel and receiving vault to cost \$20,000.

Oakwood Cemetery, Waco, Tex., has purchased six iron waste baskets to be distributed about the cemetery. The association has a permanent fund of \$5,007.79 and a current expense fund of \$964.04.

The Old Burying Ground Association has been formed at Orange, N. J., for the improvement of the old cemetery at that place. David L. Pierson is president of the association, and members of a number of historical and patriotic orders are interested in the work.

A new underground receiving vault is being constructed at Santa Clara, Cal.

Lot owners of Cedar Hill Cemetery, Whitesboro, N. Y., are preparing to incorporate and raise a fund of about \$1,000 for improvement.

Hillside Cemetery Association, Plainfield, N. J., has purchased 20 acres of additional territory.

Olmsted Brothers have made preliminary plans for the laying out and improvement of a new addition of 46 acres to Dellwood Cemetery, Manchester, Vt. The plans contemplate an expenditure of between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., is soon to let contracts for the erection of a new entrance gate.

**NEW CEMETERIES.**

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association of Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Bishop Muldoon has purchased, for \$32,000, an eighty-acre tract of land in the township of Lyons, near Chicago, for use as a Polish Catholic cemetery.

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery was recently dedicated at St. Paul by Archbishop Ireland for use by the Catholics of the twin cities.

The Greenwood Cemetery Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has made application for a charter to organize a cemetery and conduct a floral establishment. The incorporators are William H. Brown and J. L. Mayson. The cash capital is given as \$100,000.

Mount Nebo, a new ten-acre Jewish cemetery, was recently dedicated at Denver, Col.

**RIGHTS IN CEMETERY LOT.**

The courts in many of the states have held, the supreme court of Georgia says (*Stewart vs. Garrett*, 46 *Southeastern Reporter*, 427), that the purchaser of a lot in a public cemetery, though under a deed absolute in form, does not take any title to the soil, but that he acquires only a privilege or license to make interments in the lot purchased, exclusively of others, so long as the grounds remain a cemetery. And there would seem to be good reason for holding that, when a cemetery lot is conveyed for burial purposes, it cannot be devoted to any other use, whatever may be the form of the conveyance. Damages may be recovered from any person who wrongfully trespasses upon, desecrates, or invades the burial lot of another. And, in a proper case, the courts will, by injunction, restrain a trespass upon a burial lot. If for any public reason the disestablishment of a cemetery is necessary, the police power is adequate.

More particularly, the court holds that one who purchases a lot in a public cemetery for burial purposes, though the right of interment therein be exclusive, does not acquire any title to the soil, but only a mere easement or license, which will not support an action for ejectment.

## TOPICAL INDEX

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. F. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.) \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year. single copy, 50c.  
Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
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Harper's Bazar (Harp. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

### *Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.*

- Cities, New Dreams for. By Charles Mulford Robinson. Arch. Rec. 15:410-21. May, '05.  
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Country Homes of Famous Americans—XIV—Horace Greeley. By O. B. Capen. C. L. A., 8:58-61. May, '05.  
Gateways and Fences, Colonial, in New England. Illustrated. H. G. 7:225-32. Apr., '05.  
Villages, Three Model, in Japan. Am. Jnl. of Sociology, 10:706-9. Mch., '05.  
Vine-Clad City, A. The Experience of Dayton, O. By Daniel V. Casey. Illustrated. G. M., 1:172-3. May, '05.

### *Gardens and Landscape Gardening.*

- Architect and Landscape Artist. Hort. 1:731. Apr. 29, '05.  
Gardening for City Children. By L. B.

- Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
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- Buell. Illustrated. Charities, 14:615-9. Apr. 1, '05.  
Herbaceous Plants for the Open Border. By William Reid. F. E., 19:496-8. Apr. 15, '05.  
Ornamental Gardening, Materials in. By L. B. Pierce. C. G., 75:347. Apr. 13, '05.  
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- Development of Park Systems in American Cities. By Andrew Wright Crawford. Ann. Am. Acad., 25:218-34. Mch., '05.  
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- Blossoms, The Earliest Spring. By W. A. Squires. A. B., 8:47-9. Mch., '05.  
Cactus, Spineless. By H. Wright. Illustrated. World To-day, 8:381-5. Apr., '05.  
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Plants, New and Noteworthy Western. By A. D. E. Elmer. Botanical Gazette, 39:42-55. Jan., '05.  
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Roses, Crimson Rambler, Unusual Methods with. By Phebe Westcott Humphreys. Illustrated. F. L. May, '05.  
Shrubs in the Order of Their Blooming. By W. A. Peterson. Illustrated. H. B., 7:21-3. May, '05.  
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### *Reports, Etc. Received.*

- A Primer of Forestry; Part II—Practical Forestry, by Gifford Pinchot, Forester, is published as bulletin 24 by the Bureau of Forestry. The book deals with the practice of forestry, work in the woods, and with the weather and the streams, and concludes with a short account of forestry at home and abroad. The first chapter describes the different silvicultural systems best adapted to

(Continued on page vii.)

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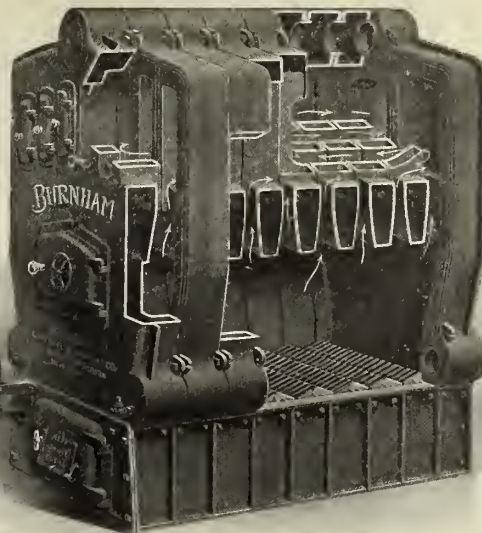
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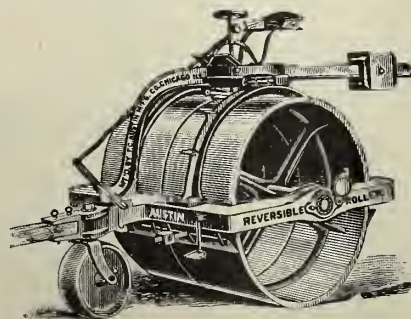
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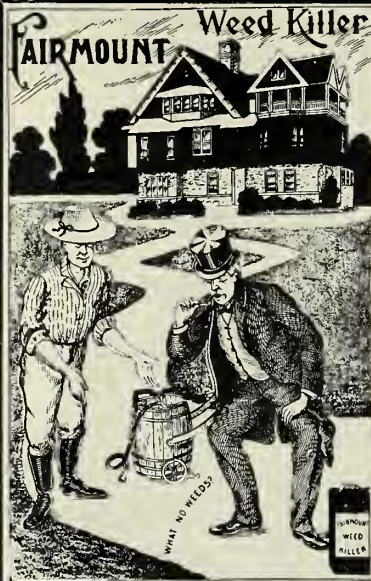
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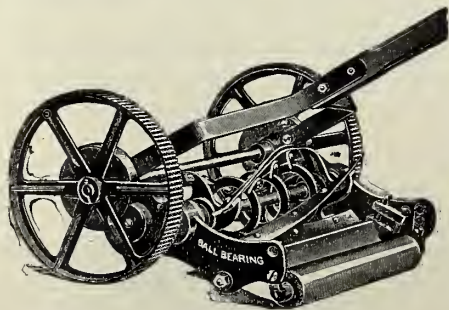
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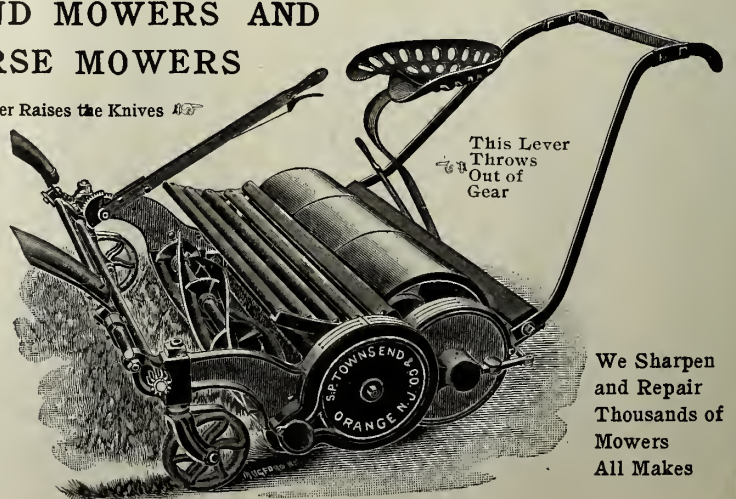
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The Report of the Committee on Civic Centers, issued as Bulletin No. 15, of the Municipal Art Society of New York, illustrates and describes the proposed plans for the grouping of the public buildings of New York, with reference to those of Cleveland and Washington, which are also illustrated.

The Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. III, 1903-1905, contains the following botanical papers: Mycological Studies, by F. S. Earle; The Comparative Embryology of the Cucurbitaceæ, by J. E. Kirkwood; Additions to the Paleobotany of the Cretaceous Formation of Long Island—II, by A. Hollick; Additions to the Flora of Sub-Tropical Florida, by J. K. Small, and Contributions to the Flora of the Bahama Islands, by N. L. Britton.

Kensico: A beautifully illustrated descriptive book of Kensico Cemetery, New York. Gives charges, general information and special features, and shows many half-tone views, finely engraved and printed in brown.

Bulletin 113 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., gives a condensed summary of some of the practical results of the horticultural work of the Station. The second part of the bulletin gives in detail the results of two years study of red clover obtained from different parts of the world. It was found among other things, that the European clovers were invariably smooth and free from hairs on stem and leaves, while American clovers were invariably more or less hairy. This may be an important factor in relation to the dustiness of clover hay.

Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J., sends an illustrated descriptive book, giving description and general information about the cemetery; accompanied by a map.

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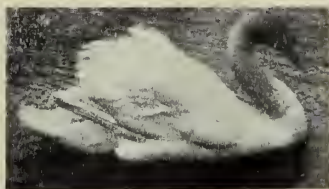
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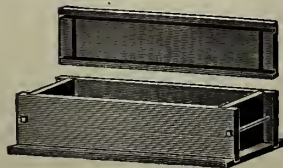
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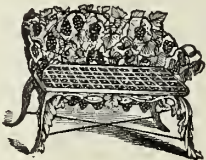
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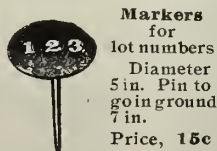


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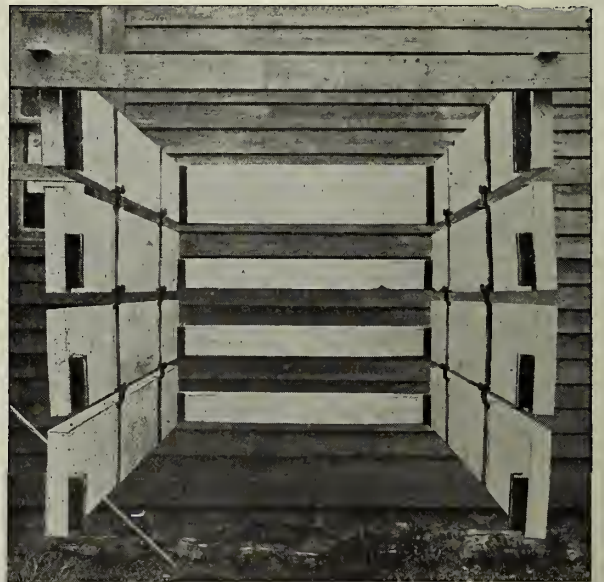
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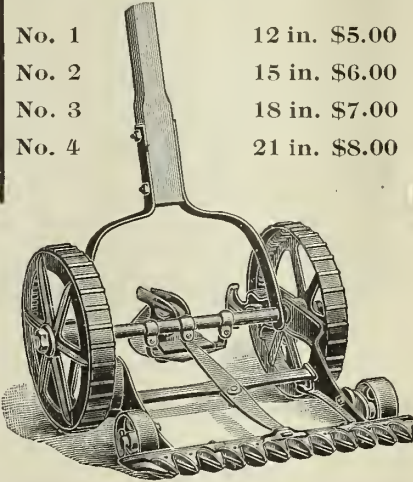
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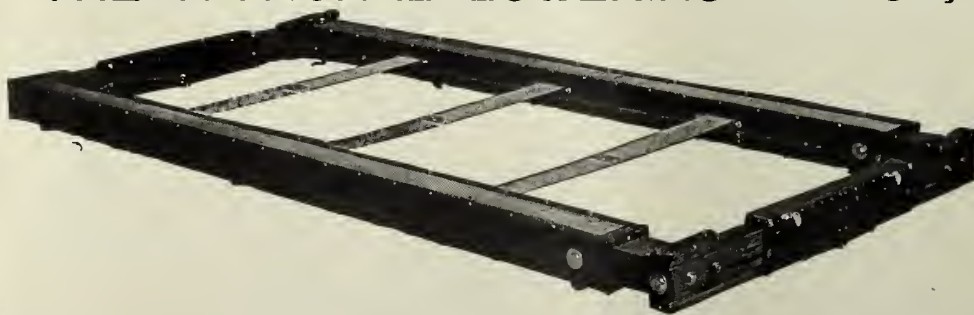
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useful to village improvement societies and similar organizations. This story tells of what the school may accomplish as a social center, and is reprinted from a volume of essays by Mr. Page published by Doubleday, Page & Co. under the title of "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths."

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is now mailing Bulletin 107, which contains the report of co-operative experiments with farmers upon home mixed commercial fertilizers, and suggests formulas for a few of the more common crops. The bulletin briefly discusses the principles underlying the use of manures, particularly commercial fertilizers; states briefly the reasons for and against home mixing; and shows from the results of experiments the practicability of home mixing. The particular crops for which a few formulas are suggested are potatoes, corn, grasses, etc.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., for 1903 has just been issued. It is a book of 876 pages, illustrated with many plates and drawings, and contains a large number of valuable scientific papers, among which are: Food Plants of Ancient America, by O. F. Cook, and Desert Plants as a Source of Drinking Water, by F. V. Coville. Reports of officers and transactions of the institution for the year are also included.

**Publishers Notes.**

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Versailles, Mo., June 13, 14 and 15. Special rates have been granted by the railroads and an interesting program is being arranged. Further information may be had from Secretary L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.

The State Highway Commission of Iowa has engaged Mr. D. Ward King of Maitland, Mo., as one of the expert instructors in earth roads maintenance for the Good Roads School to be held at Ames, June 12th to 18th. A large proportion of Iowa's 100,000 miles of public highways for an indefinite period will be necessarily maintained as earth roads and the Commission has been very strongly recommending some form of continuous maintenance as the best and most economical. A number of farmers' clubs have been organized to try this plan this year and many individuals will also take it up. The idea of the continuous maintenance is to go over the road when it is beginning to dry after each wet period to smooth the ruts and to preserve the crown of the road. The Commission now has under-

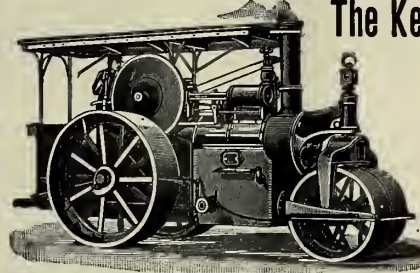
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*WE NOTE the general change that characterizes the March number of Park and Cemetery and wish to congratulate you on the improved appearance of same.*  
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**ALLOW** me to extend my congratulations on the appearance of "Park and Cemetery", which marks the beginning of another year of its valued work. Much credit is due for its past years of success in its chosen work. The public cannot but appreciate the work your magazine has done in the advancement of outdoor art. Cemetery officials have found it a great means of help in improving cemetery work and methods.

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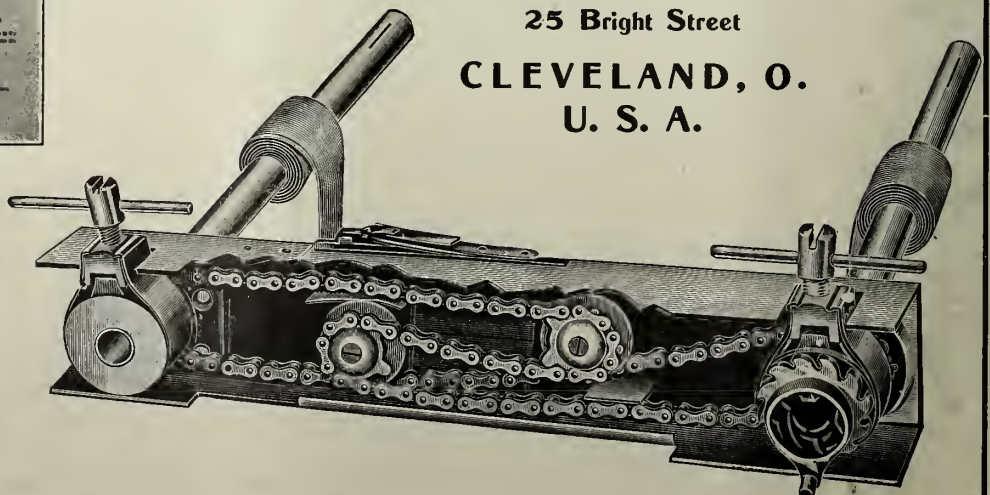
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**Trade Catalogs, etc., Received.**

"For the Garden Border, 1905," selections from the Shatemuc Nurseries, Barrytown, N. Y., who make a specialty of native perennials for the wild garden.

"Steam Rollers for Golf Courses" is a handsomely printed and illustrated booklet describing the steam rollers of The Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Co., Springfield, O.

"Especially Desirable Hardy Stock for Planting in Late Season," is an eight-page illustrated folder from Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

"Trees for Long Island, Climate and Soil Chart," issued by Isaac Hicks & Son, The Westbury Nurseries, Westbury Station, N. Y., is something unique in the way of a nursery book. A comparative chart of Long Island soil and climate and means of obtaining the best results, is a classified table of information of great value to Long Island planters. Other interesting features of the book are illustrated instructions for "The Moving of Large Deciduous Trees," and the "Moving of Large Evergreen Trees," operations which are specialties of this firm.

Morrisville Nursery; Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa., issue a handsomely printed and illustrated catalog of ornamental trees and shrubs. The illustrations are unusually fine and well printed on a fine quality of paper.

Clucas & Boddington Co., New York; wholesale catalog of seeds, bulbs, plants. Shipping price list of Peterson Nursery, Chicago.


Mayfield Nurseries; L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; 16-page illustrated folder, giving prices and descriptions of some of these special bargains in hardy trees and shrubs.

Round-Edge Golf Rollers; four-page descriptive circular of Julian Scholl & Co., New York.

The American Horticultural Distributing Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., send an illustrated catalog of agricultural chemicals, spray washes, insecticides, etc., including weed killers, spraying outfits, tree protectors, etc.

"The Buckeye Traction Ditcher" is described and shown in operation in a 40-page illustrated catalog, giving much information about excavating and grading for road-making. Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co., Findlay, O.

Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn.; 65-page illustrated catalog and price list.



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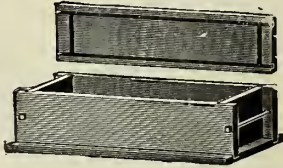


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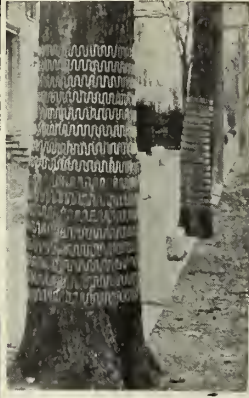
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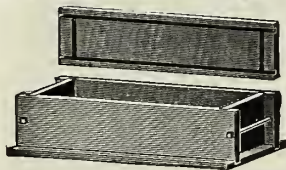
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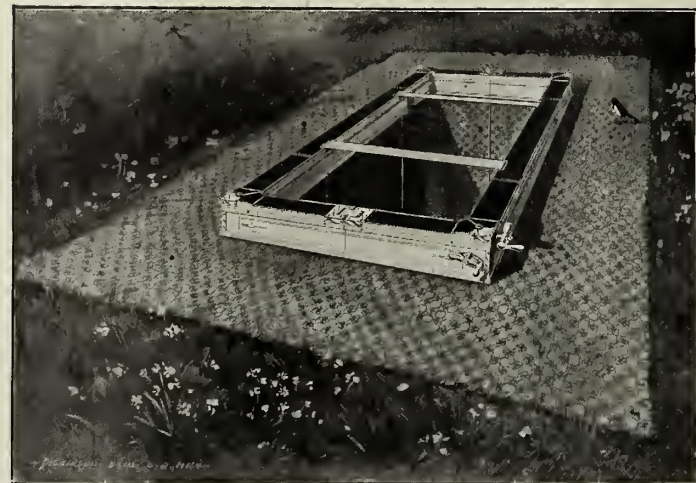
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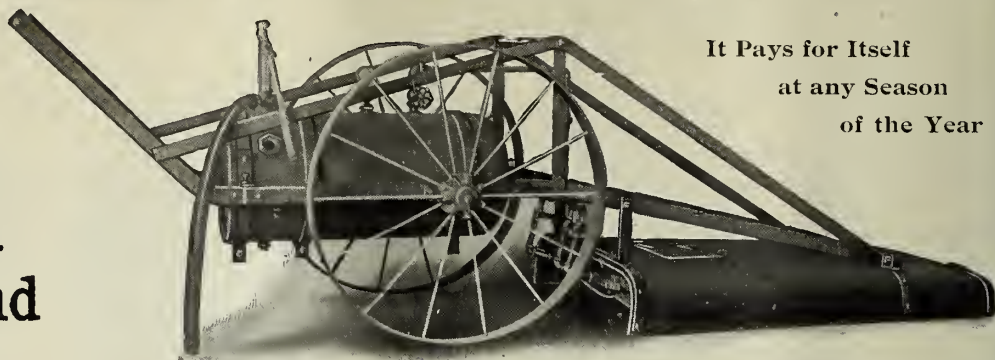
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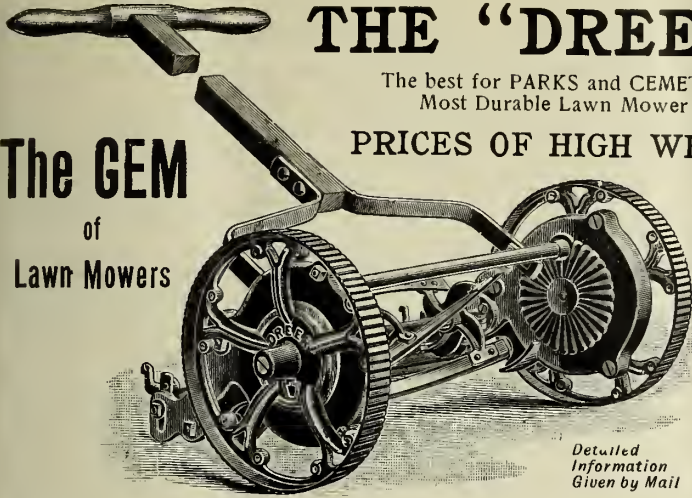
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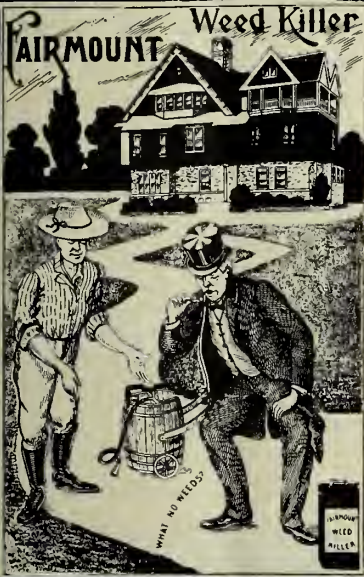
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17 in.....	1.60	21 in.....	1.80

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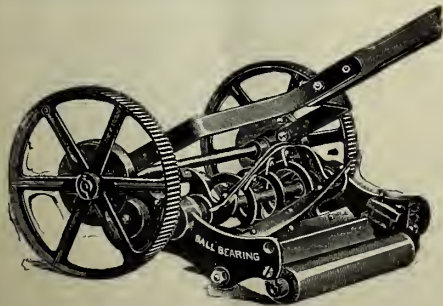
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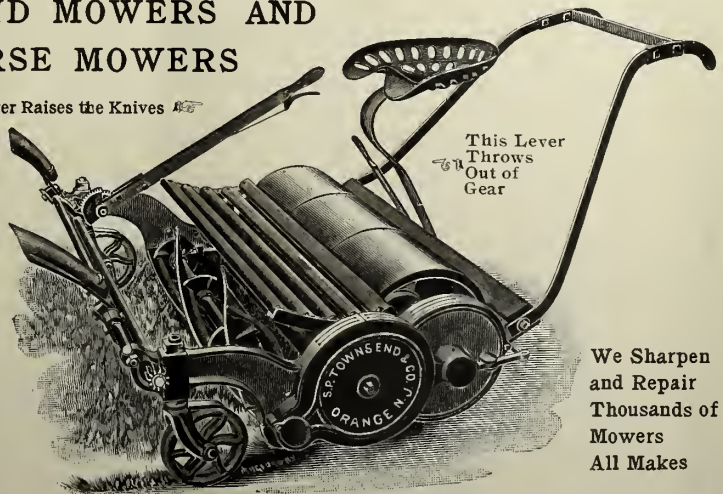
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1905. No. 4

### *The Restoring of Forest Park, St. Louis.*

A very serious question is now before the city officials of St. Louis in connection with the re-establishment of the once beautiful Forest Park, which was in certain senses dismantled to provide a site for the Louisiana Purchase International Exposition. By the terms of the contract the Exposition directors were to put the park in a condition equal to what it was at the time of its being taken over, and bonds for \$100,000 were passed to insure the carrying out of the work. The task is already appreciated to be of too complex proportions for the exposition officials, and it is also recognized that to reproduce the park it should be placed in the hands of expert landscape designers and officials, such as, for instance, are included on the staff of the park department. The first requisite is a general plan of development, with details to be taken care of later, because with the probability of some of the Exposition buildings being retained, new conditions arise, and it will take time to do full justice to the possibilities now promised. It is deemed best that the control of the redevelopment be left to the St. Louis park department, and in order to bring this about an ordinance providing that the bond be forfeited to the city has been introduced into the municipal assembly. St. Louis now has an opportunity of doing some park work on a large scale, and with all modern innovations, and considering the remarkable success of the late Exposition, there can be no doubt of her ability to create a worthy beauty spot.



### *Wanted—Good Men for a Park Board.*

All interested in civic embellishment must be gratified at the wave of reform which seems to have set in, in good earnest, over our country. The administration of park affairs under political control has almost invariably been marked by jobbery and incompetency. Large appropriations of money have been expended for the development and care of public parks, but the parks under such control have too often failed to show any adequate returns for such expenditures. The experience of Chicago is only similar to that of other political-machine run cities, and its citizens may well congratulate themselves upon what has already come to pass, in connection with its well-known Lincoln Park, and which it is promised shall come to pass in connection with its West Side system, a series of parks which have very nearly been brought to ruin by political methods. Governor Deneen, recently elected, is striving to induce well-known West Side business men to

accept appointments on the park board, and a technical and practical superintendent is also to be appointed. In view of the fact that \$2,000,000 is to be used on Chicago's West Side parks, it is very satisfactory to note the Governor's wise interest in this important matter.



### *Work of the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland.*

The Home Gardening Association of Cleveland, O., has adopted another feature in its very successful work of promoting a love of flowers and plants, and their use in beautifying a neighborhood. This is "The Plant Exchange," which has been in operation the past few weeks, and for which plants will be received until June 25. The use of a lot on Euclid Avenue was given to the Association, and it has been converted into a garden in which to store plants and from which to deliver them in the course of the exchange work. The need of such an exchange was keenly felt last year, and it provides an opportunity to all having plants in excess of their requirements to help the cause of floral embellishment of the city. It will be especially beneficial for the school yards where flowering plants can be used. The success of the Association is again illustrated by the comparison between its bulb and seed supply of last year and this: In 1904 there were distributed in the city 179,536 packages of seeds and bulbs, and this year 235,349. Outside the city, where the influence of the Association has been exercised, 57,000 packages were sent out in 1904, while this year the number reaches 155,000.



### *Cemetery Planting and the Florists.*

The rules and regulations of the modern cemetery, covering the permissible plants in the decoration of graves and lots, when first promulgated, created more or less consternation in the florists' establishments in close proximity to the cemeteries. The lawn plan with level graves promised to seriously restrict the use of bedding plants and the class of shrubs and planting material so lavishly and irresponsibly used under the old regime; and while the authorities of the lawn plan cemeteries practically control such details nowadays, plants and shrubs used in the new order of things for memorial or decorative purposes are of so much better quality and kind that the trade has really been benefited rather than otherwise, and a prosperous spring and summer business is the rule. It may always be taken for granted that improvement carries with it compensating opportunities, besides imparting its beneficial influences to all allied interests, and the lawn plan of cemetery design and maintenance has further demonstrated the truth of this formula.



### The Boston Metropolitan Park System—IV.

Having acquired and improved land from Commonwealth Ave. to Jamaica Pond the system was later extended to include Jamaica Pond and its shores, and a parkway leading thence via the Arnold Arboretum to Franklin Park. By an arrangement with the fellows of Harvard College the drives and paths in the Arnold Arboretum were constructed and are policed and maintained by the city and the remaining grounds are maintained by the college. The public are allowed free access to the Arboretum.

By way of Columbia Road, Franklin and Marine Parks are connected and complete the park system extending from the public garden to South Boston, a distance by way of the parks and parkways of about fourteen miles.

The shore of Charles River has not been included and its taking has since passed to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

In recent years the Boston Board of Park Commissioners have acquired and are developing a number of playgrounds in one section of the municipality and when this scheme is consummated the Boston parks and their appurtenances may be considered complete.

First of the large areas in the park system after leaving Jamaica Park is the Arnold Arboretum. Three high hills, several ponds and a tract of meadowland are within its confines. One of the lower hills is covered with a fine hanging wood of primeval hemlock forest; large old trees are disposed in forest density or as isolated specimens, and supplementing these are representatives of almost as many and foreign woody plants as are hardy in this climate. Several trees in a group and an isolated specimen intended to grow without interference of other plants represent each species. These are disposed in botanical arrangement according to natural affinity. In the fruticetum, shrubs are arranged with a view to botanical sequence. Landscape effect is combined with the sequential arrangement.

A second large area of land within the park system is that of Franklin Park, with a total area of over 500

acres. Its outline may be said to be square or triangular. Several hills, ledges, low hummocks and vales mark the greatest difference in surface configuration. Its topography is rolling and as a whole it has a southern aspect, woods, boulders, meadows, copses besides the topography give it its principal local interest.

The design for its improvement contemplates a division into two parts; one known as the "country park" where the better type of rural scenery is to be dominant. In this section a circuit drive follows close to the boundaries. Its alignment is partly suggested by the views it commands at various stations, by grades and ease of traversing without violence of motion. A wide expanse of meadow is preserved as a whole. In the woodland section drives have been constructed to lead by easy grades to points of local interest or commanding distant prospects. The other portion of the park is separated from the "country park" by a traffic road and contains refectories, children's playground, etc. It is also intended to have a music court and a wide formal drive to be called "The Greeting."

In acquiring land for park purposes there is seldom an instance where the neglect to adopt a well defined plan does not cause successive officials to encourage or sanction a departure from the features originally intended to be exposed, developed, or obliterated. Such results are very often due to the incorrect estimate upon the part of the designer, a commission's misconception of the designer's motives or the means of securing his desired results, or as a result of introducing what is considered alternative details not consistent with the original intent of the designer. Rarely are public parks vulgarized or the elements which justify their existence altered or nullified by the abuse of a trust vested in the responsible positions. In park work tangible results do not always closely follow construction of an engineering character. A restive public by its adverse comments or its clamoring is apt to have its way with all but strongly willed officials, sensible to good art and having a thorough business capacity. Especially likely





THE OVERLOOK, FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.



THE MEADOW IN FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

is it that the courage of one's conviction gives way when the popular opinion calls for the introduction of some work or provision in itself desirable and appropriate, such as statuary, botanical gardens, flower gardens, play grounds, race tracks, etc. However meritorious these may be in their place, if they conflict in sentiment, expression or in association with the elements of the park they are baneful and injurious. Boston was fortunate in having appropriate areas already devoted to most of these features of popular interest.

park for sports, reviews, driving and rambling during the night. This reservation is comparatively small, open, well lighted and easily policed.

Since this design has been adopted the city has decided to have a series of play grounds. This may influence the installing of one at the park field fitted with gymnastic apparatus. The music court and gateway at their proposed locations have been, we believe, at least temporarily abandoned. It is interesting to note certain influences concerning the Greeting. We have a parallel



ELLCOTTDALE, FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.

It did not, however, possess an aquarium, geological garden, military concourse nor adequate promenades.

It was intended that the country park should not have artificial objects distracting to the quiet contemplation of natural scenery or any which would cause the congregation of large bodies of people at any one place. In the country park it was intended that the paths and drives were not to be lighted during the night; entrances were to be closed after dusk and only pedestrians were to be allowed to use it. Nevertheless the public were to be allowed the use of the section of the

of its type in Europe in the Alameda, Bois de Boulogne and Rotten Row, and in this country in the Central Park Mall. Ordinarily it consists of wide, tree lined drives and paths, occasionally with the addition of fountains, statues, flower beds, etc. At the time the plan was presented it was thought that ample provision for the purpose it was intended to serve is not usually allotted and in later years it is extended or introduced at great expense. In the Boston parks, however, the abundant driving facilities and similar provisions removed the immediate urgency of constructing the

Greeting, and we understand, it has been decided desirable to postpone its construction. Buildings to which the public are admitted are with the one principal exception of the main refectory, constructed of stone procured in the local district. They are as a rule as low as consistency with their utility will allow. The colors of their constructive materials were generally selected with the intention of presenting a subdued and unobtrusive aspect from the near distance and for their harmony with the shrubs and vines surrounding them. The style of their architecture lends itself to uniting congruously with the general landscape.

Franklin Park contains features not possessed by the other park properties, and completes the various elements desirable in a well-balanced system, but not possessed in such pure type or as comprehensively by other sections.

A park system should include a liberal ratio of acreage per capita, be distributed with a view to allowing in connection with the subsidiary parkways an agreeable range of scenery each part sufficiently distinctive, and preserving to some extent prominent physical and scenic characters of the locality.

It should be easily accessible for all classes of citizens by walking, driving, riding or other motive power. To create parks with no marked individuality would be similar to erecting art museums in different localities of a municipality and having the same works of art in each, or erecting public libraries and placing sets of the same works upon the shelves of each.

(To be continued.)

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS.

The American Association of Park Superintendents, formerly the New England Association of Park Superintendents, will hold its eighth annual convention at Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 29 and 30, 1905, the first meeting since the change of name and broadening of scope of the organization.

Headquarters will be at the Lenox Hotel, North street.

The preliminary program is as follows:

Wednesday, June 28: 10 a. m.—Business meeting at the Historical Building, Delaware Park.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at Buffet in park.

2 p. m.—Drive about the Park System.

(Evening—Pleasure, or discussion at hotel, as desired.)

Thursday, June 29: 9:30 a. m.—Train to Niagara Falls. Drive through the State Reservation under the guidance of Mr. Perry, the Superintendent.

2 p. m.—Transfer to Canadian side and visit Queen Victoria Park, under the guidance of Mr. Wilson, the Superintendent.

4 p. m.—Trolley ride down and up the rapids and return to Buffalo.

Friday, June 30: 9 a. m.—Trip to Botanical Gardens under direction of Mr. Cowell—and afternoon for sight-seeing or pleasure.

Saturday, June 31: Train at 8:30 a. m. to Rochester and visit the parks of that city. (To be arranged for, if desired, at convention.)



GENERAL WHEATON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### GENERAL WHEATON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The monument to Major General Frank Wheaton shown on this page was unveiled in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., last fall with imposing military ceremonies. It was erected by the state of Rhode Island, and many prominent men of the state took part in the dedicatory exercises.

The memorial is in the form of a monumental tablet, simple in design and of graceful proportions, made from Westerly granite by the Kimball & Combe Co., of Providence, R. I., who were also the designers and contractors. It rises from a base 5'-0" x 3'-6" and stands 8'-3" high. The cap is richly carved, the principal decorative feature being the seal of the state of Rhode Island. A large bronze tablet covers the front face of the die, bearing the General's corps badge and the inscription.

#### DETROIT WATER WORKS PARK.

Detroit Water Works Park, the location of the city pumping station, situated upon the bank of the Detroit River, is about 70 acres in extent, and is maintained as a public park under the control of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit. The grounds are kept in first-class condition and the floral display attracts wide attention. About 40,000 plants are annually propagated for bedding out.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

The development of the park has been largely due to the generosity of the late Chauncey Hurlbut, who was president of the commission for twelve years, and who at his death bequeathed his property, amounting to about \$150,000, to the Board of Water Commissioners,

An interesting feature that attracts attention in the park is a French pear tree which measures 9 feet 4 inches in circumference, 3 feet above the ground. Tradition says that the Jesuit priests who visited the Indians some 200 years ago, brought pear seeds from



WATER WORKS PARK, DETROIT.

the income therefrom to be devoted exclusively to improving and beautifying the grounds around the pumping station. A handsome and much used Hurlbut Branch of the Public Library forms an attractive feature of the park, the reference books contained therein having been Mr. Hurlbut's private library.

France which they planted along the shores of the Detroit River, always placing eleven in a cluster and one by itself a little to one side, to represent Judas. The cluster at the park was removed to make necessary improvements, and "Judas" alone remains, a living monument to the zeal of those early explorers.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Chicago's park needs and the extensive additions to park area proposed by the outer belt park commission were discussed at a recent meeting at the Municipal Museum rooms in that city by leaders of the park building movement. Dwight H. Perkins, member of the city small parks commission, presided, and in an address illustrated with stereopticon views showed the extent of the proposed outer belt of parks and the beauties of scenery in the several tracts proposed to be acquired. Henry G. Foreman, president of the outer belt parks commission, urged support of the movement to create the chain of parks in the Des Plaines Valley, the Calumet region and the Skokie Valley. He described the new law passed by the legislature for the creation of an outer forest preserve district, whereby, on the petition of 1,000 voters within the district to be created, the question of organizing such district shall be submitted to the voters at the next general election. "The final task for the outer belt park commission," said Mr. Foreman, "is to take the necessary steps to have the question of creating a forest preserve submitted to the people at the fall election and to work for a favorable vote on the proposition. This accomplished, the matter of appointing the commission to create and construct and administer rests with the governor."

\* \* \*

An ordinance to transfer the reconstruction of the World's Fair grounds and that part of Forest park which the Fair occupied from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company to the city of St. Louis was introduced June 6 in both branches of the municipal assembly of that city. Provision is made for the payment of \$100,000 to the city by the World's Fair Company, all of which shall be expended in restoring the park. The preamble to the bill recites that the city placed restrictions on the Exposition Company which required it to remove all buildings and structures on the Forest Park site, including the main art buildings. In order that the city may retain the art buildings and such other buildings as the park commissioner may desire, the preamble suggests that the restoration had better be placed under the direction of the city. It also states that the World's Fair Company has indicated a willingness to surrender immediate possession of the site and cash to cover the cost of restoration. Provision is made for the permanent retention of the main art building, the press building and the cement house, all trees, shrubs and flowers in the nursery on the exposition grounds, all road material and such other property as may be agreed upon between the park commissioner and the company. The board of public improvements shall accept possession of the property immediately after the ordinance becomes effective. Acceptance of the ordinance will relieve the exposition company of all bonds and obligations which it is now under to the city. Possession by the city shall be subject to the rights of the Chicago House Wrecking Company in the removal of buildings and structures on the World's Fair grounds. The

exposition company shall transfer to the city the services of George E. Kessler as consulting landscape architect, at a salary to remain the same as he is now receiving from the company. This service shall not be for a longer term than one year from the date the ordinance goes into effect. The \$100,000 for the restoration of the park is to be paid within ten days after the passage of the ordinance.

\* \* \*

### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual report of the Park Commissioners of Worcester, Mass., for 1904, tells of a number of permanent improvements among which is the erection of a commodious shelter and lookout in the north grove at Lake park. This structure is in a wooded section of the park on an elevation 85 feet above the lake level and commands a fine view of Lake Quinsigamond. Superintendent Hemingway reports the enlargement of the deer preserve in this park and the draining, grading and seeding and rolling of a large tract in Dodge park. City Forester Charles Greenwood, whose report is also included, says: "The climatic conditions the last few seasons have been very favorable for growth of trees, and throughout the city the foliage has been luxuriant, and the growth of new wood unusually rapid. This has required extra attention in trimming, particularly on the Norway maples, which naturally form a large head, and need frequent trimming to get them up high enough for street trees. Considerable attention has been paid to trimming in the outlying districts, which has greatly improved the approaches to the city. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$25,483.58.

\* \* \*

The improvements made in the 30-acre park of Enid, Ok., last season are described as follows by Park Commissioner H. D. White: "I found a few scattering trees, useless for the purpose for which they were intended, and removed them. The park was leveled and the ground put in condition for planting. More than 30,000 elms, black locusts, maples, mulberries and evergreens were purchased and planted. Not one per cent. died. The young trees are eighteen inches high and thrifty. The work was done at a cost of \$1,500. Proper care and supervision will give Enid one of the prettiest park systems of any of the cities of Oklahoma.

\* \* \*

Extensive improvements under the direction of City Engineer Cairns, were made during the season of 1904 in Hamilton park, which was presented to the city of Waterbury, Conn., in 1900. The old driveways were widened and gravelled and more were built. Near the entrance to the park was a pond, six to eight feet deep in places, with a bottom of rich muck that was the best possible soil for lawns and flower beds. The pond was drained and over 2,000 cubic yards of the muck taken out. The pond was then filled in with clean gravel so that it will be only three to four feet deep and safe for skating. The soil from the pond will be used on lawn slopes to improve the growth of grass, for flower beds, and for tree planting. About 500 trees of varieties not now growing in the park are being planted to diversify the vegetation. The city is considering the purchase of a tract of from twenty to twenty-five acres of land lying between the park and the Cheshire road, which, added to the forty-three and a half acres of the existing park, will make an area of nearly seventy acres. This will cost \$15,000 and the amount has been placed in the provisional budget for 1905. In addition \$8,000 has been provisionally appropriated for park improvement.

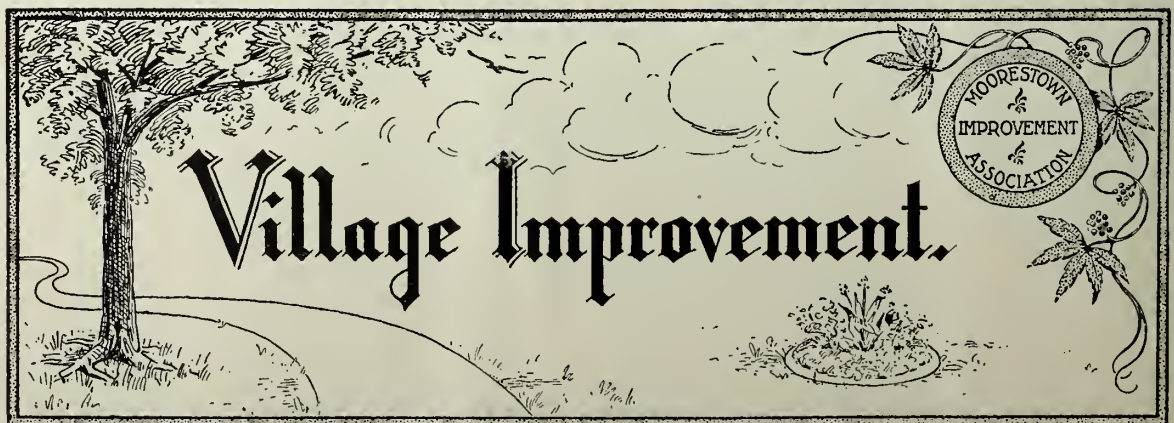


# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## The Moorestown, N. J., Improvement Association.

The importance of keeping the work and needs of improvement organizations constantly before the public so that enthusiasm may not be allowed to flag has often been noted in these columns and all of the most successful associations have committees or officers who keep the local press supplied with news. The Moorestown Improvement Association, of Moorestown, N. J., has gone a step farther than the others and publishes a monthly paper of its own, entitled "Village Improvement," of which we reproduce the title heading below. It is published every month in the year except December, January and February, and is distributed free to every house in the village. It is an ably edited, newsy little journal, and that its value has substantial recognition is shown by the fact that the receipts for the advertisements of local merchants very nearly cover the expense of publication. Mrs. Horace Stokes, Secretary, writes that they find it an excellent medium of communication, and that considerable interest has been awakened since the paper was started in September, 1904. The title design shown on this page was drawn by Ruth Evans Rhoads, Chairman of the Publication Committee. Village Improvement has four or six pages  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size,

is very neatly printed, and both in typography and contents is far in advance of the average country newspaper. The first page is devoted to editorials and important notices or news, and the regular departments and special features are on the inner pages, which also contain advertisements. The last page is devoted entirely to advertisements. One of the regular features is the "Children's Column," which contains notes and suggestions to encourage and stimulate the work of the young people. "Here and There" is the heading of a column containing brief paragraphs about individual instances of improvement noted about town and suggestions for others. The following headings selected at random from different numbers of Village Improvement will give some idea of its contents: Our Duty as Citizens; The Sidewalk Question; Pure Water; Trimming of Trees; Our Shade Trees; High School Improvements; Attractive Vines; The Hardy Border, by Walter P. Stokes; How to Plant the Home Grounds; The Flower Show; Tree Spraying; A New School Building Needed; A Town Hall. The following editorial on "The Preservation of Our Shade Trees," is a fair example of the practical, sensible nature of the material published:



HEADING OF THE MOORESTOWN, N. J., VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT MONTHLY.

Moorestown is justly famed for its beautiful shade trees, and our Association proposes to do all within its power to protect them. The Township Committee has been asked to pass an ordinance prohibiting the posting of any notices or advertising matter on the trees within the present fire limits. These notices not only detract from the beauty of our town, but the nails with which they are fastened injure the trees. Pending the passage of such an ordinance, our townspeople are urged to pull down any advertising matter illegally placed on the trees in front of their homes. Our shade trees are one of our most valuable assets, and it is well worth our while to protect them. Perhaps the greatest present need is to prevent their further mutilation by the public service corporations. During the past few years some of the most beautiful trees have been ruined and cut back to make room for the telegraph or telephone wires almost to the point of ruination. At the corner of Central Avenue and Chestnut Street, a beautiful pine has been killed by the escaping gas from a leaky pipe. All of these things are in direct violation of the people's rights. No telegraph or telephone company has the right to erect poles or string wires in front of your property, or to trim or in any way mutilate your shade trees without the consent of the property owner. This has been established beyond question in the higher courts. It is to be hoped that property owners will keep their frontage rights prominently before their minds, and not permit any individual or company to damage their shade trees even to the slightest extent. Our trees should be protected the same as other private property."

Such subjects as pure water, sidewalks, school and street improvements, and care of trees are regularly discussed in a very helpful and suggestive manner. The paper is so good that we can offer only one suggestion for its improvement, namely, the use of pictures. Such a live organization must have numerous examples of work done that could be photographed and illustrated to great advantage. PARK AND CEMETERY would be glad to receive photographs from this or other associations who have pictures illustrating village improvement.

Last spring the Association sold over 1,000 packages of seeds to school children, and many successful gardens resulted. Prizes were offered for best kept lawns, and a flower show is to be held this month with prospects of another in the fall.

#### PLANS FOR RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Mrs. A. E. McCrea, of Chicago, landscape architect and vice-president in charge of the department of Railroad Improvement of the American Civic Association, has been appointed to take charge of the improvement of station grounds for the Illinois Central Railroad. Mrs. McCrea will travel over all lines of the company

between Chicago and St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Louis and New Orleans to plan and execute effects in landscape gardening. Every station along the 7,000 miles of road in the nine States traversed by the system will receive attention. Flowers, trees and shrubs will be planted so as to get the best results. Much attention will be given to lawns and necessarily unsightly buildings will be covered with vines. The idea is to make the system pleasing to travelers and residents of the different towns and cities. Wherever possible, grounds surrounding depots will be converted into parks.

The St. Louis Improvement League for the past two years has been offering prizes amounting to \$100 in cash for the back yards showing the greatest improvement along the right of way of the Suburban railway. In doing this, the league has had in mind the ultimate making of this right of way one of the picturesque park places in the city. Carrying out this idea, the committee has prepared suggestive plans as to how this scheme might be carried out. One of the greatest strides toward securing this parkway will be for the alleys to be made and the fences and sheds supplanted by hedges or trailing vines. In awarding the prizes the view of the contestant's yard from the right of way would determine whether he were entitled to receive a prize.

#### THE IMPROVEMENT IDEA IN NEW YORK CITY.

The annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, and in connection therewith its twentieth annual banquet, in which the leading architects and artists participated, shows a decided advance in the determination to create of New York a "city beautiful." The Art Commission, composed of eminent men, have been very active in guarding the city's interests in this direction. The speeches at the League dinner had a jubilant tone over the prospects for the future, and considerable discussion was indulged in over the improvement plans suggested by the Commission, which form the leading feature of the Exhibition. The leaders in art of New York are evidently wide awake to the necessity for city improvement, and it is unquestionably a good sign when the foremost city in the country is found to be giving so much attention to a subject which is of vital interest to every other city, and whose influence and example will be sure to move kindred spirits in other centres. It will be a glorious day for the United States when either of its larger cities comes to be recognized as a beautiful city and attracts visitors for that reason alone. Public sentiment may be depended upon to back up so promising a movement, but it must be afforded every possible opportunity for education on a subject which involves more technical art than our present very limited national art sense can appreciate.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The West End Neighborhood Improvement Association of Chicago was organized by the West End Woman's club with nearly 1,000 members. The object of the association will be to work for municipal beauty and cleanliness on the west side and particularly that portion of it embraced within the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards. It is planned to co-operate with the west park board in the work. The following officers were elected: President, W. S. Elliott; vice presidents, Romaine Conger and J. W. Eckhart; secretary, F. Rush Harris; treasurer, Andrew J. Graham.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Association of Easthampton, Mass., has been conducting a very successful gardening work among the school children of that town, and this year has distributed nearly a thousand packets of seeds at 2½ cents a packet. In the fall an exhibition of the work will be held and three prizes of 75, 50 and 25 cents given for each variety of flowers and vegetables, making about seventy-five prizes in all. At first the seeds were given to the children by the association, but in 1902 and 1903, a decided improvement was made, in that the children were asked to pay one cent for each package of seeds that they took. This was done to give the children a feeling of proprietorship and interest in the flowers and vegetables that they would not feel when the seeds cost nothing. At the same time the amount was not large enough to prevent any child, who wished to do so, from taking the seeds. In the year 1904 the children were asked to pay the whole cost of the seeds, which was 2½ cents per package, and all of the \$50 appropriated by the Village Improvement society was given in prizes. The result was a falling off in the number of packages taken from 1,300 to 800, but on the other hand, the number of exhibits increased in number and there was a marked improvement in quality.

\* \* \*

A very active and effective improvement association is that organized two years ago, by the women of Valparaiso, Ind., which has recently been incorporated under the name of the Civic Improvement Company. The first work undertaken was the improvement of the cemetery, which was so successful that the city council has now provided help to make it permanent. Many triangles, vacant lots and unsightly spots throughout the town have been parked, and a movement is now on foot to purchase a large tract of land north of the city and convert it into a park. The work is carried on systematically through committees for each ward, and funds are raised by contributions and by dues of 5 cents a month. An incident that impressed one business man with the benefits derived from the association is told by an officer. The man had a vacant lot, and it was neglected. Weeds were there in abundance, and it was an unsightly blot on the community. The ward workers asked permission to work with it and the permission was readily given. Flowers were planted, the weeds were given attention, and it became a small park. In fact, it was so attractive that an investor, who

was looking for improved real estate, sought out the owner, asked him his price and bought the lot. This year the same property owner has requested the women to beautify another vacant lot which he owns, expecting to make another sale as soon as it takes on the park-like appearance. The officers of the club are: Frelove W. Elam, president; Kate L. Agnew, vice-president; Estella J. Gardner, secretary; Clara S. DeMotte, treasurer.

\* \* \*

The Chautauqua Village Improvement Association, Chautauqua, N. Y., was organized in 1903 for the purpose of improving Chautauqua cottage surroundings, not by imposition of formal design, but by preserving natural beauty. Its aim is to induce residents to co-operate in every way in promoting cleanliness and neatness of the grounds, to encourage the planting of perennial flowers, shrubbery, and vines, particularly those of native growth; to secure expert advice as to the best methods of planting; and to unite efforts in a general scheme for the civic beauty of Chautauqua. Though the association has been organized but a year there has been decided stimulus to the spirit of local improvement. There has been a greater interest in maintaining neatness of public and private property; an increase in planting and particular attention devoted to the cleaning and beautifying of back yards. Mr. Warren H. Manning of Boston has been engaged in an advisory capacity and his assistant, Harry T. Martin, is to be employed on the grounds during the greater part of the year. Each cottage holder will have the privilege of obtaining advice regarding flowers, shrubbery, and vines, the needs of the soil and the most effective treatment of the home grounds. Simple, artistic designs will be furnished for screening wood piles, clothes lines, wood sheds, and the unsightly objects. It will be the special province of the landscape gardener to give not merely personal supervision to individual homes, but to suggest plans for the landscape treatment of an entire block, or group of cottages. The duties of the landscape gardener will also include the preservation and trimming of the trees, as well as the superintending of gardens for the children. Mrs. Frank Chapin Bray, of Chicago, is president of the association, and Mr. L. B. Yale, secretary.

### NEW ASSOCIATIONS.

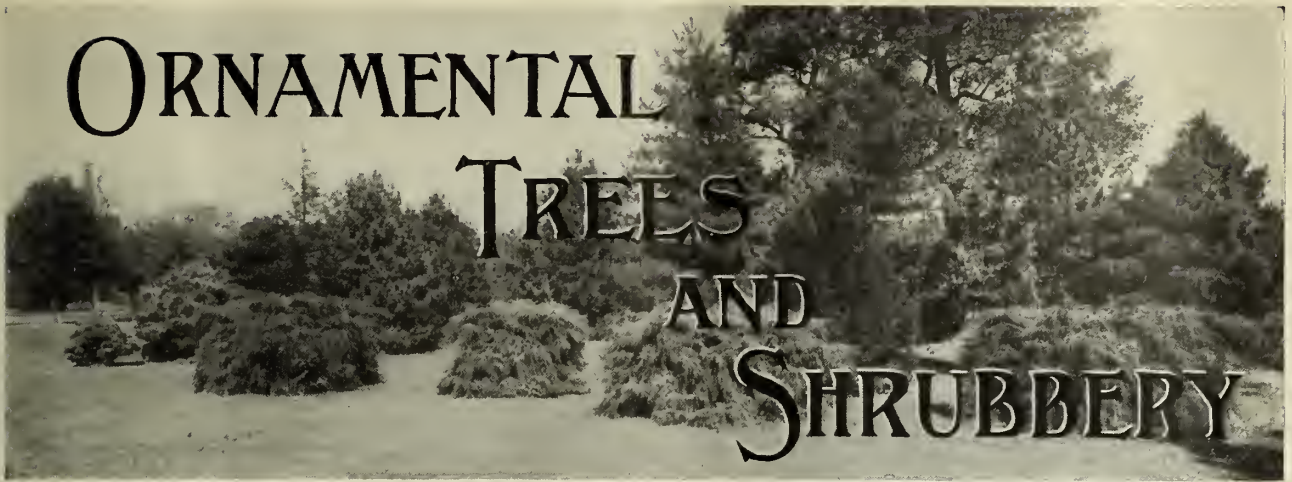
The Villisca Improvement Association, Villisca, Ia., organized a few months ago, now has 120 members and is devoting its energies to improving the local cemetery. Mrs. F. L. Hadlock is president; Mrs. J. L. Smith, vice president; Mrs. F. M. Kelsay, recording secretary.

The Civic Improvement League of Salem, Mass, recently held its first meeting, which was in the nature of a mass meeting for arousing public interest. A feature of the gathering was a stereopticon lecture by Henry Turner Bailey, showing many examples of improvement work elsewhere.

The Twelfth Ward Civic Improvement Club has been formed in Memphis, Tenn. The purpose of the organization is to secure more and better public utilities in the area represented by the membership, and to use individual and concerted efforts toward the upbuilding and beautifying of the streets, avenues and premises of the Twelfth ward. The officers are: C. Chamberlain, president; W. F. Roberts, vice-president, and J. B. Franklin, secretary.

The Civic Improvement League, composed exclusively of women, has just been organized in Bristol, Tenn., for the purpose of a crusade against dirty streets and sidewalks, and unsightly buildings. Mrs. J. C. Byars is president of the federation. Mrs. W. O. Cape vice-president, Mrs. C. Slack, secretary, and Mrs. S. V. Fulkerson treasurer.





### The Black Maple.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

The various species of Maple have long been favorites as shade trees. We hear very much about the Sugar Maple, White Maple, Red Maple, and about the various European and Japanese Maples, but I do not remember of ever seeing any notice of the Black Maple in either paper or magazine. Exceedingly few nurserymen handle them, the people as a rule knowing nothing about them, especially eastern people.

This is a strange fact, for the Black Maple (*Acer nigrum*) is the handsomest of all our native American Maples, and by far the best for a shade tree. In the highlands of Oakland County, Mich., this beautiful tree reaches its greatest perfection. Many fine ones have been planted for shade trees at Rochester, Mich.

Planted side by side with the Sugar Maple, it is in every respect much its superior as an ornamental shade tree, always smaller, however. The cut illustrating this article gives a good idea of the general outline of the tree, it being almost universally oval or ovate in outline, the branches as a rule, being much shorter than those of the Sugar Maple, more ascending and denser in growth. A Black Maple tree with wide-spread branches is seldom or never found.

The trunk of the tree varies much in color, gray, ashy, or very often clear black, or gray and black. The leaves of this species are very large, often double the size of those of the Sugar Maple, often 6 to 8 inches long and nearly as wide, always more or less hairy above, green and densely woolly beneath the leafstalks, the green young branches also being thicker than those of Sugar Maple and very woolly. The color of these very large leaves is a very dark rich green, of much darker shade than any other maple I have ever seen. The base of the leaf is very unlike that of other maples, the sinus being closed, and the base extending much lower on the leafstalk than in Sugar Maple leaves.

As seen with the afternoon sun shining full upon it,

a tree of this species is indeed a beautiful sight, especially if a light breeze stirs those great rich dark green leaves. No one can see such a tree in its full perfection of large dense foliage, without agreeing with me that it surpasses all other maples, whether native or European, as an ornamental and useful shade tree.

It may grow slower than the Sugar Maple, and probably never grows so large as that species, and, of course, not as large as the White Maple—in Michigan our largest native maple—nor quite so rapidly as the



ACER NIGRUM.

Norway Maple, but it certainly surpasses them all in beauty of form and richness of foliage. In autumn the leaves become a rich yellow.

Opinions differ as to its value as a maple sugar producer, but I believe it does not yield as much as Sugar Maple and, therefore, ranks below it as a sugar producer. The wood is probably denser and heavier than that of Sugar Maple and makes as good timber and fuel as that species. Its beauty demands that it should be planted in preference to all other maples.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### Garden Plants—Their Geography—CXIII.

#### Filicales—Continued.

As a boy I believed I knew ferns as well as anyone of my age. I had about everything in cultivation in paper, and through the kindness of my late excellent



SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE, VAR. UNDULATUM

friend, W. H. Gower, a great many that were not. At that time there was but one known plant of *Brainea insignis* in Europe, and I distinctly remember how much I coveted one of its unsparable three fronds. I carried my specimens half round the world, and finally thinking I would need them no more, gave them to Colonel Beddome, a great authority on the Ferns of India.

About the time I made my collection, a sort of good-natured warfare was on among the species-mongers. The collections of living ferns at Kew were named according to "Johnnie" Smith's catalogue, and he following Presl and others, founded his genera largely upon the habit and venation, and *good natural looking genera they were*.

The Hookers at the same time were working along at their unrivalled herbarium, issuing lots of expensive publications, supplying lots of synonymy, and never failing to take a dig at "Mr. John Smith," founded their genera largely upon the fructification. By this simple means they reduced them immensely. Their marvelous series of specimens from all parts of the world enabled them similarly to reduce the multitudinous varieties called species, and refer them to types; so it may be imagined what a lot of stuff found a lodgment in the brain cells of the poor boys around the gardens about that time, largely perhaps to the exclusion of better things. I felt discouraged to find that I had crammed with: *Anapeltis*, *Arthropteris*, *Campyloneuron*, *Cyrtoplebium*, *Dictyopteris*, *Drynaria*, *Goniophlebium*, *Goniopteris*, *Lopholepis*, *Niphobolus*, *Phegopteris*, *Phlebo-*

dium, *Phymatodes* and *Pleopeltis* among the rest, only to learn they were all *Polypodiums* or descendent sections of *polypods*. And still there are amiable geniuses fresh from the woods, or presiding over Greek and Latin mills, with a weakness for seeing their initials behind the names they invent, who expect people to cram their brains—in the same old way—"ain'd it?"

The best that can be done is to follow "Hooker and Baker's Synopsis Filicum," which, unless Mr. Baker with his wonderful knowledge can undertake to incorporate his supplementary lists (see vols. 5 & 8, etc., *Annals of Botany*)—to date—will probably remain the standard authority for a long time to come.

But it is one thing to have names in a book, and quite another to apply them to living plants.

Kew with great liberality, has always I believe, named living or dry specimens for nothing, but I think many people would rather pay. If the Herbarium would get up an official style of perforated label sheet, and charge say one penny per label, or a dollar for not less than fifty, I wouldn't wonder but many people throughout the world would be glad to send specimens for identification. The numbered sheets could be mailed by parcels-post, the senders keeping duplicates, and Kew could simply mail back numbered names to correspond. In this way many collections might become



Am. Florist.  
PLATYCERIUM GRANDE.

centres of *uniform* naming, and help to do away with a lot of idiotic printing and intolerable confusion.

The cultivation of ferns in the United States has not

at all reached the stage that it has in Europe. Britton has gotten together a capital collection at the Bronx Park for the time he has been at it, and it is hoped that his unfortunate predilection for species making, and the resurrection of obscure names, will not invalidate its usefulness. Florists largely grow the kinds most useful for table and other decorations, and ladies gather together a few native kinds from the woodlands into their gardens.

It would be easy for private gardeners to maintain excellent outdoor ferneries during summer, beneath the shade of the lighter deciduous and evergreen conifers, were it not that private glass gardening has largely degenerated into growing market stuff.

Hundreds of subtropical forms could be planted out or plunged in such positions among a ground-work of hardy kinds, and I would be glad to give a list of many such as are in and out of cultivation, together with some of their native countries, but fear it would be useless for the reasons given.



LYGODIUM PALMATUM.

I will therefore close this series of papers with the Tribes and Genera of the "Synopsis Filicum" give a few illustrations of divers habits, and wonder how many have realized that these 48 groups are a fair representation of the sub-tropical and hardy part of the vegetable kingdom; a catalogue for the plans given in PARK AND CEMETERY; and that many singly or all combined, may easily be arranged in an orthodox ornamental way, but without the hotch-potch of confusion, or the segregated dead-and-alive spottiness of the herbaceous ground.

Gleicheniæ includes *Platyzoma*, and *Gleichenia*.

Cyatheæ: *Thrysopteris*, *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia*, *Alsophila*, *Diacalpe*, and *Matonia*.

Dicksoniæ: *Onoclea*, *Hypoderris*, *Woodsia*, *Sphaeropteris*, *Dicksonia*, and *Deferia* (Add. *Lccanopteris*.)

Hymenophyllæ: *Loxsona*, *Hymenophyllum*, *Trichomanes*.

Davalliæ: *Davallia*, and *Cystopteris*.

Lindsayæ: *Lindsaya*, *Dictyoxipium*.

Pteridæ: *Adiantum*, *Ochropteris*, *Lonchites*, *Hypolepis*, *Cheilanthes*, *Cassebeera*, *Onychium*, *Llavea*, *Cryptogramme*, *Pellaea*, *Pteris*, *Ceratopteris*, and *Lomaria*.

Blechnæ: *Blechnum*, *Sadleria*, *Woodwardia*, and *Doodia*.

Aspleniæ: *Asplenium*, *Allantodia*, and *Actiniopteris*.

Scolopendriæ: *Scolopendrium*.

Aspideæ: *Didymochlæna*, *Aspidium*, *Nephrodium*, *Nephrolepis*, *Oleandra*, and *Faydyenia*.

Polypodiæ: *Polypodium*,

Grammitidæ: *Jamesonia*, *Nothochlæna*, *Monogramme*, *Gymnogramme*, *Brainea*, *Meniscium*, *Antrophyum*, *Vittaria*, *Tænites*, *Drymoglossum*, and *Hemionites*.

Acrosticheæ: *Acrostichum* and *Platyserium*.

Osmundæ: *Osmunda* and *Todea*.

Schizæ: *Schizea*, *Anemia*, *Mohria*, (not of Britton), *Trochopteris*, and *Lygodium*.

Marattiæ: *Angiopteris*, *Marattia*, *Danea*, and *Kaulfussia*.

Ophioglosseæ: *Ophioglossum*, *Helminthostachys*, and *Botrychium*.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

THE END.

### SPIRÆA REEVESIANA VAR. FLORE PLENO.

This *Spiræa* in a Southern Alabama garden is too tender to be grown in the North, but is one of the most attractive early-flowering Spring shrubs in the South where it makes a growth corresponding in size and in general appearance to *Spiræa Van Houttei*. This specimen was in its prime during the last week in March this year, but Spring came late this year in the South.

F. C. S.



SPIRÆA REEVESIANA VAR. FLORE PLENO.

**Pavia alba.**

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

The beautiful illustration presented with this is of the *Pavia alba*, as now called, although many of the readers of PARK AND CEMETERY will know it as *Pavia parviflora*. It is known in nurseries under the last name, as well as under that of *P. macrostachya*. That it is of uncommon beauty, the illustration shows. The habit of growth is just as the picture represents. The height is about six feet, with a diameter of fifteen feet. This specimen is on the grounds of Mr. John T. Morris, Philadelphia, and fairly represents its growth when given ample room to develop, as has been the case here.

Although a native of Georgia, South Carolina and nearby states, it is hardy in Philadelphia, as it doubtless is still further north, as it is never hurt in any degree with us. Its great beauty all will recognize. The flowers are white, and as the projecting stamens are pink the contrast of the whole, foliage, petals and stamens, is very pleasing. To add to all this it must be said that it flowers in midsummer, when hardly a shrub of any other kind is in bloom.

As this shrub seeds sparingly, it is not to be had in any quantity in nurseries, as its propagation depends on the dividing of large plants and by layering, and it is usually the case that a nurseryman's orders for it far outrun the number of plants he has for sale.

And orders to collectors of it in its native wilds are generally barren of results, either that no plants are sent, or that the *Pavia rubra* is wrongly sent for it.



PAVIA ALBA.

Botanists are not agreed as to the proper placing of this shrub, whether with the *Æsculus* or *Pavia*. Some make *Æsculus* of the whole, while others make two genera, the prickly fruited ones becoming *Æsculus* and the smooth fruited ones *Pavia*. The division according to the fruit seems a very good one, and the subject of these notes being smooth fruited, it belongs to *Pavia*.

*Pavia Californica* is another handsome species; but a trial of it here some years ago resulted in its being hurt in winter, but further trials might succeed.

**Some New Books on Trees and Shrubs.**

*"How to Know Wild Fruits," a guide to plants when not in flower by means of fruit and leaf; by Maude Gridley Peterson; The Macmillan Co. 1905. Price, \$1.50 net.*

Considering the number of good horticultural guide books recently published, it would seem that there was scarcely room for another, yet the author of this one has found and filled a very definite need in supplying a handsomely illustrated reference book for identifying a large list of shrubs when not in flower, by means of fruit and leaf. Only those plants are included which bear attractively colored fruits, and the descriptions of species are grouped according to color. Approximately 200 herbs, shrubs and trees of our northeastern section are included, with accurate botanical descriptions of their fruits, leaves, flowers and general characteristics and habits of growth. The work is scientifically authoritative, but simply written, and as well adapted to the novice as to the botanist. The order of arrangement of the plant families follows that of Engler and Prantl, and the nomenclature and arrangement of species is essentially that of Britton and Brown. A "Guide to the Plant Families

Represented" is given, and indexes to both common and botanical names. The book is handsomely printed, with about 80 fine illustrations from photographs and carefully made drawings by Mary E. Herbert, and forms a valuable addition to our knowledge of a less familiar part of the plant's life.

Mr. Walter P. Wright, of London, Horticultural Superintendent under the Kent County Council, has recently issued two more volumes of his valuable "Pictorial Practical" series of books on horticultural subjects, which he characterizes "horticultural instruction in tabloids." The two latest additions are: "Pictorial Practical Tree and Shrub Culture," written by William Dallimore of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and "Pictorial Practical Rose Growing," by Mr. Wright.

The first mentioned is a practical manual profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs, giving brief directions for propagating, planting, pruning and general management of trees and shrubs, together with short descriptions of many of the best things for large and small gardens.



### The Hillary Bell Monument, Kensico Cemetery, New York.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the elaborate and artistic monument recently erected in Kensico Cemetery, New York City, by Mrs. Hillary Bell as a memorial to her brilliantly versatile husband. The design originated with Mrs. Bell and a large working model was made under her direction and then carried out, entirely in Barre granite, by the Harrison Granite Company, of New York and Barre, Vt.

The monument is unusual in design although suggestive of the Cromlechs originally found chiefly in countries inhabited by the ancient Celts and belonging to a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity into those countries. This example, however, is a very long step away from those old-timers in idea,

form and execution, and breathes a spirit of hopeful devoutness as well as bears testimony to Mr. Bell's attainments and to the loving thoughtfulness of a devoted wife.

The table, or horizontal slab, is two feet six inches thick, ten feet six inches long, and eight feet six inches wide, and rests on four fluted columns each one foot seven inches in diameter and one foot and ten inches high. The carved ornamentation consists of a laurel wreath, palm branch, open book, the artist's palette, and the Christian's cross. The symbolism of these various features are understood to refer to Hillary Bell's several lines of achievement,—as well-known dramatic critic, writer on theatrical topics, and painter, and also the farther significance which legitimately falls within



HILLARY BELL MONUMENT, KENSICO CEMETERY, NEW YORK.

the province of such memorials. What characteristic is typified by the lion's heads is not quite clear in the writer's mind,—perhaps mental strength was in the mind of the designer.

It is certainly refreshing to come across a monument with so much beauty of meaning in the design combined with such technical excellence, and this unique memorial should go far in establishing a greatly needed precedent for the expression of worthy ideas in monuments. It is their one reason for being.

The form of this memorial is also commendable since it is comparatively low and therefore modestly refrains from calling undue attention to itself, which indicates good taste, while for the same reason it does not detract from the quiet landscape beauty which should constitute that chief charm of every Cemetery, which indicates both good taste and good judgment.

One feels that some very carefully considered planting should add vastly to the pleasing effect of this poetic conception. Indeed, it must certainly lack its highest possible charm until an artist in landscape work introduces the element of mystery and partial seclusion which can only be secured by correct planting, and without which the site is painfully bald and unsheltered. Until this is done the monument as a work of art remains unfinished. Artists in stone work are coming to thoroughly understand, as do architects, that sympathetic planting constitutes the "last word" in the satisfactory setting of their creations.

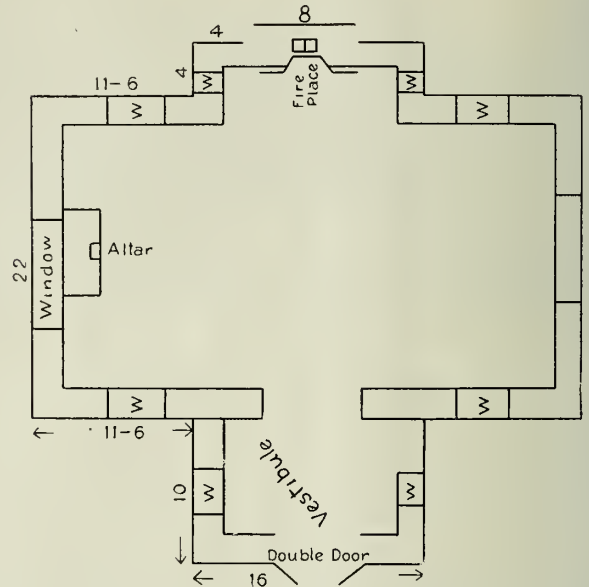
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

**A CEMETERY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.  
FOXBORO, MASS.**

The Carpenter Memorial Chapel in Rock Hill Cemetery, Foxboro, Mass., is an attractive structure of rustic architecture built of rough waterworn rubble stone of odd shapes, which is native to that locality. The auditorium is about 20x40 feet, with a seating capacity of

100, and the other dimensions may be seen from the accompanying ground plan.

Rock Hill is appropriately named from the character of its site, which is a rolling tract on a side hill facing



GROUND PLAN OF CARPENTER MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

a small lake. The driveway and walks with one exception are curved to suit the general contour of the surface.

There are fourteen acres in use and nearly as much more is now being graded. R. G. Leighton is superintendent.

**POWER OF CONDEMNATION.**

The burial or other safe disposition of the dead, the supreme court of errors of Connecticut says (Starr Burying Ground Association vs. North Lane Cemetery Association, 58 Atlantic Reporter, 467) is a necessity essential to the preservation of the health of the living. The private use of land for this purpose by a private corporation may be of public convenience and necessity, as that term is sometimes used, although not strictly a public use justifying condemnation of land for that purpose. But where land is appropriated for a burying ground by a town or other municipal corporation, or by owners of the land, being a voluntary association or private corporation, and the land so appropriated is open, under reasonable regulations, to the use of the public for the burial of the dead, it may become a public burial ground, and its use a public use, and the legislature may lawfully condemn land for that public use. Unless in certain private charters, the state [of Connecticut] has not seen fit to authorize condemnation of land for this public use, except in cases where the land is needed for the enlargement of an existing burying ground.

Land held and used for a public use, when needed for a different or inconsistent public use, may be condemned for the latter use; but a statute authorizing the condemnation of land will not be construed as applying to land already devoted to public use, unless such application is clearly covered by the statute. For the same reason, land acquired for a public use, when, on account of its particular ownership, it does not at all or effectually serve that use, may be condemned.



CARPENTER MEMORIAL CHAPEL, FOXBORO, MASS.

Three State Cemetery Associations Meet.

Notice to Michigan Cemeteries.

A meeting to organize a State Association will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905.

The meeting will be called to order at the Pantlind Hotel, which has been selected for the place of meeting, at 10 a. m.

While no definite program has been outlined, assurance is given that discussions of subjects and questions of interest and importance to cemetery work will occupy the time allotted for the meeting; besides which cemeteries and other places of interest will be visited.

It is hoped that representatives of Michigan Cemeteries will report in large numbers.

FRANK EURICH,

Superintendent Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

Illinois Association of Cemeteries.

The second annual convention of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries will be held at Dwight, Livingston County, Ill., June 21 and 22. An interesting and varied program has been prepared and cemeteries of the state are urged to send representatives to the meeting.

The program is as follows:

Wednesday, June 21.

The first day's session will be called at 2 p. m., and after the regular business has been disposed of the following program will be given:

Paper—Cemetery Management from a Woman's Standpoint. Mrs. Mary C. Hoblit, Atlanta Cemetery Association.

Discussion on Perpetual Care as Applied to Our Smaller Cemeteries, led by John E. Miller, Secretary Association, Mattoon, Ill.

Question Box.

7:30 p. m.

Paper—The Use of Shrubs and Trees in Our Smaller Cemeteries. O. C. Simonds, Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

Paper—Interment Methods. R. D. Boice, Geneseo, Ill.

Paper—Cemetery Records. E. G. Carter, Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill.

Election of Officers.

Closing Address. Dr. Wohlgemuth, Springfield, Ill.

Thursday, June 22.

Visit Local Cemeteries and points of interest.

Ohio Cemetery Officials at Cleveland.

The Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials met at Cleveland, June 14 and 15, and a very interesting and profitable meeting was expected by the officers.

The sessions were held at the Hotel Euclid beginning at one o'clock, June 14th, and closing at about three o'clock the next day.

One of the especially interesting features of the meeting was the visit to Lake View Cemetery on the morning of the second day, where the Superintendents were the guests of Secretary Frederick Green of that cemetery, who is president of the Association.

Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.

(Continued.)

A Symposium of Methods of Some of the Leading Cemeteries.

Begun in the May issue.

Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

The amount set aside for perpetual care should be per foot, not per cent, and it should be 30c, 40c or 50c, or more or less, according to local conditions. In Lake View Cemetery it is 50 cents.

The proportion applied to general care of the cemetery as a whole, and to the individual contributing lot, depends upon the construction of the roads and whether they run up hill and down dale; how many lakes and lily ponds, and how much unavailable land.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, adjustment can be made looking toward general care of the cemetery as provided in the following contract:

L. V. C. A. Extra Care-Endowment. No.....

TRUST AGREEMENT.

This Memorandum of Agreement made by and between the undersigned at Cleveland, O., on the.....day of..... 190... Witnesseth:

Whereas,..... has this day delivered to the Lake View Cemetery Association the sum of..... Dollars, (\$.....) in good and lawful money of the United States of America, and

Whereas, it is understood and agreed by and between said..... and the Lake View Cemetery Association, that said money is so delivered for the following uses and purposes and for no other, to-wit:

Out of the Income, derived from said money to furnish funds for the extra preservation and care of..... lot No..... of section No..... of Lake View Cemetery, of record in the name of..... in the following manner, to-wit:.....

For the special care of the grass upon.....square feet

of said lot by frequent cutting, watering, weeding, top-dressing and seeding, and also in the special care of all headstones and monuments by washing and cleaning, and

Whereas, it is the hope and expectation of the Association that in the course of time sufficient sums will be secured from special endowments, supplemented by contributions from the Association, to permit giving the same care to the entire section and ultimately to the entire Cemetery, therefore

It is Expressly understood that if by reason of numerous endowments, or otherwise, an excess of income may accrue; the same may, at the discretion of the trustees, be applied to the care of the grass on the entire section, and when the annual expenditure for the care of grass shall equal one cent per square foot for the entire Cemetery, said excess may in like manner be applied to the entire Cemetery grounds.

Now, Therefore, The Lake View Cemetery Association acknowledges the receipt of said money for the uses and purposes and upon the conditions above named, and said..... hereby authorizes said Association to hold and manage said money, and in its discretion, to invest and re-invest the same.

It is Expressly understood by and between the undersigned, that if any portion of the principal or income of the money above described shall be used for purposes other than those herein specified, such user shall work a forfeiture of this trust, whereupon the principal shall revert to and vest in the legal representatives of said.....

Witness our hands on the day first above written,

N. B.—The following prices have been fixed:  
Endowment deposit for each square foot of grass....50 cents  
Endowment deposit for each ivy-covered grave.....\$ 75.00  
Endowment deposit for each bed or vase of flowers.. 250.00

Trustees may be organized as follows: A board of 20, a president, vice-president, executive committee of five, Secretary, treasurer and manager. President should not be re-elected after two years' service and no member of executive committee re-elected after ten years. This would bring a

constant stream of new blood into the administration and keep things wakened up.

As to the amount of deposit required from individual lot owners, we think it will require an annual expenditure of not less than 1 cent per square foot, and we aim to secure 1½ cents.

In accepting deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., each one is considered separately on a basis of common sense. Three per cent is a safe rate of interest to be allowed on perpetual care funds.

It is not proper to guarantee anything in perpetuity!

FREDERICK GREEN, Sec. and Treas.

### *Cemetery of Spring Grove, Cincinnati, O.*

The percentage of lot sales to be set aside depends on what price per foot is obtained and what care is to be given. If a lot containing 400 square feet is sold at 50c per foot, the \$200 at 4 per cent will earn \$8 per annum. If the extra care given to a lot costs 2c per square foot, it will take all the earnings of the price of the lot, and should it cost only 1c per foot for perpetual care then 50 per cent of the price of the lot should be the standard.

We require a deposit from lot holders of 60c per square foot. We figure to spend in fertilizing, watering, weeding and cutting 2c per square foot per year. A deposit of 60c per foot will earn 3½ per cent per annum.

For care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., we estimate according to character of work, as to liability to damage, etc.

No rate of interest shall be allowed, but credit each lot with its pro rata of the income of the entire trust fund.

We do not guarantee anything beyond reasonable care in investment of deposit, and the application of the income or pro rata part, entirely on that lot. It seems to me this is the only just way, and it does not seem sensible to bind an institution to do certain kinds of work a hundred or thousand years hence, when the conditions are almost sure to be vastly different. But it is sense to give each deposit just what it earns.

JOS. C. SPEAR, Secretary.

### *Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.*

We give a general care (not a special care) to unendowed lots, such as we give to the grounds in general—mowing several times during the season.

Organization of trustees depends, we suppose, on how the property is held—whether a dividend paying corporation (or company) or an association like "Bellefontaine," viz., a corporation with a perpetual charter, but no stock, no dividends, no return to anyone but those who do the work. Trustees not paid anything for their services.

The contract should be simple as possible, with but few requirements.

The amount of deposit required depends on size, location, and probable cost of maintaining. Each lot is determined upon individually.

Deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., depend upon the size, construction, and material of structure. If a mausoleum is in good order we will take a specified sum and allow 2 per cent to accumulate to be used when necessary.

It is of the greatest importance, not so much for the cemetery (although it is a help to it), as it is for the lot owners, that they may be assured that their burial places will be cared for no matter what the circumstances of their heirs may be.

J. B. GAZZAM, Sec. and Treas.

### *Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo O.*

The percentage of lot sales to set aside for perpetual care depends entirely upon work to be performed. Should say 5 per cent would cover all contingencies.

I should say 1 per cent of this should be applied to the individual lot and 4 per cent to the cemetery.

Amount of deposit required from individual lot holders is according to what they want done. We recommend to owners leaving \$200 to \$1,000, according to size of lot.

Deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., should be according to work done, and the schedule of prices for such work adopted by cemetery.

Such interest as *absolute security* affords may be allowed—like government bonds, etc. We invest in our own bonds, which pay 5 per cent.

It is proper to guarantee something in perpetuity if cemetery will have surplus enough after land is all sold.

JNO. PERRIN, Clk. and Supt.

### CREMATION IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1904.

There are now nine crematoriums in active existence in Great Britain. The oldest of these is St. John's, Woking, which was opened in 1885; and the most recent is Birmingham, which was opened in 1903. Between them come, in order of seniority of foundation, Manchester, opened in 1892, Glasgow in 1895, Liverpool in 1896, Hull (municipal) and Darlington in 1901, Leicester (municipal), Golder's Green, Hampstead Heath, in 1902, and Lawnswood, Leeds, in 1904. The following additions to the list will be made in the course of 1905: The City of London Corporation crematorium at Ilford, and the Bradford crematorium. The total number of cremations carried out in this country since the establishment of the practice is 4,407, the figures for the several crematoriums being as follows: Woking, 2,653; Manchester, 838; Glasgow, 157; Liverpool, 264; Hull, sixty-eight; Darlington, eleven; Leicester, fourteen; Golder's Green, 383; Birmingham, nineteen. The figures for the various crematoriums during 1904, as compared with those for 1903, show only a slight increase at several, and at one (Woking) even a trifling decrease, but, owing to the influence of Golder's Green, the returns taken together show an increase of ninety-one cremations last year, as compared with 1903. The following table, which was prepared for *The British Medical Journal*, by Mr. Herbert T. Herring, Medical Referee of the Cremation Society, of England, displays at a glance the facts in regard to the progress of cremation in Great Britain:

Name of Crematorium.	Opened in.	Number of cremations.		Total No.
		1903.	1904.	
St. John's, Woking.....	1885	143	138	2,653
Manchester .....	1892	92	94	838
Glasgow .....	1895	18	20	157
Liverpool .....	1896	40	40	264
Hull (Municipal) .....	1901	18	20	68
Darlington .....	1901	1	7	11
Leicester (Corporation) .....	1902	5	8	14
Golder's Green, N.W.....	1902	158	220	383
Birmingham .....	1903	—	19	19
		475	566	4,407

These figures show, says the journal quoted, that while, on the whole, cremation is making steady headway, the progress is somewhat slow. There is reason to believe that the feeling against the practice, whether founded on theological beliefs or on sentimental considerations, is less strong than it was even a few years ago. The public mind is slowly, perhaps, but surely, becoming accustomed to the idea. This indifference is probably in large measure due to ignorance on the subject of cremation.





*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Two cemeteries were recently visited by burglars. The office of Lakewood cemetery in Minneapolis, was the first to suffer. The safe was broken open by an explosion early in May, but the thieves secured only \$9 for their trouble, overlooking \$3,000 which was also in the safe. This was the third attempt to burglarize this cemetery, the other two having been unsuccessful.

Robbers who entered the office of the Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, O., June 1, and forced the safe open in the same manner, were more successful and made way with about \$200. The cracksmen are thought to belong to a gang which had been operating at other places in Cleveland.

\* \* \*

East Lawn cemetery, a new burial ground laid out on the modern lawn plan near Sacramento, Cal., was recently dedicated with impressive and interesting exercises. It was laid out by Superintendent H. A. Alspach, formerly with Hollywood cemetery, Los Angeles, and comprises about forty acres of farm land, well adapted to its use. The grounds have been laid out in twenty sections with lots of 200 square feet and more, and all are sold under perpetual care. Under the laws of the state governing such cemetery associations, each lot owner is a stockholder in the corporation and has a voice in the selection of its officers and in the management of its affairs. About 2,000 trees have been planted. The evergreens and deciduous trees are kept in separate groups to attain to uniform effect. Many of the varieties of trees planted are very choice, and other rare trees will be added from time to time. Each tree is labeled with its botanical and common name.

### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

The East Bloomer Cemetery Association of Carson City, Mich., has been reorganized under a new charter and many improvements are contemplated. A receiving vault is to be erected and a new entrance gateway. Land recently purchased for the enlargement of the grounds has been laid out by Howard Evarts Weed, Landscape Architect, of Chicago, and new driveways are to be constructed.

The soldiers' plat in Graceland Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., was dedicated on Memorial Day with impressive ceremonies.

Sid J. Hare, of Kansas City, Mo., has prepared plans for the development of Greenwood Cemetery, a 100-acre tract in Knoxville, Tenn. About 80 acres of this have been plotted and 40 acres are to be improved at once with drives, lawns, trees and shrubs, lakes, fountain and waterfall, office, lodge and shelter house. Four small lakes will be provided for. In two of these will be grown rare water lilies and gold fish, the others to be for swans. The planting will consist of native and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines and rare and attractive flowers. The only rock outcrop in the burial section covers less than one-half acre and will be laid out as a rock garden, with rustic stone lodge.

A new gateway has just been erected at Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass. It consists of an iron gateway with massive granite piers. The iron work was furnished by the Anchor Post Co., of New York, and Gumb Bros., of Lowell, were the contractors for the granite work.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., has added 2½ acres of adjoining land.

The selectmen of Foxboro have appointed Robert W. Carpenter and Commander Frank O. Pierce, of the G. A. R., to put in better condition the old cemeteries of the town, where a number of colonial war heroes were buried.

Elmwood Cemetery, Rantoul, Ill., has been incorporated. A. P. Neal is president and J. M. Beard secretary.

Riverside Cemetery, a 75-acre tract on the Kalamazoo River at Albion, Mich., has erected a new office and waiting room and completed other substantial improvements.

Ladies of Carson City, Mich., have raised a fund of \$1,000 for the improvement of the cemetery.

St. John's Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., has purchased an addition of 36 acres for \$35,000.

Forest Hill Cemetery, Bridgeton, Me., will open a new section and build a new receiving vault, besides making other improvements in the drives and landscape.

A gift of \$40,000 to the St. John's Cemetery at Yonkers, N. Y., has been made by Mrs. William F. Cochran, widow of the philanthropist, to care for and maintain all the graves within the cemetery and lay out the walks and pathways. The entire cemetery is to be beautified. St. John's Cemetery is the oldest in Yonkers.

Oatka Cemetery Association, Scottsville, N. Y., has purchased two acres of additional territory and raised a fund of \$600 for improvements.

The Metairie Cemetery Association, New Orleans, La., has purchased seventy-five acres of land in the rear of the cemetery.

The new Mount Carmel Cemetery Association, said to have been incorporated by prominent Brooklyn politicians, has recently taken title to 75 acres of land, said to have cost about \$250,000, located east of the Fresh Pond road, in the town of Newtown, Long Island. The property consists of two parcels, one of about 40 acres south of Mount Nebo Cemetery, and the other of about 35 acres, north of Mount Nebo. Both tracts are surrounded on the east and south by Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The Rosehill Cemetery Association, forming a continuation of the three cemeteries established in Linden township, N. J., has adopted plans for the erection of a combined crematory and receiving vault which is expected to be finished this summer. It will be seventy by thirty feet, and the crematorium will have between 3,500 and 4,000 niches for the reception of urns. The receiving tomb will have fifty catacombs. The chapel will be arranged so as to be used for both crematory and receiving tomb. The estimated cost of the structure is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The new crematorium will be the first one located in New Jersey.

Oak Grove Cemetery, Pawtucket, R. I., is planning the erection of a new receiving vault to cost \$10,000.

The Sherburne West Hill Cemetery Association, Sherburne, N. Y., will erect a handsome chapel and receiving vault this summer in a new section recently added to the cemetery.

Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, is to erect a new chapel and receiving vault to cost \$30,000, for which the contract has been awarded to J. W. Dornisfe, of Burlington. The building is to be faced with Vermont marble with elaborate carving and will include an arched gateway. The receiving vault will contain sixty catacombs.

## TOPICAL INDEX

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

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### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.) \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
 Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year. single copy, 50c.  
 Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
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 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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 Harper's Bazar (Harp. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

- Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 House Beautiful, The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year. single copy, 50c.  
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Lippincott's (Lippc.), \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Littell's Living Age (Liv. Age), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
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 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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 Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Scribner's Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year. single copy, 10c.  
 World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

- Veranda and Window Boxes, Unconventional, by Daniel V. Casey; illust.; G. M. 1:228-30, June '05.  
 Water Gardens for the Amateur, by Phebe Westcott Humphreys; illust.; F. L. June '05.  
 Wild Flowers, Decorative use of, by C. Wheeler; Atlan. 95:630-4, May '05.  
 Window and Balcony Decorations in Paris; illust.; Gard. 13:261-4, May 15, '05.

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 Facts and Fallacies of Road Construction, by Josiah Miller; illust.; G. R. M. 6:267-70, May '05.  
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 Schuylkill Parkway and Embankment, Philadelphia; illust.; H. G. 7:255, May '05.

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 Ferns, Origin of the, Outing 46:17-19, Apr. '05.  
 Flowering Crabs, Notes on the, by John W. Duncan; illust.; F. E. 19:734, June 3, '05.  
 Forests of the Flathead Valley, Montana, by H. N. Whitford; illust.; Bot. Gaz. 39:194-218; 276-96, Feb., Apr. '05  
 Hawthorns' Desirable American, by John Dunbar; illust.; Gard. 13:257-8, May 15, '05.  
 Juniper, A New Species of, for Texas, by George B. Sudworth; illust.; F. L. 11:203-6, May '05.  
 Oak Trees, near Chicago, Study of, by Mary Lee Van Hook; A. B. 8:62-4, Apr. '05.  
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 Pansies, Wild, by G. Morris; Cent. 69:885-7, Apr. '05.  
 Peonies, Notes on the Cultivation of, paper read by Robert T. Jackson before the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston; illust.; Hort. 1:824, May 20, '05.  
 Prune Your own Shrubs, by Leonard

### *Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.*

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 American Society of Municipal Improvements, Work of, Ann. Am. Ac.; 25:364-6, Mch. '05.  
 Civic Centers Arch. Rec.; 17:347-8, Apr. '05.  
 Civic Education and City Development, by P. Geddes; Contemp. 87:413-26, Mch. '05.  
 Cottages, Picturesque English and Their Doorway Gardens, X—by P. H. Ditchfield; illust.; H. G. 7:271-8, May '05.  
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 Flowers, Memorial, C. G.; 70:498, May 25, '05.  
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- Harrisburg, Three Years in, by J. Horace McFarland; R. of R's. 31:559-60, May '05.

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- Burbank's Achievements, Some of, paper read by Edwin Lonsdale before Phila. Florists' Club; Hort. 1:798-9, May 13, '05.  
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 School Gardens in Philadelphia, by H. C. Bennet, illust.; Charities 14:619-2, Apr. 1, '05.  
 School Gardens in Their Relation to the Three R's.; by P. K. Miller; Educa. 25:531-42, May '05.

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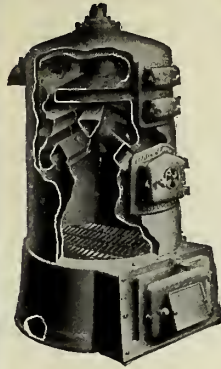
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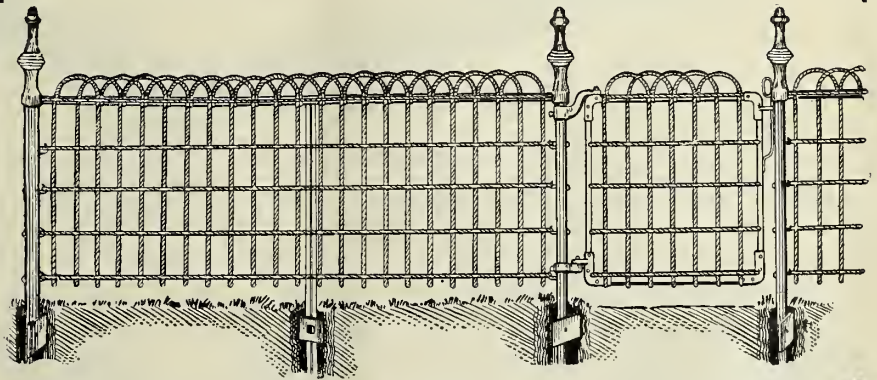
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GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS  
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We are large manufacturers of woven wire fencing

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**Iron and Bronze Fences**

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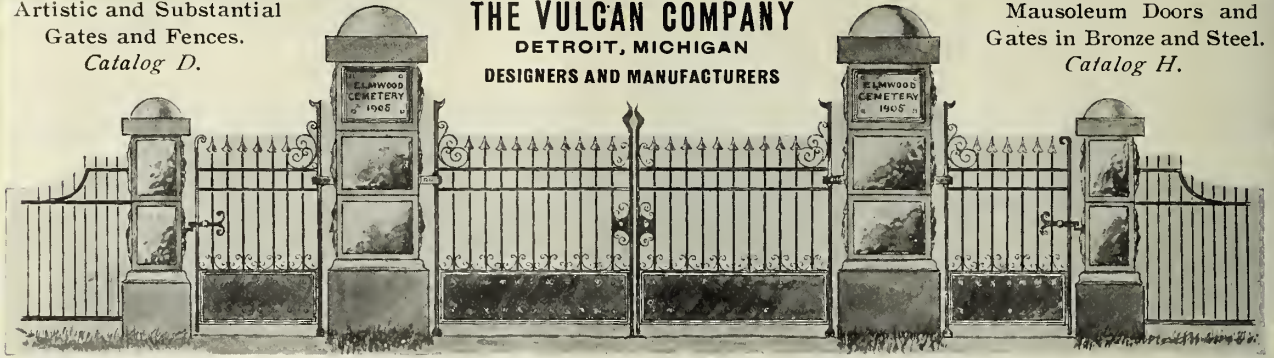


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Structural and Ornamental Iron and Steel Works  
925 Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

Artistic and Substantial  
Gates and Fences.  
*Catalog D.*

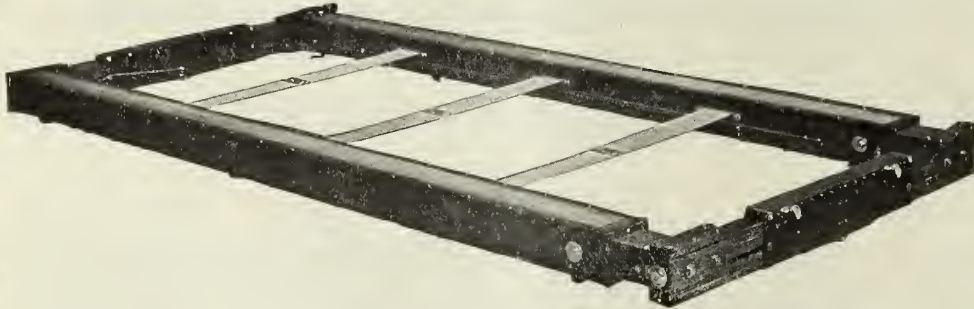
**THE VULCAN COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Mausoleum Doors and  
Gates in Bronze and Steel.  
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ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON ENTRANCE GATES AND FENCES.

**THE NATIONAL LOWERING DEVICE, Improved and Beautified.**

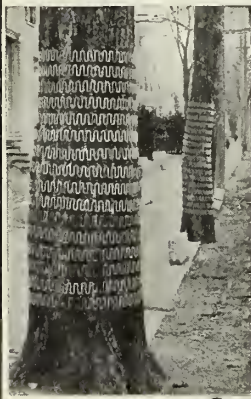


Our improved Device is a near perfection as human ingenuity and skill can make it. It is adjustable as to length and width to fit and conform to any size grave. Has power to raise as well as lower. Is finished as well as a fine piece of furniture with polished oak top and ends, absolutely safe and easy to operate; every Device tested to 1200 lbs. before leaving the factory; more in actual operation than all other kinds combined. We guarantee their safety and perfect working in every particular. There are others, but we believe it is conceded that

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**NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE CO., COLDWATER, MICH.**

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Patd.  
This guard is, without question the very best article of the kind ever conceived. Is neat, easily adjusted, and will last a lifetime. Write for prices and particulars.  
**D. H. B. HOOPER**  
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**WHITE GLAZED TERRA-COTTA**



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DURABLE AS GRANITE WHITE AS MARBLE CHEAP AS WOOD

Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

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**Portland Cement Grave and Lot Markers.**



MACHINE FOR MAKING, PAT. AUG. 13, 1901.

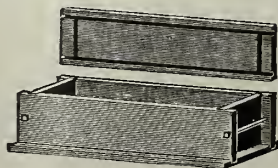
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**SLATE VAULTS ARE THE BEST**

Will not decay. A perfect protection from water and dampness  
WRITE FOR SIZES AND PRICES

Barron; illust.; G. M. 1:225-7, June '05.

Seven Weeks of Lilac Bloom, by John Dunbar; illust.; G. M. 1:232-4, June '05.

Shrubs, Art of Pruning; illust.; Country Calendar 1:53, May '05.

Soils, Relation of, to Vegetation; Bot. Gaz. 22-41, Jan. '05.

Woods and Meadows in May; Country Calendar 1:32-5, May '05.

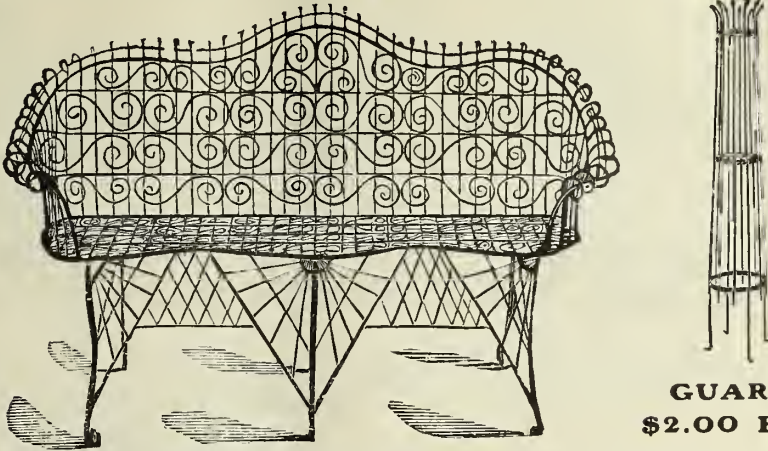
**Reports, etc., Received.**

"The School Garden," by L. C. Corbett, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin No. 218. It is a valuable manual for school garden workers, and should be in the hands of all who are identified with school gardens. Plans for flower and vegetable gardens are given, many diagrams illustrating the operations involved, and plans for improving and planting school grounds. Some of the subjects discussed are: Types of plants for the garden; rotation of crops; studies of soil; studies of plants; studies of roots, stems, leaves and cuttings; studies of grafts; plants suitable for window boxes; the decoration of school grounds; cultural directions for trees and shrubs; trees and shrubs suitable for school grounds.

The Department of Children's Gardens of the American Civic Association through Vice-president Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C., in charge of that department has issued Leaflet No. 1, giving a prospectus of the department and outlining its work, which is to consist chiefly in furnishing information relative to school gardens, and conducting an active propaganda for the extension of the school garden movement.

The sixteenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., shows total disbursements of \$183,114.58, of which \$47,652 was for the garden; \$95,063 for property expenses, \$2,861 for restoring plants and plant house damaged by the storm. During the year 3,050 species and varieties were added to the garden, bringing the total up to 14,207. Among the important gifts were the following: 6,970 cacti, orchids, etc., from the Mexican National Exposition Commission, which added 85 new species or varieties to the collection; 4,810 fiber-yielding plants and young forest trees from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 161 tropical plants from the Cuban World's Fair Commission, 38 from the Chinese officials, and 17 from the Brazilian Commission. The total number of visitors to the garden during 1904 was 316,747.

**WIRE SETTEES \$9.00 Each IRON TREE**



**GUARDS \$2.00 Each**

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Are used the World over. They furnish an abundance of water. The elevated tank gives the required pressure for **SRINKLING** and other **PURPOSES**

By the use of pipes and hydrants, water can be distributed to desirable points and is a source of much convenience. Constructed of best material by skilled mechanics.

**A RELIABLE AND ECONOMICAL SYSTEM**

Neat and Attractive. Nothing Better. Write us, explaining your wants and full information will be furnished.

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Kendallville, Ind.  
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**"Neat, Durable and Practical"**  
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THIS MARK FURNISHED WITH ANY WORDING DESIRED.

**GATES, FENCES, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK**




for house, lawn or stable, can be bought OUR way at a saving of 30 to 50 per cent.

Some of the most important Ornamental Iron and Steel construction work in the United States came from our factories. A neat steel fence around your property will increase its value greatly. Our large Catalogue K shows pictures of actual places, with Gates, Fences, etc., in position; it's free, write for it to-day.

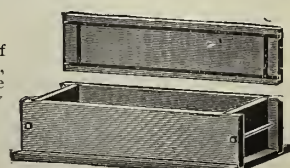
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**Slate Grave Vaults**



are imperishable, proof against dampness, ghoulds, rodents and reptiles. Can be put in place by ordinary workmen.

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SEND FOR BOOK OF REFERENCES.

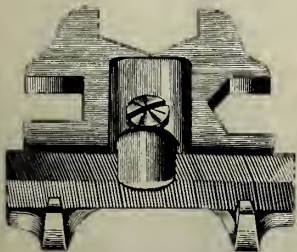
The annual reports of the New York Botanical Garden for 1904 issued as a bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 12, records a number of substantial improvements. The main park driveway, and the steel and stone bridge across the Bronx at the northern end of the garden have been completed, and much grading done on the driveways and paths. The report of the head gardener shows that 12,053 species of plants were represented in the collections during the year, an increase of 451 species over 1903. Plans are soon to be prepared for another range of greenhouses. The herbarium has been increased by the addition of 59,349 specimens during the year. The herbaceous grounds in the garden now have 2,859 species and varieties, including those at the nurseries, the deciduous arboretum 265, the pinetum 251 species and varieties, and the fruticum 692. In the conservatory collections there are 7,038 species and varieties. The expenditures for salaries, labor, supplies and repairs was \$70,000.

"Linwood," is the title of a handsomely printed and illustrated book describing Linwood Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Ia. It contains historical and descriptive data and a plan prepared by Nelson Brothers of Chicago.

**Trade Publications, Etc. Received.**

"Peonies and German Iris," illustrated price list of the Peterson Nursery, Chicago. The blooming season is now at its height and the nurseries are open to visitors every week day, where a magnificent showing of peonies, including over 1,000 tested varieties, may be seen.

The Royal Lawn Mower Sharpener and Wrench is a practical device for quickly applying a keen beveled edge to any make of mower. The sharpener is made from highest grade crucible steel and is so easily operated that a



ROYAL LAWN MOWER SHARPENER. novice can use it. It is nickel plated and fits the vest pocket. It is made by the Royal Mfg. Co., 408 Commerce St., Philadelphia, and sells for 75c post-paid. Special gross prices on application.

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furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

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*WE NOTE the general change that characterizes the March number of Park and Cemetery and wish to congratulate you on the improved appearance of same.*

THOS. MEEHAN & SONS, Nurserymen.



**THIS IS A GRAVE PROPOSITION!**

GRAVE LINING AND BORDER

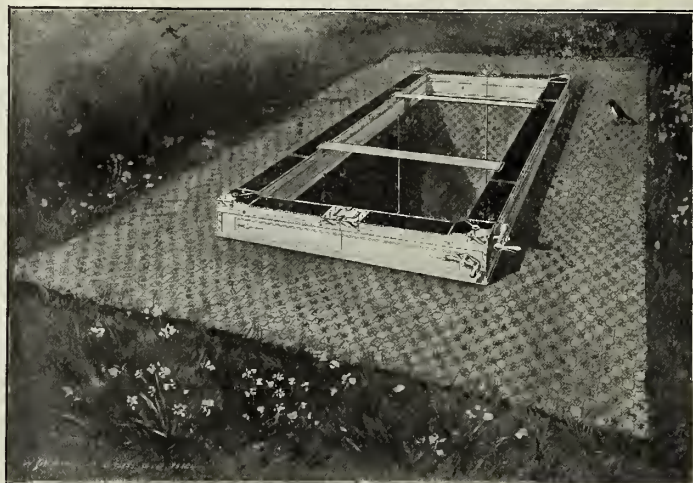
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Mention Park and Cemetery when Writing to Advertisers.





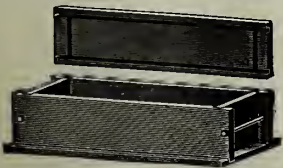
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ESTABLISHED 1844.

**A CRIBBING DEVICE INSURES ECONOMY**  
in  
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**EXCAVATION**

We will send you one on trial.

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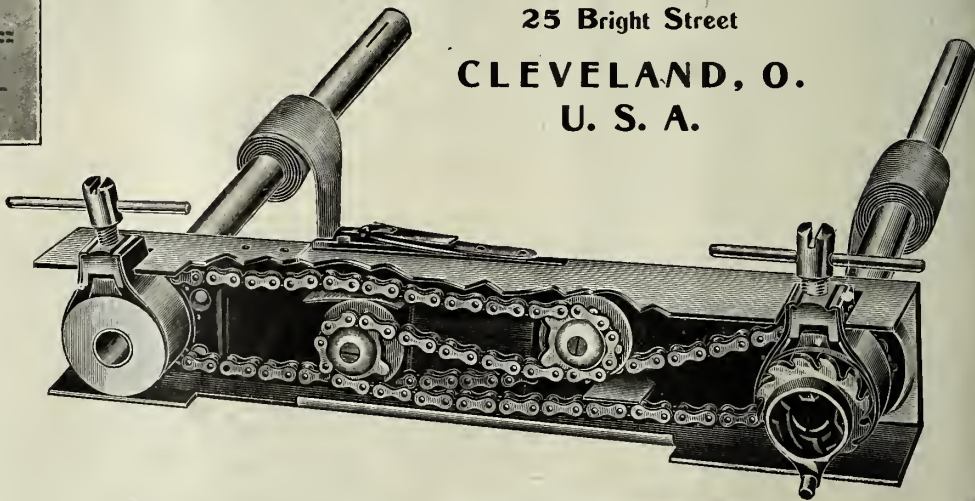
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MADE OF GREEN DUCK.

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- Lamp Posts and Lamps, 462
- Entranceways and Gates, 482
- Country Estate Fencing, 512

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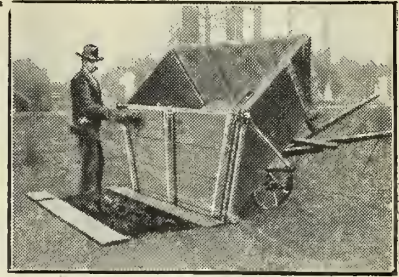
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**S**ubscribers to **PARK and CEMETERY**

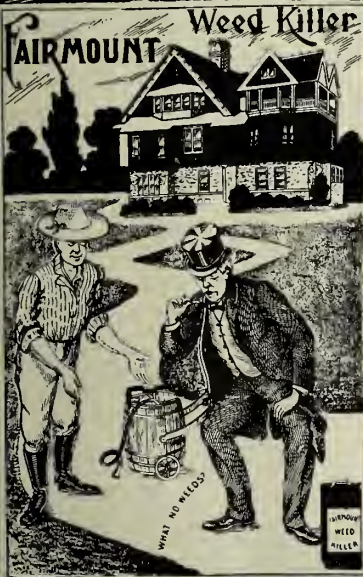
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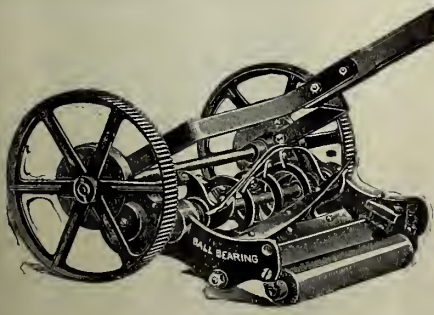
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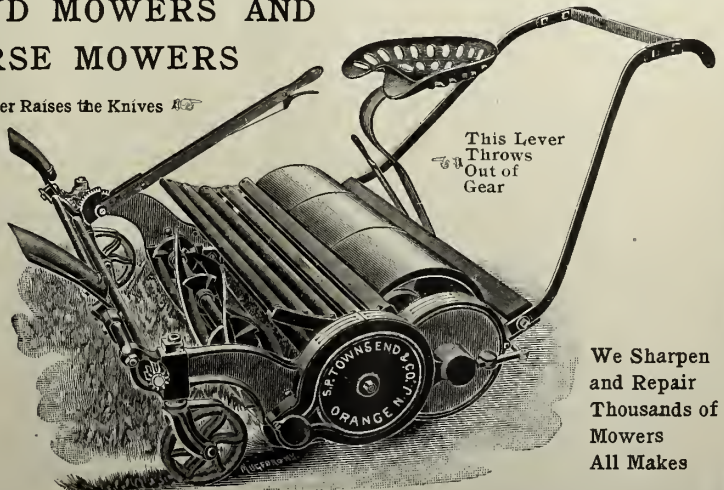
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV CHICAGO, JULY, 1905. No. 5

### *Concerning Conventions.*

The convention season this year finds the committees of the various associations struggling more energetically than ever with the vexing question of what shall the program be? The problem is how to combine the various factors of discussion, inspection of exhibits, official business and entertainment to get the most good out of the brief period of the meeting. In bodies like the associations of park and cemetery superintendents, where the "exhibits" are the parks or cemeteries of one or more cities, this feature is recognized as the most vital and practical part of the proceedings. Recent correspondence from the cemetery superintendents which has appeared in these columns indicates a feeling toward the condensation of the talk, the reduction of the entertainment, and more inspection of actual work. At the recent very successful meeting of the American Association of Park Superintendents at Buffalo, these men of energy and action "reformed it altogether" by abolishing the banquet and relegating the discussions to the mails by means of traveling bulletins which circulate among the members throughout the year. Each bulletin is a symposium on some live park matter, toward which each member contributes, and a collection of them is more than a substitute for the papers of the average convention. This is a step which is almost a jump in the right direction—perhaps a little too far in the right direction. There can be no doubt that the entire time of the meeting is all too brief for the proper examination of the parks of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester; there can also be small question that some talk, perhaps brief statements from some local official about the places to be visited, would give form and system to the examination. Commissioner Barry's little talk about the Rochester Park system at Highland Park is a suggestion. Another consideration is the weather, which interfered somewhat with the long and interesting program of the American Association of Nurserymen at West Baden, Ind., last month. Signs indicate that conventions, like the other things in life, are tending toward the tabloid form.



### *Nature Study in the Public Schools.*

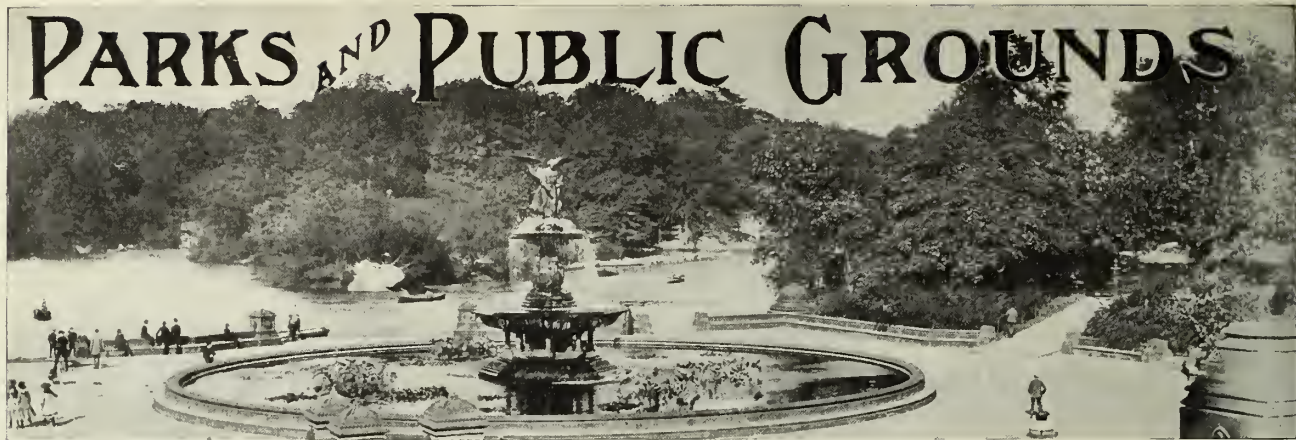
An experiment has recently been successfully accomplished in connection with the combination of Nature Study with the ordinary course of instruction, in the public schools of the Bronx district of New York. In his last annual report to the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden, Dr. N. L. Brit-

ton, director in chief, recommended that "it would be desirable to develop a lecture system with special reference to the needs of teachers and students in the schools." The experiment was tried in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board of Education on the "Course of Study in Nature Study, Elementary Science and Geography" to the effect that "classroom work should be supplemented by visits to the parks and museums" and "the children should be brought into actual contact with the object of study whenever possible, either in or out of the classroom." Arrangements were made by Dr. Britton for an illustrated lecture to be given in the large lecture hall of the Museum Building on a subject parallel to the school work, on one afternoon of each of the months of April, May and June, and each lecture was followed immediately by demonstrations of the subjects treated, in the museums, the grounds and the conservatories, the children being led in "squads of fifty or more to objects described in the lecture," where they were met by demonstrators, who emphasized the special points of the lectures. Much interest was displayed by both students and teachers, and some 2,300 of the scholars of the Bronx schools attended the three lectures. Each lecture was repeated to accommodate all desiring to avail themselves of the privilege. The opinion was unanimous that the experiment was a marked success, and that it prepared a way to solve the main difficulty in the proposed combination of studies in our public schools,—the outdoor requirements of nature study. The advantages of nature study in the development of character and mental vigor in our children is becoming a deep-seated conviction, and our educators now face the problem of effectually making it a part of the graded school education of the young.



### *Street Statuary.*

The recent serious discussion of the proposed relocation of the Soldiers' and Burnside's monuments at Providence, R. I., leads the thought to the report of the Art Commission of New York, in which is given a list of all the works of art belonging to the city with their locations. The main criticism, outside the general one of comparatively poor quality, is that the majority of them are placed wrong. Our only excuse for this is that the question of harmony with surroundings, or surroundings made to conform to the art requirements of the monument, has not in the past been accorded the attention it demanded. The decision both on the design of a public monument and its location should be left to competent judgment, and this judgment will not alone consider the immediate present, but will endeavor to anticipate future conditions.



### **The American Association of Park Superintendents' Eighth Annual Convention.**

The eighth annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents, the first since the New England Association broadened into a national organization, was held in Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester, June 28, 29, 30, and July 1. The meetings of this active, intelligent and useful body of professional men are strikingly different from most conventions, and might be briefly described as a truly successful combination of business and pleasure. Papers and formal discussions are dispensed with entirely, the whole time being given to the actual examination and study of parks. Their discussions of park matters are carried on throughout the year by means of traveling bulletins, which are sent to all the members, each one contributing to the subject under discussion. These bulletins more than compensate for the papers usually presented at conventions, and leave the limited time of the meetings for the practical inspection which cannot be conducted elsewhere.

It would be hard to find more ideal conditions or a more fertile field for park study than those of the Buffalo meeting. Headquarters were at the Lenox Hotel, on one of Buffalo's handsomest residence streets, amid park surroundings, and the weather seemed to have been ordered by the entertainment committee.

Delaware Park, the Botanical Garden, the Buffalo parkways and little squares contributed valuable object lessons; Niagara Falls showed the conservation and care of grand natural scenery, and Rochester furnished an example of diversity in park areas, and remarkable results in development in a short time with limited funds.

The association since its expansion has taken in a number of valuable western members, and while the growth of such an exclusively professional membership is necessarily not rapid, its influence is far out of proportion to its numerical growth.

#### *First Day, Wednesday, June 28.*

The convention opened with a brief business session in the handsome Historical Building in Delaware Park, erected as the New York state building during the Pan-American Exposition and preserved as a museum by the Buffalo Historical Society. President W. S. Egerton called the meeting to order at 10 a. m. and Secretary John W. Duncan read a synopsis of last year's meeting at New Haven, presented his own report and that of Treasurer Hemingway. He reported 69 members in good standing, which, with the eight elected at the meeting, whose names are given in another place, make a total of 77. The receipts for the year were \$299. The death of one member, Frank Dings, superintendent of the Blue Hills Reservation of Boston, was reported.

On the recommendation of the executive committee it was voted to raise the annual dues to five dollars and discontinue the annual banquets in order to place the association on a better financial footing. A most important work was undertaken by appointing an editing committee composed of Messrs. Duncan, Pettigrew and Cowell, to print and distribute to each member in permanent form all of the bulletins that have been issued from time to time by the association. The secretary now has 68 of these bulletins, which constitute the most valuable fund of practical information on park affairs in the country, and the committee was authorized to complete arrangements for their publication as soon as funds were available.

The election of officers was the next business, and after the duties of secretary and treasurer had been consolidated, and a salary attached to the office, President Egerton appointed Messrs. Cowell, Amrhyn and Keith as a nominating committee. He modestly disclaimed consideration for renomination, and urged that as the president's office was an honorary one, the honor should be passed along. Secretary Duncan attempted to retire in the same manner, but was unani-



mously voted out of order and threatened with a payment of back salary. The committee retired and returned in a few moments with the following slate, which was unanimously elected:

President, Theodore Wirth; secretary-treasurer, John W. Duncan; vice-presidents—Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; W. J. Zartmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Chambers, Toronto, Can.; R. H. Warder, Chicago; E. Baker, New Orleans, La.; W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.

The newly-elected president was called on for a speech, and said a few words of earnest appreciation. The retiring president was extended a vote of thanks for able and dignified conduct of his office, and Secretary Duncan, after being characterized as the officer who does all of the work, decided he was too busy to make a speech.

J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, was introduced to the meeting and presented the greetings of the kindred association. He urged the co-operation of the two societies, both of which are handling the beautiful side of America in ways that supplement each other. The park superintendents are doing a special work with conspicuous efficiency. The American Civic Association spreads

abroad the results of its work, and makes use of its knowledge in spreading the gospel of a beautiful America in its wider field of civic improvement.

Mr. McFarland was cordially received and remained the rest of the day as the guest of the association.

The official duties over, the very busy, efficient and hospitable local steering and entertainment committee took charge of the visitors and began to show them things. This committee, which earned the hearty thanks of the association, was composed as follows: Park Commissioner Noble, Asst. Supt. James Braik, Auditor David A. Seymour, Henry Elbers, Supt. of Humboldt Park, and Prof. John F. Cowell, director of the Botanic Garden.

After a bountiful buffet luncheon in the park casino overlooking the beautiful lake and the opposite shore line of fine trees, the party was driven in carriages through Delaware Park, a rarely diversified tract of 362 acres, which ranks as one of the finest specimens of Mr. Olmsted's landscape work in the country. The large open meadow, covering 122 acres, the lake with its well-grown banks giving a water surface of 46½ acres, and the many large trees of natural growth, were distinctive features much admired. A custom worthy of extension and emulation is the labeling of a



Ivy Bridge, Delaware Park.  
Driveway in Delaware Park.

"The Circle," North Street.  
View of North St., Lenox Hotel in Background.

SOME SCENES IN BUFFALO VISITED BY THE PARK SUPERINTENDENTS.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

large number of trees. About 500 metal signs bearing both common and botanical names serve to identify about fifty different species and varieties. A short stop was made at the Zoo, where the polar bears were induced to dive, and the seals gave an exhibition luncheon.

The drive was continued out Humboldt Parkway to Humboldt Park. This tract covers 54 acres of comparatively level area and is valued chiefly for its service to the children. The big wading pond, with a surface area of five acres and a maximum depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, was the show feature of this park. As many as 5,000 children have enjoyed it in one afternoon, and in winter it furnishes safe and ample skating accommodations in connection with the new shelter house erected about a year ago.

The return drive led again through Delaware Park on the other side of the Meadow, and out over several of Buffalo's handsome tree-lined parkways and avenues. This section of the city is remarkable for its trees, its fine residences, and for the numerous minor places, squares, circles, and triangles that relieve the bare corners and angular lines of street intersections. These tiny tracts form admirable hubs and joints for uniting a number of streets, and Buffalo is particularly rich in them by reason of its street plan which embodies a number of long main avenues radiating like the spokes of a wheel over an irregular gridiron plan. There are more than 27 triangles and nearly as many circles, places, and squares in the city's system. The visitors drove down Lincoln Parkway, which ends in Soldiers' Place, a circle 750 feet in diameter, from which Chapin and Bidwell parkways branch off at different angles, ending respectively in Chapin and Bidwell places. From these squares lead Delaware and Richmond avenues, Delaware running down into the heart of the city to Niagara Square, and Richmond ending in "The Circle" at North street, which rounds off the intersection of six streets. Parts of these avenues were traversed, and The Front, a 48-acre area overlooking the Niagara River, visited. The drive was concluded with a return via North street to the Lenox Hotel. No evening session was held, the members in groups seeking amusement in the city or informal discussion at the hotel.

### *Second Day, Thursday, June 29.*

Thursday was Niagara Falls Day, and was inaugurated with a roar by the roaring committee under the efficient leadership of Chas. E. Keith. A special trolley car was awaiting the members at North street at 9 a. m. and made the run to The Falls, a distance of about 20 miles, without a stop. Superintendent Edward H. Perry of the New York State Reservation met the party at the office of the commissioners with another Buffalo welcome, and introduced them to the great waterfall. Everybody got a guide to the Reser-

vation and then religiously forgot to look at it. Nearly all had seen The Falls before, and those who had not concealed their ignorance by refraining from asking the following questions:

Why is a waterfall?

How high are the falls? (American 167 feet, Canadian 158.)

How much water goes over in a minute? (15,000,000 cubic feet.)

How long will it take to wear The Falls back to Buffalo?

What makes the rainbow?

Why is the Horseshoe Fall a deep green? (See guide.)

Did the Maid of the Mist go over in a barrel?

And many others.

Superintendent Perry led the way to the automobiles for the ride through the grove and on the islands above the American Falls. Under his able and courteous guidance the grand views were seen from every vantage point. When the islands had been thoroughly explored the visitors went down the inclined railway and boarded the little steamer Maid of the Mist, which circles around in front of the falls near enough to catch a shower of spray.

The boat landed on the Canadian side, and Superintendent James Wilson of Canadian Reservation showed the way to the handsome refectory in Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, overlooking the Falls and backed by the majestic trees that cover the bluff along the Canadian shore. Mr. Wilson's courtly hospitality and his famous luncheon on the balcony were in every way worthy of the surroundings, which are of the grandest that nature provides.

Victoria Park is a natural tract with a magnificent growth of native flora, and it has been admirably preserved in its original beauty under the wise care of the superintendent and head gardener, Roderick Cameron. Mr. Cameron's herbeaceous border and his fine collection of hardy shrubs won great admiration from the superintendents, who made free use of their notebooks here and found much difficulty in tearing themselves away. With perfect conditions, soil, and care, Mr. Cameron has achieved remarkable success with his planting. Over 100 varieties of evergreens flourish unprotected within the herbaceous border. The park proper is about 154 acres in extent, but the reservation includes almost the entire bank of the river from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, and steps are being taken to secure the rest, when it will be a continuous park of 42 miles. The tract will soon be supported entirely by revenues derived from concessions to the power companies, amounting to about \$150,000 a year.

The trolley ride down the gorge was prefaced by a little trip above the falls to see the immense new power houses under construction which are to harness a little



MEMBERS OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS IN FRONT OF THE HISTORICAL BLDG., DELAWARE PARK, BUFFALO.

1. Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; 2. C. M. Baker, Buffalo; 3. A. J. Taylor, Wilmington, Del.; 4. H. A. Hastings, Springfield, Mass.; 5. J. F. Cowell, Buffalo; 6. William Scott, Buffalo; 7. F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.; 8. Arthur Hay, Springfield, Ill.; 9. O. H. Sample, Park and Cemetery, Chicago; 10. H. Frost, Haverhill, Mass.; 11. Jas. B. Shea, Boston; 12. E. H. Perry, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 13. G. X. Amrbyn, New Haven, Conn.; 14. G. H. Chase, Princeton, Mass.; 15. Jas. Braik, Buffalo; 16. John Chambers, Toronto, Can.; 17. N. F. Flitton, Baltimore, Md.; 18. A. Pinoteau, Montreal, Can.; 19. J. Henderson, Montreal; 20. J. Crepeau, Montreal; 21. John W. Duncan, Boston; 22. Isaac Kelley, Lawrence, Mass.; 23. C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; 24. Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.; 25. W. S. Egerton, Albany, N. Y.

of the mighty energy of the Falls. Mr. Wilson was a painstaking guide and explained the work under way in an interesting manner. The ride down the gorge was a wonder even to those who had seen it often. The trolley line runs along the bluff 200 feet above the rapids on the Canadian side, and coming back on the American side descends into the gorge and passes on the brink of the whirlpool rapids. The majestic banks and the view from Queenstown Heights over the garden spot of Canada are hard to forget. The natural growth of trees at Brock's monument on the Heights lends particular charm to that historic spot. Mr. Wilson pointed out the places of interest and told a graphic story of the battle on the ground where it was fought. He took leave of the party here as the car left for the American side, and received a volley of cheers in addition to the official vote of thanks.

The return ride up the gorge finished a remarkable day. The party stopped at the office of the Reservation long enough to return a hearty vote of thanks to the superintendents on both sides of the Falls, each

of whom outdid the other in showing attentions to their guests and to the concessions about the Falls who had favored them. The roaring committee again took charge of the car, and exhausted themselves by the time it reached Buffalo at 9 p. m.

**Third Day, Friday, June 30.**

Friday morning the superintendents took a trolley to South Park to view the Botanical Garden under the guidance of Director John F. Cowell. They were conducted first through the immense range of greenhouses, where the Professor's valuable collections were much admired. The ferns and tropical groups, some of which constitute the finest collections of their kind in the country, testified to the value of the Director's additions brought in recent years from the West Indies and the Isthmus.

Many interesting specimens were seen in the shrub collection near the greenhouse. Here, too, was another handsome herbaceous border, used to screen the nursery, where a stock of five or six thousand trees and shrubs furnish the material for the permanent plantings in the parks. The party broke up into groups to

examine the various plantations about the entrance, the rock garden and other attractions, and gathered again at Prof. Cowell's residence, where an informal luncheon was served on the veranda.

Here the last official business of the convention was dispatched in the passage of strong resolutions urging the removal of the Botanical Garden to another site, owing to the growing injury to the vegetation from the smoke and gases of neighboring factories. Unfortunately for the Garden, South Park is situated in a dense manufacturing district, and since the establishment of the big steel works near by, the damage to plant life has been so noticeable that Director Cowell and the visiting experts are unanimous in urging its removal to a more favorable site.

An invitation to meet next year in Toronto was received in the form of a telegram from the mayor of that city, which was referred to the executive committee. The invitation had already been informally presented by Superintendent John Chambers of Toronto while the party was on Canadian soil the day before.

Superintendent C. C. Laney and Assistant Superintendent John Dunbar of Rochester were present during the day to reinforce the invitation that had already been given to visit that city on the following day, and the meeting adjourned to allow the members to spend the afternoon in individual pleasure or business.

#### *Fourth Day, Saturday, July 1.*

Nearly all of the party appeared at Rochester Saturday morning, and found the day much too short to get enough of the beauties of that city's remarkable parks. They were met at the station by Superintendent Laney, Assistant Superintendents Dunbar and H. C. Maine, Assistant Engineer H. T. Brown, Secretary M. O. Stone and Park Commissioners H. F. Atwood, William C. Barry, Charles P. Ford, William S. Riley, and Edward Wallis, and taken for a tallyho ride through the parks.

Maplewood Park, a tract of 142 acres extending along the Genesee river, commanding a magnificent view of the gorge just below the falls, was the first place visited. The river views from this park are not surpassed by anything seen on the trip, not excepting the Niagara gorge, with which they suggest comparison. The Niagara banks are higher and more majestic, but the Genesee views have a variety and color that make their scenic value fully as great.

The drive across the river and along its banks to Seneca Park gave other views of its graceful curves and wooded heights covered with a luxurious growth of maples, ashes and elms. At Seneca Park the party was met by Commissioner Frank G. Newell, chairman of the committee in charge of this park, who showed them the Zoo, the spring, the aquatic planting, and the

swimming pool, where children are given free instruction in swimming by an expert teacher. They must obtain permits, however, by having their parents sign a release to the city in case of accident. Mr. Newell reported that there has never been an accident. The well-kept drives and planting, and the striking landscape effects, were carefully noted and heartily praised.

From here the route led through several fine residence streets and the business district to Highland Park, with a brief stop at the grounds about the residence of Mr. Barry, and the great nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry. Some magnificent trees, whose progeny is scattered all over the country, were seen here, and after a brief stroll on the grass walks in the rose garden, the journey was continued to Highland Park, immediately adjoining.

This unique tract was formerly a part of the nurseries of this firm and was presented by them to the city. It contains 55 acres and is located on a high hill commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is in direct charge of Mr. John Dunbar, whose remarkable collection of flowering shrubs is one of the most complete in the country. It embraces 1,300 species and varieties, nearly all hardy, and the pinetum has 170 varieties.

After a delicious luncheon in the pavilion on the highest point of the hill, Mr. Egerton on behalf of the visitors tendered the thanks of the association for the handsome manner in which they had been entertained. He said that Rochester's parks are so beautiful that it was difficult to realize that they were the creation of only a few years, and congratulated the city on the fact that nature had given such great diversity in character to the different tracts.

Commissioner Barry responded, and commended the association on the change from a local to a national organization, which he said was justified by the importance of the work. He called attention to the peculiar formation of Highland Park, which Frederick Law Olmsted had declared would be difficult to plant satisfactorily, and invited the visitors to note how it had been done. The variety in the topography, he said, had given them in Highland a hill park with an extended view, in Maplewood a river park, and in Genesee Valley a large meadow park. He described the organization of the Board, which is composed of 21 members, and divided into committees, one for each large park, for the city parks, for boulevards, and one for music, in addition to the regular standing business committees.

The death of Secretary of State Hay was called before the body in the form of a resolution expressing the loss suffered by the nation and extending sympathy to Engineer Arthur Hay, of Springfield, Ill., one of the members present, who is a nephew of the late Secretary.

Mr. Dunbar led the way down the hillside into the shrub garden, and the visitors had a delightful stroll around on the grass walks, as Mr. Dunbar pointed out the beauties of some of his especial pets in the collection. The grass walks were subjects of much favorable comment, and several expressed a desire to see them in other parks. Their superiority to gravel in this particular situation was especially noticeable.

Many would have liked to remain longer here, but were obliged to leave in order to finish the day's inspection with a visit to Genesee Valley Park. Rain overtook them, however, at the entrance to Genesee Valley, and the tallyho was abandoned for the refectory.

An interesting outdoor celebration of Bird Day, accompanied by a band concert, was in progress. Bird Day is a recently established national festival inaugurated by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. Rochester is the first city to observe the day.

The exercises were presided over by Park Commissioner John Hall, and participated in by the mayor and other prominent citizens. One of the speakers said: "This day is inaugurated to give inspiration to the movement to protect bird life. The greatest enemies of birds are women, who ought to be their best friends. I often see in the street cars, and I see before me in this grove, women with birds in their hats, birds protected under the laws of this state, whose mere possession is a crime and whose killing is positively prohibited under severe penalties."

The visitors listened to the conclusion of the exercises and were provided with closed carriages for the return to the city, where a dinner was tendered those who could remain.

The day was a grand finish to a grand convention, and high praise was given the public-spirited citizens of Rochester, who have developed such a fine, distinctive system of parks in such a short time, and often with limited resources.

Following is a complete list of members of the association, those present at the Buffalo convention being marked with a star :

- Adams, E. P., Engineer of Parks, Medford, Mass.
- Adams, W. R., Superintendent Parks, Omaha, Neb.
- \*Amrhyn, G. X., Superintendent Parks, New Haven, Conn.
- Anthony, C. S., Chairman Park Com., Taunton, Mass.
- Bailey, E. W., Engineer Parks, Somerville, Mass.
- Baker, E., Supt. Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.
- Cameron, R., Supt. Bot. Gardens, Cambridge, Mass.
- Capen, A. P., Superintendent Parks, Holyoke, Mass.
- \*Chambers, J., Superintendent Parks, Toronto, Can.
- \*Chase, G. H., Supt. Wachusets Res., Princeton, Mass.
- Clark, H. G., Engineer's Office, Hartford, Conn.
- Clarke, Christopher, Ch. Park Com., Northampton, Mass.
- Clewley, H. B., Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- Cook, Thos. W., Supt. Parks, New Bedford, Mass.
- \*Cowell, John F., Supt. South Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cukerski, W. L., Supt. Parks, Grand Rapids, Mich.

- \*Desmarteau, W. B., Supt. St. Helen's Island, Montreal, C.
- Draper, Jas., Secretary Park Board, Worcester, Mass.
- \*Duncan, John W., Asst. Supt. Parks, Boston, Mass.
- \*Dunbar, John, Asst. Supt. Parks, Rochester, N. Y.
- \*Egerton, W. S., Superintendent Parks, Albany, N. Y.
- Fitts, Jos. D., Superintendent Parks, Providence, R. I.
- Foster, J. F., Superintendent South Parks, Chicago.
- Fohn, C. U., Forester Keney Park, Hartford, Conn.
- \*Frost, H., Superintendent Parks, Haverhill, Mass.
- Fuller, H., Superintendent Parks, New London, Conn.
- Gale, W. F., City Forester, Springfield, Mass.
- Goodale, H. D., Park Commissioner, Watertown, N. Y.
- \*Hastings, H. A., Springfield, Mass.
- Hamilton, Frank, Cottage Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
- Haible, Chas., Superintendent Parks, Newburg, N. Y.
- \*Hilton, N. F., Supt. Clifton Park, Baltimore, Md.
- \*Hay, Arthur, Engineer Parks, Springfield, Ill.
- \*Henderson, J., Supt. Mt. Royal Park, Montreal, Can.
- Hemingway, J. H., Superintendent Parks, Worcester, Mass.
- Hubbard, W., Park Commissioner, Meriden, Conn.
- Huss, J. F., Supt. Goodwin Estate, Hartford, Conn.
- Karlstrom, C. R., South Orange, N. J.
- \*Keith, C. E., Bridgeport, Conn.
- \*Kelley, Isaac, Superintendent Parks, Lawrence, Mass.
- Koehler, H. J., Vailsburg, N. J.
- Ladd, C. E., Superintendent Parks, Springfield, Mass.
- Manning, W. S., Supt. Essex Co. Parks, Newark, N. J.
- Mixer, C. A., Engr. and Supt. Parks, Rumford Falls, Me.
- \*Mulford, F. L., Superintendent Parks, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Olmsted, John C., Landscape Arch., Brookline, Mass.
- Parker, G. A., Supt. Keney Park, Hartford, Conn.
- Pettigrew, J. A., Supt. Parks, Boston, Mass.
- \*Pinoteau, A., Supt. LaFontaine Park, Montreal, Can.
- Price, C. P., Superintendent Fells Res., Stoneham, Mass.
- Putnam, C. E., Engineer Parks, Boston, Mass.
- Richardson, W. H., Superintendent Parks, Concord, N. H.
- Ross, C. W., Superintendent Streets, Newton, Mass.
- \*Shea, J. B., Assistant Supt. Parks, Boston, Mass.
- Sheehan, D. H., Superintendent Parks, Brookline, Mass.
- Shonnard, Acting Superintendent Parks, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Sloper, A. J., President Park Com., New Britain, Conn.
- Smith, A. W., Superintendent Parks, Portland, Me.
- Stewart, W. J., Boston, Mass.
- Taylor, A. J., Superintendent Parks, Wilmington, Del.
- Thompson, J. W., Superintendent Parks, Seattle, Wash.
- Waldraeon, A. G., Engineer Parks, New York City.
- \*Warder, R. H., Superintendent Lincoln Park, Chicago.
- West, W. H., Engineer Keney Park, Hartford, Conn.
- \*Wilson, Jas., Supt. Queen Victoria Pk., Niagara Falls, Can.
- \*Wirth, Theodore, Superintendent Parks, Hartford, Conn.
- Whittet, C. A., Superintendent Parks, Lowell, Mass.
- \*Worthen, Byron, Superintendent Parks, Manchester, N. H.
- Zartmann, W. J., Superintendent Parks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Members Elected at Buffalo.*

- Baker, Frank, Supt. Nat. Zool. Park, Washington, D. C.
  - \*Braik, James, Assistant Supt. Parks, Buffalo, N. Y.
  - Cumming, Alexander, Forester Dept. of Pks., Hartford, Ct.
  - Kanst, Edwin A., Asst. Head Gard. South Parks, Chicago.
  - Nussbaumer, J., Superintendent Parks, St. Paul, Minn.
  - Pearce, John S., Superintendent Parks, London, Ont.
  - \*Perry, Edw. H., Supt. State Res., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- Others present were: J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Chas. Mulford Robinson, Rochester; William Scott, William F. Kasting and C. M. Baker, Buffalo; O. H. Sample, Park & Cemetery, Chicago; Jules Crepeau, Montreal, Can.



SCENE IN GENESEE VALLEY PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has decided to withdraw the proposed ordinance providing for the restoration of Forest Park by the city, which was presented by the exposition company, as reported in these columns last month. The park will be restored by the exposition company. The work of removing the buildings is progressing slowly, the cause of the delay being attributed by officers of the wrecking company to the hot weather. The bill was withdrawn because it was not broad enough in scope, and the assembly committees would not have time properly to amend it this session. Of the three important points to be settled, the amount the city was to receive, the future of the Art Building, and the date for the finish of the wrecking work, only the first was settled by the bill. Under these circumstances the world's fair company preferred to withdraw the bill and let the matter rest until next fall.

For the purpose of keeping a systematic watch over the administration of the public parks, and to secure more parks and playgrounds, especially in the congested sections, the Metropolitan Parks Association has been organized by a number of public-spirited men and women of New York City. The association intends to formulate a systematic plan for the establishment of parks throughout the entire city, so that eventually all five boroughs will have sufficient breathing places and recreation grounds. In laying out parks the association considers that there has been a want of system. It points out that in thirty-two separate plans submitted to the Board of Estimate last year not one was suggested for the district below Fourteenth street, in the overcrowded sections of the city. Eugene A. Philbin, a former district attorney, has been elected president of the association; Frederick S. Lamb, vice-president; Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, vice-president; Frank Tilford, treasurer; and Archibald A. Hill, secretary.

James MacPherson, Trenton, N. J., writes as follows concerning economical planting in parks: "Under 'Park Notes,' p. 284 of the last issue of *PARK AND CEMETERY*, there is described a style of common sense planting by H. D. White, park commissioner of Enid, Okla., that I have long been watching for. It agrees substantially with the procedure outlined in the plans given in the July and October numbers for 1898, except that those plans indicated finished roads where

they might have been grass, and that they called for a systematic planting of the best of all that could be grown. For such a tract of ground as that at Enid the cost of such trees and shrubs should not exceed \$700 or \$800. So it will be seen that there is no excuse for civic improvement societies remaining ignorant of representative plant life. Good ornamental and instructive plantations may be made on the lines followed by Mr. White at the south for \$2,000 or \$3,000, and for slightly increased sums at the north, providing that farm lands be chosen or that the cost of land in towns be excluded."

The recent session of the Indiana State Legislature passed what is known as the codification act, under which all towns and cities are governed by a common law. Under this act the city of Evansville will have some benefits heretofore enjoyed by such as had special acts granted them. All parks or parking on streets are placed under the exclusive control of a non-partisan board of park commissioners, who serve without pay. Under the provisions of this act the city mayor has appointed a board of park commissioners, with Wm. H. McCurdy as president, and systematic improvements are hoped for by employing competent men to formulate plans and to execute them.

The city council of Wymore, Neb., has recently passed an ordinance establishing a system of parks, naming them and formulating rules for their government. One of the tracts has been named "McCandless Park," in honor of A. D. McCandless, a prominent lawyer of that city, in recognition of his efforts and his liberality in contributing to the park system. The other areas are Arbor State Park, Furnas Park, Riverside Park, Horseshoe Park, and two other unnamed tracts containing the high school grounds and the railway station.

Director of Public Works Bigelow of Pittsburg is to ask the city council to provide for the purchase of a 11-acre tract of land adjoining Schenley Park fronting on Forbes and Bouquet streets, for about \$1,000,000. It is proposed to tear down the present structure and provide a magnificent entrance to the park; to acquire about 50 additional acres for Highland Park and land for new entrances in important streets soon to reach that breathing spot. Ordinances to provide for an election on the question of increasing the indebtedness from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 for these purposes are to be introduced.

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### NEW PARKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Mayor Frederick Hayssen, of Antigo, Wis., writes that that city has purchased eleven acres of natural forest land which is to be beautified as rapidly as funds will permit. They are also contemplating the purchase of a tract for a new cemetery.

The superintendent of parks, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is following out a comprehensive plan of planting to extend over several years. Among the improvements planned is the parking of the center of First avenue for a distance of five or six blocks.

A river front driveway to Ellis Park is also in contemplation. Mr. Samuel Barker, an expert park accountant in charge of the Des Moines Park office, recently opened a new system of accounts at Cedar Rapids.

Park Commissioner William Krebs has been re-elected for a term of five years.

Charles E. Perkins of Boston, former president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, a native of Cincinnati, has presented to that city a tract of land five and a half acres in extent for a public park, as a memorial to his mother. The only restrictions on the gift are in the shape of three

requests—first, that the public shall have access to the park at all hours; second, that there be a playground for children, and third, that no portion be made into a mere flower garden. The land is in the residence section and in the north-eastern section of the city.

George W. Brackenridge has presented to the city of San Antonio, Tex., over thirty acres of land surrounding the reservoir to be used as a public park. In the deed of donation Mr. Brackenridge suggested that the park be named after Ludwig Mahncke, the park commissioner and the builder of the city's park system.

Mayor W. J. Van Patten of Burlington, Vt., has recently made many substantial improvements in Ethan Allen park, near that city, and opened the tract to the public. It includes the famous Indian Rock and the Ethan Allen farm and other mountain scenery of great beauty and historic interest. A memorial tower to Ethan Allen is to be erected in the park by the Sons of the Revolution, and dedicated with ceremony August 16.

Landscape Gardener Todd of Winnipeg, Mon., has submitted to the park board plans for the new park to be developed by that city. They provide for a water vista about 600 feet in length which will greet the visitor as he enters, and across this another vista is provided which is narrower in character and will give a different effect. Provision will also be made for a summer refreshment pavilion, a conservatory, a bathing pool and a wading pool for children, while nineteen acres will be set aside for a playground.

The commissioners of the Winnetka park district, Winnetka, Cook County, Ill., have advertised the sale of \$20,000 in bonds for the purpose of acquiring and developing a park in that town. Mary Busscher is secretary of the board.

Dr. Gates, of Kenyon, Minn., introduced a bill into the legislature of that state providing for the establishment of a state park in Blue Earth county. It is to be known as the Minnesota State park. The state is authorized to purchase or condemn the required land.

The people of Racine, Wis., are planning to secure a public park of over eighty acres, and members of the Racine Woman's club will raise a fund of \$20,000 with which to purchase forty-five acres and the city will be asked to give twenty acres for park purposes.

The Greylock Park Commissioners of Massachusetts are preparing to take by eminent domain 1,361 acres of land in the towns of Adams and New Ashford, for the Greylock park reservation. Of this stretch 745 acres are in Adams, and 616 acres in New Ashford.

John F. Boyd of San Rafael, Cal., has offered to donate the ground surrounding his home to the city of San Rafael to be used as a public park. It comprises about twelve acres of highly cultivated garden and park, and is worth about \$25,000.

Landscape Architect Charles Platt of New York, has prepared plans for a new park for Manchester, Conn., which is now being developed and planted.

Representative Tucker has introduced into the legislature of the state of Washington a bill transferring to the city of Seattle the shore line and waters of Green lake, on condition that the city expend \$10,000 in improvements in the next five years.

James Mahoney of Easthampton, Mass., has presented to that town four acres of land on the shore of Nashawannuck pond, to be used for a public park. The land forms a beautiful promontory on the shore, nearly opposite the public boat and bath house which the Nonotuck club erected about three years ago on land purchased by the town.

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## Ideals in Village Improvement.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted contributes to the June issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* an interesting essay on Village Improvement, which takes as its text one of the letters of his father, the late Frederick Law Olmsted, the salient thought in which is the following:

"It would seem to have been thought by most of those who directly or indirectly lead village improvements that a choice of beauty is mainly a choice of embellishments. But by far the highest and choicest beauty is that of inherent and comprehensive character and qualities, and whatever of decoration hides, or withholds attention from it, however beautiful in itself, is in effect a blemish."

Mr. Olmsted continues:

"I have in mind an 'improved' village common which was, in its unregenerate state, a triangular plot having short-cut paths leading directly from one much frequented point to another, all but two of which had been planted with rows of trees, though most of them had become broken and discontinuous. The older trees were all elms, and along one side of the common there was a double row sufficiently complete to form a fine mall; but 'improvers' of the last generation, seeking for variety, had replaced gaps among the elms with maples. They interrupted the sweep of the arched avenue of elms, and weakened it, without removing the impression that an avenue of elms was intended. Imperfection, not variety, was suggested by the maples, because they were introduced in a composition the chief characteristic of which was the ordered continuity of repeated forms.

"The rough turf on the common was unsystematically and occasionally mowed, for the absence of cows formerly allowed to graze here left the grass weedy and rank.

"Now came an energetic spasm of Village Improvement. First and best, litter and paper were cleared away, barrels for such rubbish were set out (unfortunately of a bad color), lawns were systematically mowed, and the people persistently educated in neatness.

"The next year a distinct embellishment was undertaken by excavating the objectionable wet spot, supplementing the uncertain natural water supply by a pipe discharging through a boulder rockery at one side of the pond; the rocks very prettily covered with ferns and nasturtiums, with water lilies planted in the pondlet, with shores enlivened by iris and other aquatic plants, all surrounded by a curving path, and a wire

fence to keep the dogs away from the flowers. Another year flowering shrubs were introduced back of the rockery, making a strikingly picturesque, if somewhat 'gardenesque,' composition.

"The well having been condemned, a wealthy summer resident gave a drinking fountain, the design of which was made by a clever Boston architect based on an Italian fountain of which the donor gave him a photograph. The architect feeling the need for some appropriate setting, prevailed upon the committee to grade a little terrace about the fountain and border it with a privet hedge, providing also a straight walk leading in at right angles from the nearest path, and continuing in the same line to the path on the opposite side.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution, in order to mark a point of historic interest, set up a large boulder bearing a bronze tablet. The inscription, by the way, was in 'stock' lettering, which costs less than half as much as lettering designed for the special purpose, and has a very neat and business-like look, as though it were the product of a sort of gigantic typewriter.

"In the meantime further decorative planting was undertaken. A weeping beech, three purple barberries, four golden elders, a Colorado blue spruce, several assorted conifers, six hydrangeas, and some good plants of native rhododendron, were set out. The purple barberries and the golden elders were grouped together (because they always do go together, you know), and pleasant open locations were selected for the others, where they could be readily seen. The local florist was an active and public-spirited member of the Improvement Association, and he has maintained for four years at his own expense, in the middle of the slope above the pondlet, a star and a crescent and a Maltese cross in bulbs, followed by summer bedding plants.

"Now what is the net result of all this embellishment? The bit of rich informal gardenesque treatment round the lily pond looks lonely and ill at ease in its simple and severe surroundings; the specimens of ornamental shrubs and trees dotted here and there are individually interesting, but inconsequential; the delicate and almost hyper-refined Italian fountain and the D. A. R. boulder stare each other out of countenance; and the old common, which forms the framework and background for all this decoration, is quite bewildered and befuddled. Its quiet open spaces are frittered away with decorations, the simplicity of its plain short-cut paths is at odds with the newer introductions, its old character is shattered, and in place of it no single character worthy of the name is to be recognized, but a series of samples suggesting



half a dozen different characters, any one of which might, with good effect, be given to the tract, but none of which has been.

"The only safe procedure, when one goes a single step beyond the neat and orderly provision for generally recognized practical necessities of the village, is to look fairly and squarely into the future, to adopt a definite and comprehensive plan and policy, and never to undertake or accept a project of improvement without earnestly and deliberately comparing its probable results with the aims of the general plan. However wise and comprehensive they may be, such general plans must from time to time be modified, but the modifications should be thoughtfully and deliberately accepted, not drifted into haphazard."



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The new anti-spitting ordinance adopted by the Springfield (Mass.) Board of Health, November 18, is more comprehensive than the previous ordinances. It provides: "Spitting is prohibited either on the sidewalk, crosswalk or footway of any public street, way, park or square, or on the floor of any hall or office, in any hotel, apartment house, tenement or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or tenants thereof, or on the floor, platform, steps or stairs of any public building, hall, church, theatre, railway station, store or factory, street car or other public conveyance."

\* \* \*

Benjamin F. Ferguson, a pioneer lumber merchant of Chicago, who died in that city in April, bequeathed a fund of \$1,000,000, the income of which is to be used for the erection of public monuments in that city. The will provides that the entire net income is to be paid to the Art Institute, to be known as the B. F. Ferguson monument fund and to be entirely and exclusively used under the direction of the board of trustees in the erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments, of stone, granite or bronze, in the parks, along the boulevards and in other public places, "commemorating worthy men and women of America or important events of American history." All arrangements as to the designing and placing of these public monuments are to be left to the discretion of the board of trustees of the Art Institute.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society of Sterling, Mass., has made plans for competitive garden work among the children of Sterling this summer. Children 16 years old, or younger, can compete, and prizes of money will be given by the society at the end of the season. The gardens can be either of flowers or vegetables, and will be judged for neatness, skill and taste in arrangement. Rev. Henry D. Stevens, Mrs. Joseph H. Osgood and Miss Ella E. Roper are the committee in charge of the work.

The secretary of the City Improvement Association of Portsmouth, N. H., has issued the following set of "Don'ts" as an aid to citizens in keeping the city clean:

Don't try to raise a large crop of hay on a plot of ground 10x15 feet, but keep it neatly cut as a lawn.

Don't wait until September before sweeping from your sidewalk the sand distributed there by the city authorities on the icy days of last winter.

Don't rest under the delusion that the scraggly growth of grass and weeds which springs up just outside the curbstone contributes very largely to the attractive appearance of the street.

Don't forget that the rubbish tubs of the association have been repaired, painted and put in position to receive all torn up letters, shopping lists, wrapping paper, orange peel, banana skins, peach stones and like refuse with which the ordinary mortal is wont to adorn the sidewalk.

\* \* \*

The Business Men's Association of Cohoes, N. Y., is offering the following prizes for lawn improvement, improvement of factory sites and for the removal of billboards: \$10 to the corporation, society, school, association, organization or occupant of a mill or factory site having the best lawn, garden or yard; a blue badge will be given for honorable mention; \$5 to the resident, owner or tenant, having the best appearing yard, front or rear; \$3 for each of the three next best looking yards; \$2 for each of the three next best looking yards; \$1 for each of the ten next best looking yards; twenty-five badges to those having honorable mention; a special prize of \$5 to the best looking canal lock plot; \$3 for the next best looking lock. For billboards prizes of \$5 and \$3 are offered for the greatest improvement made by removing sign boards. Mr. William M. Goddard, one of the committee in charge of the work, says that the work is in its third year and has done much good in beautifying the town. The first year there were 25 entries, last year 130, and this year over 300 are expected. Letters accompanied by entry blanks have been sent out, the entries closing July 15.

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Plans for the first public playground in Los Angeles, Cal., have been prepared and work is being actively pushed toward the opening day. The tract is about 300 feet square, and has a fine growth of trees of several varieties. A cypress hedge cuts off one corner, which will be used as a site for the superintendent's bungalow and the girls' building. This part of the grounds was the old homestead of A. Turner, and the trees and shrubbery are seventeen years old. Besides the eucalyptus, which are plentifully distributed, there are some rare mulberry trees and healthy peach, apple, apricot and pear trees, and numerous ornamental shrubs and flowers. Near the superintendent's cottage will be the lavatory for girls, lockers for their games, costumes, etc. An open-air gymnasium, with a canopy top supported by posts will be one of the main attractions, and in this will be installed gymnasium apparatus. There will be handball courts, basketball grounds, baseball and football grounds, runway and putting ground, single and double seesaws, merry-go-rounds, jumping-rope platform, and boxes, fish pond, and even a doll house for the little ones. Around the amusement grounds will be plots of a few feet each, divided up into individual gardens for the children. They will be encouraged to plant these with a diversity of seeds and to carry on many experiments. The plans for these improvements have been prepared by Hunt & Eager. The playground movement was started through the efforts of the Civic Federation and various local societies. The Children's Playground Commission is composed of Mrs. Rodman as president; Miss Bessie Stoddard, secretary; J. W. Fishburn, Emmett Wilson and J. M. Barstow. To their efforts is due the active work on the proposed children's playground. It is proposed to establish a similar playground in every ward in the city.



### Annual Convention of Nurserymen.

The thirtieth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held in West Baden, Ind., June 14, 15 and 16 with the largest attendance in the history of the organization. Between 300 and 400 were present and enjoyed a large and varied program. President E. W. Kirkpatrick, in his annual address, urged the necessity for harmonious action and a spirit of fraternity among nurserymen and laid emphasis on the work of the press in promoting the welfare of the organization.

Harry L. Bird, of Michigan, read a paper on "The Cost of a Tree," showing methods by which such cost can be arrived at, taking all items into consideration, from cultivation of ground and planting to final carting away. In discussion, several members advocated the adoption of such a system. Charles J. Malloy, of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., read a paper on "Low Price of Ornamental Stock."

He said in part: "One of the principal reasons for low prices is the tendency to overplant, creating a surplus which must be moved, always to the detriment of the following year's business. In making up planting lists, care should be taken to provide for the things for which there is likely to be a demand; not to plunge as some do on some one article, without regard as to whether there will be a market for it when grown. All do not have a demand for the same thing, or in the same quantity.

Another reason for the present low prices is the keen competition which I think exists to a greater degree in the nursery business than in any other. Our experience has been that this competition is not a healthy one, and I know of others who feel the same. We must, of course, expect competition in whatever business we engage, but a business cannot live when goods are constantly being sold at less than what it costs to produce them."

"Best Methods of Improving Standards in Trees and Fruits" was the subject of a paper by G. L. Taber

of Florida, and T. V. Munson of Texas spoke on grape growing, illustrating his methods of trellising vines.

Wednesday evening was devoted to stereopticon lectures by J. Horace McFarland on "A Tree Garden to Last a Thousand Years," and by Dr. George T. Moore, United States Department of Agriculture on "Soil Inoculation."

Professor John Craig, of Cornell University, read a paper entitled "Quality vs. Quantity," giving it as his opinion that the demand for high-grade fruit products will strengthen as luxury and culture progress, and efforts should be made toward obtaining highest excellence in texture and aroma of fruits.

Willet M. Hays, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave an illustrated talk on how varieties can be improved so as to produce a greater yield of field and orchard products.

Thos. B. Meehan talked on "Office Management," and Wm. P. Stark, of Missouri, gave a paper on "The Fruit Exhibit at the World's Fair." George G. Hedgcock, U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, on "Crown Gall and Root Knot," and James McHutchinson, New York, read a paper on "The Evolution of Importing."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; vice-president, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; secretary, Geo. C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y. Executive committee: Thos. B. Meehan, Pennsylvania; Theo. J. Smith, New York; J. H. Dayton, Ohio.

The features of entertainment included a ball given by the Hon. Thos. Taggart, the Fruit Banquet on Friday evening, and an excursion to Mammoth Cave, Ky., on Saturday.

Dallas, Tex., was chosen for the 1906 meeting.



PAEONIA FESTIVA MAXIMA.  
One of Peterson's twelve prize specimen varieties.

#### AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

The second annual meeting and exhibition of the American Peony Society was held in Chicago, June 16 and 17, and was doubly interesting as the largest and finest collection of peonies ever seen in this country and as a showing of cut flowers that ranks with the annual display of carnations. The exhibit was displayed to excellent advantage in the big banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel, on green-covered tables, and made a beautiful display.

The Peterson Nursery, of Chicago, made the best use of their advantage as local exhibitors, by having the largest and finest collection, and carrying off nine out of thirteen first prizes. C. W. Ward, of New York, president of the society, made a good showing in spite of the disadvantage of a long shipment and period of waiting in cold storage before the exhibition. He was awarded the prize for the largest and best collection of varieties, one flower each.

Other exhibits that were especially attractive were E. A. Reeves' magnificent first-prize *Grandiflora rubra*, the best 100 blooms, crimson; Vaughan's 100 best *Festiva maxima*, and Peterson's best twelve specimen varieties that were awarded the silver cup donated by *Country Life in America*. The twelve included in this collection were: Marie Lemoine, white; *Festiva maxima*, white; Marie Calot, blush and white; Golden Harvest, light pink; *Pottsii alba*, baby pink; *Delicatis-sima*, light pink; Princess Beatrice, rose pink guard; Livingstone, rose pink; *Modele de Perfection*, rose; Modeste Guerin, deep rose; Marechal MacMahon, red bomb; *Purpurea Delachei*, deep red with stamens.

The society is co-operating with the Horticultural Department of Cornell University for the purpose of

making a study of all varieties of peonies that it is possible to secure at the present time. This study is to extend over a sufficient period of years to enable the investigators to bring order out of the confusion which now exists in the naming of varieties. This part of the study aims to establish correct names by applying rules of nomenclature, and will furnish growers with accurate descriptions of all authentic varieties. An effort will also be made to refer it to the species from which it appears to have been derived. Careful studies of varieties shall be made in order to determine the commercial values of the different kinds in order to make it possible to list fifty or sixty commercial varieties under names and descriptions. The testing field at Cornell has been planted with over 1,000 varieties, and is being carefully and systematically conducted under the direction of Prof. John Craig.

In his annual address before the society President Ward spoke as follows of the landscape value of the peony:

"Undoubtedly our favorite flower is one of the most effective of all early flowering herbaceous plants for use in extensive landscape plantings. It not only can be used in masses, producing grand color results, effectively lighting up dark nooks and corners, but can also be interspersed among shrubbery, lending additional color to such groups. The plants when out of bloom are not very unsightly, as is the case with many other herbaceous flowers, but the deep fresh greens and bronzy greens of the peony foliage are maintained in general good condition throughout the greater portion of the season. The range of peony colors is unexcelled, comprising almost all the shades of pink from the most delicate flesh tints to the deepest shades. The same may be said of white, crimson, purple and amaranth. It is weak, however, in yellow, as we have comparatively few sorts that might be termed yellow, and these are generally light in color, the guard petals being almost invariably white, and it cannot be said that there is as yet any true solid yellow peony.

"Landscape architects should learn to know the peony better, and should become acquainted with the finer and more desirable sorts, and should use them more extensively hereafter than they have in the past. I am quite certain that the peony often suffers in reputation by the use of common, undesirable colors in classes of work where good, clean complementary colors are needed and should be used; and the peony will never take its proper place in landscape work until landscapers in general become better acquainted with the more desirable sorts and learn to know them as well as to use them."

#### A VERY SHOWY NATIVE MICHIGAN ANNUAL.

The *Cosmos*, especially the early flowering type, has very justly become a popular annual, as it is one of our handsomest ornamentals.

The plant I am to describe reminds me more of a *Cosmos* than any other plant, save that the ray flowers are a rich orange-yellow; the plant and its general appearance, size, and form and size of flower-heads all suggest the *Cosmos*, while it can be grown just as readily as that plant, and flowers about the same time as the early type of *Cosmos*.

The Narrow-Lobed Tick-Seed (*Bidens trichosperma teniloba*), until recently classed with the genus *Coreopsis*, is a most showy native Michigan annual, covering many of the swamps of Michigan with its beautiful flowers in late summer and autumn.

It is a very branching plant, three to five feet tall, with many narrow-lobed leaves somewhat suggesting those of the *Cosmos*—very much like them, indeed, and very numerous flower-heads of the richest orange-yellow. It takes very readily to cultivation, grows as readily from seed as the Marigold or *Cosmos*, and transplants with greatest ease, growing in any soil or location, shade or sunshine, although in its native wilds found only in wet swamps. Having grown it myself in my own flower-garden, I most heartily recommend it. As we may not have a yellow *Cosmos*, we have a very excellent substitute in this plant. The color is very rich and very pleasing. For massing or growing singly it will surely give much satisfaction.

Consider its flowers handsomer than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*, and they are less coarse and the plant is very graceful indeed.

We should not be prejudiced because it is a wild flower. All flowers are wild somewhere, and besides, among our choicest ornamentals we have such American wild flowers as *Phloxes*, *Lobelia Cardinalis*, *Gailardias*, and very many others.

WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

#### THE ORIENTAL PERENNIAL POPPY

It is taken for granted that all poppies are annuals. This is a mistake. This one will flower from the same root for 20 years or more. After blooming the foliage dies, and one would think the plant was dead. But it is only going into a dormant condition for rest after the exhaustive effort of bearing such enormous flowers. The blooms are flame color—of dazzling splendor—and are often eight or even nine inches across. I keep about 10,000 of them, and when in full bloom they are like a sea of fire; people drive miles to see them.

The wonder is that such showy and hardy flowers are not more freely planted. It is difficult to raise them from seed, and none but an expert need try. But the roots are not expensive, and if you get them you save a year or two in time and avoid the vexation of failure in attempting to raise them from seed. One trouble with people is they are too stingy. They do not get enough. Perennials should be planted in masses. The individual blooms of these poppies will last but a few days, but if you have a-plenty you will have a succession for a month. The roots resemble a small parsnip. When they are about the size of a lead pencil they will bloom. Fall is the best time for



THE ORIENTAL PERENNIAL POPPY.

planting, or very early in the spring.

They are very hardy. I have seen them growing in a small garden in the Yellowstone National Park. They succeed in the Dakotas, in Minnesota, and even in Manitoba I saw them growing finely when they had no winter protection. They bloom with the peonies and make a superb addition to the floral attraction of the season. Take a field of 30,000 peonies, with the blooms so thick that you can see neither ground nor plants, and have this field of splendor flanked by glowing masses of these flowers, it would seem as if a section of Paradise was let down to us as a sample of the "glory to be revealed."

So, plant these radiant flowers in masses.

We are on the eve of remarkable developments with these flowers. It is said that Wizard Burbank is producing miracles from them, giving us bloom of rare beauty and great size. I note wide and striking variations in my own field. I have secured quite a number of deep crimson, and also several with salmon color; seeds from these will be saved and the choicest ones will be selected. Florists claim to have some of mahogany color, and there is one called Silver Queen. In a large field you will notice a striking variation in the character of the flowers. Some will be single, some will be semi-double, and there will be various shades of color. Taken all in all, they give us a splendor of beauty and great possibilities for the future.

C. S. HARRISON,

The contract for the McKinley national memorial to be erected in West Lawn Cemetery, Canton, O., has been awarded the Harrison Granite Co., of New York.

### A GROUP OF EVERGREENS.

Our illustration represents a group of evergreens planted at a point where several roads meet, in Wissahickon Park, Philadelphia. This park is planted mainly, as this illustration shows, at points like this, and along its boundaries. The paths are lined with trees and shrubs, and the different sorts of these are often in groups, a half dozen or more of one species together. In the group photographed there is a diversity of kinds, almost every one being different from another, as will be seen looking at those represented. The first large tree on the right, around the curve, is the Douglas Spruce, *Abies Douglasii*. The next to it, almost the front of the whole, is the Oriental Spruce, *Picea Orientalis*. Following the line the next is Engelmann Spruce, *Picea Engelmanni*, but it is a poor specimen. Next to it is a thrifty specimen of the Noulmann Fir, *Abies Noulmanniana*. Then comes our native spruce, the Hemlock, *Tsuga Canadensis*. In the center of the group are to be seen the native White Pine, *Pinus Strobus*, overtopping the rest, appearing in view well above them. On each side of the flagpole are two of the American Elm, *Ulmus Americana*, just coming into leaf, it being early spring. Near these, but not visible, is a fine Austrian pine, *Pinus Austriaca*; also a very nice specimen of the Norway Spruce, *Abies Excelsa*, as still called by the older botanists, but *Picea* by the later ones. And near by is the Lawson Cypress, *Cupressus Lawsoniana*; and in the group of deciduous trees near, and in flower at the time the photograph was taken, a very good specimen of the Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*.

To refer to some of these trees again, let it be said that at about the age and size this one is, but few evergreens are as handsome as is the Douglas Spruce. The Colorado one is entirely hardy in Pennsylvania; indeed, practically all through the North, as are all the Colorado evergreens.

The Oriental Spruce is as hardy as a rock. Its fine growth, compact habit, and loftiness, which it has when full grown, make it a great favorite. It is always compact, without the use of a knife.

Another nice evergreen is the Engelmann Spruce, a Colorado subject. It makes a compact growth, and its bluish foliage is a great attraction. Nordmann Fir

is known everywhere because of its hardy character and rich, dark foliage. In this state, no matter what the winter has been, it is in just as good condition when winter ends as it was when it commenced; so it well deserves the fame it has as one of the very best of evergreens. For gracefulness of growth can anything approach the



A GROUP OF EVERGREENS.

hemlock spruce in merit? I do not think there is another anywhere nearly as good. In whatever situation it is placed, either as a single specimen or in groups or in hedge, it can be relied on. In June, when its new growth weights its branches downwards, it is the prettiest of all evergreens on a lawn. The white pine is a useful tree. Let alone, it is not a bushy tree, but prune it several times and it becomes so bushy that a bird can hardly get through it.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

### CHEROKEE ROSES IN ALABAMA.

Perhaps no one of the many floral glories of a southern spring appeals more strongly to the eyes or to the imagination of the northerner, especially to one who sees them for the first time, than do the Cherokee roses. An indistinctly recalled description of them by the late Constance Fennimore Woolson in one of her stories having a partly southern setting, gives the most poetic and the most adequate suggestion of the attractions of this naturalized floral alien that I have read, but the details are too shadowy for reproduction. Words alone, indeed, are insufficient for picturing to the mind's eye of one who is unfamiliar with it the appearance of this, the so-called wild rose of

the south. Its highly polished, evergreen foliage and freedom of growth makes the plant charming even without bloom, but its beauty is, of course, pre-eminent when starred with large, pure white flowers, each adorned with a wealth of golden stamens and overflowing with a peculiar, yet somewhat rose-like, fragrance. The distinctive pointed buds and the opening blooms are indispensable to the finished picture, and even the old hips, from last year's blossoms, which show here and there on mature plants, are a pleasing feature of the ensemble.

The plant illustrated is fifteen or more feet high and has a spread of probably nearly twice as many, as it runs over part of two sides of a gallery occupying an angle at the rear of the house. The photograph, by Miss Margaret De Motte Brown, of Citronelle, Ala., clearly indicates the glossy, varnished character of the foliage as well as the purity of the flowers. It also illustrates the quality of light and atmosphere the photographer has to deal with in southern Alabama, as it was made at 5:30 in the afternoon during the last week in March, with an exposure of one-fifth of a second, but there was an unobstructed western light.

Another example of the usefulness and effectiveness of the Cherokee rose may be seen in the same town in a screen about fifty feet long, six feet thick, and from eight to twelve or fifteen feet in height, which forms an ideal division between the front and rear grounds on one side of a dwelling. It is green the year around, and for several weeks in the spring (in March and April) it is gloriously spangled with open flowers and embossed with buds—an object so satisfying that its recollection proves a poignant longing which serves to crystallize the conviction that a southern spring takes a firm grasp on the northern flower-lover.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

#### PRIZE ESSAYS ON PROTECTION OF NATIVE PLANTS.

Under a resolution of the Scientific Directors of the New York Botanical Garden, adopted in January, 1902, authority was given for the use of the income of the Stokes Fund for the protection of native plants for the payment of prizes for essays upon the preservation of wild plants, including shrubs, herbs and trees, and the publication and distribution of such essays,

which are to be first printed in the Journal of the Garden, and republication of them invited from other journals, magazines and newspapers; that they also be issued as separates from the Journal and distributed gratuitously to all interested.



CHEROKEE ROSES.

The following prizes are offered for this year, payable December 15:

1. A prize of \$25.00 for the best essay on local needs in the vicinity of New York City, not to exceed one thousand words.
2. A prize of \$15.00 for the best essay indicating local needs in the parks of New York, not to exceed one thousand words.
3. A prize of \$10.00 for the best essay not to exceed five hundred words, indicating needs of any locality.

Essays may be submitted not later than November 1, 1905, to N. L. Britton, Director-in-Chief of the New York Botanical Garden.

Dr. W. A. Gordon, superintendent of the Northern Hospital, has planted about 3,000 apple trees in the garden at that institution, which he will winter graft this year and set out along the streets at Winnebago and along the road between that place and Oshkosh, says the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

He says that he proposes to have the farmers along the road co-operate with him and to set out a row of fruit trees on either side of the road the entire distance of five miles. He also proposes to induce planting of fruit trees near schoolhouses, and he has had some set out about the school in the Town of Oshkosh.



**Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.**

(Continued.)

*A Symposium of Methods of  
Some of the Leading Cemeteries.*

Begun in the May issue.

**West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.**

West Laurel Hill Cemetery sets aside 10 per cent of all cash received from the sale of lots. This we deem sufficient.

All the income from the permanent fund is used for the general maintenance of the cemetery. The cemetery company provides a fund—not the lot holder. The lot holder may provide a special fund for his lot if he cares to, and all the income from that special fund then goes to that lot.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without the special care contract, begin perpetual care fund at once; apply the income from it to the whole ground. Part of the consideration money from all future sales after the creation of the fund should go to the fund, not by the will or act of the purchaser, but by the act of the cemetery. In cemeteries owned by the community—not private enterprises—the same system can be applied; raise the prices 15 to 20 per cent and apply 10 per cent to the permanent fund of the cemetery.

As to trustees, hand the trust funds to the best trust companies of the town or to the nearest trust company, the funds to be held in trust.

We give the following receipt to the lot holder who creates a fund specially for his lot. The payment of the permanent fund of the cemetery is made part of our deed.

THE WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY COMPANY acknowledges that it has this day received from..... Dollars, and agrees to pay the same over to THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Trustee, under and subject to the covenants and conditions of a certain Deed of Trust, duly executed between said Companies, dated the twenty-ninth day of January, 1892, and providing for the creation of a fund known as "The West Laurel Hill Cemetery Lot Holders' Fund."

And the said ..... heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns agrees that the said sum shall be so paid over, and that the return thereof shall never hereafter be demanded.

THE WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY COMPANY further agrees perpetually to apply the net annual income accruing from the investment of said sum under the conditions set forth in the said Deed of Trust as and when received to Lot numbered ..... Section in the Company's published plan of Lots, and more particularly described in said Company's Deed No. .... made to the said ..... dated .....

Witness our hands and seals this.....day of .....A. D., 19....

We do not require any amount of deposit for their special fund, but advise a sum which at 2 per cent will give an income of five cents a square foot a year. The permanent fund

laid aside by the cemetery (irrespective of any sum that the lot holder may choose to provide) is 10 to 20 cents a square foot.

For the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., we estimate the value of the work required, allow about 10 per cent more; base the principle on an income of 2 per cent.

No rate of interest can be guaranteed on perpetual care funds. The rate in Philadelphia is about 4 per cent now, but we look for a 2 per cent rate. It is not proper to guarantee anything in perpetuity. A. L. SMITH, Treas.

**Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.**

We do not set aside anything from the sale of a lot. In case of the sale of a \$35 lot (which is our cheapest) a deposit of \$50 would be asked, and no amount less than \$35 would be accepted. This amount would be required for lots ranging in price up to \$125. From \$125 lots up, \$100 would be required, and larger lots pro rata.

The interest accrued from a deposit for the perpetual care of a specific lot should be applied to the care of that lot solely. We have a sinking fund of \$50,000 (which will soon be raised to \$100,000) which cannot be diverted from the original purpose for which it was set aside—viz., the care of neglected and abandoned lots.

We are under control of a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor, according to city charter. (No politics.)

We have a contract form under an act of the Legislature, which is as follows:

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.  
Contract for Perpetual Care.  
Rochester, N. Y.....19..

We do hereby certify, that..... Dollars (\$.....) has paid into our hands..... for the purpose of keeping in order..... Lot No. .... in Section ..... (or) Range No. .... containing.....square feet, in Mount Hope Cemetery, in consideration whereof, the interest which shall be obtained on that sum shall, hereafter, from time to time, as occasion may require, be expended on said Lot, as provided in Section 75 of Chapter 14 of the Laws of 1880 of the State of New York, as amended April, 1898.

In Testimony Whereof, the said City of Rochester has caused this instrument to be signed by the Treasurer and Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery, and the Clerk of said City, and the Corporate Seal of said City to be hereunto affixed this.....day of ..... 1..... [Seal.]

.....Treasurer.  
.....Clerk.  
.....  
.....Commissioners.

If care, further than is usually given, is required, such as planting, watering, etc., the sum deposited must be proportionately increased so that the interest will cover the cost of this work.

Ten per cent of the cost of the mausoleum and lot is considered the least amount that will be accepted for care of same. We allow no mausoleums to be erected unless a sum be deposited for permanent care, an amount deemed sufficient by the superintendent.

Interest of 3½ per cent can be allowed on perpetual care funds.

It is proper to guarantee something in perpetuity where, as in our case, the title of the cemetery is vested in the city. And we do not accept sums which are not sufficient to give general care.

JOHN W. KELLER, Supt.

### ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF CEMETERIES SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual convention of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries was held at the Livingston Hotel, Dwight, Ill., June 21 and 22, with President W. N. Rudd of Chicago presiding. At the business meeting the report of the Committee on Legislation, prepared by Chairman Fred M. Farwell of Chicago, was read by Mr. Carter. Four bills were drafted and introduced into the Legislature through the efforts of Hon. Isaac B. Craig of Mattoon, who was extended a vote of thanks by the association. The bills were in the hands of the judiciary committee, but owing to an unexpectedly early adjournment were not voted on. The bills are to be introduced early at the next session and are expected to pass without much trouble. The new Committee on Legislation appointed is composed of Fred M. Farwell, Chicago; Dr. Henry Wohlgenuth, Springfield, and W. S. Lamb, Gibson City. A committee composed of Secretary John E. Miller, E. G. Carter and George L. Tilton was appointed to print the proceedings of the meeting, and the following officers elected for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1906: President, E. G. Carter, "Oak Woods," Chicago; Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, "Bloomington," Bloomington; Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, "Dodge Grove," Mattoon.

Mrs. Mary C. Hoblit of Atlanta, Ill., read a very interesting paper on "Woman's Work in the Cemetery," describing the very successful efforts of the Woman's Club in that town who organized a Ladies' Cemetery Association five years ago, and induced the town board to deed them the cemetery with its unkempt grounds and total assets of \$45. The ladies now have a flourishing association, have made many permanent improvements, beautified the cemetery and have a cash balance of \$1,200. They built a drive, put in a water system, erected entrance gates and cared for the grounds with funds raised by annual dues of one dollar and by special subscriptions.

John E. Miller presented a paper on "Perpetual Care" as applied to the smaller cemeteries. He cited a few horrible examples, and urged the necessity for some state legislation on this subject. Politics, incompetent management and lack of money were mentioned as some of the chief obstacles to overcome. He advocated the passage of a uniform system of cemetery laws and the appointment of a State Inspector of Cemeteries whose duty would be to visit the cemeteries and compel some system of general care, if only of the simplest kind. Mr. Miller said that in his locality the interest on a deposit of from \$30 to \$50 would keep the surface of a lot in fairly good condition. He induced the City Council to pass an ordinance providing for the general care of the whole cemetery, and through the efforts of Representative Isaac B. Craig and Senator Pemberton of Coles County succeeded

in getting a bill passed providing for a permanent care fund in cemeteries owned by cities. Dodge Grove is now using these three plans: Selling new ground only under perpetual care contracts, writing contracts on lots already sold, and raising a special fund, of which the interest only is to be used for general care. The city is expected to keep the drives and roads in condition.

At the evening session a valuable paper on "Trees and Shrubs for the Smaller Cemeteries," prepared by O. C. Simonds of "Graceland," Chicago, was read by George L. Tilton. Mr. Simonds said in part: "For a small cemetery the boundary planting is really the most important and should receive the first attention of the superintendent. The trees and shrubs which the people will naturally desire on their lots will be all the cemetery will need in addition to the varied border. Where small cemeteries are left unmown or are mown but once or twice a year a covering of low shrubs, such as Rhus aromatica, Indian currant, New Jersey Tea, Thunberg's barberry or wild roses will be beautiful and green at all times without attention. I would also introduce as ground covering many vines, such as dewberries, wild grapes, bittersweet, and some of the climbing roses. The use of evergreens, especially of the larger growing kinds, should be confined to the very largest lots and to unused portions of the grounds. \* \* \* The design for the planting should have some relation to the drives and walks, since it is from these that objects will generally be seen. There is no reason why in a rural cemetery one should not make use of every native shrub, even if it is common. Use should be made also of small trees, such as red-buds, June berries, dogwood, thorn and crab apples. Then there is hardly a place large enough for the smallest burying ground that cannot have maples, elms, lindens and oaks. Any tree that is beautiful can be used in a cemetery. If any are to be avoided, omit the so-called 'cemetery' trees, but even weeping willows may have a place as well as spruces and cedars."

E. G. Carter, of Chicago, discussed cemetery records in a thorough and systematic paper. He emphasized the importance of keeping an exact record of each individual piece of work done on the grounds, and described in detail the different record books used. The following he mentioned as necessary in addition to the ordinary account books: Register of deeds; certificate of sales; index to lot owners; register of interments with index; vault register; single grave locations, and lot diagram book. The use and make-up of each of these books was clearly and accurately described.

After listening to a closing address by Dr. Henry Wohlgenuth, of Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, and passing resolutions of thanks to those who had contributed papers, and to the local officials, the formal sessions were adjourned.

The second day was devoted to inspecting the local cemetery under the direction of Superintendent Baker, who was commended in the general resolutions for the excellent care given to the grounds. The Keeley Institute and other points of interest were also visited.

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Bloomington on a date to be selected by the executive committee, and John E. Miller was elected a delegate to the meeting of the national association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-22.

### MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, SALEM, MASS.

The New England Cemetery Association met at Salem, Mass., June 14, and as an interesting feature of their meeting were present at the dedication of the beautiful Blake Memorial Chapel at Harmony Grove Cemetery, as the guests



of Superintendent George W. Creesy. The chapel which has been illustrated and described in these pages was dedicated with impressive and appropriate ceremonies in the presence of about 30 members of the association, accompanied by a number of ladies and a large local attendance.

Arthur W. West, president of Harmony Grove Cemetery Corporation, gave a complete history of the cemetery, beginning with the meeting in 1837 of several representative citizens of Salem for the purpose of talking over the project of forming an association for the purchase of land for the establishment of a new cemetery, the available space in the Salem burying grounds being then limited. On Feb. 19, 1840, the cemetery was incorporated, and the dedication took place June 14, 1840. President West then gave an interesting resume of the several officers of the corporation, recalled the names of many of the prominent people buried within the cemetery, gave a description of the new chapel and told of the many improvements made in the grounds. Rev. Alfred Manchester, pastor of the Second church, delivered an interesting address on "Burial places," and a program of special music was rendered.

At the regular business meeting ten new members were admitted, giving a total membership of 46.

A very enjoyable shore dinner was served at Salem Wil- lows in the evening, at which 39 guests were present.

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me.

### OHIO CEMETERY OFFICIALS MEET IN CLEVELAND.

The gathering of Ohio Cemetery Officials at the Hotel Euclid, Cleveland, on June 14th and 15th, was a very pleasing departure from the conventional routine of such meetings. The business sessions each day opened with a luncheon in the private dining-room, which was charmingly decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. The business was transacted after the luncheon with the members and guests lounging cozily about the tables. Apparently it was the thought of the program committee to counteract as much as possible the *grave* aspect of the gathering. There were present at the opening session thirty-five members, and numerous guests from Cleveland and vicinity, among the latter being Monsignore Houck and Rev. O'Connell of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, and Rev. Harris R. Cooley of the Board of Public Service of Cleveland. After the repast Mr. Frederick Green introduced Mr. Cooley, who, in behalf of Mayor Johnson, who was at the bedside of his mother, welcomed the delegates to the city.

Mr. Green, as president of the association, then read the president's annual address, in which he urged a closer union of cemetery men and advocated the formation of a league of cemeteries and the employment of a consulting superintendent, who should frequently visit the cemeteries belonging to the league, and in closing introduced Mgr. Houck as the "Father of the Funeral Car." Mr. Green's address was a happy combination of valuable suggestion and genial welcome, and did much to infuse the spirit of family reunion into the meeting.

Mgr. Houck told of the ups and downs of the early days of the funeral car, of the consternation it created among "certain people," and of its present popularity, which is such that, to use his words, "People are dying to ride in it." Mgr. Houck also told of the initiative in this city by Bishop Horstman in the abolishing of Sunday funerals, a problem which has now been successfully solved. Further addresses were made during the afternoon by Mr. F. B. Case, president of Norwalk Cemetery; Mr. H. M. Farnsworth, president of

Brooklyn Heights Cemetery; Rev. O'Connell and Mr. Dix of Cleveland. At four P. M. the whole convention drove in auto touring cars to Riverside Cemetery, where many courtesies and privileges were extended. Under the management of Mr. Dix this is taking rank with the most beautiful cemeteries of Ohio. After a general inspection of the grounds, refreshments were served by the host and hostess, after which a visit was made to Brooklyn Heights Cemetery, which is just being laid out and improved.

The evening session opened with a dinner, after which the treasurer made his annual report, which showed a balance of \$54.15. Addresses were then made by Rev. O'Brien of Toledo, Mr. J. C. Cline of Dayton, Mr. Whitaker of East Liverpool and Mr. Hartman of Troy. Rev. O'Brien talked of numerous cemeteries he had visited in this country and the Old World, and dwelt with special fondness on the beauties of Campo Santo in Genoa, Italy. Mr. Cline's paper consisted of a very elaborate treatise on the Revised Statutes of Ohio affecting cemeteries. Mr. J. J. Stephens of Columbus read an interesting paper, entitled "Why Should I Be a Member of the State Association," in which he instanced the benefit received from the National Association and pointed out the good that has come to the cemeteries of the country from the association. The discussion following these papers proved to be very interesting to the delegates and it was a late hour before the session adjourned.

The next morning at 8:30 a street car was taken for Lake View Cemetery. The car was switched into the cemetery grounds on the track used for the funeral car. The delegates were first shown the several implements, tents and other devices in use in Lake View Cemetery, as well as numerous exhibits of lowering devices, debris baskets, corner markers, etc., on exhibition by the various manufacturers, a part of the cemetery grounds having been set aside for that purpose. The delegates were then shown the Administration Building, the Wade Memorial Mortuary Chapel and receiving vault, the Rockefeller Monument and the Garfield Memorial. Carriages were not used, but the delegates leisurely walked over the grounds, examining lawns and roads, catch basins and water hydrants, etc., in detail. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Frederick Green and the Lakeview Cemetery Board the visitors were shown the actual working of the cemetery force in excavating. Arranging dirt cover, and grave linings, lowering casket, disposal of surplus dirt, erecting tent over grave, arrangement for placing flowers, curbing to prevent caving, etc., the underground pipe system for watering lots, the bell call system for calling and locating men for the different duties, and many other interesting features of the cemetery, which is one of the most progressive and best managed in the country.

At the afternoon session at the hotel the subject of artificial or cement burial vaults was discussed, as was also the operation of cemeteries for profit, as well as the different methods of organizing lot owners and their rights. Mr. George Gossard of Washington Court House was elected president for the ensuing year, Mr. M. Whitaker of East Liverpool, vice president; Mr. G. C. Anderson of Sidney, O., secretary and treasurer; Mr. J. J. Stephens of Columbus, delegate to the National Convention. Executive Committee: Messrs. J. J. Stephens, George Gossard and William Salway. After adopting resolutions on the death of Mr. A. H. Sargent of Akron and extending a vote of thanks to Messrs. Dix, Green and the other local officials who had so handsomely entertained the visitors, the convention adjourned to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on the second Wednesday and Thursday in June, 1906.

It was very gratifying indeed to me as a charter member to see such a good attendance as we had at the Cleveland Convention and the delightful and profitable meeting to us all. The cemeteries in Cleveland were at their best. Riverside could not have looked better and we learned very much at this place that will be of great advantage to us. Lake View Cemetery has, I think, the best equipment of any cemetery in the country and the most perfect lawns it has ever been my privilege to see. I never went to a place with the intention of learning that I did not pick up something, and I think I voice the sentiments of all that were present when I say that I feel well repaid for my trip.

Columbus, O.

JOHN J. STEPHENS.

\* \* \*

### PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the nineteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to be held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22. The business meetings will be held at Hotel Raleigh. The first day's session will convene at 10 a. m., after the routine business there will be an address by G. W. Smith, curator of the Botanical Garden; A. K. McMahon of Newport, R. I., will read a paper on Cemeteries Old and New, and there will be an address on Cremation. The afternoon will be devoted to visiting the White House, Treasury, Army and Navy building, Smithsonian, Institution, etc.

The meeting will convene for business on the second day at Glenwood Cemetery. W. S. Pirie, secretary of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., will read a paper on Perpetual Care and the discussion will be led by Frederick Green of Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O. The afternoon will be devoted to sight seeing.

The third day's morning session will be held at Rock Creek Cemetery. J. E. Miller, Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill., will read a paper on "Legal Matters Affecting Cemeteries," Bellett Lawson, Jr., Elm Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., will lead the discussion. The afternoon and all of the fourth day will be devoted to seeing other cemeteries, Mount Vernon, Fort Meyer and other places of interest. It is expected that many of the members will spend Saturday at Baltimore.

The executive committee has made arrangements for sight-seeing in and around Washington at a reasonable cost, and assure all who attend a pleasant time. The complete programme will be published in PARK AND CEMETERY for August.



Somerset Cemetery, Somerset, O., inaugurated the observance of Flower Day last month. The exercises consisted of musical services and appropriate addresses, and made an impressive ceremony.

\* \* \*

Trustees of Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, O., have forbidden the erection of markers recently purchased by the county for placement over the graves of soldiers in this county. They call attention to the rule of the cemetery which provides that only one marker may be placed at a grave and no marker shall be less than six inches thick or more than

twelve inches high above the level of the lawn, requirements which are not met by the county markers. The trustees point to the offer of the United States government, which will place a good substantial marble marker at each soldier's grave free of cost to the applicant.

\* \* \*

The following from the Sullivan correspondent of the Ashland (O.) Press gives an idea of some of the difficulties met with in improving the country cemetery: "City Engineer Niederheiser was in town Tuesday surveying the new cemetery. We are indebted to our Brother Nankin for his kindly offer and invitation to call and get the desired information. In the first place, Brother Nankin, what would you do if your cemetery was blockaded on two sides with sawlogs, thus making a log yard of your driveway? Then we should like to ask what possible course would you take to reach that 'northeast corner next to the fence' where you suggest as a proper place for interment of knockers? This is indeed too bad—that our cemeteries and sawmill must be in such close connection. We are aware we need both, but farther apart. During the burial services Sunday afternoon it was almost impossible for persons with teams to drive to the cemetery gate on account of the above obstruction. We are ashamed to have people come from abroad, who can but wonder why such things are permitted to exist. No one feels this more than the good people of Sullivan, but what are we going to do? Make another kick sufficient to remove the timbers? Some say these logs are for the new church, which gives us the assurance that they are not to remain long in the way. Directly a spacious edifice will be erected, which will do honor to our town and community. This is certainly gratifying."

\* \* \*

### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Winona, Minn., total receipts of \$10,479.83 and expenditures of \$10,316.70 were reported. Superintendent J. E. Thompson reported the setting out of 325 trees and shrubs of various kinds, and that monuments, headstones, etc., to the value of \$14,000 have been placed in the grounds during the year. One hundred and thirty interments were made, bringing the total number to 5,771. An addition of \$1,973.10 has been made to the permanent care and improvement fund, increasing its total to \$42,774.10.

\* \* \*

The annual report of Secretary and Superintendent F. W. Talles, of the Grove Cemetery Association, Naugatuck, Conn., shows that in addition to a trust fund of \$10,000 already paid in an effort is being made to raise an extra \$10,000, and of the latter amount \$4,620 has been pledged. The trust fund of Hillside Cemetery, which is in charge of the Grove Cemetery Association, amounts to \$13,898, and that of Guntown Cemetery \$1,500. Many improvements have been made in Grove Cemetery during the past year.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the incorporators of Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa., the treasurer's report showed that the total income for the year from the sale of burial lots and other investments was \$57,000. The assets of the company, represented in mortgages, bonds and other securities, are \$247,284. During the past year there were 1,225 interments, while the number of lots sold and tombs, vaults and monuments erected exceeds any previous year in the cemetery's history. Among the improvements made was the erection of a shelter house, a chapel and a new granite gateway. The officers elected were J. W. McGinness, president; John Thompson, treasurer, and William D. Thompson, secretary.

# PARK AND CEMETERY.

## TOPICAL INDEX

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. F. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.) \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
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Sunderland. Illustrated. R. of R.'s, 31:567-71. May, '05.  
Trees on Small Home Grounds. By F. C. Seavey. Illustrated. Chaut., 41: 312-16. June, '05.  
Village Improvement. By Frederick Law Olmsted. Atl. M., 95:798-803. June, '05.  
Village Improvement Idea, The. By John Livingston Wright. Illustrated. H. B., 17:12-14. July, '05.

### Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.  
Boyd Memorial Park, San Rafael, Cal. Illustrated. P. M., 12:99-101. May, '05.  
Highways of France. Illustrated. M. J. E., 19:10-13. July, '05.  
Pavilions in the New York Parks. Illustrated. Arch. Rec., 17:248-54. March, '05.  
Road Beautifying, Experiment in. By S. B. McManus. Chaut., 41:354-6. June, '05.  
Victoria Falls. By T. F. Van Wagenen. Illustrated. Cent., 70:222-6. June, '05.  
Watertown Suburban Park. Illustrated. Cr., 8:446-52. July, '05.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Calceolarias, Herbaceous. By John Heeremans. Hort., 1:957. June 24, '05.  
Development of a Tree. Sci. Am. Sup., 59:24378-9. February 25, '05.  
Father of Dogwood Trees. By S. C. Moon. Illustrated. Country Cal., 1:28. May, '05.  
Forest Cover, Effect of on Stream Flow. By W. B. Greeley. F. I., 11: 163-168. June, '05.  
Hardy Rhododendrons. Hort., 1:904. June 10, '05.  
Historic Trees. By Mrs. H. J. Hall. Chaut., 41:318-8. June, '05.  
Legends of the Trees. By V. V. Beede. Illustrated. Chaut., 41:306-11. June, '05.  
Lilacs, Notes on. By John W. Duncan. Illustrated. F. E., 19:750. June 10, '05.  
Moth Suppression in Massachusetts. Illust. Reports by J. A. Pettigrew and by the Committee of the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture. Hort., 1:936-9. June 17, '05.  
Mutilation of Trees, Thoughtless. Country Calendar, 1:163-5. June, '05.  
Poppies, by Clarence M. Weed. Illustrated. H. G., 7:293-4. June, '05.  
Root Pruning Device, A Successful. By L. P. Miller. Illustrated. F. I., 11: 168-70. June, '05.  
Roses, Single, for Garden and Shrubbery. By B. M. Watson. Illustrated. Country Cal., 1:154-5. June, '05.

### Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Elizabethan Flower Gardens. By E. Gosse. Illustrated. Harp. M., 111: 139-46. June, '05.  
Floral Decorations of Paris, The. By G. T. Grignan. Illustrated. (French) Rev. Hart., 77:291-4. June 16, '05.  
Home Gardens. By M. J. Scott. Outlook, 79:404.  
Landscape Value of Some of Our Common Trees. By John Craig. Chaut., 41:357-8. June, '05.  
Roses, Growing, in the Open. By M. H. Walsh. Illustrated. Country Cal., 1:47-8. May, '05.  
Seeds, Good, that Fail to Grow. By C. L. Allen. F. E., 19:805 and 20:5. June 24 and July 1, '05.  
Wall Garden Made in Self-Defense. By J. W. Manning. Illustrated. Country Cal., 1:142-4. June, '05.

Water Gardens for Everybody. By Thos. McAdam. Illustrated. G. M., 1:266-69. July, '05.  
Wild Flowers, Decorative Use of, by Candace Wheeler. Atl. M., 95:630-4. May, '05.  
Window Garden, The Winter. By W. C. Pierce. F. L. July, '05.  
Window Gardening, Report of Committee of Hartford Florists' Club on Hort., 1:968 and 2:14. June 24 and July 1, '05.

### Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.

Back Yard, Abolition of the. By Robert C. Spencer, Jr. Illustrated. H. B., 17:20-21. July, '05.  
Beautifying the Home Grounds. By P. McFadden. Illustrated. Harp. B., 39:509-15. June, '05.  
Farming Vacant City Lots. By A.

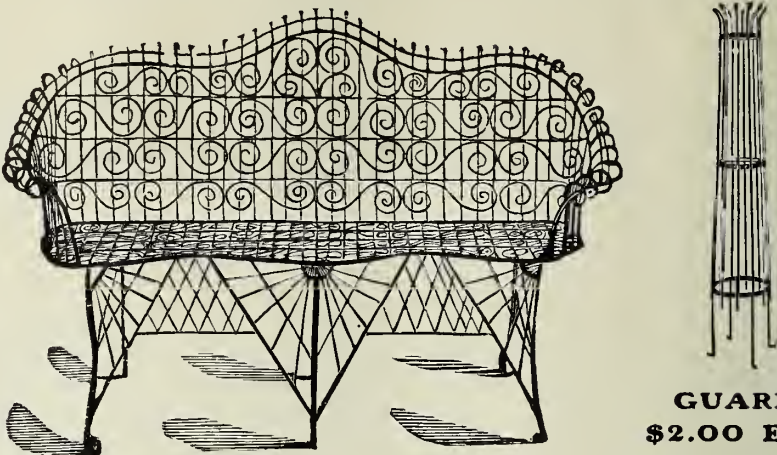
Scale Insects, Injurious. Bulletin Conn. Exp. Station. F. E., 20:21. July 1, '05.  
 Country Cal., 1:53. May, '05.  
 Shrubs, Hardy, Use of for Forcing. Paper by Edward Matthews before Philadelphia Florists' Club. F. E., 19:761 and 779. June 10 and 17, '05.  
 Spiraeas for Foliage Effects. By Danske Dandridge. Illustrated. Country Cal., 1:155, 190. June, '05.  
 Story of a Tree as Told by Its Log. C. F. Millspaugh. Illustrated. Chaut., 41:303-6. June, '05.  
 Trees on the Pocomoke. F. L., 10:39. June, '05.  
 Trees in May. J. Burroughs. Illustrated. Country Calendar, 1:19-20. May, '05.  
 Trees of the Lord and the Tree Butcher. By J. Davey. Illustrated. Chaut., 41:319-22. June, '05.  
 Trees in Cemeteries. By O. C. Simonds. Illustrated. Chaut., 41:338-44. June, '05.  
 Tree Protection in the U. S. By Mrs. C. F. Millspaugh. Illustrated. Chaut., 41:326-35. June, '05.  
 Tree Planting on a Treeless Land. By S. M. Coulter. Chaut., 41:322-5. June, '05.  
 Trees, Ascent of Water in. Sci. Am. Sup., 59:24410. March 11, '05.  
 Water Lilies. By R. L. Adams. Illustrated. Hort., 1:901. June 10, '05.  
 Water Lilies, Indispensable. By William Tricker. Hort., 1:958. June 24, '05.

**REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.**

The Tramp Problem, by Joseph Lee, Leaflet No. 4 of the Massachusetts Civic League, is one of a series of short articles bearing upon different phases of local improvement work which the league is publishing with the object of being of use to village improvement societies and similar organizations. The aim in the present instance is to furnish practical suggestion and assistance to local organizations or individual citizens who desire to see that their town deals with the tramp problem in the best and most effective way. A number of village improvement societies have already interested themselves in the question of the administration of poor relief, of which the method of dealing with tramps is usually a part; and it is believed that many others will find themselves interested in the same direction.

"Report on an Examination of a Forest Tract in Western North Carolina," by Franklin W. Reed, is published as Bulletin No. 60 of the Bureau of For-

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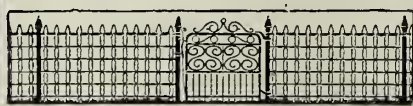


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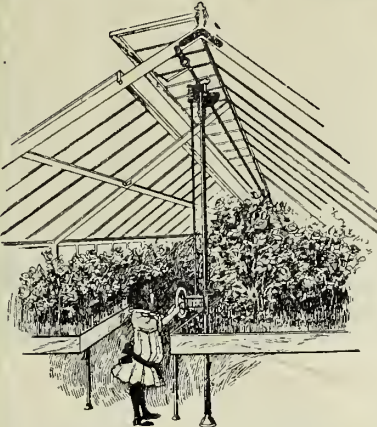
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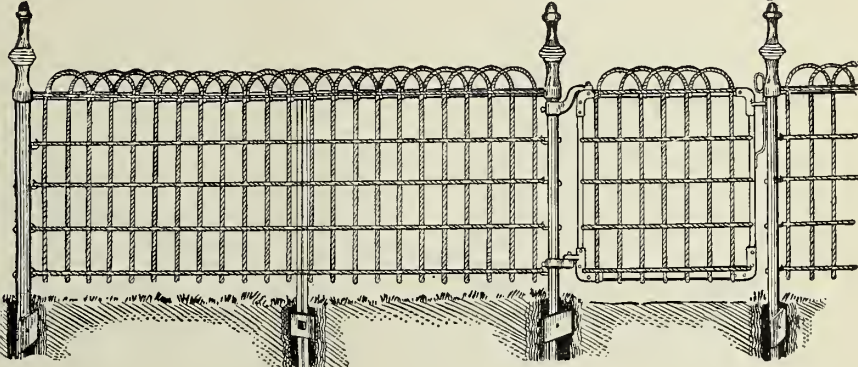


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estry. The property with which this report deals belongs to the Linville Improvement Company, whose main purpose is to develop it as a summer resort. Although the forest is valued more for the indirect revenue to be derived from its beauty than for any immediate returns from the sale of timber, yet the owners propose to obtain some immediate revenue by selling timber or other forest products, if operations can be carried on in such a way that the aesthetic value of the forest will not be impaired and provision can be made for the production of future crops. The problem is mainly a silvicultural one, but it involves also a consideration of market conditions. The conclusion drawn by the Bureau of Forestry from a study on the ground is that logging on a large scale, whether or not it would impair the productive capacity of the forest, would greatly impair its beauty. On the other hand, logging in a small way, with a portable sawmill, properly supervised by a trained forester, could be carried on so that the silvical condition of the forest would be improved, while the operations would be so concealed from the general view that the aesthetic features would not be harmed. The bulletin is illustrated with a map showing the forest types and a number of photographs, and contains 32 pages.

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#### PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Mr. Bellett Lawson, of Harrisburg, Pa., secretary of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, has been very ill and was obliged to undergo an operation. He is expected to be several weeks in fully recovering.

The twenty-ninth biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society will be held at Kansas City, Mo., August 8-10. Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y., is secretary.

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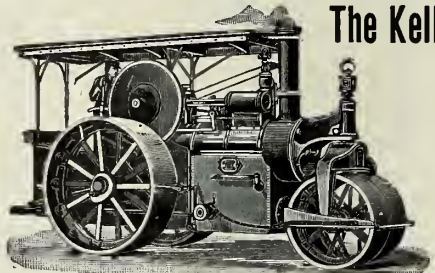
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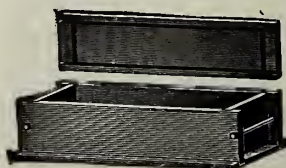
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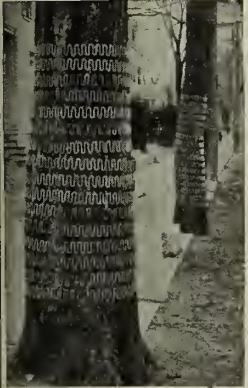
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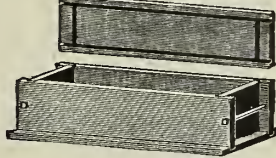
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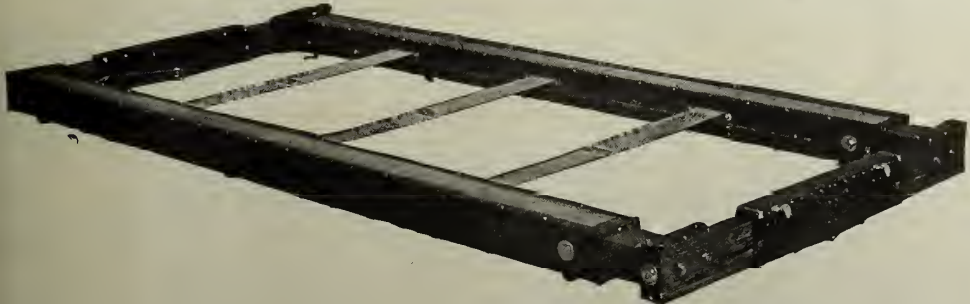
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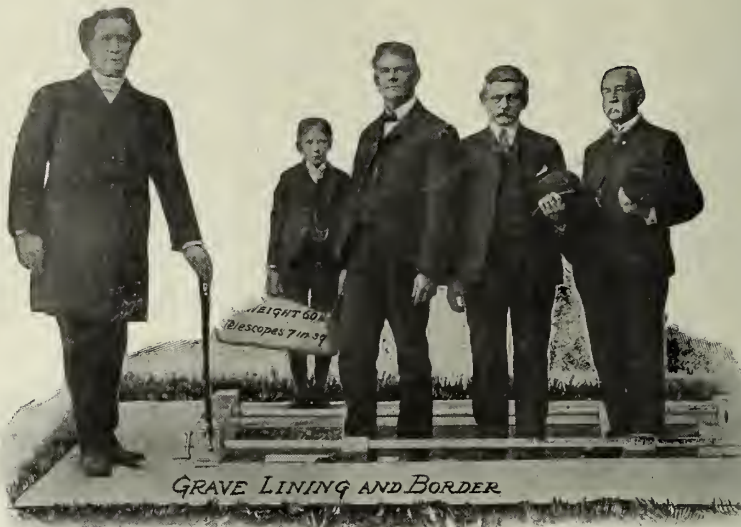
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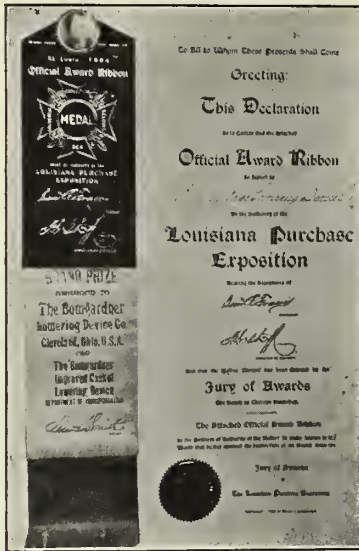
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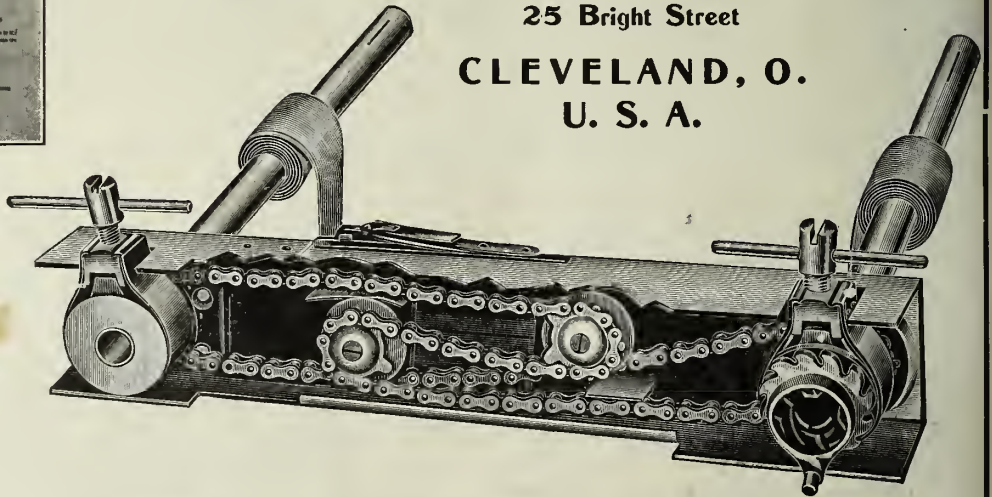


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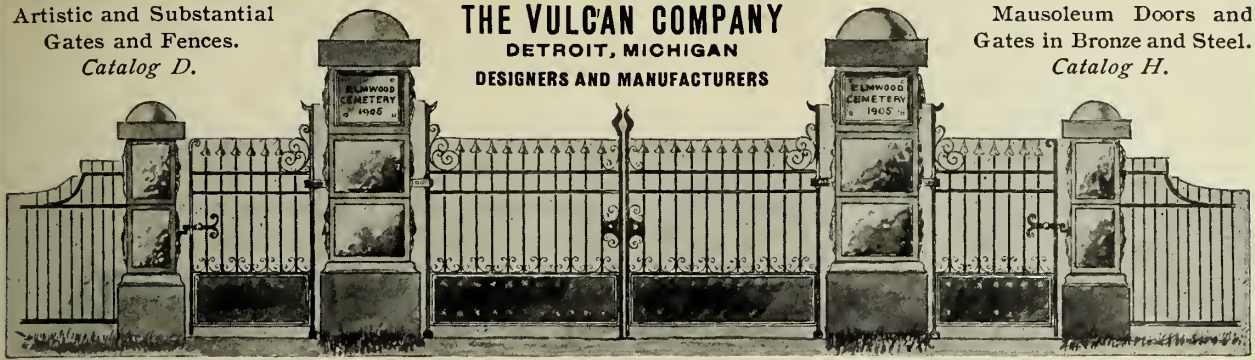
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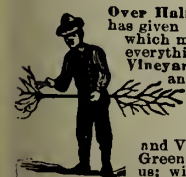
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1905. No. 6

### *New Life for the Chicago Parks.*

The appointment of Mr. Jens Jensen as superintendent of the West Park System of Chicago, may be regarded as the beginning of the final chapter in the removal of the Chicago Parks from the blight of politics. Chicago, with its parks under the management of three different Boards of Commissioners has long been an anomaly in park management, and has furnished examples of park work ranging from the worst to the best. The South Park System, under the expert care of Superintendent Foster and a public spirited Board of Commissioners, has been a model of efficiency and its value will be still further enhanced when the new system of public service parks, now under development, has been fully completed. A few years ago Lincoln Park was taken from the hands of the spoils politicians and placed in charge of Superintendent Warder. It has since made rapid progress and will soon be able to take its place in the same class as the South Park System. Mr. Jensen is a landscape architect of high reputation, a member of the newer American school, whose aim is to keep the parks as near to nature as possible. He has the energy and enthusiasm to undertake the regeneration of the West Park System and the technical and executive ability to accomplish it. With all three of its park divisions under such able management Chicago is now in a position to enter upon an era of park building which should place it where it belongs among American cities.



### *The Cost of Politics in Park Work.*

Prompted it seems by political motives calculated to defeat the public demand for parks the City Council of Boston about the year 1875 restricted the maximum price to be paid for land necessary in the Back Bay improvement to ten cents per square foot. Without the restriction it is estimated that a saving of one million dollars in construction or an increase of two hundred and five acres in park area might have been effected. This fact was announced at a recent lecture before the American Society of Landscape Architects in Boston by Mr. John C. Olmsted, who, with his father, the late Frederick Law Olmsted, designed the Boston Park System.

A municipality embarking on a park development policy requires the services of persons who have proven their capacity to successfully conduct large operations, and whose knowledge and experience of art, business and technical problems involved is superior and whose

devotion and public spirit is unquestioned. A civic Board of Administrators having these qualifications should be clothed with abundant power to act according to their judgment without hampering restrictions imposed by a City Council. If Boston's lesson serves to assist other municipalities in learning what to avoid as well as what to do in park development, the cost may yet prove to have been worth while.



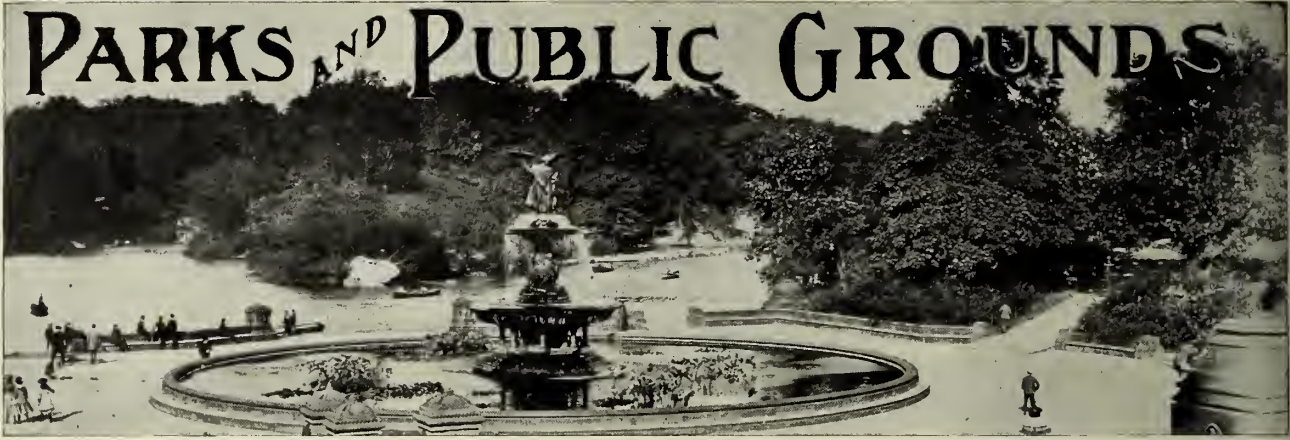
### *Further Uses for the Parks.*

The parks of this country would seem to have a broader mission to fill than similar institutions on the older continent, largely on account of the strenuous commercialism that has given us the reputation of being a country of "all work and no play." We are rapidly coming to the conclusion that "play" is an essential of good citizenship, and the means to encourage it having been overlooked, it devolves upon the parks to retrieve the situation. Not only must the parks provide facilities for harmless sport and gymnastic exercises, but they should include buildings wherein less strenuous amusement may be found, and wherein neighborhood associations and kindred gatherings may meet and enjoy the opportunity, with all up-to-date arrangements as to public comfort and encouragement to higher living.



### *Annual Convention of the A. A. C. S.*

The coming nineteenth convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-22 next, reminds us of its importance in relation not only to the question of Cemetery maintenance and improvement, but of its effect on landscape art in this country. There is no doubt whatever of its far-reaching influence in this direction, and it is therefore an organization that should be encouraged by a largely increased membership, and by the participation in its proceedings of all officials and others interested in the development and control of cemetery properties. The unrestricted discussion of matters vitally affecting the welfare of the cemetery, and this by men of intelligence and knowledge of the subject, should prompt a full attendance of cemetery officials generally. Their ideas would be broadened, and their senses made more keenly alert to the demands of the times, and the necessities of their own grounds. They would also become acquainted with sources of expert information upon which they could draw on occasion, and they would quickly realize that the cost both as to convenience and expense would be returned a hundred fold. The Washington convention offers great inducements for a large attendance and corresponding benefits.



### Some Park Water Pictures, Natural and Artificial.

BY H. A. CAPARN.

Here are some pictures of water scenes taken by a photographer who, even if he knows nothing of landscape design, had certainly an eye for the picturesque. Not only do they all make well-composed photo-

graphs, but they must all assuredly look even better in reality—not by any means an invariable rule; many beautiful and striking photographs are made of things that would attract no special attention in themselves.



EFFECTIVE SHORE PLANTING IN JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO.





A GOOD AND A BAD SHORE LINE IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.



ON THE SHORE OF LONG ISLAND SOUND, PELHAM BAY PARK, NEW YORK.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

Let us look over these pictures of very diverse scenes and see what features they have in common; for, being all beautiful and all of the same kind, they must be intimately related, as are all things beautiful, though they may differ much more than these superficially. The first idea that strikes us is that in each one, in a different way, the shore line is only partially visible; part of it turns a corner and disappears around a promontory or projection of some kind; in

other (unless there is some very bold background like the Palisades along the Hudson River) a sheet of water of limited area always looks monotonous; take, for instance, the Potomac at Washington, a stream of impressive size, but with low and uninteresting shores; or almost any large reservoir such as that in Central Park, New York, or Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. These surfaces of really noble extent always disappoint because they display everything at once,



A DISAPPEARING CURVE OF THE BRONX RIVER, BRONX PARK, NEW YORK.

the Central Park view there is a big cushion of land almost in the foreground, in the Pelham Park one a mere thin tongue almost in the distance; but every one gives the impression of the liquid surface flowing or standing in a great curve and disappearing mysteriously behind some intervening mass. In fact, in every one of them is to be found the double curve, the foreshortened S which can be traced more or less clearly in any well-composed landscape painting or design.

Without an intervening mass in one shape or an-

and there is nothing beyond; to become interesting they would have to be broken by large islands or peninsulas placed where they would break and conceal the bold lines of the distant shores and give them interest by making them recede. It is this recession which at once creates the feeling of the double curve and changes a composition of dullness into one of movement and vitality.

Next it comes to us that foliage is of really inestimable value in a water picture; not one of these but would lose most of its interest were it stripped of its

trees and bushes. They make reflections, add height and depth and variety and color and texture to the shores, and make a frame for the great level expanse; and without a frame, any large, flat surface, like a lawn or river, remains tame and uninteresting unless it is wide enough to extend towards the horizon like a prairie or the sea.

Now let us consider each picture separately. Take the Central Park one first. There is the curved surface disappearing behind the promontory plainly enough. The promontory is unsatisfactory, of an ugly, rounded-up and smoothed-off shape, with the smug look that a lawn running down to the water so often has. It ought to be covered entirely with foliage. No problem in the design and construction of informal artificial water is more difficult than reconciling it with the other smooth surface of the grass. Foliage or lawn and foliage and water are almost sure to look well; but water and lawn without other help need exceptional handling or exceptional conditions to pull together without a steersman. The heaped-up foliage on the right shore, with its play of light and shade and delicate texture, is an example of the most restful and sympathetic border a small piece of water can have, and contrasts well with the green pincushion opposite. The tops of the bushes in the foreground serve well to throw back the dis-

tance and lessen the bare effect of the unbroken lake.

The Chicago picture shows another admirable but different instance of the disappearing curve, only marred by the absurd little island with its weedy growth. To look well, this island should be much larger and farther to one side or the other, or should have merely been an extension of the mainland. The harmonious effect of the willows and rushes, seeming to belong so naturally to their places, shows how easy it is to make water look right if we plant things such as our minds naturally associate with it.

In the Pelham Bay Park picture much of the charm is due to the rocks and rushes in the foreground, and the Bronx Park picture owes most to the overhanging hemlock boughs with the waterside path disappearing among them. All these details give valuable hints to anyone composing or decorating water scenes.

The man behind the camera that recorded these views showed the feeling of an artist, for he selected just such compositions as the man who makes artificial water should strive to create from as many points of view as possible. He has carefully avoided all those ugly, meandering lines of shored-up or walled-up banks that are so common in our parks, and the artificial water looks just as natural as that of Long Island Sound in the Pelham Bay Park picture, or as that of the Bronx River in the picture taken in Bronx Park.

### The Boston Metropolitan Park System.—V.

(Concluded.)

Some of the distinctive features of Boston's system may be briefly reviewed as follows:

*The Common and Public Garden*, large old trees, green turf, water and exotic gardening.

*Commonwealth Ave.*, broad avenue and promenade, trees formally displayed, dignified residential buildings with eventually statuary, fountains, etc.

*Back Bay*, scenery representing that of many tidal estuaries along the Massachusetts coast with a serpentine coursed brook flowing through its lowland. A combination of arboreous growth on its higher slopes. Knolls with a growth of shrubs suited to salt water surroundings. A picturesque display of herbaceous plants; salt water meadowland.

*Riverway\**; foliage of a contrasting tone and texture from that used in the Back Bay. Verdure found naturally upon higher lands and in proximity to fresh water; groups of trees; masses of shrubbery; slashes of meadow scenery and open glades.

*Leverett Park\**; a chain of small ponds, fresh water with a bushy-pasture growth; evergreens suggesting more sophisticated associations.

*Jamaica Park\**; wide expanse of water; picturesque promontory covered with white pine; a beech grove; waterside paths; natural growth of mixed wood and

shrubbery with openings allowing views from various directions over the water; water reflections.

*Arnold Arboretum*; high hills; boulders; open woodlands and glades; meadowland; bold picturesque sky lines; distant prospects to Boston Harbor and over-surrounding hamlets and country.

*Franklin Park*; charming woodland; pastoral scenery; open dales; complete naturalness; distant views to range of Blue Hills.

*Marine Park*; beach; sea; panoramic view of the harbor and its numerous islands.

*Wood Island*; trees; turf; cool breezes; view of harbor and its numerous islands.

The above are among the distinctive landscape qualities of the system connected by dignified parkways which will later be lined with stately and umbrageous trees. The Park movement was and is intelligently and loyally supported by public opinion.

In 1891 when Boston's system was under construction an appeal was made to the Legislature for parks in the Metropolitan district for the benefit of its people. Among the movers in this cause were members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Trustees of Public Reservations, private citizens, and members of various public spirited societies all of whom provided for a com-

mittee to make the appeal. In response the legislature appointed a commission to investigate and report. Mr. Charles Eliot was retained as landscape architect advisory to this inquiring commission. His report has been published under date of 1893. His comprehensive and masterly grasp of the problem and his accurate deductions were recorded with remarkable clearness. As a contribution to the classical literature of parks considered in their relation to present and probable popula-

islands in it; the sea, rocks, hills, streams, and shores and vegetation.

Accompanying the report is a map illustrating various areas in accordance with the conclusions deduced from the study. After transmitting this to the legislature a permanent commission was appointed. The commission has since conformed to the recommendations submitted in the referred to report in takings for the Metropolitan district.

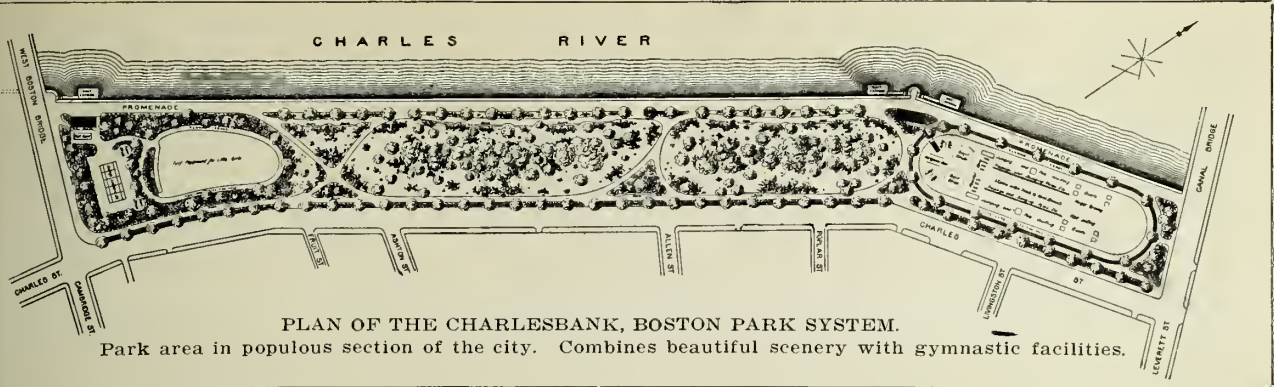


ELLICOTT ARCH, FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.

tion in the area affected, it marks a national epoch in Park development and will require many years to justly estimate its true value. The report divides itself into a summary of the physical and historical geography of the Metropolitan district; a study of the manner in which the peculiar geography of the district should govern the selection of the sites for open spaces; and a review of the opportunities which remain for creating new open spaces according to the governing considerations noted. Effects of human occupancy are discussed. Great value is attached to the Bay and the

The areas in different parts of the system balance each other to a certain extent. In the northern district the Middlesex Fells corresponds to the Blue Hills Reservation, which is the southern counterpart of the Fells. Nantasket Beach on the south balances Revere and Kings beaches on the north. In the western district are the Waverly Oaks, and the Mystic Valley and Stony Brook Reservations.

Charles River Reservation includes virtually all of both banks of the Charles from the Basin to Dedham, a distance of about 20 miles. Connecting the widely



PLAN OF THE CHARLESBANK, BOSTON PARK SYSTEM.

Park area in populous section of the city. Combines beautiful scenery with gymnastic facilities.

separated reservations is a system of parkways—Fells-way forking into Fellsway west and Fellsway east uniting Broadway Park in Somerville Park with the Middlesex Fells. Under construction is the Chelsea Parkway linking Fellsway at a point just above the Mystic with Revere Beach and Winthrop. Revere Beach Reservation will unite with the drive over Nahant Neck and lead out to the bold scenery of Nahant and its vicinity. Continuing northward from Revere Beach parkway to Kings Beach, a branch extends thence northwesterly to Lynn Woods. Lynn Woods will be in turn joined with the Fells, by a proposed parkway. On the western side of the Fells is the entrance of the Mystic Valley Parkway, a part of which skirts the Upper Mystic lakes. Eventually this is to be extended with a southward trend to connect Spy and Spot Ponds and the Charles River Reservation. Following the Charles to Dedham and the Neponset River to Readville there is a connection via the Stony

Brook, West Roxbury Parkway and the Arnold Arboretum with the Boston Park System.

From the Neponset at Stony Brook an easterly course extending along the river's channel crosses the Blue Hills Parkway and continues to the picturesque rocks of Squantum.

Following the sea washed shore of the rocks of Squantum and extending southward along the shore of Quincy Bay and thence in a westerly direction, connection can be made with Rattlesnake Hill of the Blue Hill Range. The extreme western part of Blue Hill is tied to the system by Balster Brook Parkway, the southern extension of Blue Hill Parkway which leads into the heart of Boston.

EMIL MISCHÉ.

\*These names are retained for convenience of explanation. By a recent resolution of the Board of Park Commissioners these parks are known by the name of Olmsted Park in honor of the late Frederick Law Olmsted.

**Some Interesting Features of Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.**

During the last ten years Congress has been fairly liberal in its appropriations for the improvement of the outlying districts of the national capital, writes Guy Elliott Mitchell in the *Technical World*.

Rock Creek, a small stream which for years was the dividing line between Washington and Georgetown, is a watercourse possessing great natural wild beauty in the seven or eight miles from its debouchure into the Potomac back to where it is a placid stream traversing farm and meadow lands. Considerable of a torrent in the flood season, it has cut its way through the comparatively high outlying hills

and heights north and west of Washington. Appropriations aggregating some million and a half dollars



BOULDER BRIDGE IN ROCK CREEK PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

were made by Congress to purchase 2,000 acres, including the Creek, for the establishment of a national zoological garden, and, adjoining it on the north, a national park, known as Rock Creek Park. While the primal beauty of this region has, perhaps, not been enhanced by the building of perfect driveways and many bridle paths and the construction of handsome bridges, these works have made it possible for the country lover to visit and see this section, heretofore the haunt only of a great variety of birds and wood and water animals.

The earlier history of the District of Columbia bird and animal life shows Rock Creek to have been an exceptional breeding place. Over 500 species of birds have been observed within ten miles of the national Capitol building, and 100 have been known to breed within this limit. Many of these have retired from the

the avenue, enabling it to cross the Rock Creek ravine.

Another large bridge project for which the pier foundations are going down is the extension of Connecticut avenue northwest, the cost of which will be about three-quarters of a million dollars. This imposing masonry bridge will be from one of the best designs of the late George S. Morrison, assisted by Edward P. Casey, whose work in bridge architecture has attracted considerable notice. The bridge will have five full-center spans of 150 feet each, and two full-center end spans of 82 feet each. The piers of the large arches are 20 feet thick; and those between the large and small arches, 37 feet. The bridge will be 52 feet in width between the faces; and the total length between abutments, 1,341 feet—a quarter of a mile. Above the main arches are a number of full-center spandrel arches having spans of 14 feet each, and supported by transverse spandrel walls 3 feet thick. These arches are open over the 150-foot spans, but closed by face walls at the piers and over the 82-foot arches. The main arches are to be built of 1:2:4½ Portland cement concrete; the transverse walls, spandrel arches, and most other parts, of 1:2½:6 Portland cement concrete.

One of the handsomest rustic ornaments of the Park is a steel, rock, and cement bridge faced with rough, natural boulders, each as large as the body of a big man. This structure justly has the name of

being one of the most artistic examples of engineering construction in the country. It has an 80-foot span and a 15-foot rise, and carries a 23-foot roadway. The clear width between the parapets is 23 feet; width over all, 27 feet. This locality of Rock Creek made it desirable to build a boulder bridge, if possible, for æsthetic reasons; but as only \$17,500 was available for construction, it was necessary to adopt some less expensive type, that selected being a Melan concrete steel arch with a boulder facing, the concrete of the soffit being artificially darkened to harmonize with the faces of the stones. The specifications state that the boulder face of each stone shall project at least two inches beyond the neat lines of the bridge and not more than fifteen inches. The mortar consists of one part Portland cement and two parts sand. Two men were employed to do the entire boulder work, which while apparently natural, required dressing of the interior faces.



STYLISH LITTLE CEMENT AND PEBBLE BRIDGE.  
Crossing a tributary of Rock Creek in Rock Creek Park. Cost \$4,200.

scene since the opening of the Park; but in the early mornings of spring, Rock Creek is still alive with dozens of species of feathered songsters.

The city of Washington itself is rapidly encroaching upon the park; and while the conservatives vigorously opposed such a large government expenditure in securing this land, the wisdom of Congress is now apparent. Magnificent residence structures now overlook the park from the city side, while beyond, land which a few years ago was undivided farms is now being built up with handsome suburban residences, and the trolley takes people quickly back and forth from the city. One of the most important improvements is the extension of Massachusetts avenue. This is a government project nearing completion, and costing about \$200,000. The creek flows through a capacious granite tunnel with a 50-foot span covered by a huge embankment 80 feet high, which rises to the grade of



A VIEW IN ROCK CREEK PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each stone is attached to the top of the adjacent steel girder by a solid steel cramp, cemented for at least two inches in a hole in the stone. The outside girders were bound together, just before the concrete was put about them, by means of four  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wire ropes. A number of arch stones were made by splitting boulders in two pieces. The bridge was designed under Captain L. H. Beach, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Co-

lumbia. The contract was for \$14,890, exclusive of steel and royalties which made the total cost \$17,500, the amount of the appropriation.

Any Sunday, thousands of stylish equipages cross this small span, their occupants enjoying the wild surrounding scenery, which but a few years ago was the resort of the small boy, willing to trample miles to enjoy a cool swim in a deep, secluded hole.

### **Annual Meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects.**

The American Society of Landscape Architects held its sixth annual meeting at Boston, July 7 and 8, and found a rich field for study in the Metropolitan Park System and the city's beautiful suburban towns and country estates.

Headquarters were at the Hotel Somerset, where the party gathered for introductions and greeting on the morning of the first day.

Under the guidance of Messrs. Olmsted and Manning and other local members, the party was taken for a drive in park carriages out Massachusetts avenue.

past Soldiers' Field to Harvard University, where the party stopped at Robinson Hall, the seat of the University's new school of Landscape Architecture. The drive was continued to Fresh Pond and the Speedway, and came to a pleasant end at the offices of Olmsted Brothers in Brookline where luncheon was served.

The afternoon was spent in viewing the neighboring estates of Mrs. John L. Gardner and Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Faulkner Farm, the country place of Mrs. Edward Brandegee, and the Larz Anderson estate. Prof. Sargent's grounds and the Italian and Japan-

ese gardens of Mrs. Gardner and of Mrs. Anderson were much admired by the visitors.

At the Somerset in the evening, Mr. John C. Olmsted gave a stereopticon lecture on the Boston park system. Mr. Olmsted, associated with his father, designed the Boston parks and his comments on and explanations of the motives of design gave a thorough understanding of the system, preparatory to its inspection. Since the beginning of construction an ample interval has passed for the development and adjustment of effects in arrangement and uses to enable some merits of the design to be determined. This paper will be published in full in succeeding issues of PARK AND CEMETERY.

The next day the park system of Boston was visited in a most interesting and instructive manner under the guidance of the men who had planned it and watched its development. The principal areas of the

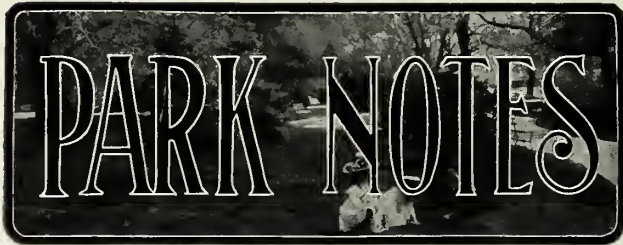
Boston system and parts of the Metropolitan system were visited.

The society now numbers 34 members, sixteen of whom are known as fellows and eighteen as juniors. The officers are: President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Vice-President, Samuel Parsons, Jr., of New York; Treasurer, Chas N. Lowrie, New York; Secretary, Downing Vaux, New York.

The following were present at the convention:

John C. Olmsted, of Brookline; Charles N. Lowrie, D. W. Langton, and Downing Vaux, New York; Ossian C. Simonds, of Chicago; Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., James L. Greenleaf, Charles Downing Lay, Frederick C. Hoth, C. F. Pilat, of New York; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., J. Frederick Dawson, Emil Mische and H. V. Hubbard of Brookline; Dana F. Dow, New York; Warren H. Manning, Percival Gallagher, Sam P. Negus, Arthur A. Shurtleff, James Strugis Pray and Guy Lowell, of Boston, C. D. Lay, New York, and P. White of Brookline.

G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., and Sylvester Baxter, Robeson Sargent and Wm. J. Stewart, of Boston, were present as guests.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

### REFORMS IN THE WEST PARK SYSTEM OF CHICAGO.

The New West Park Board, which is relied upon to remove the West Park system from the blight of politics, has gone busily about its immense task. President Eckhart has begun by dropping a number of political job holders from the pay roll and making a careful investigation of present conditions in parks. He made a detailed report to the Board at its meeting August 8th on the dilapidated condition of the different tracts and made recommendations for their improvement. Some of the conditions he noted were as follows:

Greenhouses were falling to pieces, their girders and supporters having crumbled into rust. Band stands were toppling on shaky foundations, while walks and driveways were filled with ruts and mud holes. Lagoons were eating their way into the banks, and acres of land were without trees or shrubbery. Fountains were out of repair, bridges had rotted until they were dangerous to cross, and the whole system bore evidences of rack and ruin. Reform and repair were the themes of President Eckhart's report. The reforms, it was pointed out, will result in economy, but the repairs will depend largely on the vote given in November on the proposition to issue \$2,000,000 in bonds for the extension of the system. The repairs most urgently recommended were as follows: Humboldt Park—Immediate repairs to greenhouse; refooring of basement of east room of pavilion and repairing of slate roof; completion of electric light system; improvement of western portion of park by planting of trees and shrubbery; building of roadways in new section and resurfacing of roadways in old; construc-

tion of new walks and creation of lawn spaces, extension of water system and erection of a natatorium at an early date; concrete sidewalks on Kedzie avenue, Augusta street and Sacramento avenue. Garfield Park—Strengthening of trusses in greenhouse; resetting of coping around band stand and rebuilding of rear wall; repairs on power-house smoke stack and on stables; erection of a modern refectory to replace present "inadequate and unserviceable building"; removal of horse racing and bicycle tracks; shrubbery planting and extension of water system. "The greenhouses in both Humboldt and Garfield parks are in such poor condition that they will be beyond repair after this year." Douglas Park—Construction of new refectory building; planting of trees and shrubbery; hedge rows around borders to screen off adjacent streets; erection of a new music court; reconstruction of lake shore. Union Park—Trees and shrubbery should be planted throughout park; gravel walks should be surfaced; concrete around lake replaced and a new lavatory erected. Vernon Park—More trees and shrubbery and repairs on lavatory. Jefferson Park—More trees and shrubbery; a better water supply; resurfacing of walks. Wicker Park—More trees and shrubbery. Ogden—Resurfacing from Twelfth street to Douglas Park; regrading of foundations in many places. Marshall—Extension of boulevard at earliest possible moment. The extension of this boulevard is one of the most essential and important pieces of work under consideration.

The Board elected Mr. Jens Jensen superintendent of the entire system, and Mr. Jensen will take immediate charge as soon as he can arrange his personal affairs. He was formerly superintendent of Humboldt Park but was retired because he refused to mix politics with professional park work. Since then he has been engaged in private landscape work in which he has built up a large practice. Mr. Jensen recently submitted to the following interview, which embodies some of his ideas on park work: "We have a new park problem to solve in Chicago," said Mr. Jensen. "No park system ever has been developed with the thought uppermost that the people of a great industrial community are the ones to whom appeal is to be made. The mass of the people who seek and who will seek the parks of the West Side work in one room, it may be over one piece of work. Nature is a great unknown book to them. It must be opened and learned a page at a time. Give them the whole book, or the whole canvas, if you liken it to



a picture, at once, and they will neither understand it nor appreciate it. The thing is a matter of education, and to complete it there must be the primary parks, which are small parks, and the advanced parks, which are the large, forest parks. The worker in confined quarters needs sunshine rather than shadow at the first. By shadow I do not mean shade. That must be had, of course. He must get a little at the first, and when he knows the beauty of color in the flower and of form in the tree he is ready to grasp the greater things of nature, the solemnity of the forests and effectiveness of vista and of landscape. The small park, from my point of view, should be an outdoor social settlement, where a man may meet his neighbors, smoke his pipe and absorb beauty. These parks are effective good-citizen makers.

"He will prefer these smaller parks at first, and then gradually the change will come as his thoughts and appreciation of nature expand, and he will get the fuller and the deeper enjoyment which comes from the great trees, the shadows, with openings of light and color here and there. The best of the West Side pleasure grounds is Humboldt Park. It is nearer nature than the rest. It has no streets cut through it, and it has consequently an isolation which makes for good in the outdoor life.

"These big parks are easier to maintain than the small parks, a fact, I think, which is not generally understood. The close touch with civilization which is a necessary condition of the small parks, scattered as they are through the city, wars against the life of tree, plant and flower. Smoke and bad odors play their parts. In the larger parks, on the other hand, the trees and shrubbery and flowers keep in better condition with comparatively little care. I do not care to outline my plans just yet with reference to my work in the West parks, but there is every opportunity to make of them what the people wish and what the people need.

Nature should be directed rather than curbed. Art is, or ought to be, her servant. I am not enthusiastic when it comes to the question of primness in gardening. I love the perennials, the old-fashioned flowers, if you will, the kind that appeal in color and in bloom. I detest that form of landscape gardening which makes cemeteries out of the parks—the set mathematical precision which certainly is not nature, and which is a bad brand of art."

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**"GARDENESQUE."**

Permit me to protest most emphatically against the sense in which Mr. Frederic Low Olmsted makes use of the word "Gardenesque" in the June *Atlantic Monthly*, quoted on p. 30 of the *July Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*. I think J. C. London coined the word, but whether he did or not it is applied to gardening of a vastly different character than that described by Mr. Olmsted, moreover there is already more than sufficient murdering of the King's English. The type of gardens known as gardenesque have for their feature the individualization of the plants whether trees, shrubs, or herbs, nor does it matter whether they be homogeneously or heterogeneously grouped. Round beds in the grass are substituted for the difficult and rarely satisfactory herbaceous borders, and if these are properly distributed and furnished with taste and a due knowledge of climatal limitations, they are productive of a type of gardens evidently unknown to many designers of large grounds in the United States. A hint of them may, however, often be seen around the houses of well-to-do farmers, for the common labour saving instincts of the husbandman teach that the type can be managed much better than most others, and that it looks infinitely better withal, for there is no crowding where the grounds are gardenesque. Not only are the beds easily formed with simple

line and pegs, but they are easily enlarged or changed as to position when required. Besides, a round bed can be better mown around with a horse or hand mower than any other. If made six feet or so in diameter, they are easily planted, easily weeded, easily worked in every way and give the amount of form or colour which is most desirable, but which most Atlantic coast gardens sadly lack after June. In conclusion let me advise Mr. Olmsted to try his hand on the gardenesque style, not on paper, not as he makes it in the *Atlantic*, but in its purity.

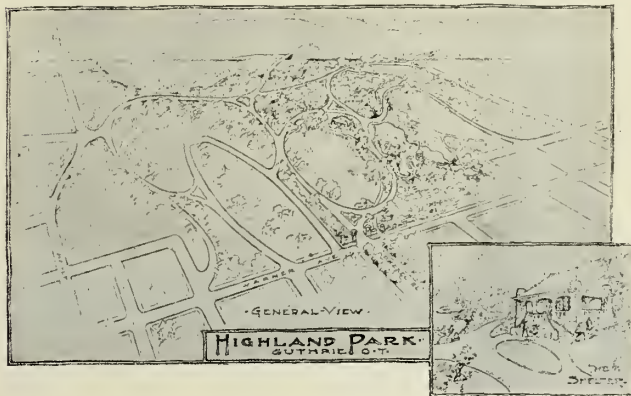
JAMES MACPHERSON.

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A new rule recently adopted and enforced with poor success in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., forbids the carrying of parcels in the park on music days. The idea of the commissioner is to stop the custom of lunch eating in the park, but the new rule has aroused much protest from citizens.

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The park commissioners of Guthrie, Okla., have started out well by adopting a general plan for their park system and are operating under a progressive park act. The Board consists of three members appointed by the mayor and serve without salary with the exception of the secretary. Highland Park, of which a plan is shown here, is the largest of the tracts, of



which there are three others connected by a well-planned system of driveways. No telegraph, telephone, electric light, or other wires can be erected upon park property without written permission of the Board. Another enlightened provision is found in Section 12, which says that "All plans for new work or changes in park or parkways shall be examined by the landscape architect in charge and his report be placed upon the records of the board before plans can be adopted."

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There is a measure before the Legislature of Connecticut for the preservation of some of the Sound shore front for the public. Commencing at the western end of the Connecticut shore almost all the shore front for many miles is owned by private parties, mainly New York sojourners, who have erected high fences, shut off the beach, and even tried to stop the people digging clams out on the flats. This system has worked steadily along toward the eastward, and the very few places on the shore which are open to the public are growing less and less every year. Judge H. W. Doolittle, of Branford, has introduced the bill which asks for an appropriation of \$15,000 for a park, situated somewhere along the shore, and possibly more may be secured later. Judge Doolittle says: "In every town in Connecticut bordering on the Sound there should be reserved a liberal acreage of land, open and free to the use of all who may desire a temporary sojourn at the seashore, either for camping or for a day's outing. The se reservations should be under state control and permanently secured to the people of the whole state."



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Annual Convention of American Civic Association, Cleveland, O.

The annual convention in Cleveland of the American Civic Association, October 4-6, promises to be a noteworthy event in the history of civic betterment movement. A large attendance is anticipated and an enthusiastic meeting is assured. The program is now being completed and arrangements are making for many features of great interest. The best speakers and writers on civic topics will participate and the records of the convention will add much to the permanent literature of the civic renaissance.

The program is as follows:

The first session of the convention will be held Wednesday, October 4th, at 10 a. m., in the rooms of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The addresses of welcome will be followed by "The Chamber of Commerce as a Factor in Civic Improvement" by a prominent member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Next will follow "One Year's Work, an Annual Review," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, first vice-president, and the report of the association's treasurer, William B. Howland, of New York. Then will come the report of the Nominating Committee and the election of officers.

Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a joint meeting of the Children's Garden, Public Recreation, School Extension and Social Settlements departments of the association to discuss "Improvement Work Among Children." Dick J. Crosby, of the United States Department of Agriculture and vice-president of the association, will preside.

Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be addresses as follows: "Cleveland's Contributions to Civic Advancement," by L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, president of the "Plain Dealer" Publishing Company; "Recent Municipal Improvements" (illustrated), by Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, member of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Architects.

Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, with President McFarland in the chair, the program will include the following features: "The Municipal Museum of Chicago," by Mrs. Lenora Austin Hamlin, of Chicago, vice-president Social Settlement Department and chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the Chicago Museum; "The Public Library as a Factor in Civic Improvement," by Frederick M. Crunden, of St. Louis, vice-president of Libraries and librarian of the St. Louis Public Library; "Libraries as Civic Centers," illustrated address, by

Theodore W. Kock, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, librarian of the University of Michigan, and "Symposium on Ways and Means," limited to five minutes' addresses.

Thursday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, there will be department meetings. The Woman's Outdoor Art League Department, with Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, of Chicago, presiding, will hear the report of its Treasurer, Mrs. William Howard Crosby, of Racine, Wis., and of its secretary, Mrs. Roy H. Beebe of Chicago. Then will follow the election of officers and reports from branches.

The Thursday evening session, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, will be devoted to "First Steps in Improvement Work," an illustrated address, by J. Horace McFarland, president of the association, and "The Improvement of Washington," by Charles Moore, of Detroit, formerly secretary of the U. S. Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, the following addresses will be delivered: "Women as a Factor in Civic Improvement," by Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, of Chicago, president W. O. A. L. Department; "The Improvement of the Home," by Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mullinger, of New York, secretary of the Municipal Art Society of New York; "What an Individual Did in One Community," by Mrs. Sylvia C. Baylis, Belleville, Ontario; "Outdoor Art," by Warren H. Manning, of Boston, vice-president of the Outdoor Art Department; "The Arts and Crafts as Factors in Civic Improvement," by Mrs. M. F. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., vice-president of the Arts and Crafts Department.

Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Park and City Making Departments, with Vice-President G. A. Parker, of Hartford, presiding, will hear the following papers: "City Land Values and Parks," by G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn.; "City Plans and Outer Park Systems," by Andrew Wright Crawford, of Philadelphia, secretary of the City Park Association of Philadelphia. At the same hour the Railroad and Rural Improvement Department, with Vice-President Mrs. Annetta E. McCrea, of Chicago, presiding, will hear addresses on "The Good Roads Movement and Rural Improvement," by D. Ward King, of Maitland, Mo.; on "Railroad Improvement," by Charles F. Ackiss, of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and on topics to be selected by Prof. Thomas H. McBride, of Iowa City, Iowa; Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, and Ossian C. Simonds, of Chicago.

Friday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, the exercises of the convention will be concluded by a formal reception tendered to the delegates and visitors by the Chamber of Commerce.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

At the recent annual meeting of the Kent Improvement Association, East Greenwich, R. I., Secretary Gardner presented an interesting report of the committee on spraying for the San Jose Scale. The work had involved the task of spraying more than 700 trees of all sizes, and more than 260 shrubs and ornamentals. Total cost of the work was about \$200. The Association is co-operating with the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution for the erection of stone seat as a memorial to Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

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The Civic Improvement League of St. Joseph, Mo., which has offered prizes to children for improving home grounds has taken practical steps to educate them in the work of improvement. The league is endeavoring to secure control of the vacant lots in the city to be used as instruction grounds for the children, and also plans to teach them by means of stereopticon lectures. The Joplin Civic Improvement League, Joplin, Mo., has also offered prizes for the best kept lawns. The city has been divided into four districts, each in charge of a special committee, and the following prizes offered in each district: Three \$2.50 prizes, for best kept lawns; three \$1.50 prizes for the best vines; and three \$1.00 prizes for the best flower garden.

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The Village Improvement Association, of West Haven, Conn., has devoted much of its attention to the preservation of trees in that village. It has disseminated much information concerning the growth and habits of the trees and has planted many on the highways. It has been instrumental in abating the nuisance of placarding the trees with notices and preventing their injury by horses that have hitched to them. At one of the meetings of the society every one present agreed to plant a tree before a certain date and most of the promises were kept. A spraying apparatus is soon to be purchased to assist in the work. The association is also giving its attention to the establishment of new parks and the improvement of unsightly vacant lots.

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Erastus Brainerd, editor of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, writes to the headquarters of the American Civic Association as follows: "I enclose under separate cover photographs of dirty and clean Seattle, for reproducing as lantern slides, such as you may choose. I wrote you for suggestions as to how to get action in cleaning up a city. I can tell you how as to one city—get a daily newspaper to run photographs of the dirty lots and places and you will see the whole city get busy in a hurry. At first it was a joke, then some persons grew angry, and then general interest was aroused. Of course the paper hammered at the subject daily editorially. Result—a general clean up, new ordinances with general clause, garbage collection wagon for board of health (previously lacking) block system of neighborhood cleaning, and tree and flower planting throughout the city, most amazing to see."

The Town Improvement Association of Stoneham, Mass., has taken an original manner of calling attention to the Brown-tail moth by inserting this notice in the local paper:

BROWN-TAILS ATTENTION!

The Town Improvement Association has known you some time and are warmly interested in you. They want to warn you, that when you begin flight, soon after July 5th, a large number of people are going to set a dangerous trap for you. They will set tubs in their yards, nearly filled with water, with a half-pint of kerosene oil on the water. Each evening quite early, they will hang a common lantern, cleaned, filled and lighted, about half an inch above the water and leave it there all night. This they will do as long as you fly by night. Everyone of you who flies to that light will bump your head on the glass, drop in the oil, and die instantly. Thousands of you die before your work is half done. Beware of this trap. Just a word to householders in Stoneham. These little friends of yours expect just this attention. Don't disappoint them, for each female visitor will bring about 300 of her children to the picnic; and YOUR children will be happier next year, and you will have more fruit and less taxes. If your trap works well just mention it to:

D. D. PEABODY,

Committee.

\* \* \*

The annual meeting of the Belfast Improvement Society, Belfast, Maine, celebrated the 5th anniversary of the association, and an interesting review of the work done was presented by the officers. The first work of the society in 1900 was the rebuilding of the grand stand on the city common and the construction of a gravel footpath on Northport Avenue. In 1901-2 a granite carriage block was erected in front of the public library and reproductions of some famous paintings placed in eleven public schools. The principal work for 1902-3 was the building of a pavilion, bathhouses, shore ovens, and other picnic conveniences at the foot of Condon St. Barrels for rubbish were placed about the city and the water supply extended to Grove Cemetery. A public clam bake was given this year also which netted a handsome profit. The chief energy of the society in 1903-4, in addition to raising funds for the band, giving a course of entertainments and keeping the streets clean, was devoted to securing an appropriation for a city park. The effort resulted in securing a tract of 15 acres on the shore of the bay. During the past season new rubbish barrels were placed about the city. Rustic seats were also located at convenient points. Arrangements are now being made to inaugurate systematic care for the city trees. The society has 120 members. Mrs. Chas. A. Pillsbury is president, and Mrs. Geo. E. Brackett is secretary.

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### WHAT THE SOCIETIES ARE DOING.

The Civic Improvement League of Elmira, New York, has taken up the work of improving the Second Street Cemetery. They will co-operate with lot owners and as a beginning to the work are to publish a full list of the lot owners.

The Village Improvement Association of Bar Harbor, Maine, is engaged in raising a fund of \$2500 for the improvement of the town lot. Suscriptions already amount to \$1795.

The South Woodlawn Improvement Society, Pawtucket, R. I., has appointed committees to purchase a site for a new building which it is to erect.

The Fairmount Improvement Association, Hyde Park, Mass., is agitating and directing the work of abolishing grade crossings in the village.

The Charlton Village Improvement Society, Charlton, Mass., is raising a fund of \$1000 for the improvement of Charlton Common and the adjoining streets.



### Historic Trees of Washington.



APPLE TREE IN  
THOMAS CIRCLE.

well-known historic significance, and public interest seemingly has not yet been thoroughly awakened to this very desirable means of keeping green the memory of distinguished men.

Washington is one of the exceptions, however, and its public parks and gardens contain many specimens of trees which are notable because of the historic interest attached to them.

Mr. George H. Brown, landscape gardener, under the direction of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, in charge of public buildings and grounds, has made a special effort to ascertain the location of all the memorial trees in the city and to compile the historic data relating to them. A number of these monuments of nature according to Mr. Brown, are found in the grounds surrounding the White House. One of the most notable memorial trees in the White House grounds is a stately American elm, which was planted by John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, during his incumbency of that office. This fine tree is located on a mound southeast of the White House and it stands a conspicuous object towering above the surrounding plantings of a later date in the grounds.

Another American elm growing near the west entrance of the north roadway approach to the White

House was planted by President Hayes in March, 1878, and a sweet gum tree in the lawn northeast of the Executive Mansion was planted by President Benjamin Harrison in April, 1892. President McKinley planted a scarlet oak in the lawn west of the White House, bordering the walk which now leads to the executive office, and President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt each planted a fine specimen of fern-leaved beech in the White House lawns, as memorials to Washington.

A Russo-American oak, planted April 6, 1904, in the lawn east of the west terrace of the White House by President Roosevelt and Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, has an interesting history. This tree is a lineal descendant of a native American oak which formerly grew above and overshadowed the old tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon. Acorns from this oak were sent by Charles Sumner, while he was a senator of the United States, to the Czar of Russia. Secretary Hitchcock, while ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, made inquiry with respect to the disposition of the acorns sent by Sumner to the czar and found that they had been planted on what is known as Czarina Island, which is included in the superb surroundings of one of the czar's palaces near Peterhof. There he found a beautiful oak with a tablet at its base bearing a Russian inscription, the translation of which is as follows:

"The acorn planted here was taken from an oak which shades the tomb of the celebrated and never to be forgotten Washington; is presented to his imperial majesty, the emperor of all the Russians, as a sign of the greatest respect, by an American."

Secretary Hitchcock gathered a handful of acorns from under this historic tree and sent them to Washington for planting and thus secured a few oak saplings, one of which was set out in the White House lawn.

A beautiful specimen of the oriental plane tree, originally planted in 1862 in the Botanic Garden by direction of the late Thaddeus Stevens, now forms one of

the chief forestry attractions in Lincoln Park. The tree suffered in 1870 from an overflow of the Potomac river, which threatened its destruction, and it was removed from the botanic gardens to the park, then an unimproved government reservation, and was replanted in what is now the center of Lincoln Park. In 1872, when this park was graded and improved with walks and ornamental plantings, a part of the plan adopted for improvement was the construction of an oval mound in the center, intended to form the site of a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, which at that time it was proposed to place there. This oriental plane tree was then bare stemmed with a few small branches near the top about eight feet from the original ground surface. But the mound was made around the tree and from this bare stem roots were speedily sent out and the tree commenced a vigorous growth of phenomenal rapidity and luxuriance, which has continued to the present time. It is now over seventy feet high with a nearly equal spread of branches, and is regarded by many as the most highly ornamental tree in the park.

One of the notable old trees in the Capitol grounds is a Cameron elm, located south of the south wing of the Capitol. The late Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, while a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, intervened in behalf of this tree and prevented its destruction.

An American elm brought here from Arbor Lodge, Neb., was planted April 22, 1895, in the Agricultural Department grounds by the late J. Sterling Morton, who was then Secretary of Agriculture, to commemorate Arbor day in the United States, of which he was the founder. This tree is located in a group of elms bordering 12th street about midway between B street

northwest and B street southwest, and it is marked by a stone shaft.

In the botanic gardens there are planted a large number of trees as memorials of men prominent in the nation's history. These historic trees are both evergreen and deciduous. One of the most interesting memorial trees in this garden is that planted in commemoration of President Garfield. It is growing on the border of the walk near the south entrance to the large conservatory. This tree has a novel history. At the funeral ceremonies of President Garfield a small seedling branchlet of Acacia was placed on the coffin by a member of the Masonic order. After the burial this seedling plant was brought to Washington and was subsequently planted in its present location, where it has thrived from the first.

There is also in the gardens a specimen of Chinese oak tree which has a novel history. Many years ago a friend of the late Charles A. Dana while traveling in China picked up a number of acorns under a tree shading the grave of Confucius and planted them here.

A large British oak, planted to commemorate the settlement of the Alabama claims, spreads its branches near the east entrance to the gardens.

When Secretary Root and General Corbin made their flying trip of inspection to the Philippines in 1902 they stopped en route in Japan, and there for the first time saw in all its glory the Japanese cherry tree. This variety of cherry has no edible fruit, but is grown by the Japanese, who are passionate flower worshipers, solely for the beauty of its blossoms. The secretary and his adjutant general admired the trees they saw and determined that they would make an effort to transplant a few specimens in this city.



The Dana Chinese Oak.

Magnolia grandiflora in Franklin Park.

The Hayes Elm.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

Hence it happened that soon after they returned they planted on the sunken lawn on the north front of the War Department building two slender saplings, fetched from Japan for that special purpose. This was done with some little ceremony, both the Secretary and General Corbin planting each a tree with his own hands, and the plants have become known as "Secretary Root" and "General Corbin," the former growing on the west and the latter on the east of the lawn. The trees were of exactly the same size and their growth has been watched with much interest by the employes of the big building who saw them planted. For a time they grew at the same

pace, but last summer "General Corbin" showed signs of superior vitality, rather in expanse of girth than in height. Recently he burst into a perfect mass of white blossoms, while "Secretary Root" a week later had only a few to show.

Landscape Gardener Brown says that owing to the disposition of many people who visit Washington to obtain mementoes, and because of the vandalism occasioned thereby, it is not advisable to label all the memorial trees, since such marks will render them liable to injury, but the superintendents in the various parks are acquainted with the location of the trees and the facts relating to their planting.



British Oak. One on left planted by President Hayes.

Oriental Plane in Lincoln Park.

Garfield Memorial Acacia.

HISTORIC TREES OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

### California Shade Tree Ordinance.

An effort is being made by many of the cities of California to realize some of the immense possibilities of street tree planting although the state law does not permit of a thoroughly uniform system by using money from the general fund of the municipality or the levying of a special tax.

The city of Pomona, Cal., has enacted an ordinance which is expected to suffice until more effective laws are adopted, or until cities are enabled to vote a special tax for tree planting. The Pomona ordinance does not secure uniformity at the start, but will bring it about in time, and none of the existing shade trees will be destroyed until provision is made for others to take their places. The principal features of the ordinance, given in a recent issue of *California Municipalities*, are as follows:

Section 1. No shade trees shall hereafter be set out by any property holders in the City of Pomona, except in accordance with the regulations hereinafter expressed by this ordinance, and then, only upon the written consent of the street superintendent.

Section 2. It shall be lawful for the property holders upon any given street or a majority of them, to select by petition any approved variety of shade tree, which, if satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the city of Pomona, shall be designated by a resolution of said Board of Trustees, and shall thereafter be the only kind of shade tree to be planted on such street.

Section 3. If the property holders along any given street shall fail for the six months next after the adoption of this ordinance to make the selection provided for by "Section 2" hereof, then it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of the city of Pomona to select, by resolution, a variety of shade tree for said street, which shall thereafter be the only variety which shall be planted on such street.

Section 4. No shade tree shall hereafter be planted nearer than eight feet to the outside line of any alley, nor nearer than four feet to the line which would be made by continuing the property line of any street.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of the city of Pomona at the time of adopting the resolution provided for in "Section 2" or "Section 3" of this ordinance, to define the limits of the street to which this ordinance shall apply, and also to specify the distances, at which said shade trees shall be set from each other, which shall not be con-

strued to require the removal of any trees heretofore planted and growing.

Section 6. The term of two years from and after the date of this ordinance shall be allowed to the property holders on the streets of the city of Pomona in which to set out shade trees in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to cause such trees to be planted and the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property in front of which trees are so planted.

Section 7. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25), or shall be imprisoned in the city jail of the city of Pomona for not more than thirty (30) days; or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every judgment of fine for violation of any provision of this ordinance shall direct that in default of payment of such fine, or any part thereof, the person shall be imprisoned in the city jail of the city of Pomona until the fine is satisfied, in the proportion of one day's imprisonment for every two dollars (\$2.00) of such fine remaining unpaid.

### ZELKOVA ACUMINATA.

BY JENS JENSEN.

This beautiful species of the elm family is a native of Japan, where it is very much valued for its wood. As an ornamental tree it deserves more attention than has been accorded it in the past. Wherever found



ZELKOVA ACUMINATA.

hardy its dissemination will add much beauty to our parks and gardens. As this illustration shows, the Zelkova is also interesting when winter's blast has laid its cold hand upon our Northern landscape, and let us bear this in mind.

This tree stands on the ground of the Michigan Experiment station at South Haven, and I am indebted

to Mr. T. A. Farrand, the superintendent, for the photograph and the information concerning this and other specimens on the grounds. Mr. Lyons, the former superintendent, and founder of the station grounds, received seeds of the Zelkova in 1879. Of this lot only three specimens survive, two of which are shown in the illustration. The larger tree is a little over 12 inches in diameter and the superior growth over that to the very much smaller neighbor is due to the fact that the latter was transplanted after it had attained to a considerable size, whereas the bigger tree was transplanted at an early age. We have here a practical lesson that is almost invaluable in these days of transplanting anything and everything at almost any size or age.

Regarding the soil in which these trees are found growing, it consists of a top layer of black sand, followed by a thin layer of almost clean sand, underlaid by a thick strata of a yellow and blue clay mixture. The elevation above Lake Michigan is about 30 feet. Seeds are freely produced as is evidenced by the number of self-grown seedlings in the adjoining Cydonia hedge.

### A HANDSOME MOUNTAIN MINT.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

In approaching Palmer Park, Detroit, Mich., a few years ago, my attention was at once arrested by a handsome low border of white against a background of shrubs and trees that was visible to a long distance and exceedingly effective. Furthermore, as I approached it this low border increased in beauty and attractiveness, and I found it the handsomest species of Mountain Mint it has been my privilege of meeting. This is one of our handsomest native ornamentals, and one that should be much better known—the Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint—(*Koellia flexuosa*).

Certainly, for a low border of white, against a background of shrubbery or trees, nothing can be finer. It forms a stiff, erect, bushy plant,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, the small, but very conspicuous, clear white flowers in dense heads, which grow in broad, flat clusters, densely covering the plant with a mass of clear white bloom, rendering it very handsome and attractive. Excellent for the border of hardy perennials, the bark, or for cut flowers. Grows in dry sandy or gravelly soils, but little fragrant.

The Virginia Mountain Mint (*Koellia Virginiana*), though far less handsome than the above, is still worthy of our attention as an ornamental, as it is a neat and attractive plant, and delightfully fragrant. It is medicinal and said to grow in dry soils, but in Michigan generally found in marshes and swamps, 1 to 3 feet tall.



## Program of Cemetery Superintendents' Convention

Washington, D. C., September 19-22.

The executive committee for the nineteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to be held at Washington, D. C., September 19, 20, 21, and 22, has completed arrangements and the meeting promises to be the most interesting in the history of the organization. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Raleigh, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., where rooms can be had at \$2.00 per day up, European plan for one person; two in a room, \$3.00 per day. The Riggs House, G and 13th streets, N. W., offers accommodations at \$3.00 per day up, American plan. Other hotels convenient to the Raleigh are the following:

St. James, Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue N. W., European plan. Single rooms, \$1 to \$2.50 per day; room with bath, \$2.50 per day; suites with bath, \$3 to \$4.

Columbia, for men only, 1413 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., room for one person, \$1.50 per day; two persons, \$2.50.

Metropolitan, Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue N. W., American plan, \$2.50 to \$4 per day; European plan \$1 to \$3 per day.

National, Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, American plan, \$2.50 per day, two in a room \$2 per day; European plan, \$1 per day and up.

Fritz Reuter, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue N. W., \$1 to \$4 per day.

It is particularly requested that the members for many reasons will make strenuous efforts to attend this Convention. The officers especially appeal to those older members who have been absent of late years.

The program is as follows:

### First Day, Tuesday, September 19th.

10 A. M.—

Meeting called to order at the Hotel Raleigh.  
Roll call. Prayer by Rev. Charles E. Burk.

President's address.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Appointment of Committees.

Paper on Old and New Cemeteries, by A. K. McMahon, Newport, R. I.

Address by W. R. Smith, Curator of the Botanical Garden, Washington, D. C.

Addresses by the Delegates from the various State Associations.

Paper on Cremation. Question Box.

General Discussions.

1:30 P. M.—

Visit White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments and Corcoran Art Gallery.

### Second Day, Wednesday, September 20th.

9 A. M.—

Take cars for Glenwood Cemetery.

Address by Rev. C. Easton, of Washington, D. C.

Nomination of Officers for 1906.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Paper—"Water Supply," by A. W. Hobert, Minneapolis, Minn.

Paper—"Light on Perpetual Care," by W. S. Pirie, of Forest Home, Milwaukee.

Discussions of Paper.

Paper—"Cemetery Records," by E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.

Question Box. General Discussions.

1:30 P. M.—

Visit Botanical Gardens, The Capitol, Capitol Grounds, Library of Congress, Public Gardens, Smithsonian and Department of Agriculture Grounds.

4 P. M.—

Seeing Washington via Automobile.



*Third Day, Thursday, September 21st.*

9 A. M.—

Take car to Rock Creek Cemetery.

Election of Officers.

Reports of Committee.

Paper—"Legal matters Affecting Cemeteries," by J. E. Miller, of Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill.

Discussion on same led by Bellett Lawson, Jr., Elm Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paper on best method of constructing gutters.

Informal Discussions.

New business.

1:30 P. M.—

Visiting different points of interest in Washington.

*Fourth Day, Friday, September 22nd.*

11 A. M.—

Take cars for Mount Vernon, Arlington Cemetery and Fort Meyer.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

*Saturday, September 23rd.*

The members desiring to visit Baltimore, Md., can do so on this date.

The Association has been asked to visit Greenmount and Loudon Park Cemeteries.

**Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.**

(Continued.)

*A Symposium of Methods of  
Some of the Leading Cemeteries.*

Begun in the May issue.

*Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.*

From \$ .25 to \$ .75 per square foot should be set aside for lot sales. The percentage would depend upon the price at which the lots are sold.

In Graceland the expense for general care is about one quarter of the expense for care of lots. The general care should be provided for by setting aside a general fund for that purpose. If this is done the only charge against deposits for the care of special lots would be the expenses incurred on those lots.

Owners of lots which have been purchased without special care contract can usually make a deposit with the cemetery authorities for the perpetual care of their lots. Before doing so, however, the provisions of the charter or the general law of the state under which the cemetery is organized should be looked up to see that there is provision for making such a deposit.

As to organizing trustees: First, look up the laws, and then organize in accordance with their provision, selecting as few trustees as the law allows.

The best form of contract is one that can be carried out even though there be changes in the prevailing rate of interest and in wages.

To determine the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders, determine the average annual expense for such care, then the amount of money that would yield an annual income sufficient to cover this expense. The income should be such as can be safely counted upon, from "Gilt Edge" securities.

For deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., an estimate of the cost is made in each case and the amount required determined as in the case of deposits for lots.

At present 3 per cent or 4 per cent interest can be allowed on perpetual care funds; 20 or 30 years ago 6 per cent would have been considered safe. No one can tell what it will be 50 years from now, but it will probably be less than at present.

As to guaranteeing something in perpetuity, the trustees can agree to spend the income, from a fund deposited with them, for a certain purpose.

O. C. SIMONDS, Supt.

*Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis.*

The laws of Minnesota make it obligatory upon our Association to place one fifth of the income from the sales of lots in the perpetual care fund. This plan I think is wrong, as one lot may sell at the rate of 50 cts. per sq. ft. and another for three or four times as much, while both require the same amount of money expended on them for care.

My judgment is that the proper way to secure the permanent fund, is to determine the cost (per sq. ft.) of maintenance, and require that sum for each foot of ground sold, whether high or low priced. Perpetual care means so much more in some localities than in others that it is not possible to take the same amount all over the country, but the estimate must be made separately for each case.

In estimating the cost of maintenance, alleys, and other unsalable portions of the ground, should be figured in their proper proportion and the money expended over the whole ground alike.

Should any of the lot owners desire special care of their lots in perpetuity, there should be a fund for that purpose entirely separate from the maintenance fund, and each one desiring such special care required to deposit to the credit of such fund, sufficient money to insure the special care which they desire.

In the early days there were many lots in Lakewood sold without any provision being made for care, and when later on the perpetual care plan was adopted, the trustees requested the old lot owners to make an additional payment of one hundred dollars each to bring their lots under care; this was done by a few, but not nearly all.

After a year or two the Assn. assumed the care of all lots whether the extra money had been paid or not and have continued this plan right along.

The Minnesota laws provide that the managers of the cemetery may either appoint a Trust Co. or Trustees to handle the perpetual care fund.

We make no contract covering perpetual care, more than is contained in the deed.

For special care we give a bond stating that we have received a sum of money and agreeing to expend the total

income from said sum on the specified lot, for such care as may be desired, but we do not agree to do any certain amount of work further than the income on the amount deposited will go.

In no case will we accept less than one hundred dollars for such fund.

We have never accepted donations for the care of stone work.

Interest is figured on these funds, at just the rate the money earns during the year, some of it is necessarily lying idle a part of the time and we make all funds bear their share of this loss.

No accurate estimate can be made in advance of the earnings of money as interest rates fluctuate considerably, and are gradually reducing.

Certainly, the guarantee to expend the *income* on fund can be made perpetual.

ARTHUR W. HOBERT, Supt.

### *Island Cemetery, Newport, R. I.*

The matter of perpetual care of lots with us is yet in its infancy, and is the only method whereby the cemetery can be assured of permanent care. As to the best form of contract it is hard to decide what to do, for instance: A. and B. pay for annual care, C. doesn't care whether his lot is kept in order or not. D. and E. are under perpetual care. The neglect of C. destroys the general effect of the care given to the others. Now if the corporation cares for C., A. and B. will naturally say, "Why should we pay annually while C. gets his kept in order for nothing." D. and E. are delighted because it improves the looks of their plots. I think it well to leave this matter to the discretion of the superintendent and use personal solicitation on C.

One half the income from lot sales should be used for perpetual care, and the other half for general care and embellishment—"Improvements."

We have a board of nine trustees, elected by the corporation (lot owners) for three years. Electing three each year after the first, they to elect president, treasurer, secretary, superintendent, etc.

As to contract we give receipt for the sum received, and agree to use the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to keep the lot in good order.

The basis for determining the deposit required from individual lot holders is the average cost for, say, ten years. A sum placed at interest not to exceed 3 per cent which would meet this average (our basis is 2½ per cent) is \$200 required for single lot, 1 rod square.

Deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., must be one half the original cost.

It is proper to guarantee something in perpetuity.

A. K. McMAHON, Supt.

### *Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco.*

We perhaps have adopted a different plan of perpetual care from any other cemetery. I have taken the stand that the only way to get a Perpetual Care Fund was to have the rich pay for the poor, and consequently based the charge upon the cost of the lot, rather than upon the area, and have found the plan to work very well. If for instance, we sell a lot for \$75, the purchaser pays \$25 additional for the perpetual care of same; if we sell another lot for \$15,000, that man pays \$5,000 into the same fund, and while he is paying more per square foot for perpetual care than the poor man, yet he gets the benefit of having the poor man's lot cared for, and does not detract from the beauty of his own. We have in our Perpetual Care Fund now something like \$300,000 invested in City real estate and paying a good income.

We add 33 1-3 per cent to the cost of the lot for perpetual

care. This money goes into a Perpetual Care Fund and expended on all lots alike.

All our lots have been sold with Perpetual Care.

The trustees of our cemetery receive these funds in trust with authority to spend only the income from the same.

Our contract is given in form of a receipt, agreeing to expend the income from the fund on the lot.

To determine the amount of deposit we make the basis of charge on the value of the lot, rather than on the square feet, thus making the valuable lots carry the burden of the expense.

We figure on a basis of 3½ per cent on perpetual care funds.

We guarantee to spend the income in perpetuity.

W. W. NOBLE.

### *Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago.*

An amount sufficient at 4 per cent interest to yield the cost of annual care and maintenance should be set aside for perpetual care. This should not apply to general care, which should be otherwise provided for.

The best form of contract is that which will cover as near as possible all possible future needs setting forth definitely what care and improvements are contemplated.

The basis of deposit for perpetual care should be figured entirely from the cost of annual care with a reasonable allowance for proper improvements which will have to be made from time to time and a sum sufficient to produce this amount annually, with interest at 4 per cent set aside for that purpose.

Perpetual care of mausoleums is somewhat problematical. A reasonable plan is for the owner to set aside such an amount as in his own judgement is satisfactory, the entire income of which shall be held for such repairs as become necessary.

Four per cent seems a reasonable basis of estimate as interest on perpetual care funds.

It seems proper to guarantee something in perpetuity from the fact that it is the only thing that can be done under the circumstances and we see no reason why it should not be entirely proper and satisfactory for all concerned.

HENRY L. PITCHER, Prest.

### *Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg.*

Homewood Cemetery sets aside 10 per cent of cash receipts for perpetual care.

The Cemetery has general care all over. No reference to any application of funds.

Special care is provided for by *endowments*.

We have no trustees, but a board of managers.

We have no special basis for determining the amount of deposit on lots. Individuals give from \$100 to \$1,000 and upwards and we use the income annually.

The rate of interest to be allowed on perpetual care funds depends on the income you can get for the money.

DAVID WOODS, Supt.

### **MICHIGAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.**

The efforts to organize a state association of cemetery superintendents in Michigan under the guidance of Mr. Frank Eurich, of Detroit, resulted in a very successful meeting in Grand Rapids, July 26 and 27. The organization was named The Michigan Cemetery Association, and those in attendance were enthusiastic regarding the outlook for its future usefulness. At the first session Mr. Chas. W. Garfield of Grand Rapids read a paper on "The Penalty of Timidity in Planning Rural Cemeteries," and other papers were read and discussed.

The official business of organizing was also transacted and visits paid to John Ball Park and Fairplains Cemetery. Oak Hill Cemetery was visited on the second day and the following officers were elected:

President—Frank Eurich, superintendent Woodlawn cemetery, Detroit.

Vice President—J. W. Burns, superintendent cemeteries, Port Huron.

Secretary and Treasurer—Eugene Goebel, superintendent Oak Hill Cemetery, Grand Rapids.

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Detroit one day before the convention of the national association. The following executive committee was appointed: M. H. Winters and A. W. Blaine, Detroit, and J. M. Burns, Port Huron.



*The Convention at Washington and the N. E. C. A. Outing.*

As the time for holding our convention draws nigh, we naturally turn our eyes towards Washington with pleasant anticipations. I say pleasant, because our conventions have always been harmonious and where harmony prevails, in any of the walks of life, good results are sure to follow. The good influences of our association have been felt all over our country and in cemeteries that have never been represented at our convention. It is a matter of surprise to me why the superintendents of some of our smaller cemeteries are not present at our convention. I am aware that their salaries will not admit of them paying their own expenses and they should not if they were. The education that a superintendent gets at our convention, the cemetery over which he has charge gets the benefit. It is money well spent by the directors of any cemetery to send their superintendent to our convention. It is no junket, but a business transaction that will bring best results.

Whatever business a man may be engaged in his ideas are broadened and he is kept out of ruts by mingling with others of the same business. Our cemeteries are dear to everybody, precious ones lie there, and loving hands place flowers upon their graves, and those having charge of these sacred grounds should not let a few dollars stand in the way of bringing them as near as possible to a state of perfection. Let us have a good attendance at Washington, and let every superintendent do all he can to increase our membership. Our association is in its infancy, and the good work will go on.

By invitation of Superintendent Floyd, who is vice-president of the New England Cemetery Association, about twenty superintendents in and around Boston with their ladies visited him at Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Maine, July 18. We left Boston in the steamer Gov. Dingley at 7:45 P. M. on Monday, and after a most pleasant night on the boat we arrived at the pier at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning and at 8 o'clock were met by Superintendent Floyd, and treated to a trolley ride around the city. At noon we sat down to a sumptuous banquet at Rivertown Park, and after that were driven through the grounds of Evergreen Cemetery. It was the unanimous opinion that Mr. Floyd might well feel proud of the grounds in his charge. We were then treated to a steamboat ride down Portland harbor and landed at Peak's Island where we visited a pretty summer theater called the "Gem" and it was rightly

named. After the theater we held a meeting on a hillside nearby when several new members were added to our association, and after giving Mr. Floyd, his son, and his directors a vote of thanks we returned to Portland and embarked in the steamer for Boston, arriving at our homes Wednesday morning, more than pleased with our outing, and with the most pleasant recollections.

Lynn, Mass.

WILLIAM STONE.

\* \* \*  
The annual report of Newton Cemetery, Newton, Mass., marks the fiftieth anniversary of the corporation. First purchase of land in 1855 was 22 acres; the grounds now comprise about 115 acres. The report contains a historical sketch of the cemetery and some of its chief officers, present and past. The treasurer's report shows expenditures of \$32,428, which leaves a balance of \$14,432 for the year. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$151,279. The late John S. Fargo left a bequest of \$10,000, the income of which is used to keep the chapel and conservatory in perpetual repair. During the past year a complete set of new plans of the lots has been made designating all interments, monumental work and trees on the grounds. This, with a card index of interments and lot owners, gives a very complete set of records. The report is illustrated with a number of fine halftone views, and contains by-laws, rules, and a catalog of proprietors.

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**THE LATE CHARLES S. BELL.**

Mr. Charles S. Bell, the veteran superintendent of the Lexington cemetery, Lexington, Ky., died July 29, in his eighty-second year. The end had been expected for several days, and he met the final summons with resignation. Mr. Bell was the creator of the Lexington cemetery. He had been superintendent since its foundation in 1849, a period of more than fifty-five years, and under his direction the cemetery, which was the first in America to be modeled along the park plan, has grown into one of the most beautiful "Cities of the Dead" in the country. Mr. Bell was born August 14, 1823, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and near the historic town of Dumfries. At 14 years of age he began an apprenticeship at gardening, where he stayed eighteen months and was employed as assistant to the gardener at Drumlanrig Castle. He next went to Liverpool, and was employed in Skirvings nurseries, then the largest in the world. Later he decided to come to America. After a short residence in New York, where he was employed as gardener for many handsome estates on Long Island, he went to New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern cities, where he followed his profession. He then went to Cincinnati, and during his residence there married Miss Margaret Smith, a former acquaintance in Scotland. While in Cincinnati, Mr. Bell was employed to come to Lexington and take charge of Mr. Henry Duncan's place on the Maysville pike, now known as Hamilton Place. When the cemetery company was organized he was made superintendent and held that place up to the time of his death.

Lexington's beautiful cemetery was his life work and from the beginning until his death his hand and brain had been constantly employed in its upbuilding and beautification. Mr. Bell was a valued citizen of the community, a splendid, sturdy character, gentle, modest and just in all of his dealings. Mr. James Nicol, for several years Mr. Bell's assistant, has been elected superintendent. Mr. Bell's death makes it particularly fitting to urge once more, as has been suggested in these columns, that the Lexington Cemetery be named after its founder. Mr. Bell's modesty prevented its remaining during his life, but no more fitting memorial could be given him than to associate his name with the beautiful tract which it was his life's work to beautify. It is to be hoped that this matter will be taken up locally.

Directory of  
PARK, CEMETERY, AND  
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATIONS  
And Kindred Organizations.

American Association of Park Superintendents.  
President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
Vice-Presidents, Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; W. J. Zartmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; R. H. Warder, Chicago, Ill.; E. Baker, New Orleans, La.; W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.  
Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.  
President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston.  
Vice-President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.  
Nineteenth Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-22, 1905.

The American Civic Association.  
President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

First Vice-President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.  
American Society of Landscape Architects.  
President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.  
Vice-President, Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James Bldg., New York.  
Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Av., New York.  
Secretary, Downing Vaux, 68 Bible House, New York.

American Association of Nurserymen.  
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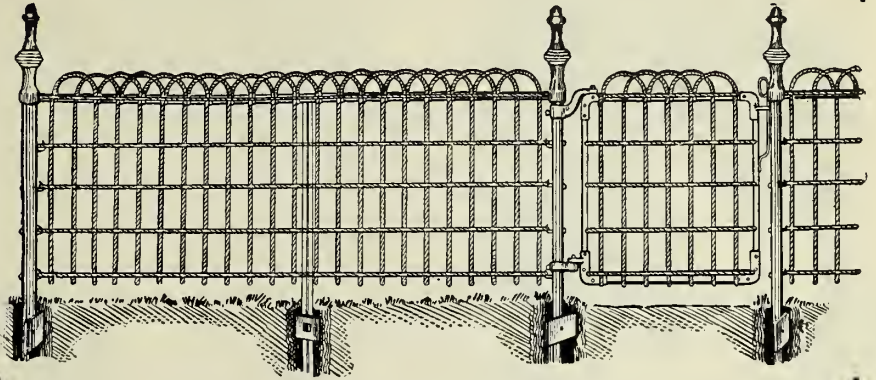
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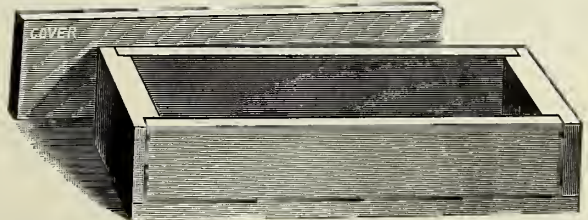
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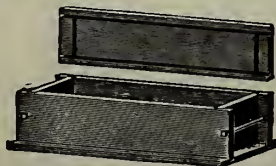
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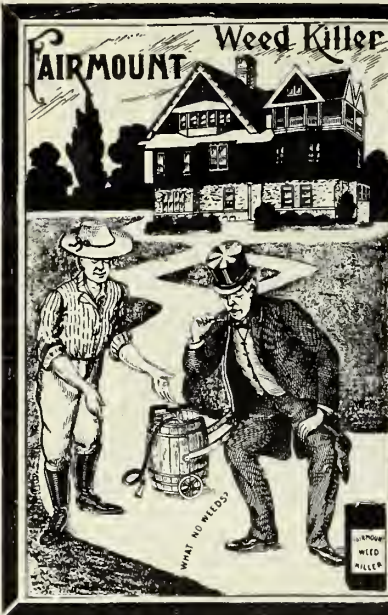
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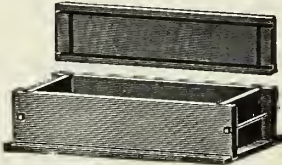
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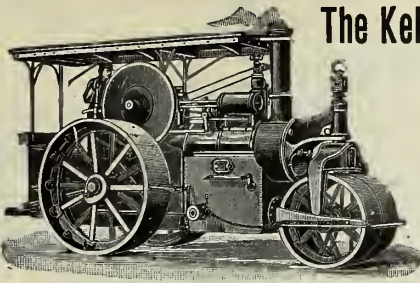
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 Tree Garden to Last a Thousand Years. By J. Horace McFarland. Country Calendar, 1:232-6. Jul., '05.  
 Zinnia, Unsophisticated. By F. A. Waugh. Country Calendar, 1:268. Jul., '05.

**Books, Reports, Etc., Received.**

Mr. C. S. Harrison, author of a peony manual, has undertaken a more pretentious work in "The Gold Mine in the Front Yard" (Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul), and one which should have value for the western farm readers for whom it is especially intended. Any one who creates or increases interest in hardy perennials is doing a good work and adding materially to the sum of human happiness,—certainly fitting labor for a minister either active or retired. It is unfortunate that such value should be lessened by incorrect spelling. If the book is to be useful it must be to those who need guidance in matters of detail. Therefore mis-spelled names are a real detriment to the author's purpose, since they cannot fail to be misleading. The most glaring orthographical error noted is an attempt to give the botanical name of Colorado's state flower. The name of the species, *Aquilegia*, is entirely omitted (a curious oversight), while the name of the variety is so mangled as to be unrecognizable without reference to the cut. The fact is, as Wm. Falconer held while editing *Gardening*, that to be educational, writers on horticultural topics must use correct botanical names even when common names are also given. The latter differ in different localities; the former are invariable. To the French, the German, the Italians, the Swedes, to all civilized nations, *Aquilegia caerulea* means the same thing,—the lovely blue Columbine known quite generally in this country as the Blue Colorado Columbine. F. C. S.

The Bureau of Forestry has issued Bulletin No. 61 entitled "Terms Used in Forestry and Logging," which is a complete list of foresters' terminology used in this country and the more important French and German equivalents. Many entirely new terms and modifications of others already in use are included to meet the specific needs of American forestry. The Bureau of Forestry will follow this terminology closely in all of its work and it is hoped that foresters generally in the United States will still further standardize it by use.



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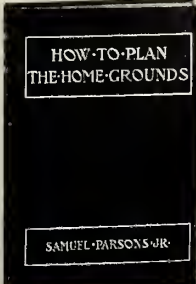
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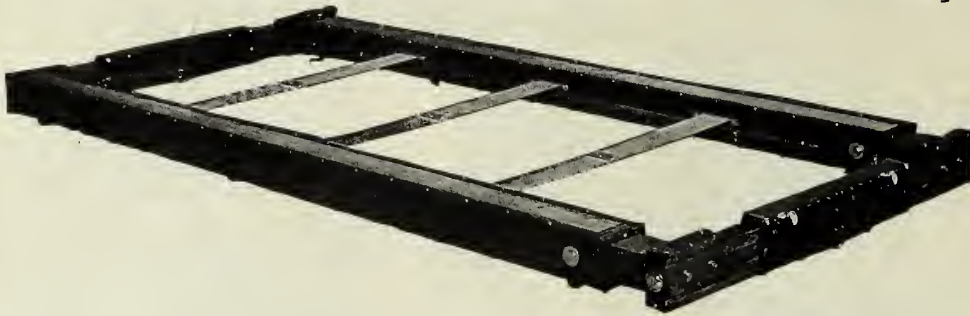
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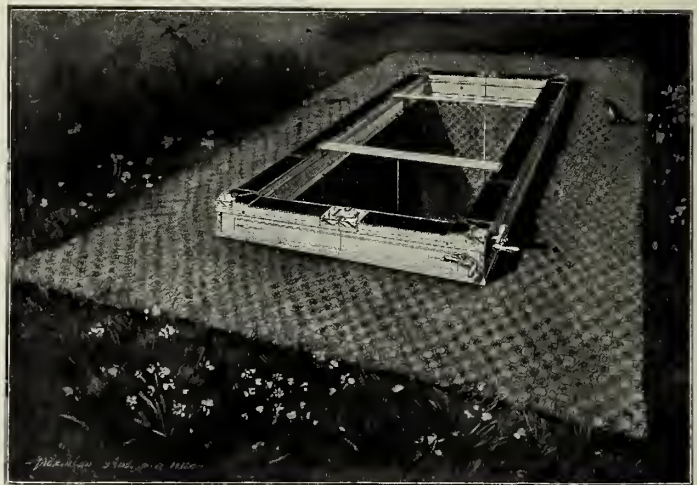
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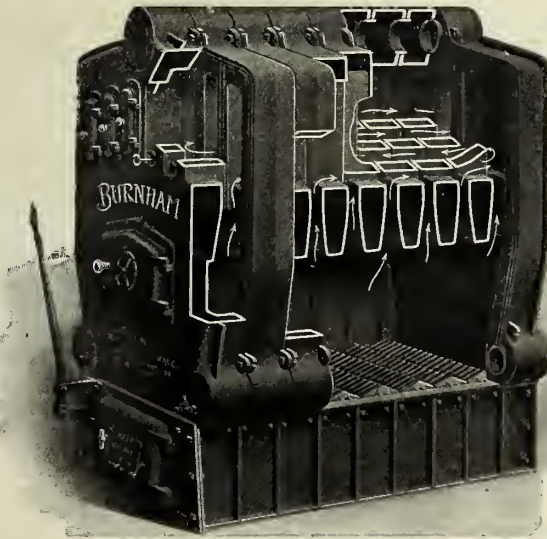
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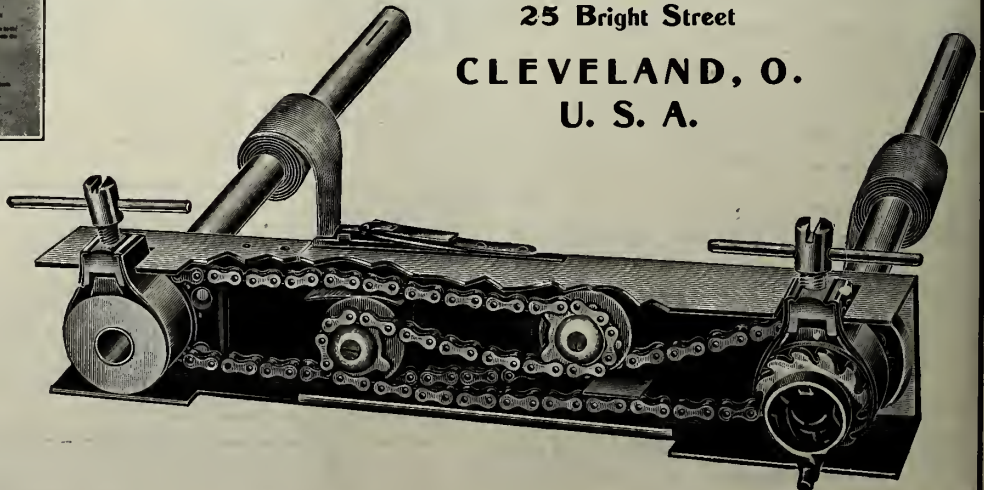
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SEPTEMBER, 1905.

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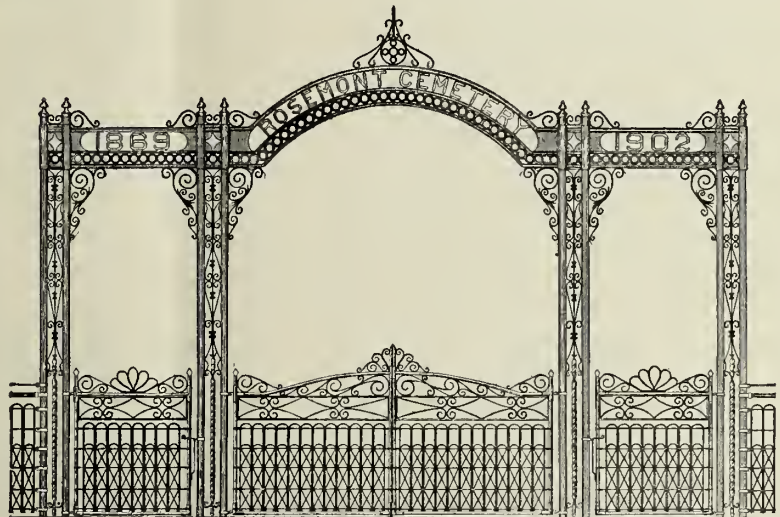
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

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Vol. XV CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1905. No. 7

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### *Annual Convention of American Civic Association.*

The annual meeting of the American Civic Association, which will be held in Cleveland, O., October 4-6, promises to be of more than usual interest, which is saying a great deal. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has entered into the matter very liberally, and from the fact that the improvement spirit in its broader ramifications, has very practically manifested itself in Cleveland, local interest will materially contribute to a successful event. The advance program provides an educational entertainment covering a wide range of subjects, which will be discussed by authorities well known for their work in the great cause of civic betterment, and the allied societies, tributary to the main body, will have opportunities for expressing themselves and for drawing inspiration from the experience of others. Under such organized effort as has been displayed by the association, it is astonishing what an amount of good work has been accomplished in all sections of the country, and while the movement is still only in its infancy, considering what is yet to be done, success is stimulating all interested into stronger and more far-reaching effort.



### *The City Tree Question.*

That there is a continued and growing interest in trees, both from the standpoints of utility and beauty, frequent references in the public press demonstrate. Such references, however, often prove how comparatively little knowledge generally exists on the subject, and also that there are many people yet to be educated to a point of realizing the value of trees beyond their own limited interests. The movement for the better care of town and city trees is rapidly spreading, and many places are appointing tree commissions or officials whose duties are confined to the care and provision of trees, where appropriate or beneficial, within the corporate limits. The diverse views with regard to trees in our city streets, the abuses to which they are subjected, both from individual and corporate misdeeds, and the lack of absolute knowledge concerning their care and development, have forcibly suggested to many towns of importance, that to secure uniform and the best results an office must be created for the benefit of the city trees. The more general recognition of the fact of their beauty as well as healthfulness in our streets and thoroughfares will render more imperative the necessity of their proper care, and will very materially help in the cause of civic improvement. But common sense and good judgment must be exer-

cised. It is possible to force the tree question until it gets beyond reasonable limits and becomes a craze. But the tree warden or commissioner should be a man of keen tree knowledge, in all its bearings, and then muddy streets on the one hand or sunburned thoroughfares on the other, will be unknown, and the beauty of a tree-lined roadway will become a public pride.



### *A Defect in Park Legislation.*

In these days of reform as to graft and other features of political dishonesty, would it not be both appropriate and desirable to make such amendments in our state laws as would, so far as possible, not only define the duties of the men required to carry out such laws but also prescribe the class of men that should be appointed to fill the offices? Take, for instance, the usual state laws regarding city parks and grounds. These laws attempt to regulate in the veriest detail the duties and limitations of the officials to be appointed to carry them out, but dismiss the subject of the qualifications of such men, by, as a rule, empowering the mayor or some other governing officeholder, to appoint commissioners equally from the two political parties. Not a word as to ability, character, condition or anything else which might direct the appointing power in his selection of public officers. Under such lax law-making the mayor of a city may appoint whomsoever he chooses, regardless of fitness and the resulting evils have grown to immense proportions.



### *An Evil in Cemetery Management.*

While the idea of conducting a cemetery for revenue only is repugnant to many people, it is certain that the example set by the great corporations in the care and development of their grounds, is one that in many respects should be followed by the smaller associations similarly organized. There are numbers of prominent cemeteries of the country where it is so evident that they are conducted purely for revenue, that it is a wonder that so much patronage is extended to them. With every opportunity for up-to-date development, beautiful sites and intelligent communities to contribute to their welfare, the lack of special care, and the evident parsimony of the ownership, works untold harm to the grounds and alienates that public sympathy and encouragement which is more than half the battle in successful cemetery management. It is bad business, too, for it may be taken for granted that the larger corporations do not make heavy expenditures in the improvement of their properties for other reasons than to secure business profits, and if such expenditures bring good results in their cases, similar results might be expected by the smaller corporations.



### The Boston Park System.

*Paper read by John C. Olmsted at the Boston Convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects.*

#### *The Common.*

The Common—the pride of patriotic Bostonians—is part of a farm bought of William Blackstone, the first settler who bought of the Indians, by the Town of Boston in 1634. The Town thereupon reserved from sale substantially the present Common for a public cow pasture and training field for the militia. Charles Street was laid out by description in a vote of the Town in 1694, as was also an extension of Boylston Street westward to the channel. In 1830 only was the pasturing of cows upon the Common stopped. There had, however, long been a charge for the privilege of two dollars a year.

#### *The Public Garden.*

What is now the Public Garden was originally a part of the Common, but it was cut off by the vote defining Charles Street passed in 1694. This vote seemed to have been intended to define and limit the Common proper and to leave the area west of Charles Street to be treated simply as a piece of real estate to be sold off from time to time as land south of Boylston Street had been and continued to be sold. At any rate, the same vote authorized the Selectmen to sell and they did sell land west of Charles Street, beginning 500 feet south of Beacon Street for rope walks, which it was desired to get located out of the built up part of the town, as they were dangerous because of fire. However, the land where these rope walks stood was purchased back by the town in 1824. In 1856 an agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth, the City, and the Boston & Roxbury Mill Corporation by which Arlington Street was defined and some strips of land conveyed to the City for the purpose of extending what is now the Public Garden westward to Arlington Street and northward to Beacon Street. At that time there was a little upland in what is now the Public Garden, but it was

#### *The Back Bay.*

mostly beach and salt marsh and mud flat exposed at low water.

The district of Boston known from early days as the Back Bay, extending from the Common on the East to Brookline, and from Charles River on the north to the neck south of the Boston-Providence R. R. was formerly salt marsh and mud flats broken here and there by winding tidal channels. Before steam engines were much used and before coal became cheap, there was a strong movement for the utilization of any convenient water power. During this movement the Boston & Roxbury Mill Corporation acquired by law the right to use the Back Bay for tidal water power. In 1821 a causeway was completed along the south margin of Charles River from the corner of Beacon & Charles Streets where the upland ended, westerly to Brookline. This causeway being known as the Mill Dam, and now as Beacon Street, was made wide enough for a toll road which not only became at once an important thoroughfare to Brookline, Brighton, and other suburban towns, and as it began at the most fashionable residence district of Boston, Beacon Hill, it was for many years the main pleasure drive of the City. Its usefulness and prestige for this purpose has been such that no street railway tracks have ever been permitted in this extension of Beacon Street east of Massachusetts Avenue. The various salt marshes within this area had remained private property, having always been valued for the sake of the salt hay crop. Gradually with the growth of population and the filling in and sale in lots of the other tidal mill ponds and shallow margins about the original city this Back Bay district became valuable enough to warrant the cost of filling. The Commonwealth undertook the work and did it on an unusually extensive scale. The simple rectangular street system was presumably devised by the engineer of the Harbor and Land Commission, a State Board.



*Commonwealth Avenue.*

It is said that the late Arthur Gilman, architect of the City Hall, suggested Commonwealth Avenue from the Public Garden to Massachusetts Avenue as the central feature of the new residential district. It is 250 feet wide between house fronts and the central lawns are 100 feet wide, including a central promenade in which at intervals are the following monuments: statue of Alexander Hamilton, by William Rimmer; of General Stephen Glover, by Martin Milmore; of William Lloyd Garrison, by Olin L. Warner. Unfortunately this section of Commonwealth Avenue is lacking in suitable terminal features, doubtless because of the excessive utilitarianism of the Commissioners and Engineer of the Commonwealth.

When the next section of the Back Bay district west of Massachusetts Avenue came to be filled, the engineer in charge for utilitarian reasons, that is to avoid a very long diagonal bridge over the Boston and Albany R. R. and to afford regular blocks of land parallel with the railroad, diverted Commonwealth Avenue and again ignored the opportunity to create a dignified feature such as a "public square" or circle, which would have afforded a suitable site for a great monument or public building facing east towards the older portions of Commonwealth Avenue.

*The New Park Movement.*

Stimulated, no doubt, by the great success of Central Park in New York City, and of Prospect Park in Brooklyn, and other park projects in other cities of the country and by the land boom which culminated in 1873, a petition was widely circulated and signed by citizens during 1869 in favor of a new public park. As a result of this petition and of the speeches and newspaper articles, a Joint Special Committee of the City Council on a New Public Park was appointed. After various public hearings this Committee reported to the City Council December 20th, 1869. The report was adopted and the Mayor presented to the Legislature a draft of a bill to establish a Park Commission. The bill as amended was passed but required a two-thirds vote of the people accepting it. The subject of parks had not, however, been sufficiently agitated and conservatism and the usual dread of increased taxation aided, no doubt, by a democratic dislike for a provision of the bill which required part of the members of the Board to be appointed by the Governor, resulted in the failure of the bill to secure the requisite two-thirds vote when submitted in the election of 1870.

After various other efforts a different park commission act was finally passed and accepted by popular vote in 1875. This act, however, left the supplying funds to the City Council, requiring a two-thirds vote of each chamber. This practically blocked further progress until 1877, when after much agitation, the

City Council, fairly driven by public opinion, and by the even more effective lobbying of land owners and speculators who expected to derive a profit thereby, finally authorized the laying out of a park in the unimproved portion of the Back Bay, and provided by borrowing the funds necessary to pay for the land purchased.

The old Common and the newer Public Garden together with the numerous public squares which it was the custom for land owners to dedicate when they sub-divided their lands into streets and lots, had been managed by a Joint Committee of the City Council. Notwithstanding the appointment of a Park Commission in 1875 this arrangement still continues. It is desirable for the practical reason that it keeps the later park system out of politics.

Most of the parks and parkways of Boston form a connected system. One can drive without going out of lands controlled by the Park Commission from the Public Garden, through Commonwealth Avenue, the Fens, Riverway, Olmsted Park, Arborway, Franklin Park, Columbia Road, and along the Strandway to Marine Park.

Blue Hill Avenue has been widened to a double roadway Boulevard from Franklin Park to Mattapan where it connects with a boulevard of the Metropolitan Park Commission extending to the Blue Hill Reservation.

From the Riverway, a parkway drive branches off to Audubon Circle whence one may drive in a parkway 160 feet wide, (Beacon Street) to Chesnut Hill Reservoir, or by Commonwealth Avenue 200 feet wide to the same point, and by Newton Boulevard, 120 feet to the Charles River at Auburndale.

Land was secured years ago but has not yet been developed for a parkway with wide picturesque margins from Arnold Arboretum to Stony Brook Reservation. It connects with the parkway system of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

*The Strandway.*

This will certainly be a very imposing parkway when completed and when the trees have grown. It has two roadways, one on the landward side for access to house lots, and the other adjoining a wide, gently sloping gravel beach, artificially formed. There are fine views over Boston Harbor, except where it was thought best to locate several yacht club houses. The long curves and changing views will tend to relieve the formal monotony of the parallel, level roadways and rows of trees, as will also, various scraps of land on the landward side due to making the boundary follow odd lot lines in some places. Large areas in the shallow bay are being dredged to improve the anchorage ground for yachts. The myriads of little yachts and sail boats here constitute one of the sights of Boston.

(To be continued.)

# PARK AND CEMETERY.

## The Mission of the Fountain.

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

"Fountains playing through the trees,  
Give coolness to the passing breeze."  
—Addison's Rosamond.

Streams sparkling in the sunlight or moonbeams scribing this garden delight as it appears among the trees and flowers in Paradise. Inspired by this passage, the Sultana Valideh built that jewel of Ottoman art, the Fountain of Valideh at Ak Serai. By right of her title she was privileged to build two minarets on her mosque, but she sacrificed one in order to have funds to erect a fountain, saying that her dear people were in need of the refreshing waters, while one minaret was sufficient to summon them to prayer.



FOUNTAIN OF TREVI AT ROME.

the temperature of a heated and wearied body or brought forgetfulness to a mind distraught.

The fountain, either active or still, was a feature of all public and private grounds from the days of Babylon to the middle of the nineteenth century, but it would seem that during the last fifty years the general taste had changed and that small lakes in the parks and the modern arrangements of lawn and shrubbery had set aside old time methods of introducing active water effects in landscape gardening. Nevertheless, this fashion is bound to return. Singing rills and trickling streams have a fashion all their own, and have inspired poets and tuned the mind-strings of musicians too many centuries to be forgotten long.

The Christian Bible frequently refers to the "fountain of living waters" which must have reflected a material fountain in its symbolism. The Koran contains a passage de-

scribed as a rock sculptured into a series of basins through which the spring is conducted to a vase at the bottom, on which two lions stand guard. Venerated and fabled waters



FOUNTAIN IN THE "NEW MARKET," VIENNA.



THE EGERIAN FOUNTAIN ON THE PINCIO, ROME. THE VATICAN IN THE DISTANCE.

have been found all over Greece, the most remarkable being the sweet waters at the Erechtheus in Athens, and the vapor spring which was utilized by the Oracle at Delphi. Even now, certain tribes of North American Indians make offerings annually to the "Spirit of the Waters" at some chosen spring.

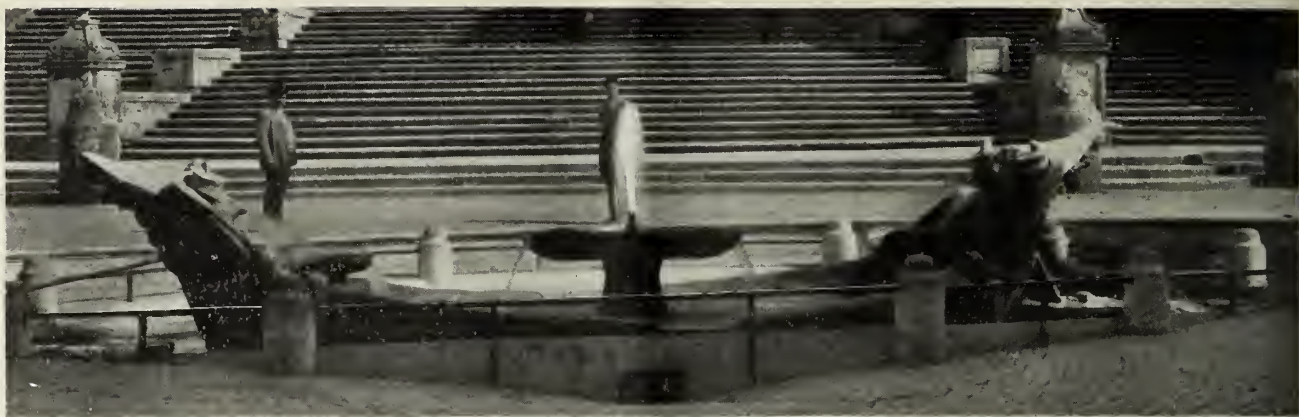
The Romans, as well as more ancient peoples, were devoted to aquatic displays, and their popular water nymph, Egeria, is immortalized in literature and art. Horace sang the praise of fountains and Petrarch de-

clared that the splash and murmur of the waters at Vaucluse inspired his verses. Certain it is that he lingered in that enchanted spot until the pope commanded his presence in Rome, where, because of the enormous aqueducts, he found a city of fountains chiseled in stone and marble and gay with mosaics.

The most artistic fountain in Rome is the Tar-tarughe, the design of which has been attributed to Raphael; the ugliest, the Termini, by Breciano, who is said to have died of spleen over the taunts of the



NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN AT SCHÖNBRUNN, NEAR VIENNA, AUSTRIA.



THE STONE BOAT FOUNTAIN IN ROME.

people; the best known is the Trevi, where travelers, on departure, are wont to toss a coin as an assurance that they may return to the Eternal City; and the most frequented, the Barcaccia, a tasteless stone boat erected to commemorate an artificial lake once existing on that spot, where mimic naval battles were fought. About this boat the little boy and girl artists are apt to congregate, in order to secure engagements with artists. However, the loveliest environment for decorative waters is that of the Egerian fountain on the Pincio, overlooking ancient Rome. Listening to the murmur of the marble Egeria's streamlets, I watched the setting sun as it changed the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral to an inverted bowl of gold, and cast broad stripes of crimson and orange across the Vatican roofs. Byron's lines to the reflected goddess who is priestess in that verdant shrine recurred to me.

"The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled. With thine Elysian water drops."

Florence is also rich in carved receptacles for water display. The one by Lorenzi, in the Boboli gardens, is advantageously placed in a depression of the grounds. It represents Ocean with attendant mermen and mermaids and is an ever present solace to the fevered. So is that other tribute to Neptune in the park at Schönbrunn, Austria. This elaborate composition of gods, nymphs and sea-horses which guard a marble grotto, are outlined against a thicket of trees, the whole forming a magnificent

scene when the various jets and showers are playing about the many figures.

The Austrians love to represent their rivers by symbols, and the monumental fountain in Vienna, near the Albert Palace, is adorned with figures personating the Danube and its tributaries. An odd sight in the Nuer Markt is a huge basin decorated with bronze figures. One is seated so that a brown foot is extended over the edge, as if inviting the shake of one's hand. I wondered, as I stood admiring it, how long the perfect condition of that foot would have lasted if the surrounding street urchins had been Americans. The source of the beloved river of the Austrians, the Danube, is at Donaueschingen, where the natural fountain is surrounded by an ornate stone basin with steps. During the Middle Ages the prevailing style in fountain designing, in Germany and France, was like this model. These old rivers, rich in historic associations, furnish abundant material for the imaginative sculptor. The traditions that have grown up about them have been well utilized as particularly appropriate for fountains.

The legendary source of the fountain may take the form of portrayals of the grotesque figures, the embodiment of some of the well-known local traditions, folk-lore or a childish, fanciful story. European towns and cities are rich in material of this character, and many interesting specimens of odd designs may be seen by the traveler.

(To be continued.)



FOUNTAIN OF NEPTUNE, IN GARDENS OF BOBOLI, FLORENCE.



GRECIAN SHELTER, PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Two Park Shelters of Marble.**

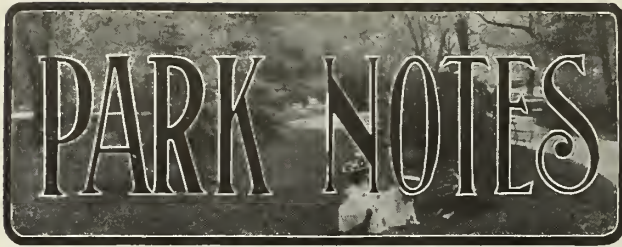
The new shelter recently erected at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, shown in the illustration, is a marble pergola and is a copy of a Greek temple in its design. The structure is seventy-three feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, and its ornate roof is supported by marble columns sixteen feet high, with Corinthian columns. The ground surrounding the shelter has been laid out as a flower garden. Seats are provided inside the shelter, and near it, from which visitors may view the parade ground on one side; on the other, passing vehicles on the driveway. The cost of the shelter was \$30,000.

A combined pergola and fountain of Italian marble

has recently been placed in Como Park, St. Paul, Minn., as a gift of the Mannheimer Corporation. The fountain was designed by Architect Cass Gilbert and is fashioned after a famous Italian fountain. The fountain has been inclosed in an Italian pergola. Vines will be trained over it and shrubbery will be planted about the base and back of the marble seats. The site of the fountain is one of the most beautiful in the park. It is on a rise of Cozy Lake avenue, just opposite the lily pond and is approached by a long flight of steps. The site was selected for its peculiar beauty by Mr. Nussbaumer, superintendent of parks.



MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN AND PERGOLA, COMO PARK, ST. PAUL.



# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The directors of the Public Library of Chicago will install branch libraries and free delivery stations in field houses of Hamilton Park, Armour Square and Davis Square, three of the new small parks of the South Park System. The Library Board will furnish the books and pay the attendants, and the Park Board will furnish the rooms and equipments.

\* \* \*

Experiments in sprinkling oil on the roadways of the South Park System to lay the dust are being carried on under the direction of Supt. J. F. Foster. The Midway and certain stretches of pavement in Washington Park for several weeks have been administered with a solution of the fluid, which is known as "Westrumite." So far the use of the liquid has not passed the experimental stage, yet it is believed that it will come into general use next year.

The Kansas City Park Board is also considering the advisability of using oil for sprinkling its roadways, and an official of the Standard Oil Company in that city has offered to sprinkle a section of road free for a test.

\* \* \*

The Special Park Commission of the City Council, of Chicago, has issued a report and an appeal for funds for establishing play grounds in the slum districts of the West Side. The Board has an appropriation of only \$22,000 for this work and is maintaining nine playgrounds besides meeting other expenses. They are considering a plan to levy a special assessment upon all property within one-half mile of the proposed playgrounds, to raise money for purchasing sites. The corporation counsel is to give an opinion as to the legality of this plan.

\* \* \*

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Buffalo Park Commission consists of a brief summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year. The receipts for the year were \$173,388.49. The expenditures were \$153,713.88, including the following items: Labor, \$22,442; salaries, \$11,900; South Park maintenance, \$23,171; Cazenovia Park maintenance, \$5,412; zoo maintenance, \$7,572.

\* \* \*

The report of the Inter-State Palisades Park Commission, of New York and New Jersey, for 1904, shows 112 acres added to this public recreation ground within the year. Of the acquisitions, 102.47 acres in New Jersey cost \$42,757 and 10.30 acres in New York, \$3,732. The jurisdiction of the Commission is now over 11.02 miles of river frontage in New Jersey and 2.84 miles in New York, leaving 17,710 feet of shore frontage to be acquired in New Jersey. Negotiations for the purchase of 2,050 feet of this frontage are pending.

\* \* \*

The nineteenth annual report of the Commissioners of the Niagara Falls Park (Canadian) says that the area of the park has grown, by the addition of crown lands and lands acquired by purchase, from 106 to its present extent of 787

acres. The amount expended in acquiring the whole property, from 1887 to the present time, was \$463,871.60, and this, with the totals for permanent improvements, etc., makes an aggregate expenditure to Dec. 31, 1904, of \$31,351,139.50. Figures show an excess of expenditure over receipts, for eighteen years, of \$22,460.50. The report refers to the franchises granted for privileges within the park, from which the annual revenue now assured to the park is \$84,200. This will increase yearly, and with growing demand for electrical energy, is expected to amount within the next five years to over \$200,000 per annum.

\* \* \*

The beautifying of the Interstate Park at the Dalles of the St. Croix is provided for in a bill introduced in the Minnesota state legislature by Senator Duke W. Cowan, of Sandstone, which appropriates \$20,000 for permanent improvements, \$10,000 to be available in 1906 and \$10,000 in 1907. The sum of \$6,000 is appropriated for maintenance for three years, 1905, 1906 and 1907, and the state auditor is authorized to draw a warrant for \$1,500 for the purchase of a toll bridge which the state wishes to acquire. It is proposed to explore the giant kettles and pot holes and make them accessible to visitors. Pavilions will be constructed for the accommodation of sight-seers, and a new steamboat landing is contemplated. It is proposed to tear down the few buildings at the park, which are in a dilapidated condition. It is possible that Wisconsin will join with Minnesota in purchasing the toll bridge. If the two states are unable to purchase the bridge, it is proposed to construct one across the St. Croix river.

\* \* \*

Park Commissioner Joyce of Buffalo, N. Y., recently made a trip to Mexico, and brought back, among other things, some interesting stories. Mr. Joyce says that the most peculiar sight he saw was a Mexican cutting grass in one of the parks, and describes the operation as follows: "This fellow was working on an almost square meadow. From end to end, I should say the meadow was about 200 feet in length. Well, the Mexican had an American lawn mower, and he ran it over the lawn very slowly. When he got to the end of the line, at the place where the American would turn his mower around and start cutting the other way, this fellow would pick his mower up and carry it on his shoulder back to the place from which he started. Then he would run another swath through the grass and carry the mower back again to the starting line. You couldn't dynamite a new idea into the head of a common Mexican laborer."

\* \* \*

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of St. Paul, Minn., records a number of substantial betterments to the system. The Board has secured during the year an amendment to the Home Rule Law which increases the maximum appropriation for park purposes from \$75,000 to \$90,000. A new park of ten acres in the Sixth Ward has been secured at a cost of about \$8,867. The accompanying report of Superintendent Nussbaumer shows that the most important improvement is the remodeling of the entrance to Como Park. The tracks are run under an iron bridge beneath Lexington avenue, and a concrete foot bridge of pleasing design gives entrance to foot passages above the track. A shelter station is also to be constructed here. The next most important improvement was the completion of the Riverside roadway to Randolph street. The charter amendment authorizing the city council to appropriate \$10,000 a year for playgrounds has been approved by popular vote. The Japanese garden is under construction in Como Park, as a gift of Dr. Rudolph Schiffman. There were 7,373 trees planted in the parks during the year, of which 2,671 were in Como and 2,137 in Indian Mounds. During the season 2,756

trees and shrubs were planted in rows in the nursery, making the total number now standing there 39,872. This, added to 40,000, the total number taken out for planting, makes a total of 79,942 trees and shrubs handled since the nursery was established. The expense for maintaining it during the past year was \$1,101.64.

\* \* \*

Anyone contemplating building macadam drives with stone which has not been thoroughly tested before in roads may derive some assistance in forming a judgment as between different kinds of rocks proposed to be crushed by communicating with the Road Bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Tests and analyses and reports on specimens submitted will be furnished free. One piece of advice this bureau furnished may be new to many park commissioners. It is advised that the hardest rock (such as trap) should not be used for surfacing drives where there is comparatively little traffic. The rock used should be sufficiently soft to supply by the wear of passing vehicles the amount of grit and dust needed to maintain the binding quality. Unless this ingredient of macadam is continually supplied by this method or by applications to the surface expressly for the purpose, rain and wind will wash the fine grit and binding particles away and the larger stones will soon become loose and the road will break up more or less and wear into ruts and holes.

\* \* \*

One of the prominent features of park development in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens for the coming year is the largely increased facilities that are being provided for athletic games and sports. Plans and specifications have been prepared and bids are soon to be opened for a handsome brick athletic house to be built on the parade ground, Prospect park. It will cost \$50,000 and be equipped with lockers for baseball, football and cricket outfits, and it will be fitted up with shower baths and other modern improvements. The building will also contain the new Prospect Park police station. The structure will be of colonial design and it is planned to have it completed for the season of 1906. New gymnasiums are being built under the Williamsburg bridge and at Canarsie park, both to be fitted up with the best of modern appliances. Bids will be opened soon for a new boat and skaters' house in Prospect park, near the old one, to cost about \$50,000. During the year 1904 there were 457 picnics held in Prospect park attended by over 150,000 people. Bids have been opened for new shelter houses in Fort Greene, Bushwick, Irving, Cooper, Bedford and Carroll parks, and work on them will be pushed.

Five miles of roads and drives and seven or eight miles of paths have been laid out in Forest park and more are being added every year. The ground is being left in its natural condition as far as possible. The large nurseries and green-houses at Forest park, which supply all the parks of Greater New York with trees and shrubs, are kept up in the best condition. Over 22,000 shrubs and trees are furnished every year at a saving to the city of \$10,000 per year. Seven and a half acres of new playgrounds have been added to Brooklyn parks this year and two new recreation spots, one known as Rainey park, on the East river, at Long Island City, bought by the municipality, and the other New Highland Park, on the hills north of Jamaica, a gift from the women of the village, have been added to Queens park areas.

## NEW PARKS.

Frank H. and W. A. Nutter, landscape architects, of Minneapolis, have been engaged to make plans for Liberty Hill Park, Hutchins, Wis. The tract comprises 28 acres of elevated wooded land of great natural beauty.

The Board of Park Commissioners, of Des Moines, have bought a five-acre tract, formerly belonging to the Drake estate, for \$28,000. It is to be developed as a public park.

The Park Board, of Kansas City, Mo., is considering a proposition to annex a part of Brush Creek Valley to the city park system. It is planned to include about 50 acres in the territory, which is to be connected with Penn Valley Park by a driveway.

Mark White Square, one of the new public service parks of the South Park System of Chicago was recently dedicated. It includes 10 acres. Others of this system which have been dedicated this spring are Hamilton Park, 29 acres; Davis Square, 10 acres, and Armour Square, 10 acres.

A new park is being laid out at Merrill, Miss.

Norman Haskins has presented a tract of about two acres to the city of Des Moines, Ia., to be used as a public park.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. has presented the famous "Garden of the Gods" in Colorado to the city of Colorado Springs for park purposes. The tract is valued at \$250,000.

\* \* \*

## MORE ABOUT THE TERM "GARDENESQUE."

Editor Park and Cemetery:—I read with interest the comment by Mr. James MacPherson in your August issue, entitled "Gardenesque" and I have re-read Mr. Olmsted's article upon village improvement in which I can find no justification for so bold an attack upon the profession of landscape architecture, or gardening, if you will.

Your contributor says the word "is applied to gardening of a vastly different character than that described by Mr. Olmsted." Does he know that Mr. Olmsted did not describe the term Gardenesque in that article, but simply referred to the type, leaving each person to form his own impression? Since this is so, the first attack on Mr. Olmsted seems to be uncalled for.

In concluding your contributor advises Mr. Olmsted to "try his hand on the gardenesque style, not on paper, as he makes it in the Atlantic, but in its purity." Since Mr. Olmsted has not "tried his hand on the style," in the Atlantic, but has simply referred to it as a well known style this advice seems also entirely uncalled for.

So much for the personal references, for I did not really mean to discuss them: but what about the question of design in the "large grounds in the United States?" Because plants will grow well in beds formed with simple lines and pegs, or because grass cutters like to run about a six foot circle, must our lawns be turned into botanic gardens, or must the edges of our lawns be abolished?

Because a man can see through a round window, because it is easily washed, and because the painter can easily follow the mouldings above it, must we have round windows dotting the front of the house like bushes in the husbandman's front yard? The architect must heed practical requirements and must govern his designs accordingly, but he can not in so doing alter the fundamental laws of design. So too the landscape architect must recognize the practical requirements such as those pointed out by your contributor; but he too must recognize the fundamental laws of design, of relations of space to space, mass to mass, color to color, and shape to shape, if he hopes to produce effects worthy of his profession.

Cambridge, Mass.

GEORGE GIBBS, JR.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## WHAT A LITTLE MICHIGAN TOWN HAS DONE.

Great things cannot be expected from a town of only a thousand people, yet much smaller towns may be made attractive if the people will not try to ape city customs, but will endeavor to make the little village rural, homelike, cool and useful.

The people of the little town of Birmingham, Mich., led by the women of Village Improvement Society are trying to work along these lines. This year we have tried as an experiment putting plants in some of the down-town places where dirt has been wont to collect. It has been a success. Some woven wire has protected them from the dogs, and children have not disturbed them.

We have placed seats at the corners where people wait for the interurban cars, have put out street signs, waste paper baskets, distributed flower seeds and bulbs through the school last spring and are soon to have a flower show, giving a prize to the class that makes the best display. It is too early to speak of the work done along these lines in Federated Clubs of the state, but in the County Federation we have worked to keep tags and advertising matter off trees and poles; and, while we have not been entirely successful, have done something. Our Oakland Co. Fair officials are not placing any advertising in those objectionable ways. The women of the county, through their clubs, secured a women's rest room in the new court house that is soon to be dedicated.

Our own V. I. S. sent cards to all living within the two-mile radius of our village, asking that they plant street trees. Some good results have followed. We are also trying to get country roads named and marked with signs. Our latest scheme is to furnish button bouquets, labeled "Compliments of Village Improvement Society of Birmingham," at social functions where out-of-town people are entertained.

MARTHA BALDWIN.

## IMPROVEMENT WORK AT JOLIET, ILL.

The Joliet improvement association with the advent of spring began its crusade for beautifying Joliet. The three principles laid down for planting are: Leave open spaces of lawn. Plant in masses around these open spaces. Avoid straight lines. Beyond these three fundamental rules, each person must be guided by his own desires and the possibilities of the location. The first step is a plan. This should be determined upon, before anything else is done, even the grading of the lot. Decide where you want to put things and then adhere to your plan. Changing a planting plan when the work is partly done is like changing the position of a stairway after the house is built. If you are doubtful what to plant or where, get a catalogue from a nursery and see what is available. You will be surprised at the number of possibilities.

Not only a greater Joliet, but a more beautiful Joliet, is the sentiment of the association. Already this organization has done much for the improvement of Joliet. The next work is to improve a triangular tract of land which contains nearly five acres. At present it is covered with rubbish, rocks and weeds, and it is proposed to beautify it and transform it into an attractive breathing spot, with walks, a green carpet, trees, shrubs, flowers and seats. It is figured that about \$2,000 will be required to make the improvement. To carry out the plan subscriptions are to be solicited. A committee has been appointed to raise the necessary money. One member has consented to superintend the planting of the flowers, shrubs and trees, and his services will be gratis; another has charge of the Higinbotham Park and volunteers to supply the necessary shrubbery.

The association at a recent meeting voted to purchase 2,500 packages of flower seeds for distribution among the various schools; to purchase 1,000 postal cards containing information as to the best kind of trees, shrubs and vines for planting, the cards to be sent to people of Joliet seeking information.





*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Mr. Lester C. Griffith, of Cornell University, has been engaged by the Chautauqua Village Improvement Association, as landscape architect to advise and assist in beautifying public and private grounds at Chautauqua, N. Y. Mr. Griffith is also to give a course of practical talks on various phases of landscape gardening during the season.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Ass'n of Bar Harbor, Me., gives an interesting resume of the work it has accomplished since its organization. Among other things it has laid out, cleared, marked, extended, and maintains, a system of more than sixty miles of forest paths and mountain trails, without which the most beautiful parts of the Island would be practically inaccessible to visitors. Owing to the growth of bushes, etc., and to the felling and falling of trees, continual vigilance and no small outlay are required to keep these paths open.

\* \* \*

The Juvenile School of Horticulture has had a very prosperous season with its gardens for school children, established by the Civic Improvement League, of St. Louis, three years ago. The school has five acres of rich ground at Tower Grove and Shaw Avenues and is under the direction of W. J. Stevens, principal of the Eugene Field School of that city. Two hundred and thirty enthusiastic young gardeners have been working during the summer and have had very encouraging results with their vegetables and plants. They are allowed to sell their produce to the neighbors and supply their own families.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society, of Templeton, Mass., has the distinction of being the only one thus far reported that runs a hotel. The fine inn there was erected by Moses W. Richardson in 1900, and the next year was given to the village improvement society. For the first few years it was not a profitable undertaking, but for the past two years, under the management of Percival Blodgett, who is also president of the trustees of the Village Improvement Society, the hotel has made some money. Now Mr. Richardson is to spend \$75,000 more in making a four-story addition on the west wing of the Templeton Inn. Work will be begun this month.

\* \* \*

In South Bend, Indiana, a newly created city health department is urging legislation by the city council for the elimination of weeds. The department proposes an ordinance which shall require a property owner to remove weeds from his premises and that if he does not do so it shall be done by the street commissioner, the expense be charged to the property owner and made a lien against his property. The South Bend Tribune says:

"The campaign against weeds has been waged in South Bend for years. Every summer the subject presents itself to the embarrassment of the health department, which dislikes to require the arrest and punishment of those who disobey the law. The great growth of the city and the re-

fusal of so many property owners to obey the law has, therefore, prompted the health department to prepare a meritorious measure which should be a solution of the vexatious problem."

\* \* \*

The Intervale Improvement Society, N. Conway, Mass., has during the year built a temporary footbridge across the Saco river. Metal barrels for rubbish have been painted and placed in the pine woods, and a man employed to empty them once a week. Notices were printed and put up in the woods and on the highways, regarding leaving of rubbish about, barking birch trees, and the building of fires in the woods. The society is considering the building of a permanent foot bridge. An engineer has been consulted and advised a floating bridge which could be built at a probable cost of \$300. This bridge would be fastened by wire cable to one shore and allowed, in time of high water, to swing loose from the other bank. A committee was appointed to take charge of a contribution for this purpose. The following officers have been chosen: President, Rev. Daniel Merriman; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. M. Wyman; Secretary, Miss M. C. Worcester.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society of Norfolk, Conn., has issued a pamphlet entitled "What's in a Name?" which contains much valuable information about that summer resort town and its environs. A map shows the location of every summer residence, every drive, every body of water, every trout and other stream, the railroad and the highest points with altitudes, etc. There also appear in the attractive booklet the names of streets and roads in the town, a list of some residences and estates which have received particular designations, approximate altitudes, approximate distances and some old names. The officers of this enterprising association are H. H. Bridgman, president; R. I. Crissey, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Kendall, secretary and treasurer. The association has built and keeps the village sidewalks in repair, has placed enameled signs on the streets, and keeps them in repair, looks after refuse cans which it has placed in the village green and at the railroad station, and holds a village festival every September, when instructive addresses are made by well-known public men.

\* \* \*

The mayor of Denver, Colo., desires to secure the co-operation of the citizens in an endeavor to beautify and clean up the city, and has issued a direct appeal to them, containing many suggestions of general application. Among these *The Municipal Journal* mentions the following: If your store front, residence or fence is dull or dingy, order it painted; if your awning is old, torn or faded, get a new one; if your sidewalk, fence or gate needs repairing, fix it; destroy the young weeds that are starting on your property, and on your neighbor's property; if your advertising sign is old or faded, take it down and paint it; resolve never to throw paper in the streets; take all dandelions out of your lawn, they spoil its beauty; burn all the rubbish possible, allow no one to throw it on the streets, alleys or vacant lots; promise not to spit on the sidewalks; organize a block improvement society, and allow no weeds to grow on sidewalk area or vacant property in your block; ask your milkmen, grocery men and expressmen to have their wagons painted; irrespective of the size of your house, make your lawn the finest; illuminate the front of your store in the business section. Every effort put forth, or a dollar spent to improve our city's appearance, will be returned twofold. It is claimed that these suggestions have been cordially carried out by the people, and that they are delighted with the results.



### Reforms in Botanical Nomenclature.

The International Botanical Congress, recently held at Vienna, occupied itself with a consideration of the laws of nomenclature adopted at the Paris Congress of 1867. For comparison, the reporter of the Congress, Dr. John Briquet, had tabulated in parallel columns, side by side with these laws, practically all of the propositions for their modification that have been made since that time. His preliminary tabulation, printed in this way, was submitted to an international commission, appointed at the last Congress, five years since, and the recommendations of the commission, as indicated to him, were then tabulated side by side with the other matter, and in still another column, Briquet noted his own commentary on the matter, section by section. With the document as thus finally printed, forming a quarto of 160 pages, the Congress, including about seventy-five botanists, occupied themselves in the afternoon during the whole week of the Congress, taking the rules up section by section.

The principal of Latin binomial nomenclature for species was reaffirmed, and the general principle of priority for the name to be used accepted, but with very important restrictions. The American botanists, for the most part (though there are a few marked exceptions), have favored the adoption of rules for botanical nomenclature closely parallel with those adopted by the zoologists, making priority the absolute criterion. Their contention that the publication of Linnæus's *Species Plantarum* in 1753 be made the starting point received official confirmation. The contention of the American botanists that the first specific generic name used for a plant, under whatever genus, must be retained when it is transferred to another genus was sustained, except that the generic name is not to be repeated as a specific name: for instance, *Catalpa Catalpa* and *Sassafras Sassafras* are ruled out, the specific names to be used in such cases being the first specific name used after the employment of what is now a generic name as the specific name. A rule was passed

in favor of the use of names which have once been synonyms and therefore barred while synonyms, but have ceased to be synonyms in the subsequent generic manipulation of a given group. Under the rules of the Congress, plant descriptions, to be entitled to consideration in priority questions, must, after the first of 1908, be in Latin except in works now in course of publication.

A very important deviation from the current practice of most American botanists was made in exempting from the application of the rules of generic priority a list of some 400 genera which have been recognized under names other than those first given them for so long a time as to be in general use. Of these, some of the most interesting for horticulturists are: *Zamia*, *Podocarpus*, *Sequoia*, *Chamædorea*, *Desmoncus*, *Philodendron*, *Æchmea*, *Pitcairnia*, *Vriesia*, *Eichhornia*, *Narthecium*, *Haworthia*, *Agapanthus*, *Brodiaea*, *Cordyline*, *Sansevieria*, *Belamcanda*, *Heliconia*, *Spiranthes*, *Dendrobium*, *Bulbophyllum*, *Zelkova*, *Maclura*, *Pilea*, *Protea*, *Leucadendron*, *Fagopyrum*, *Cocculus*, *Calycanthus*, *Myristica*, *Dicentra*, *Corydalis*, *Malcolmia*, *Petalostemon*, *Wistaria*, *Oxytropis*, *Adesmia*, *Desmodium*, *Centrosema*, *Amphicarpæa*, *Mucuna*, *Ailanthus*, *Codiaeum*, *Ternstroemia*, *Gordonia*, *Mamillaria*, *Rhipsalis*, *Shepherdia*, *Gaylussacia*, *Bumelia*, *Calystegia*, *Mertensia*, *Pycnanthemum*, *Nicandra*, *Ecballium*, *Echinocystis*, *Sechium*, *Wahlenbergia*, *Vernonia*, *Mikania*, *Liatris*, *Brickellia*, *Zinnia*, *Actinomeris*, *Gazania*, *Cnicus*, and *Taraxacum*,—all of which, by the strict application of the rules of priority, would be changed, as indeed many of them have been of recent years in the writings of many American botanists.

The things of most interest to those concerned with the cultivation of decorative plants consist in a reiteration of the rule of 1867 that garden forms and sports are to be given vernacular names as different as possible from the Latin names of species or varie-

ties. When they can be connected with a botanical species, subspecies or variety, this is indicated by the succession of names,—e. g. *Pelargonium zonale* MISTRESS POLLOCK. Names of hybrids within a given genus are subject to the same rules as other botanical names but preceded by a multiplication sign, e. g.  $\times$  *Salix caprea*,—and their parentage is indicated by writing the names of the parent species in alphabetical order, separated by a multiplication sign,—e. g. *Salix aurita*  $\times$  *caprea*. Hybrids between species of different genera are to be designated by a distinct specific name under the generic name which comes first alphabetically of those to which parentage is attributed, the whole preceded by a multiplication sign,—e. g.  $\times$  *Ammophila baltica*,—and their parentage is indicated by the alphabetical citation of the parents separated by a multiplication sign,—e. g. *Ammophila arenaria*  $\times$  *Calamagrostis epigeios*. The horticultural rules are in essential accord with those recommended by an international commission and passed by the Madison Botanical Congress of 1893 (as reported in

Proceedings of the Madison Botanical Congress. 41-44. Tracy, Gibbs & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1894.)

The action of the Congress, as can be seen, was conservative, conceding something on the part of the ultra-conservative botanists who would be glad to see all names in current use maintained, and conceding very much more on the part of the radical botanists who see a chance for permanence in plant names only through the enormous upheaval that has been going on for the last ten years, in this country particularly, in an effort to bring everything down to a basis of priority as the only rule that can be applied, free from personal choice. This was to have been expected from the composition of the Congress, for, while there were twelve botanists from the United States, the majority were from central Europe, and on the more debatable questions the decision was reached by about three-fourths of the votes cast.

WILLIAM TRELEASE,  
Director Missouri Botanical Garden.

### **Spiraea Thunbergii.**

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

When winter leaves us we all well know with what delight we look forward to the appearance of the first flowers of spring. The change, sometimes as by magic, from ice and snow to budding leaves and flowers is so inspiring, that it calls to everyone to forget ice, snow and cold weather and enjoy the flowers. One of the first of blooming shrubs is the pretty *Spiraea Thunbergii*. The opening flower buds quickly follow the departure of freezing weather, and soon clothe the bush with expanded blossoms. There are many *Spiræas* blooming at about the same time notably *Van Houttei*, *arguta* and *Reevesii*, all white, but the *Thunbergii* leads all. Its branches are very slender and almost drooping, and when clothed with flowers are most graceful. Because of its half drooping habit it fits in nicely along a pathway such as is shown in the illustration. The drooping shrubs need an open place to properly develop their character, as the branches when weighted down with flowers are often near the ground.

*Spiræas* are among the most useful shrubs there are. Besides that there are several of them of very early blooming character; there are several colors of them, and some which, one after the other, flower the whole season through. There are again those with flowers all along the branches, as in the subject of our photograph others with flowers on the ends of the branches only, and then some with flat heads of flowers, with others having them in finger-like spikes.

There are no pink or other colored sorts to flower in spring. Some come in late June. The very best

of the pink and the crimson ones are *Bumalda* for pink, and the *Anthony Waterer* for crimson. These are very late bloomers, often in flower when frost comes, commencing in June and flowering more or less all summer, especially if the bushes are vigorous and the



SPIRÆA THUNBERGII.

plants cut back a little after the various crops of flowers are over.

Young plants of all the *Spiræas* flower better than older ones. This is why a good annual pruning helps them. But the early flowering ones are to be pruned after flowering is over, the late ones, those that bloom in July or later, must be pruned before they leaf out in spring.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### A Dying Race of Trees.

The sycamore, once flourishing over the entire continents of Europe and America, is now confined to a comparatively small part of the United States. It is found north as far as middle Michigan, south to Florida and west to Nebraska. From Europe it has entirely disappeared and in America it is now slowly but surely yielding to the same disease that caused its destruction in the other continent.

This disease takes the form of a fungus growth which destroys the first leaves of the growing shoot. Its presence may be detected by the appearance of small black spots. Soon after the leaves shrivel and fall. Unless some effective remedy be found the fate of the sycamore is sealed.

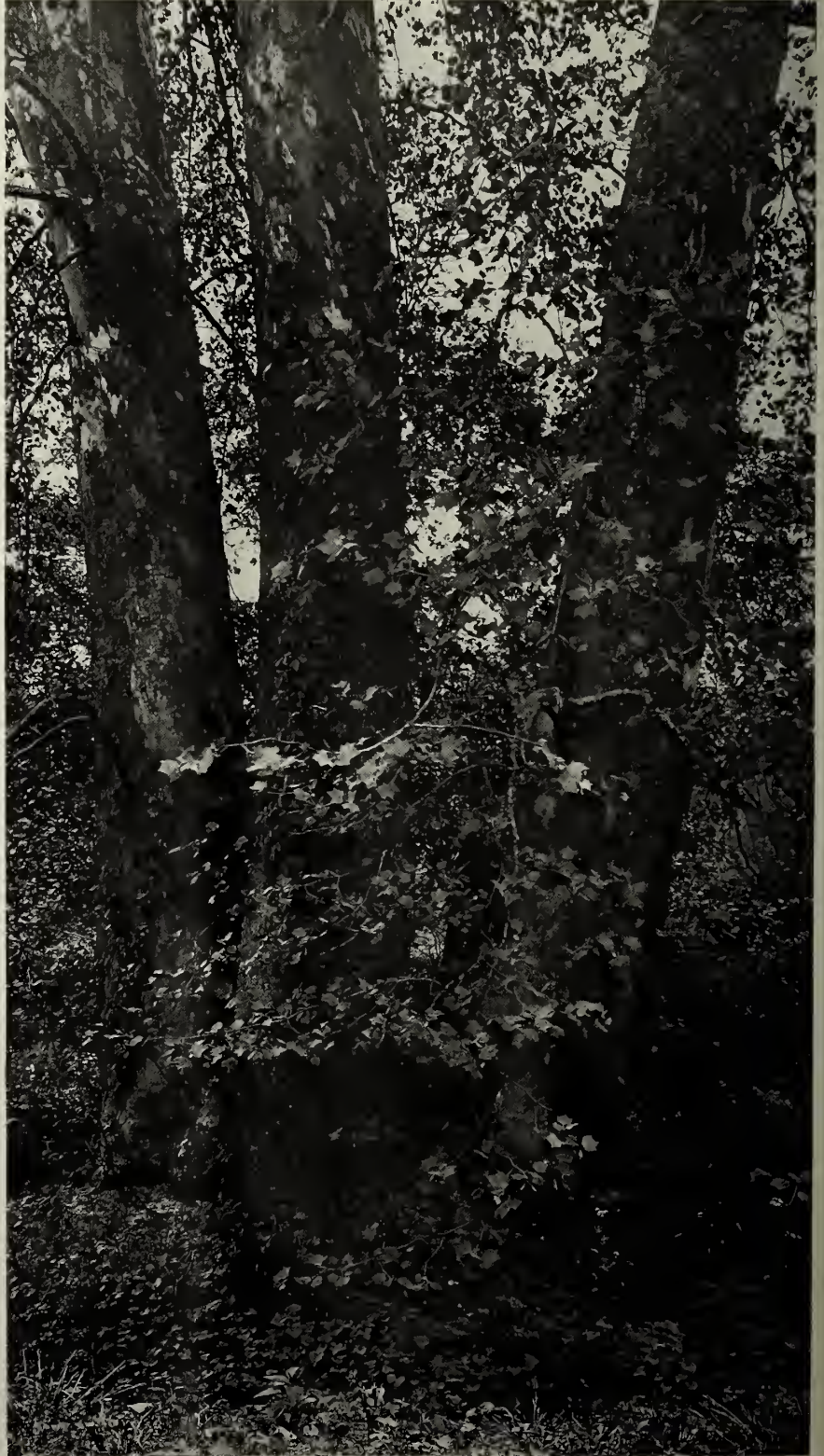
And this is a great pity, too, for while it is not a beautiful tree, it is certainly picturesque and unique in some respects. The sycamore is not satisfied like other trees with the mere shedding of its leaves, but sheds its bark as well, in great irregular flakes. The exposed surface is a rather attractive motley in color of gray and brown, later becoming whitish. Another peculiarity is the irregular or devil-may-care way in which the branches and branchlets wander off. But when in foliage this idiosyncrasy helps to add to the tree's attractions by giving it a light and airy effect that is very pleasing.

The sycamore bears transplanting remarkably well. It is very adaptable to city conditions and for that reason as well as for its shading qualities, it is a favorite for city and town parks.

The specimen in the accompanying illustration is in Iroquois Park, Louisville, Ky. It gives a good idea of the pleasing picturesqueness of the tree. In size it is above the average, being in the neighborhood of ninety feet high, the usual sycamore being only about sixty feet. It affords, also, a striking example of

the occasional growth of the sycamore in groups. Though in reality three separate trees, they join at the base in such a way as to give the impression of rising from common roots.

M. C. L.



SYCAMORES IN CHEROKEE PARK, LOUISVILLE, KY.



# CEMETERIES

## National Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.

For the first time in its history the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will meet in convention at the National Capital, September 19-22. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Raleigh, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

This is to be the nineteenth annual gathering of this organization, and the many attractions of Washington, in addition to the interesting subjects chosen for discussion at the business meetings, will undoubtedly result in bringing together many of the old members and a host of new ones from the Atlantic Coast cities not already represented in the organization. This, too, is the first convention held by the association without having been formally invited by the local cemeteries, and it is thought will mark a new epoch in the matter of selecting places of meeting in the future. The association is old enough and strong enough to go whithersoever it chooses without embarrassment to itself or to the cemeteries in the city or town selected, and it can best advance the cause of better cemeteries by meeting where there is greatest need for such reforms. A national meeting of this kind invariably results in stimulating interest in modern cemetery methods among the officials of cemeteries, both in the city where the convention is held, and in adjacent towns.

The influence of this organization has been far-reaching and it is deserving of all encouragement from cemetery managers every-

where in the United States and Canada have always been represented in its membership, which has also included many men from the smaller cities and towns, who were not slow to realize the value of participating in the discussions and learning practical lessons in cemetery methods by visiting such places in company with fellow workers.

The visitors will find the trees of Washington of especial interest, it having been authoritatively stated that there are more varieties of trees and shrubs in the city parks and highways than are found in any other community approximately ten miles square in the world, barring arboretums. The peculiar geographical location of Washington is responsible, in a measure, for the large variety of trees growing there, says *The Star*, of that city. The District of Columbia is situated almost on the dividing line between the north and south and becomes a meeting place for the

elements, where the cold of the north and the heat of the south join in battle for supremacy. Many trees which are essentially of northern growth and will not thrive south of Washington are successfully cultivated, while many southern varieties grow vigorously in the District.

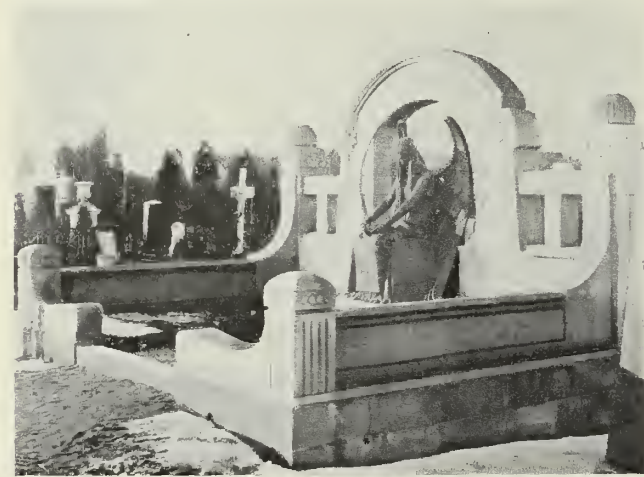
There are said to be 90,000 trees growing along the capital's thoroughfares, and in the streets and parks of the city there are not less than 150 varieties of trees and more than 100 varieties of shrubs.



VIEW IN THE BOTANIC GARDEN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### The Evolution of the Modern Cemetery Memorial.

Two causes, differing widely from each other, seem conspiring to bring about a radical change in the arrangement and decoration of our cemeteries, both of them working slowly but inevitably—the gradual

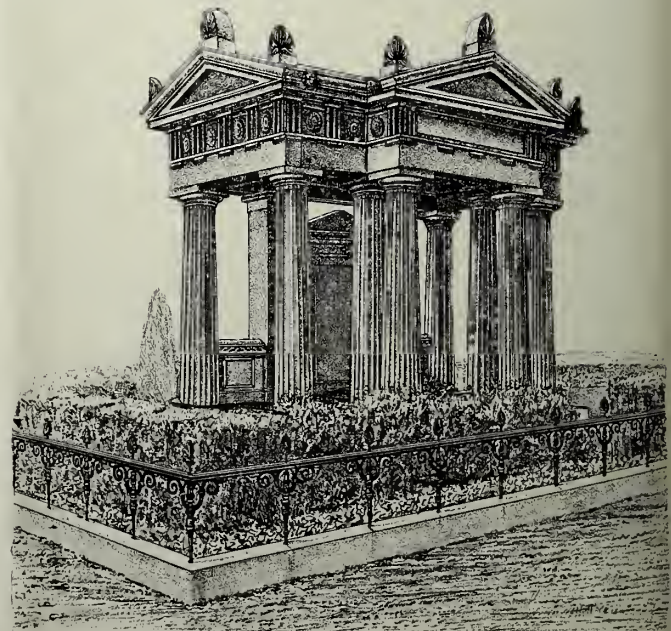


A TYPICAL GERMAN FAMILY MONUMENT OF SANDSTONE IN A BERLIN CEMETERY.

change for the better in matters of taste, even in the smallest communities, and the growing practice of cremation. The former is already noticeable; one of the most frequent of the minor duties to which practising landscape gardeners and artist-architects are now called is the replanning and refurnishing of the family lot in the rural cemetery. It is not that the grounds have been neglected, the graves sunken or overgrown with weeds, but that the architecture of the vault or mausoleum, the style of the central monument or shaft, the general ordering and sentiment, so to speak, of the enclosure, recall the earlier period when our fathers bought their pictures from Düsseldorf and their marble statues from Italy. Indeed, it is not thirty years since a very important branch of the business of the marble importers was represented by these cargoes of funeral statuary, the conventional figures of Faith pointing upward and Hope with her anchor, the decorous draped angels with wings, the broken column, and even the fat little cherubs and the woolly little lambs. These statues, conventional and commonplace as they were, were much better than any that could have been secured for the same price at home. They were not, generally, extravagant or affected, nor unduly conducive to ridicule, and were always marked by something of that technical ability for which the Italian marble cutters have long been famous. But, fortunately, today they are disappearing and being gradually replaced by simpler forms and a more dignified taste—as they, in their time, signified the change from the carved cherubs' heads and pillows of the rural stone cutter, the grotesque or rhyming epitaphs, of a still earlier period. The sculptor and the archi-

tect today find their recompense in other marble work which, in combination with the better landscape gardening, the use of somewhat more costly materials, the introduction of new and dignified ornament, as the Celtic cross, and the much freer use of color, in stonework, in bronze and mosaic, may be hoped to bring these resting places more fully in consonance with "that ancient Saxon phrase, God's Acre." The very restraint and severity of style imposed by this art acts as an incentive to the truly capable designer. The use of the human figure is by no means forbidden, and the successful combination of his stone and metal work with the living green of the landscape, the light and shade of the open air, the enveloping atmosphere of solemnity and chastened sorrow, felt even by the casual visitor, all may furnish the noblest inspiration.

It is of course impossible to give to our American cemeteries that intimate character, partly familiar and partly reverential, which characterizes those of the older nations of the world. The United States countryman, unlike the peasant, has no imagination—of all that wealth of tradition and fantasy, of folk-lore and folk song, which fills the life of the tiller of the soil elsewhere, savage, barbarous, half-civilized and enlightened, he has not one glimpse. The utmost stretch of his imagination enables him only to occasionally suggest "a ghost" in the churchyard. Consequently he is far from investing these resting places with any great degree of interest, awesome or otherwise, or from



FROM DEUTSCHES STEINBILDHAUER-JOURNAL.  
A GERMAN CANOPY MONUMENT.

using them as familiar resorts on stated occasions—either as the half irreverent mediæval gatherings of the populace in the cemeteries when the locality sacred to the *Camard*, the Death's Head, lent a zest to their



FROM DEUTSCHES STEINBILDHAUER-JOURNAL.  
A GERMAN MONUMENT OF WAR-  
SAW SANDSTONE WITH IN-  
SCRIPTION TABLET OF BLACK  
MARBLE.

rondes and dances, their mockery of their ecclesiastical superiors and of their grim Host himself, or as the pious and frequent visits of the Mussulmans, with their expiatory sacrifices and feasts, or even as the observances of the All Saints' Day of the devout Catholics. He is no nearer the credulity of the Breton peasant who fears to mourn too bitterly over the grave of the

beloved lest his tears should disturb the dead below than he is to the faith of the true believer who constructs his funeral vault large enough for the dead to sit up in on the first night of his interment to answer the searching questions of the two angels who visit him, Munkar and Neeker. Therefore the incentive, the inspiration, that the artist or the architect finds in this rendering of the last tribute to those gone before must proceed on different lines.

The Germans, who seem to welcome a much greater originality, which is frequently even most grotesque and uncouth in our eyes, in their contemporary art—painting, sculpture, architecture and interior domestic decoration—than we can bring ourselves to on this side of the water, have of late years devoted much attention to their funerary monuments. The very important national monuments erected recently to some of their great men, Bismarck and Wagner among others, have brought forth in connection with much that is commonplace, designs that frequently reveal a sense of style, of solemn dignity, and this quality has also appeared in much of their stone work for private cemeteries. So simple and severe are the lines of these vaults, tombstones and enclosing walls, in fact, that they frequently convey the impression of having been designed in children's building blocks. For the important Wagner monument in Berlin many designs were exhibited; in most of them the great composer was represented as seated, more or less comfortably, in a species of heavy arm chair, wearing a modification of his modern costume, sometimes before a single low arch or a species of arcade, sometimes with an attendant Muse standing beside him. One of the most original models by Sculptor Hermann Hidding,

represented him as standing by a mounted Valkyrie, or Victory, who seemed to be about to lift him before her on her heavy long-maned and tailed horse and bear him away to Valhalla. Still more vast and imposing were the models and designs for the great Bismarck monument on the Stanbergersee, the same general motif of exceedingly simple and severe lines and large moldings being generally preserved.

A German sculptor, Hermann Obrist, has executed some remarkable gravestones, recently exhibited in Berlin, in one of which realism is carried so far that we see the dead man, very robust and muscular, struggling up from the stone, having emerged as far as the waist and then falling forward on his face. Another example, much less disquieting, is a double headstone for two graves side by side, the common enclosure being surrounded by a very low parapet of dressed stone and the two headpieces, very heavily backed and rising at a slope, are crowned by some heavy, roughly modelled mouldings, the projection of which make niches deep in shadow on the upper parts of the slabs. On the plain slab which separates the two bearing inscriptions is a projecting bracket which contains the earth for a little tuft of ferns or other plants, and at the bases of the slabs are two more brackets or vases also carrying living greenery which throws its delicate shadows on the heavy stone and breaks up the severe lines with its own fragile ones. A modification of this arrangement of permanent receptacles for flowering or other plants on the headstones might give charming results. In another piece of executed work by the architect Paul Möbius, the head wall for the small enclosure is very heavy and imposing and against it the low marble tomb and the still lower stone divisions of the enclosure abut. In the center this wall rises to almost monumental height, pierced by two symmetrical upright openings and relieved by simple and very heavy, almost rude and barbaric, mouldings. The effect, as we have said, is very common in modern German mortuary work. The dipping curves of the upper line of this monument are leveled by straight lines of iron or bronze railing—which is not to be commended. In another of Ob-



A FRENCH MILITARY MONUMENT.



AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD PROPORTION AND SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN.

rist's gravestones, the low stone enclosing wall, a few inches above the ground at the sides is somewhat higher at the foot and very much higher at the head, and rising diagonally from the foot to the head is a heavy slab, like a half-open and too long lid, the upper surface being a rude device in flat metal. This idea of treating the whole grave enclosure as a box, the lid of which is half open, might be made gracefully symbolic. In still another *grabmal*, by Ferd. Göschel, is seen rising from a square low pedestal a strange monument composed of geometrical forms, the uprights sliced in diagonal curves enclosing a niche and surmounted by the Christian monogram. In others, the low stone parapet enclosing the graves bears an iron or bronze railing in the long wormlike curves of *L'Art Nouveau*, and the designer of one of these, an artist named Memesio de Mogrobejo, has also exhibited a bronze plaque, much in the shape of an oyster shell, in which the inscription follows the curved lines of the surface, and is mourned over by a nude female figure modelled in high relief.

Sometimes the stone enclosure rises to a height of three or four

feet at the sides, somewhat lower in front, with an opening to enter, and the head wall very high, pierced with circular or upright openings, the same severe mouldings bearing the family name. At the angles of the mouldings may appear leaf forms, treated realistically; and in one case, at least, a gigantic, somewhat archaic, angel sits in front of this head wall. The symbolism of the human figure introduced is sometimes carried rather farther than we would care to see, as in Obrist's monument previously mentioned, or even as in the work of another sculptor, E. Barlach, who represents the weary mortal as a pathetic half draped figure drooping against the door of the tomb which she has reached with a last effort. As we have seen, the peculiar mannerisms of *L'Art Nouveau* have invaded even this domain, and its long unmeaning curves and vapid conventional faces or masks appear on gravestones and monuments in other countries, as in some in white sandstone recently exhibited by a Glasgow architect, Chas. R. Mackintosh.

Much may be learned from examples like these, both of what to use and what to avoid. The lists of symbols permissible, the variety of innovations that may be introduced, are not very large, and, as in all other forms of art, a saving grace of sense of fitness is most necessary. A sense of humor also, strange to say, is very desirable in all commemorative or symbolic art, because it prevents grotesque and unreasonable combinations—as in the celebrated French monument, "To the Victors of Wattignies," reproduced in our illustration in which the triumphant Gallic cock at the sum-



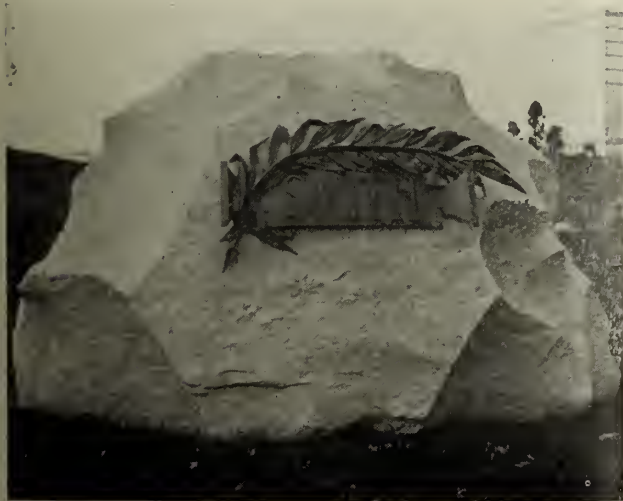
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DIGNIFIED AND SIMPLE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, WITH BEAUTIFUL  
SCULPTURED FIGURE.





A PURE CELTIC CROSS, FREE FROM FOREIGN ORNAMENT.

mit is much larger than the cannon which he surmounts. The severity of design must never degenerate into mere poverty, so that the empty spaces, the bare surfaces, are never too large. It is generally true that the structural and architectural severity of moulding, that in which the edges are sharply cut or gently bevelled, is better than the more formless lines and curves which the "New Art" so generally affects. Very good examples of this proportion and simplicity may be found in the illustration of the Pearson monument and that to William Henry Young.



AN ARTISTIC BOULDER MONUMENT.

Of that very difficult motif, in which the natural boulder is used, and in which the difficulties of design and of utilization are very great, a good example may be seen in the Smith boulder monument where the sharp edges of fracture of the rock are skillfully adapted to harmonize and support the severe lines of the bronze tablet. The characteristics of the Celtic cross are so definite that care should be taken, when it is used, to avoid any alien details, as heraldic or natural forms, or even too evident "Roman" lettering.

The very familiar combination of white marble and green foliage seems to be abundantly justified; bronze furnishes nearly always an excellent complementary color to those of Nature, as do, with a little care in selection and placing, the various colored marbles and the mosaics, and the grays and blues of granite—the latter probably more harmonious and consonant when unpolished. In the introduction of human or super-human figures of course the highest qualities of the sculptor's art are required—the mere rendering of a good "model," clad in a loose gown and finished with an evidently artificial pair of wings, not being sufficient.



SUGGESTION FOR A FAMILY MEMORIAL OF CLASSIC DESIGN.

The second cause, which may lead to even greater modifications in the aspect of our cemeteries than the growth of artistic appreciation, the increase in the number of cremations, has not as yet produced any great visible result. In Paris, where the *Société pour la Propagation de l'Incineration* was founded as far back as 1880, the modifications in the great central cemetery of Pere-Lachaise appeared as a tall crematory furnace installed on top of the hill and of a municipal columbarium, erected in 1895. The latter, quasi-classic in style, took the form of a lofty white marble arcade, or porch, the wall side filled up with cells about two feet square for the reception of the urns containing the ashes. The panels closing the cells bear the name and date of the occupant.

WILLIAM WALTON.

## Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.

(Continued.)

*A Symposium of Methods of  
Some of the Leading Cemeteries.*

Begun in the May issue.

*Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.*

In answering the series of questions as to the proper provision to be made for the perpetual care of cemetery lots, permit me to make a preliminary explanation that the fog in which this problem is involved arises largely from the assumption that a particular rate per foot or a particular proportion of the receipts set aside for this purpose, will answer for any and every cemetery. The amount needed for the perpetual care of a lot in a cemetery depends upon the extent of the work necessary and its cost at the particular place where the cemetery is situated. In New England the grass requires cutting from the middle of April to the middle of October, practically six months in the year. On the Pacific slope I understand that where watered, it is cut practically the whole year around. Here is a difference in cost depending on the climate. In this cemetery the cutting of the grass on a lot of a particular size is charged at \$3.00. In a cemetery near here owned by a municipality and having an area of only one-fourth the size of this cemetery the same work is charged at \$4.50, and I have the assurance of the authorities there, that there is less margin at that charge than in the one made here. Moreover, the cost of caring for six thousand lots is not six times the cost of caring for one thousand. Here is a difference in cost arising from size and condition. Further, the expression "three hundred foot lot" is misleading. When at this cemetery a charge of \$225 was made for the perpetual care of the grass for what was sold as a 300 foot lot, another New England cemetery was charging \$120 for a lot to which they gave the same designation, yet they were receiving as much per acre as we were, for the reason that they sold the whole area between paths, for interment purposes, whereas lots in this cemetery are surrounded by space ways which occupy about one-half of the whole area. Therefore the amount to be set aside for the care of a lot or any number of lots is not a specific rate per foot which some other cemetery is using, but the known or estimated cost of caring for that particular piece of ground, capitalized at the rate which experienced financiers regard as just.

These preliminary remarks are an explanation of why in answering the questions I give the practice here for what it is worth, bearing in mind that it may be inadequate for some cemeteries and beyond reason for others.

Sixty per cent of the lot sales should be devoted to perpetual care. This may be set aside in money as the lots are sold or by the setting aside of a certain proportion of land as in the following suggestion by Mr. A. W. Hobert in a paper read before the A. A. C. S. in Boston, 1902: "Set aside a portion of the ground of the cemetery the proceeds from the sale of which constitute a permanent care fund. Suppose, for instance, one-fifth of the cemetery in quantity and quality to be set aside, why would not this secure the same result as to set aside one-fifth of the cash proceeds of lot sales? It may be urged as an objection that the management would sell the four-fifths and let the remainder go to the last. This could not result in damage to the fund, as the last one-fifth would in all probability bring larger prices than the portion sold earlier. The beauty of this plan is that it makes it easy to do the right thing. Not every cemetery can spare a portion of its cash income, but there are none that cannot, even in the beginning, dedicate for this purpose a portion of its ground."

Forty per cent of the total charge should be set aside

for the care of the individual lot and twenty per cent should be placed in a separate fund, the principal of which should not be encroached upon until a specific sum is reached, when the income should be devoted to the care of avenues, fences, buildings, ornamental grounds, etc.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contact individual contracts should be made with the proprietors of lots sold without perpetual care so far as that is possible. It may be estimated, however, that in a New England community, fifty per cent of all the lots so sold will ultimately be without care and that the funds for the general care of the cemetery will be called upon to prevent the surface falling into an unsightly condition. The monuments or other structures will, I assume, be removed when they become unsightly.

The trustees having control of the perpetual care funds should be elected by the lot holders at large. The character of the investments should be limited in some way as are the investments of savings banks, and provision should be made after a lapse of years, or say after 75 per cent of the lot owners are unrepresented, for the appointment of trustees by the probate or other court.

The contract should set out specifically what is to be done, in language which the wayfaring man, though a fool, may understand. It is not sufficient that the courts can put the proper interpretation on it, or that the lawyers can understand it, it is necessary that the contract be drawn in such a way that resort to the courts will not be necessary. A cemetery corporation cannot afford to be sued, even should the decision be clearly in its favor, but in case a contract covers plants, shrubs, the renewal of monuments, etc., it is essential that it should not guarantee a particular plant or a particular kind of stone. Gardeners will tell you of plants so liable to disease that their cost may hereafter become prohibitory, and quarries of particular stone may cease to operate.

The basis to be used for determining the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders is the cost of the work capitalized at three per cent. Concerning the deposits for the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., the preliminary explanation covers this. If there are one hundred mausoleums in a cemetery to be swept out once a week and to have their joints pointed, and the outside kept reasonably clean, the expense per mausoleum will be very much less than if there are only three in the cemetery.

So far as I can ascertain the general opinion is that three per cent is a fair rate of interest on perpetual care funds. It is to be remembered that the management of the fund will cost in the vicinity of one-half of one per cent. The actuaries of large insurance companies seem to be of the opinion that as inherited wealth increases the rate per cent will decrease, and that two and one-half per cent is all that may be expected in the next one hundred years. In this connection it is also to be considered that should we have a period of unreasoning labor legislation, such as some of the British Colonies are said to have, the rate for labor may increase to such an extent as to impair the fund. It is not an answer to say that in democracy the next generation will correct these evils, the effect of the legislation may in the meantime be to destroy the greater part of the fund.

It is legal to guarantee something in perpetuity. The ethics of the question would occupy several numbers of PARK AND CEMETERY.

J. C. SCORGIE, Supt.

*The Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.*

We give general care to the entire cemetery, such as keeping the roads and paths in the proper repair and order, and also cut the grass with lawn mowers as often as necessary during the summer months, and also keep a force of men over the entire cemetery collecting the leaves and rubbish, so that the cemetery as a whole will look in as good a condition as possible. When money is left to us for special care of certain lots, including the monumental work upon the same, such as mausoleums, etc., we spend the income derived from such fund, which is at the present time at the rate of 4 per cent, upon special care of the lot designated. In certain cases, securities or property, outside of money, is left with us for the care of certain lots. In such cases, we appropriate the entire income from such property or security to the care of the lot designated. It is our custom, since I have been in charge, the last five years, to submit an estimate from our superintendent, whenever the lot owner so desires, what in his judgment the amount of the fund should be. We find that unless we insist upon estimating, that the lot owners often leave an insufficient fund. We make no guarantee that the lot will perpetually be kept in order. We simply give a receipt that we will use the income as far as it will go.

CHAS. H. EDGAR, Vice-President.

*Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.*

We put by 40 cents a foot for perpetual care. This is for grass only, as per printed agreement. This is for the individual lot. The general care must come from the profits from the sale of land, etc. When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, only such charity or care as the cemetery may bestow can be given. The charter or by-laws, I presume, regulate the organization of trustees. Our form of contract is as follows:

GIFT IN TRUST FOR PERPETUAL CARE.

"Know all men by these Presents: That I, . . . of . . . in the State of . . . do hereby give unto The Proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery, a corporation duly incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, the sum of . . . dollars

To have and to hold the same to said corporation forever for its own use in trust, nevertheless that the interest or income thereof to the amount at least of . . . per centum per annum, or so much of said interest or income as the directors for the time being of said corporation shall from time to time, as required, be applied to the care, support, or improvement of . . . in said cemetery, and to keeping the same, and the monuments, stones, tablets or other memorials, the fences, trees, shrubbery, turf, and soil thereon, or that may be from time to time put thereon, in suitable and good repair, condition and preservation; and the said corporation shall upon its books, keep an account of said trust fund; and shall, once in each year, credit said account with . . . per cent. interest upon said sum of . . . dollars, and shall charge to said account the amount of expenditures on said lot during the preceding year; and the accumulated surplus over and above said original sum of . . . dollars shall from time to time if and when necessary, of which necessity said directors for the time being shall be the sole judges, be expended for the proper execution of the trusts aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this . . . day of . . . A. D. . . . Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of . . . "

Moneys left by will, of which we have no knowledge till after death, applied at our discretion as far as the interest will admit. Sometimes we are consulted by the family or the executive as to the amount required, and what the family wish to perpetuate, and the amount is fixed accordingly. Flowers, maple groves, vases, etc., may be dispensed with and we tell them so. All these will decrease the amount of fund required. The basis for determining the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders is governed, I presume, by the cost of labor, and the rate of interest that the funds may earn. So far we only accept funds for cleaning monuments, mausoleums, etc. The annual care would suggest the amount of fund at 4 per cent. At present we estimate 4 per cent can be allowed on perpetual care funds.

TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, Supt.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Rhinebeck Cemetery Association, Rhinebeck, New York, in its Annual Report gives the following financial statistics: Receipts for the year, \$2,766, and its expenditures, \$142 less than that amount. The trust fund now amounts to \$8,875, and the cemetery fund is \$4,500. A new receiving vault has been erected at a cost of \$900, and one acre of land added to the cemetery.

\* \* \*

Wallkill Valley Cemetery, Walden, N. Y., has a force of twenty men now at work completing the plotting, drives and walks of 26 additional acres of territory, under the direction of Landscape Architect Downing Vaux, of New York. A bronze soldiers' monument was recently erected in the cemetery by Col. T. W. Bradley. This fall 2,700 trees, shrubs and hardy plants will be planted, and the perpetual care fund is rapidly increasing. The cemetery including the new addition contains 66 acres.

\* \* \*

The Spring Grove Cemetery Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against the Cincinnati Street Car Company for discontinuing the street car service to the rear entrance of the cemetery. When the line was built on land belonging to the cemetery the officials claim that the contract included an agreement that the company would run cars over the tracks to enable visitors to reach the rear gate. This contract they claim has been violated. The trustees have postponed the enlargement of the receiving vault at the cemetery owing to the fact that the bids received exceeded the estimated cost, which was between \$6,000 and \$7,000. The plan for the enlargement and improvement of the vault includes the construction of catacombs into the hill directly in the rear of the present structure. A tunnel would be driven about 60 feet into the hill, and branches run from the sides of this. The present capacity of the vault is about 65 bodies, and under the proposed improvement it would have ample room for the accommodation of 200.

\* \* \*

The work of remodeling Aspen Grove Cemetery, Ware, Mass., into a modern lawn plan cemetery, was begun by the present commissioners seven years ago, and the results in the last few years have been so noticeable that Superintendent W. A. Conkey and the board have been very generally praised for regenerating the grounds. As far as possible the old lots have been regraded to conform to the lawn plan. All hedges have been removed. Nearly all the iron and chain fences have been taken out and stone curbing about lots is a thing of the past. The roads about the cemetery have been rock ballasted and improved and all unsightly and gloomy "cemetery" trees have been removed and replaced with hardy varieties. A card index system of records is in use and a perpetual care fund has been established, and is growing at an encouraging rate. Within the last year the section of the cemetery about the tomb has been entirely regraded and the driveways adjoining it improved by cutting down the

steep grades and putting in catch basins and drains connecting with the town sewers. The beginning of intelligent planting of shrubs in the cemetery has stimulated considerable taste in the town, and has borne fruit both in private and public gardens, the most noticeable of which are the high school grounds and the grounds about another public school.

\* \* \*

The Loudon Park Cemetery Company, of Baltimore, has begun the construction of a private electric railway in the cemetery, and it is expected that the line will be in operation by October 1. The line is being constructed to afford accommodation to the visitors to the cemetery and to obviate the necessity of walking any considerable distance. The company operates five wagonettes, but the electric line, it is thought, will give better service. It will also be used by the funeral car of the United Railways through the cemetery. At present the funeral car can only go to the entrance. The line will start at the main entrance, on Frederick road, near the conservatory, and will lead to the receiving vault. The tracks will be so located that none of the beautiful drives will be in any way injured, the plan being to follow a new

burying ground to a modern cemetery. He has introduced perpetual care and there are now three hundred and ten lots under that care, and over \$27,000 in the fund.

\* \* \*

The accompanying view in Woodland Cemetery, Ironton, Ohio, will give some idea of the general character of the tract. The site embraces about fifty-nine acres, which was purchased in 1871 at a cost of \$10,000. Only sixteen acres are now in use, in which there are four thousand interments. The cemetery is well kept and managed on modern principles by Superintendent E. A. Sloan, whose father and grandfather were superintendents of the same cemetery. The cemetery builds all foundations for monuments and has forbidden the use of curbing around graves and footstones. One of the attractive features of the cemetery is the entrance which is approached by a well shaded drive a quarter of a mile long. The trees include many native varieties in addition to the following: Norway Maple, Scarlet Soft Maple, White Birch, Weeping Willow, Catalpa, Cedar, Sugar Maple, Gum, Pine, Spruce, Arbor Vitae, Irish Juniper, and Colorado Blue Spruce.



VIEW IN WOODLAND CEMETERY, IRONTON, O.

course, which will go along the bank of the stream, which is one of the natural beauties of the cemetery. An added attractiveness will be given the low ground in the center of the park by building a dam across the stream, and, as there are a series of wooded hills there, these will become islands, and the rustic effect of the trees and ferns will be carried out in the bridges of twisted woodwork which will connect the islands. Past this lake of isles the car line will follow a course that takes in all the parts of the cemetery and will end at the new entrance which is being cut through to Wilkens avenue, where, also, a funeral car can enter and proceed to the mausoleum. There will be two private cars in the cemetery, and several artistic stations on the route, built of rustic woodwork and roofed with tiles. Other extensive improvements are also being made by the company. The original tract included about 135 acres, and developments have started on the adjoining tract of more than 200 acres. The developing of the new tract is being done by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa., and until the land is needed as a part of the cemetery it will be a park.

\* \* \*

J. A. Clayton, superintendent of Fernhill Cemetery, St. John, N. B., recently invited the Maritime Funeral Directors' Association to visit that cemetery during their convention in St. John. Superintendent Clayton has been in charge of Fernhill since 1894, and has transformed it from an ancient

### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

St. Gabriel's Cemetery, Hazelton, Penn., has added a new section which is to be laid out in lots at once.

Salem Cemetery Association, controlling Grand View Cemetery, between Youngstown and Salem, Ohio, is arranging to have a station of the Youngstown and Southern Interurban Electric Line at the cemetery entrance.

Fair View Cemetery, Bergen, N. J., is to purchase about five acres of additional territory.

Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Great Bend, N. Y., has received a bequest of \$1000 from Henry P. Flynn, of Carthage, N. Y., to be used in improving.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Clinton, Mass., has received a fund of \$5000, the income from which is to be used in improving the cemetery.

The Belmont Avenue Cemetery Association, at Youngstown, Ohio, has completed a new residence for the superintendent and let the contract for the erection of a new entrance gate. It will also make improvements in the waterworks system.

Plans have been prepared for a number of substantial improvements in the Hale Street Cemetery, Beverly, Mass. An artificial lake 350 by 75 feet will be constructed and a new shelter house and rustic bridge built.

Fairview Cemetery Association, Kutztown, Pa., has purchased ten acres of additional territory at \$100 per acre.

Directory of

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And Kindred Organizations.

American Association of Park Superintendents.  
President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
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Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston.  
Vice-President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.  
Nineteenth Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-22, 1905.

The American Civic Association.

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.  
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Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

Massachusetts Civic League.

President, Rev. Edward Cummings, Boston.  
Vice-President, Joseph Lee, Boston.  
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.  
Secretary, Edw. T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.

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Vice-President, H. M. Altick, Dayton, O.  
Secretary, Wm. J. Stewart, Boston.  
Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.

President, Prof. C. E. Bessey, Univ. of Neb., Lincoln, Neb.  
Vice-President, Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Waters, Washington, D. C.  
Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Garden.

American Society of Municipal Improvements.

President, A. Prescott Folwell, Easton, Pa.  
First Vice-President, Charles Carroll Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Secretary, George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.

League of American Municipalities.

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Vice-President, R. G. Rhett, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.  
Treasurer, W. D. Morgan, Mayor, Georgetown, S. C.  
Secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Ia.

Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials.

President, George Gossard, Washington C. H.  
Vice-President, M. Whitaker, E. Liverpool.  
Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.

Illinois Association of Cemeteries.

President, Edward G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago.  
Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon.

New England Cemetery Association.

President, Geo. W. Creesv., Salem, Mass.  
Vice-President, Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.  
Secretary-Treasurer, William Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan Cemetery Association.

President, Frank Eulich, Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.  
Vice-President, J. W. Burns, Port Huron.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.

Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.), \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 a year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Connecticut Magazine, The (C. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Country Calendar, The (C. Cal.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Current Literature (Cur. Lit.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Dial, The (Dial), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 a year; single copy, 5c.  
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden, The (G.), (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.  
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
- Harper's Bazar (Harp. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
House Beautiful, The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Independent, The (Ind.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Lippincott's (Lippe.), \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Littell's Living Age (Liv. Age), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
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New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.  
Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Scribner's Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.  
World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

Civic Improvements. Home Grounds.

- Billboards, Talks about. By J. Horace McFarland. Ladies H. J., 22:18 and 28. Jul. and Aug., '05.  
City Beautiful, A Plea for. By J. P. Baumgartner. P. M., 13:8-10. Aug., '05.  
Civic Art in Portland, Ore. By F. I. White. Illustrated. Cr., 8:796-803. Sept., '05.  
Country Homes of Famous Americans. XVI—Daniel Webster. By O. B. Capen. C. L. A., 8:512-15. Sept., '05.  
Health and Recreation for City Children. Illustrated. By B. H. Smith. Cr., 8:735-46. Sept., '05.  
Improvement of Towns, The. By Raymond Unwin. Cr., 8:809-16. Sept., '05.  
Landscape Gardening in Japan. By A. Kinnosuki. Illustrated. C. Cal., 1:352-5. Aug., '05.  
Screening Unsightly Objects, Three Ways of. C. L. A., 8:536. Sept., '05.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

- Gardens, Mediæval. By A. K. Welch. Liv. Age, 246:219-24. Jul. 22, '05.  
Gardening under Glass in England and France. Sci. Am., 93:9. Jul. 1, '05.  
Gardening in Summer. By E. E. Rexford. Lippe., 16:62-70. Jul., '05.  
Garden Accessories. By E. C. Holtzoper. Illustrated. C. L. A., 8:523-6. Sept., '05.  
How to Use Bright or Odd Foliage Tastefully. Illustrated. C. Cal., 1:371. Aug., '05.  
**Trees, Shrubs and Plants.**  
California's Forest Policy. By E. T. Allen, State Forester. F. I., 11:370-1. Aug., '05.  
Flowers, How to Have Earlier Next Spring. By Jas. T. Scott. Illustrated. G. M., 2:58-60. Sept., '05.  
Forest Reserves in California. By A. F. Potter. F. I., 11:384-7. Aug., '05.  
Forest Situation in California. By Gif-

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- ford Pinchot. F. I., 11:345-6. Aug., '05.
- Holland Bulbs, Culture of. By G. T. Drennan. Illustrated. F. L. Sept., '05.
- Hoosac Valley and Its Flowers and Ferns. By Grace Greylock Niles. A. B., 9:21-8. Aug., '05.
- Hydrangeas, Hardy, for Summer Flowers. By John Dunbar. Illustrated. G. M., 2:66-68. Sept., '05.
- Lilies, Culture of. By Danske Dandridge. Illustrated. F. L. Sept., '05.
- Peony Month, The. By J. E. Coit. Illustrated. G. M., 2:72-75. Sept., '05.
- Plant Breeding, Improvements by. Sci. Am. Sup., 60:24660. Jul. 1, '05.
- Shrubs, Hints on the Planting of. By C. B. Wynkoop. Illustrated. F. L. Sept., '05.
- Transplanting Large Trees. By Thomas McAdam. Illustrated. C. L. A., 8:537. Sept., '05.
- Trees, Sacred, of Rome. By St. C. Baddeley. 19th Cent., 58:100-15. Jul., '05.
- Tulip Trees, The, Old Monarch of. By Danske Dandridge. C. Cal., 1:370. Aug., '05.

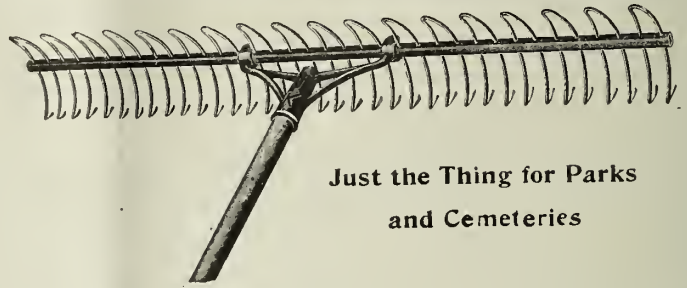
**Reports, Etc., Received.**

The Bureau of Forestry has recently issued Circular No. 35, entitled "Forest Preservation and National Prosperity," being extracts from the address of President Roosevelt at the American Forest Congress. The bureau has also issued three interesting reprints from the year book of the Department of Agriculture for 1904, entitled "The Determination of Timber Values," by E. A. Braniff; "Progress of Forestry in 1904," by Q. R. Craft; and "The Attitude of Lumbermen Toward Forest Fires," by E. A. Sterling.

The Massachusetts Civic League sends its report of legislative counsel, giving a detailed report of the work of

(Continued on page vii.)

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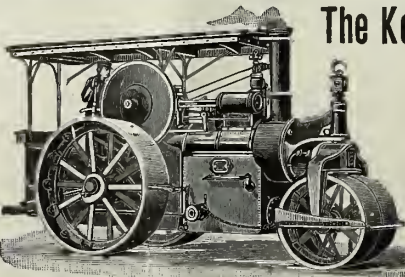
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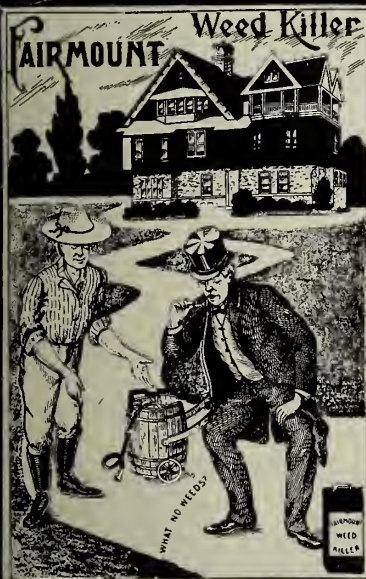
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Continued from page v.

the league in promoting bills in the Massachusetts Legislature. Measures which the league have been active in furthering are: An act relative to the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments; a bill relating to the lodging of tramps and vagrants; bills concerning juvenile courts; act relative to the release of persons arrested for drunkenness.

The Handicraft Schools of the School of Horticulture, of Hartford, Conn., have issued a prospectus of courses for the fall and winter of 1905-6. Eighteen courses, including many courses in horticulture and botany are listed.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., sends a well-printed book of rules and regulations. It is orderly in arrangement and has marginal indexes and a number of illustrations.

Fountain Grove Cemetery, Bryan, Ohio, sends a pocket sized, illustrated book of rules and regulations.

The Annual Report of Cemetery Department of Boston contains an interesting historical sketch of the old cemeteries, a list of all the cemeteries in Boston and a history of the first burial place in Dorchester, including the town records, records of all the tombs, all the epitaphs now in the grounds, and many that are now missing. It is illustrated with photographs of some of the old tombstones.

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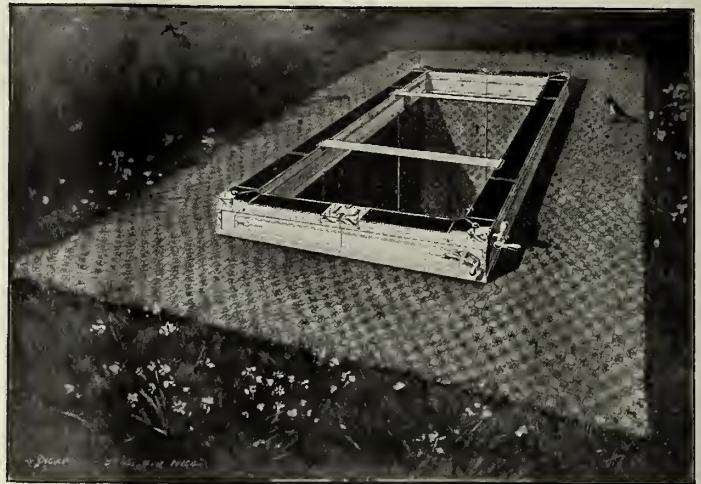
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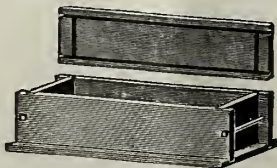
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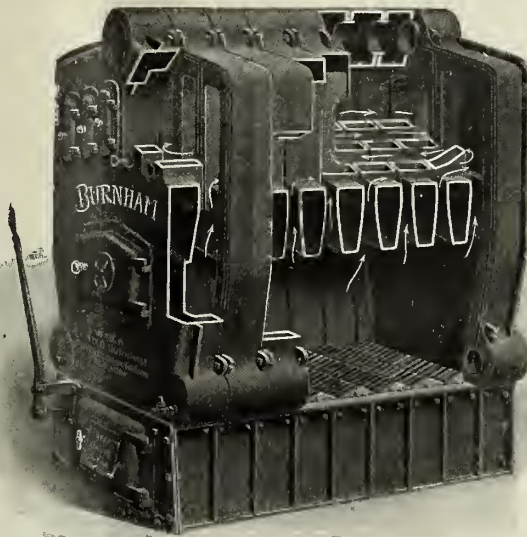
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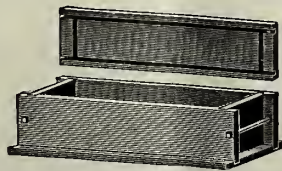


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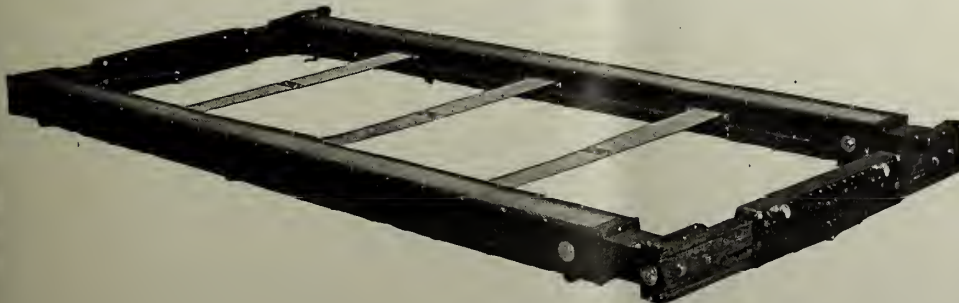
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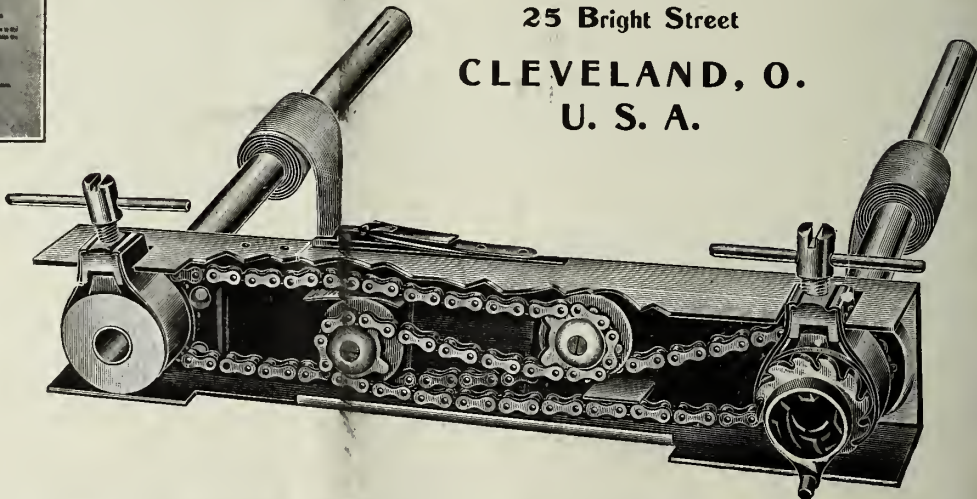
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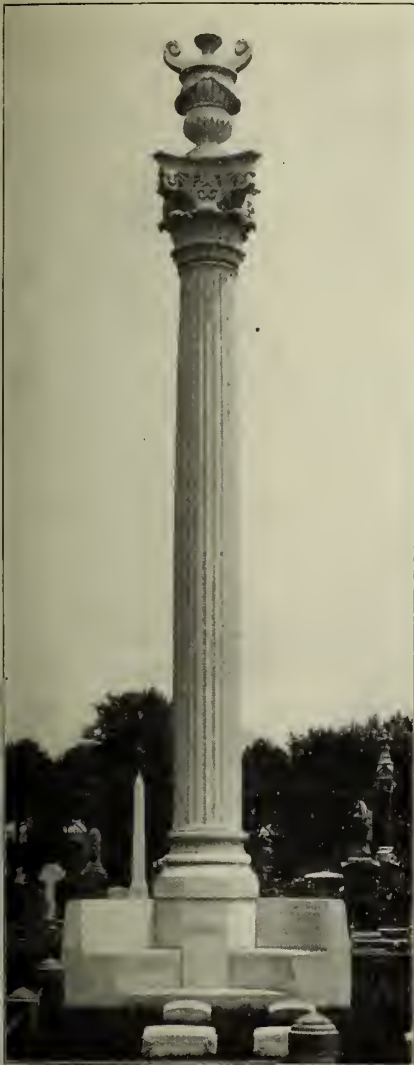
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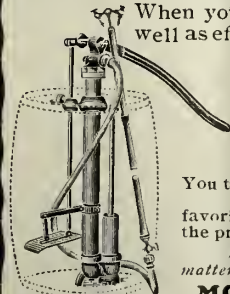
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1905. No. 8

### *American Civic Association at Cleveland.*

The Cleveland Convention of the American Civic Association, October 4-6, was in all respects a notable gathering of improvement workers, and shows remarkable progress in systematic organization and extension of the work of making a more beautiful America. The addresses by men and women of national reputation expressed the ripest thought of modern times on all lines of civic effort from the cleaning up of back yards to the elaborate grouping plans for public buildings which are under consideration by several cities. The work is well systematized in fifteen departments, each in charge of a vice-president, and its development has been no less than astonishing since the union of the two leading improvement organizations resulted in the formation of this association last year. The number of improvement societies more than doubled during the year; the receipts were more than double the combined resources of both organizations before the amalgamation; and the attendance was about three times that of last year. While the attendance is still not large as conventions go, when it is considered that nearly every individual present represents an organization, and will take back to that organization the inspiration of such a meeting, the measure of its value to the cause of improvement may be faintly realized. It is safe to say that more valuable matter on the improvement of civic life was never presented at a meeting in this country.

### *Proper Choice of Trees and Shrubs.*

The amount of money annually wasted by the patrons of nurseries in the selection of trees and shrubs, totally unsuited to local soil and climatic conditions, is quite a serious matter. Not only is the waste of money to be deplored, but the effects of such misdirected effort are even more serious from the discouragement that surely follows. And much of this is due to the attractive illustrations and glowing descriptions of planting material to be found in the catalogues, which fail however to give the necessary information to assist the purchaser in the selection of material suitable to the local requirements. It is quite an established fact that a large percentage of the list of ornamentals which flourish in the East will not do so in the Western States, a number of them being complete failures, although presumably they belong to the particular latitude traversing the continent. In this regard some of the books on horticulture emanating

from the East are more or less misleading, especially in their cultural and propagating directions. This whole question suggests an investigation and a classification of the ornamental trees and shrubs in order to furnish information to those desirous of becoming identified with the outdoor improvement movement.

### *The Essex County, N. J., Park System.*

The historical sketch of the Essex County, N. J., park system, which has recently appeared in the Newark, N. J., *News*, written by Mr. Frederick W. Kelsey, is another evidence of the deplorable condition of political morals, and should exert a powerful influence in educating the people of the state to insist upon reform in the conduct of their public affairs. Political jobbery, which always means robbery, in connection with park development never had the slightest excuse for existence, except from the apathy and neglect of the citizens themselves, and the expose of the outrageous efforts and disgraceful proceedings of the politicians in the course of the creation of this fine park system, reflects upon the good sense and intelligence of everybody whose vote was cast to elect men guilty of such flagrant abuse of trust. It is to be hoped that the developments now being consummated throughout the length and breadth of the land displaying widespread moral delinquency in both politics and finance, will lead to concerted public effort to check the tide of national dishonor.

### *Cemetery Superintendents in Convention.*

The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, held the largest convention in its history at Washington, D. C., September 19-22. Evening sessions and the banquet were abandoned and only one business session a day held. This proved a wise policy and resulted in a fuller attendance at all sessions and lively discussions of the subjects presented. Another improvement that might well be made in future conventions is to provide for a more systematic study of the cemeteries of the city where the convention meets, perhaps by means of addresses on them or by the appointment of committees to investigate and report on the features of chief interest. Aside from the large attendance and the enthusiastic interest in the meetings, perhaps the most significant feature of the convention was the growth of the state and local associations, each of which sent a delegate to the national body. There are now four of these, all growing rapidly, and they are destined to furnish many new members to the larger organization and result in great improvement in the smaller cemeteries.



### The Boston Park System.

*Paper read by John C. Olmsted, at the Boston Convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects.*

(Continued.)

#### *The Fens.*

The shape of the Fens can only be defined briefly as shapeless. It has an irregular central body averaging about 1,000 feet wide, with a length, from Boylston Bridge to Mrs. Jack Gardner's "Fenway Palace" of about 3,500 feet. From this body project 6 arms.

Northward of Boylston Bridge is the arm called Charlesgate. This was laid out as a so-called "entrance" to the Park. It originally extended, for this reason, northward, only to Beacon Street, but when the waterway plan was adopted it was extended a block further north to Charles River. It is now about 1,500 feet long. Its width was arbitrarily established at 300 feet, but as the land owners neglected to stipulate for a street within this area the Park Commission later secured a strip of 50 feet wide on each side for streets, on condition of completely improving them at the expense of the park fund.

The other entrances are Boylston Entrance, 80 feet wide to Massachusetts Avenue; Westland Entrance 300 feet wide to Parker Street; Huntington Entrance 200 feet wide to Huntington Avenue; Parker Hill Entrance, from 300 to 500 feet wide to Huntington Avenue; and Longwood Entrance, originally 200 feet wide but after the waterway plan was adopted, increased to 350 feet wide.

The peculiar shape of the Fens and its entrances was due mainly to the limitations of cost for land which the opponents of the project in the City Council succeeded in fastening upon the ordinances authorizing the park. The limit of price of 10 cents per square foot for the land was stipulated. It is probable that some of those who voted for this limitation fully believed that it would indirectly kill the whole scheme, thus saving the city much money. Not only did it not save money, but it resulted in a very great increase in the cost of construction and, what was worse, in an enormous increase in the cost of construction in proportion

to area. The original area of this park was about 100 acres. This at 10 cents per square foot made the cost of land \$435,600, or \$4,356 per acre. But the cost for construction has been over \$18,500 per acre, a cost probably without precedent in the history of park making. Franklin Park which is well supplied with stone bridges, buildings and other expensive structures, cost only \$4,600. The cost of filling the park in the Back Bay, had it been located on salt marshes not complicated by the channels of Stony Brook and Muddy River, would probably not have been more than \$4,000 per acre, so it is safe to say that the necessity forced upon the Park Commission, of locating and shaping the park to suit the demand for the land owners, even allowing for a greater price for salt marshes elsewhere but near by, cost the city, so far as the Park is concerned, over a million dollars more than it would if the Park Commission had been left free to act on their own judgment. It is true the city in that case, would have had to construct the Stony Brook flood channel now nearing completion sooner than it did. Even if this park had to be located as it was where the deepest and widest channels intersected the salt marshes and even if it had to be improved in such a way that the floods of Stony Brook could be taken care of in and through it, the park might have been twice as large, yet less expensive if the shape had been a rectangle with its length say three times its width. The present periphery of the park and its entrances is nearly three miles. If the park had been a rectangle half a mile wide and one mile long, its boundary drives would have been only a trifle longer than they now are, yet the park, including border streets, would have had an area of 320 acres instead of only 115 acres as at present. The enormous advantages of this increase of 205 acres in size may be gathered from the statement that it would have afforded space for a play field of nearly that area, a most important feature in which the pres-



ent part is necessarily entirely lacking. Or, as an alternative, this park (if limited to its present area, 115 acres, might have been a rectangle as long as the present main body of the park (3,500 feet) and 430 feet wider than at present, yet in that case the boundary street would have had a total length of one and three-quarters miles instead of two and seven-eighths miles. As by far the greater part of the expense of construction of this park has been its borders, it is obvious that a park having the same area could have been provided for about two thirds of the actual cost of construction. The saving, amounting to some \$700,000 might have been put into one or more great playfields. The acquirement of the land for the Fens was begun in 1877 and in deference to local political opinion a competition for plans was held. A New York landscape architect was invited to act as judge of the competition after having refused to submit a plan in competition, but the proposed duty did not appeal to him and he declined. After the competition had taken place and after the prize had been awarded the same New York architect was employed to review the problem and give some general advice. One of the first things he did was to have a thorough consultation with the City Engineer. He thus discovered what the competitors who submitted plans had apparently not thought to ascertain—that there was a very serious problem as to what should be done by floods in the Stony Brook. This brook ran through the low part of Roxbury at such a low level that the water in it was set back by tides. As usually happens, the brook had been cribbed and confined by private land-owners and careless street builders and the buildings on adjoining lands had been set so low that cellars were frequently flooded, especially in the spring, and at intervals of a few years these floods occurring coincidentally with extra high tides when the seawater is driven into the harbor by easterly gales, not only cellars but streets were flooded deep enough for boating. The radical remedy, that since adopted, namely, the construction of a more direct underground channel as big as a double track subway tunnel was at that time deemed utterly out of the question owing to the cost which was estimated at several million dollars. The City Engineer's idea was that the new park should be treated frankly as a storage basin, the water in it being ordinarily kept salt and the shores steeply sloped and pitched with large stones in the manner usual for reservoirs. By tide gates the water surface could be kept so low that the water of Stony Brook could be received and stored during high tide at a low enough level to prevent much of the damage to the low position of Roxbury. This simple but ugly improvement was, of course, felt to be extremely objectionable by the New York architect and he set himself the problem of devising some modification of it which, while answering fairly well the engineering requirements of the

case, would appear natural and beautiful. A basin at a low elevation was taken for granted. It was assumed, too, that some sacrifice of area could be made for the sake of securing irregular shores and varying slopes such as would look natural and agreeable. The difficulty of protecting these banks from wash when they were partly submerged by floods and when violent storms would create considerable waves. The idea was then adopted of dividing the basin by curving cross drives which would evidently be much needed by the dense population which is expected to surround the park, and to still further diversify the water surface by small irregular islets. As a still further deterrent of destructive waves a large portion of the surface was planned to be kept in salt marsh grass but at a level two feet below the natural level which is everywhere close to the elevation of mean high water. In figures the existing salt marsh was at elevation 10.5 and it was to be lowered to elevation 8.5.

The City Engineer, after this scheme had been pleasantly explained and discussed, gave it his approval, in spite of the reduction of storage capacity of storm water which it involved, and the Park Commission impressed by the ingenious marriage of engineering requirements and park landscape beauty, employed its author to make plans for carrying it out. The preliminary plans were presented and approved in 1878 and published later in the annual report for that year. The working drawing included a grading plan with one foot contours which showed every irregularity of the surface desired to simulate a natural appearance and which was implicitly and mechanically followed by the engineers of the City Engineer's office in setting stakes for the guidance of the foreman in charge of the distributing of the filling. The portion of Commonwealth Avenue, from Massachusetts Avenue to Brookline Avenue and Beacon Street had been turned over to the Park Commission for improvement; consequently its driveway was planned with long sweeping curves to harmonize with and lead into the Fenway. The two driveways of Commonwealth Avenue east of Massachusetts Avenue were extended on curves and brought together with one driveway at Charlesgate, thus enabling the waterway of that extension of the Fens to be crossed by a single bridge.

The curvilinear driveway west of Charlesgate to Brookline Avenue designed at that time and completely improved was later torn up by direction of Mayor Matthews to satisfy the demands of land speculators owning land on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue, who objected to having the main driveway swing towards the north side, leaving their land on a narrower and less direct driveway. The change greatly diminished the lawn area and increased the area of ugly macadam.

(To be continued.)

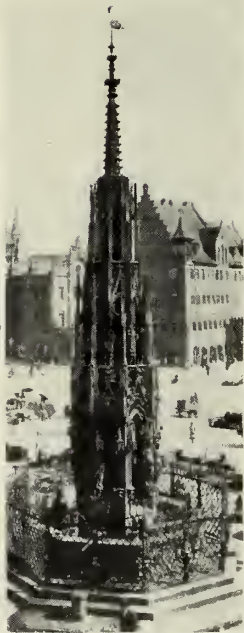
## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### The Mission of the Fountain.

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

(Concluded.)

All over Europe touches of grotesque art may be observed in some fountains, but nowhere else is this so pronounced as in the street fountains of Berne, Switzerland. The most ridiculous of these is called the Ogre. It represents a monster in human form devouring a plump baby, while armored bears, typical of Berne, cheerfully disport themselves about the column on which the Ogre stands.



GOthic FOUNTAIN  
IN MARKET PLACE  
AT NUREMBURG.

In Antwerp is to be seen a semi-grotesque design of Quintin Matsys, the smithy who turned painter to win a maid. The iron canopy above the spring bears a figure of Silvius Brabo, a legendary Belgian David, who smote off the hand of the giant Antigonous and

threw it into the Schelde. Antigonous had an unpleasant habit of mutilating the shipmasters of the river if they failed to pay the toll which he exacted when their vessels arrived in port. A modern fountain to the same hero is in front of the Hotel



BIRD FOUNTAIN IN PALACE GARDEN, GRANADA.

de Ville. It is a huge pile of stones surmounted by a bronze Brabo, who is throwing an enormous hand toward the water. Some such decorative features commemorating an Indian legend, could be successfully carried out in many of the western American cities. They would perpetuate our folk-lore, and add to the picturesque effects that so often lack interest because no historic association is apparent.

The stork does not bring the new baby to Nuremberg by way of the chimney, but by favor of the village oracle and town center, which is no other than the famous Schönbrunnen (beautiful fountain). It is a marvel of Gothic art, by Heinrich, the Balier, and is a tabernacled pyramid of stone, sixty-three feet high, sculptured with figures of electors, town heroes and biblical personages. Its spire echoes those of the mighty cathedral near by, and in the days of Maximilian, when Nuremberg wore her costliest garments, was covered with pure gold. An ingenious ring in the iron balustrade about the well is claimed to be in cognizance of the city.

Contrast the enjoyment afforded by the foregoing single fountains to the costly aquatic monuments, of Versailles, St. Cloud and others in France. The loss of life during their enforced construction, as well as the cruel taxation of the people, were hardly compensated for in the subsequent pleasure their existence returned. Of all the splendors in cascades, grottoes, canals, and pools, the Basin of Apollo, at Versailles,



FOUNTAIN OF BRABO IN ANTWERP.



BASIN OF APOLLO IN THE PARK OF VERSAILLES.

is the most pleasing to me. Standing by its pellucid surface, one may see the reflected images of the god and his chariot and enjoy the broad esplanade, flanked by an out-door art gallery of marbles set against a leafy curtain, and stretching away to the grand old chateau at the end. Not far away is the tiny building of the Petit Trianon, where, many times, lovely Marie Antoinette saw her double in the pool of living water, sometimes so calm, sometimes so gay with diamond-tinted jets, which danced into the startled air only to fall back and rest again on the quiet bosom of the pool. But the ill-fated queen was most attached to the waters of Fontainebleau which derived its name from the tradition that a dog named Bleau once led his master, who was nearly dead of thirst, to a natural fountain on the site where, at a later date, the old chateau was erected. We little know how many human lives, besides those of bird and beast, have been saved by the existence of a fountain. One should be found in every town and city square, at every intersection of several streets, and every country crossing of any importance.

One of the most comforting as well as attractive resorts in Paris is the court of the Petit Palais with its handsome drinking fountains and succession of mosaic bordered pools: and another is the leafy spot in the Luxembourg gardens, close to the old Fontaine de Medicis.

The bird fountains, so common in Paris, might well be imitated in any

home garden where water is conducted. Like the drinking font, these may be simple or highly decorative, as the taste inclines, and may be inscribed with proverbs or the sentiments of the designer. Bird fountains are most attractively set in Spain, where, in the Moorish gardens of the Alhambra and Generalife, they intersperse the basins and canals and with their frolicsome gurgles, prove a charming foil to the silence of the courts where still waters lie between hedges of myrtle. One moonlight night, when I passed from the Court of the Myrtles at the Alhambra, into the Court of the Lions, the moon's pale rays seemed to dip fingers into the basin of alabaster above the marble beasts, and trail them across the narrow canals, where the red blood of slain Abencerrages once darkened the crystal waters of the Darro, as it gushed from the many spouts. A green lizard, disturbed, crept lazily from a crevice in the basin, and made his slow progress to the intersection of the twin flags in the floor of the adjoining hall, which, by virtue of their uniformity, have given the room the name, "Hall of the Two Sisters." The air was heavy with the scent of orange blossoms that entered by way of the window in this little hall, and as I leaned against its casement and looked back at the circle of lions' heads about the fountain, I remembered those lines of Matthew Arnold's:

"The silent courts, where night and day,  
Into their stone carved basins cold,  
The splashing icy fountains play."



THE OGRE, GROTESQUE FOUNTAIN AT BERNE.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Committee on City Plan of the Municipal Art Society of New York has sent a protest to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment against the extension of any part of the Brooklyn Bridge structure, even temporarily, into City Hall Park, as proposed by the Bridge Commissioner. The opposition of the Park department to this action is sustained and a similar trespass noted in the case of the elevated railroad in Battery Park. The cost of the structure, estimated at approximately \$300,000, does not indicate that it will be of a temporary character. \* \* \*

The battleship Minnesota, recently launched, was presented with four beautiful reproductions of scenes famous for their beauty in picturesque Minnesota. They are photographs of four of the most striking views in the Interstate Park at the Dalles of the St. Croix. One of them shows a birdseye view looking up the St. Croix and pictures some of the most beautiful scenes in the Dalles. Another gives a view looking down the Dalles from Echo Rock. The other pictures show "The Devil's Chair," a perpendicular mass of rock 150 feet high, and "The Sentinel," a wonderful image of a human face wrought in solid rock by the hand of nature. \* \* \*

George E. Kessler, landscape architect and engineer for the park board of Kansas City, Mo., recently delivered an address before the Commercial club on the park and boulevard system of Kansas City. The lecture was illustrated by a number of stereopticon views. Mr. Kessler reviewed the history of park and boulevard making in Kansas City from 1892, when Mayor Holmes appointed the first board of park commissioners. At that time there was no money to build parks and the debt-making power of the city had been exhausted. Finally the charter amendments of 1895 remedied this condition and since then eighteen million dollars has been expended in developing a system of parks and boulevards. Mr. Kessler outlined the history of the park movement, described the present park districts, the various parks, concluding with a description of Swope park. He urged that a suitable memorial be erected to Mr. Swope for his gift of the park to the city. He showed several views of the drives about Swope park, of the shelter house there, of the nursery where trees and shrubbery for the various parks are grown. He said that 50,000 trees and shrubs had been taken from this nursery to the various parks.

#### *New Parks and Improvements.*

The Board of Aldermen of St. Paul has passed an order directing the board of public works to begin condemnation proceedings for acquiring the balance of the triangular block west of the new capitol. One half of the block was secured last year and money was provided in the budget for securing the rest. The block will be cleared and turned into a small park.

St. Paul is taking steps to secure a parkway along the banks of the Mississippi. The plans have been delayed some-

what by a defect in the city charter preventing the park board from condemning land for park purposes, but this was remedied at the last session of the Legislature. The boulevard or parkway has already been graded from Marshall avenue to Randolph street. The city engineer has been directed to make surveys and plans for an extension of the boulevard from Randolph street to the Fort Snelling bridge, and when this is completed, condemnation proceedings will be started. \* \* \*

An addition of sixty-seven acres to Wyman park, Baltimore, Md., has been purchased for \$99,250. The board will ask the city council for an additional appropriation of \$10,000 or \$12,000, for the purpose of purchasing two very desirable approaches or entrances to the park. \* \* \*

Condemnation proceedings have been begun by the park board of Minneapolis to obtain title to one lot included within the proposed Camden Place park. The tract is in North Minneapolis and includes about twenty-three acres. It is a site of considerable natural beauty, having a large number of beautiful trees and a flowing stream.

# Ethan Allen Park

## REGULATIONS

### GUARDIANS.

You are a share holder in this park and you are therefore made a guardian to protect and care for it. During your stay upon it, do not permit yourself or any other person to do anything to damage or destroy anything on the property, or to scatter waste of any sort.

### SPARE THE FLOWERS AND FERNS.

They are more beautiful here, growing wild, than any where else. Take only specimens; do not gather quantities. Leave plenty to bear seeds for another crop. Do not pull any up by the roots. Do not cut or break limbs on any trees or shrub.

### BEWARE OF FIRE!

Do not set fires for any purpose. Be very careful about lighting matches or throwing down lighted cigars or cigarettes.

### PICNIC PARTIES WELCOME

Provided they will take away with them all remains of their feasts and all paper boxes, bags, etc.

Observe the above regulations and help make this park in every way what such a resort should be.  
CLOTH SIGNS PLACED IN ETHAN ALLEN PARK,  
BURLINGTON, VT.

Kansas City is to build in one of the parks of that city a replica of the Kansas City Casino on the Model Street of the World's Fair. The building is to be an exact duplicate of the Casino, and will cost \$50,000. The West Bluffs of the Penn Valley Park has been suggested as the most favorable location. \* \* \*

Woodland Park, Lexington, Ky., is being improved according to plans prepared by Olmsted Brothers, of Boston. \* \* \*

R. L. Gregory of the Park Board of Kansas City, has presented to the commissioners five gray wolves from Oklahoma, which are to be installed in Budd Park as the nucleus of a zoological collection. Plans have also been prepared for an additional pond in Penn Valley Park.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## The American Civic Association in Convention.

Cleveland, O., October 4-6.

The first annual convention of the American Civic Association since its formation last year by the union of the two leading civic improvement organizations in America was held at Cleveland, O., October 4 to 6, and marked distinct and far-reaching progress in systematic organized effort for civic betterment. Cleveland, the leading city in varied, intelligent, successful civic improvement work was a most appropriate selection for the convention. The magnificent group plan, which is already begun, was studied at first hand under the guidance of the men who planned it. The Chamber of Commerce, a model organization of its kind—under whose auspices the meeting was held comprehends in its field of work lines of endeavor that touch on every phase of the city's life, and is an object lesson in intelligent, well-directed civic activity. Another inspiring lesson was seen in the view of Cleveland's system of fine natural parks, the result of the individual efforts and philanthropy of some of her public-spirited citizens.

The sessions were held in the handsome building of the Chamber of Commerce and in the Assembly Hall of the Hollenden Hotel, and were admirably conducted in every respect. The work of all of the fifteen departments of the Association was presented in forceful and interesting addresses by men and women of national reputation in their respective fields. The scope of the work has been vastly broadened and thoroughly organized. The papers presented constitute a compendium of the ripest thought of the times on civic improvement, and the meeting is easily to be characterized as the most notable gathering of civic improvement workers ever held in this country.

### *First Day, Wednesday, October 4.*

The Wednesday morning session opened at ten o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce with President McFarland in the chair. Mayor Tom L. Johnson spoke a few words of hearty welcome that were sec-

onded by President Ambrose Swasey of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, who addressed the convention on "The Chamber of Commerce as a Factor in Civic Improvement."

He said that many chambers of commerce occupy themselves entirely with trade, business and financial matters, but that the Cleveland Chamber extends its field of usefulness into every phase of civic life. He gave a brief summary of some of the work done by its active and efficient committees during the past three years. It has been active in furthering the well known Cleveland plan for grouping all of the public and semi-public buildings along a great central Mall extending from the lake to the public square, forming a magnificent gateway to the city. The Federal Building at the Public Square end of the Mall is now under construction, plans have been prepared for the City Hall, and assurances have been received that the Union Station at the lake end will be built. The total expenditure for this improvement will be about \$13,000,000. Its Municipal Committee has secured the establishment of a Municipal Forestry Department, with the city divided into sections and a warden in charge of each, and has presented a plan for the uniform numbering of the streets which is soon to be adopted. The Committee on Municipal Sanitation has formulated a new sanitary code and has a new law for food inspection under consideration. The Committee on Benevolent Associations investigates all charitable organizations and eliminates those that are fraudulent. The Chamber also maintains committees on parks, educational matters, public play-grounds, housing, street cleaning, etc.

President McFarland responded briefly, saying that the Association was especially fortunate in meeting at Cleveland, which was the leader in city betterment with the exception of Washington, where the public cash box is more easy of access. He said that the work of the Association was broader than it seemed.

touching in its fifteen departments on phases of all the life of all the people.

The Annual Review of the year's work of the As-



OLD TOWER ON AMBLER PARKWAY, SHAKER HEIGHTS, CLEVELAND.

sociation was given by First Vice-President Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who spoke in part as follows:

Nestled in the hills at the head of Market Street, San Francisco, a famous architect has his bungalow, with a well-equipped force to assist him in his preparation of the plans for a "New San Francisco." A broad survey of this great metropolis of the Pacific Coast is spread before him, and from day to day he studies its outlines that he may the more effectively raise a more beautiful and useful city. The plans that are in contemplation include a plaza at the foot of Market street and the ferry, a series of centers of activity for civic, financial, commercial, manufacturing, residential and railroad interests; the improvement of the ocean and harbor fronts, a system of parks, including those already created, connected by planted avenues, and involving the treatment and preservation of natural beauty spots like the Valley of San Rancho, San Miguel, Presidio, Telegraph Hill, Sutro Heights, and other well known points of interest; a system of terracing and roadways for the hilly districts of the city; a treatment of the Twin Peaks where the bungalow is located for park and residential purposes; a boulevard approach to the Golden Gate, brought from the heart of the city and from the Mission.

What San Francisco is now doing has already been done for Washington, and a great plan for the improvement of our capitol city is already in process of gradual execution. Cleveland, with its great group plan, affords another illustration to the same effect. New York, through its Improvement Commission, is considering similar questions. St. Louis, with foresight, has retained some of the leading architects of the country to prepare for its executive officers plans for a group plan in that city. Indianapolis is discussing the question, and so is Boston. Although in these latter cities the matter has not as yet passed beyond the realm of aspiration and discussion. Word has just come of the success of the plan to group the public buildings of Hartford, the capitol city of Connecticut, in and around the great and beautiful Bushnell Park, with the appointment of a commission wholly in sympathy with the highest ideals for the development of a great civic center. And an inquiry comes from Atlanta, relating how the suggestion of a memorial park has grown and developed into the suggestion of and agitation for a commission to do for that great and growing Southern metropolis what has already been done in Washington and Cleveland, and is now in process of planning in San Francisco.

Let us transfer our attention to another part of our country, a much newer part, and to an entirely different phase of improvement. On the opening of the new lands in Oklahoma a thriving little city was established, in the midst of which was laid out a public square. In the center of this the court house was placed and around it were built straggling structures such as characterize frontier towns. The people of the town seemed not to care, and the unkept waste was for ten years neglected and forsaken. Then came the "useful citizen"—in this case a young business man, who with a love of nature deep seated in his soul felt the heinousness of local conditions. He plowed and harrowed the square as for a

crop. He planted it with bits of trees which seemed scarcely more than straws. These he set in rows like corn and cultivated as he would have the maize. Throughout the torrid days of the Oklahoma summer he carefully cultivated these little trees, while his fellow-townsmen looked on and smiled. But the trees grew and in a year were two feet high; in another year they had grown to five feet, hundreds and thousands of them, and the square took on the appearance of a young nursery. Then the "useful citizen" (or the superintendent as he was now called officially) notified the citizens that they could buy the little trees at a low price, and he sold them in abundance without in anywise interfering with his plans—the beautifying and adorning of the square—and he soon had sold enough to pay all the expenses incurred in the experiment. Now, these trees are from seven to ten feet high, thrifty and vigorous, making of the square a park increasing in beauty daily, and in summer the delight of children and family parties for miles around.

Let us take still another example from still another part of the continent—a Canadian village, where an American woman went to live. She with her husband occupied one of a half dozen houses on a fine terrace surrounded by private grounds. Behind was the Court House with the usual collection of county buildings. Its grounds, too, surrounded with the terrace and a dense untrimmed growth of trees and shrubs which were a menace to the eye and the health of the community. The American woman began to trim her trees and plant vines around her house. Nasturtiums and geraniums were planted, but the alley in the rear of the house, through which a private road passed, had long been a dumping ground and an eye-sore. This attempt to beautify induced everyone in the block to follow suit. Unsightly fences vanished, weeds disappeared, lawns were kept shaven until now they look like velvet; the trees and shrubs around the county buildings were trimmed and now pavements are being laid all over the city, and a great improvement is to be noted wherever they have been laid. What was once almost an eye-sore has become one of the most beautiful streets, not only in the province, but on this continent, all through the initiative and persistence of a woman whose heart was in her work.

These three instances are cited, not solely because they constitute a part of the recent record of civic improvement on the American continent, but because they typify in a marked degree the lines along which we are developing at a rate that ten years ago would have been considered impossible. The number of improvement societies has doubled within the last three years, and increased from 1,740 to 2,426 since the Association was formed at St. Louis by the merger of the two pioneer bodies in this field of civic endeavor. The American Civic Association unites the humble worker striving to improve his or her own premises, be they but a single room or suite of rooms, or a little cottage with its bit of ground, with the far-seeing idealist who with a bold faith plans not only for the needs of the present generation, but for those of countless generations yet unborn. The progress of the past year has been so great, so far-reaching, that it makes one charged with any responsibility to it tremble for his own inability to grasp the possibilities of the situation in their entirety. To enumerate the great and growing lists



LAKE AND FOUNTAIN, WADE PARK, CLEVELAND.

of organizations devoted to promoting a more beautiful America would alone exhaust a morning session. To detail in the briefest outline the activities of a tithe of the organ-

ization would require all the sessions of the present meeting.

In the first place, let me touch upon one of the dangers of the situation. Recently our leading periodicals have called attention to the defacement of Niagara and to the possibility of the diversion of its waters so as to rob that great natural wonder, the gift of our benign Creator, of its beauty and effectiveness. Unless the people of this country and Canada bestir themselves mightily and speedily, commercial interests will destroy the Falls and deprive us of one of our greatest natural assets. We cannot too soon or too strenuously enter upon a campaign for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

There has been no diminution in the interest of the people in parks. Far-reaching park systems have been inaugurated or planned in Providence, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Milwaukee, Portland, Chicago, Seattle, Ottawa, New York, Essex County, New Jersey, Staten Island, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, San Diego, Baltimore, Kansas City, to mention only those quoted by the Chicago petitioners of a few months ago. The Lake Front of that great city has been and is being redeemed, and she is now reaching out for an outer belt system that will rival Boston's.

We have the authority of the Federal Bureau of Forestry that the year 1904 saw large gain in the popular acceptance and application of the principles which govern the proper care and use of woodlands. "Many landowners and great lumber concerns now realize that conservative forest management means actual gains to them in dollars and cents. State forest departments were created, better forest laws enacted, and many object lessons given of the opportunities to maintain and extend the forests within the various commonwealths. The Bureau of Forestry surpassed any previous year in the variety and extent of its investigations and experiments. The remarkable advance of forestry during recent years was fittingly marked by a forest congress extending through four days of the first week in January, 1905. This meeting far exceeded in size and importance any similar gathering that has been held in America.

Unquestionably the most potent single factor in the present day movement for civic improvement is the influence of women. They are the natural domestic housekeepers, and what more proper than that they should become civic housekeepers? They abate nuisances in the household. Why not in the city? They make the home a place of beauty, a joy to the eye. Why not the city? Moreover, patience and persistence more frequently characterize their efforts than those of men. These qualities combine to make them effective as a factor when they apply themselves to the work of civic improvement.

Thus far, however, notwithstanding the growth of the movement in every direction and in every phase, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of organizations and in the number of individual workers, notwithstanding the great interest that is exhibited on the part of the great public, we must realize that the surface of improvement work has only been scratched. We have but to look around us on every side to see the need for still greater improvement, for still more vigorous and strenuous effort, for still higher standards, to appreciate the immensity and the difficulty of the situation as it confronts us. The note of greatest promise in all this work is the fact that there is an equal appreciation of the need and value of individual and of organized effort. We have seen time and time again what has been done through the initiative of public-spirited, earnest, useful citizens, but we must not overlook the fact that the influence of such citizens can be greatly enhanced by effective organization.

The report of the Nominating Committee and the election of officers was the next business. Harlan P. Kelsey, chairman of the committee, said that it had been the effort to make as few changes as possible while the work of the Association was in its formative stage and that all the officers who could possibly serve another year had been retained. The recommendation was unanimously adopted and the following is the list of new officers elected: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer, William B. How-

land, New York; General Vice-Presidents, George Foster Peabody, New York, and Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago. Department Vice-Presidents are as follows: Women's Outdoor Art League, Pres., Mrs. Edw. L. Upton, Waukegan, Illinois; Parks and Public Reservations, Andrew Wright Crawford, Philadelphia; Arts and Crafts, Mrs. M. F. Johnston; Children's Gardens, Dick J. Crosby, Washington, D. C.; City Making, Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Conn.; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning, Boston; Factory Betterment, Edwin L. Shuey, Dayton, Ohio; Libraries, Frederick M. Crunden, St. Louis; Public Nuisances, Thomas H. McBride, Iowa City, Iowa; Public Recreation, Joseph Lee, Boston; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Rural Improvements, O. C. Simonds, Chicago; School Extension, Edward T. Hartman, Boston; Press, Frank Chapin Bray, Chicago; Social Settlements, Graham R. Taylor, Chicago.

Before the adjournment of the meeting, Secretary Woodruff announced that invitations for the next Convention had been received from Los Angeles, Cal., Chicago, Columbus, O., Hartford, Conn., Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Decatur, Ill., Louisville, Ky., and for 1907 Jamestown, Va.

At the close of the morning session the delegates were taken in special cars to the beautiful country home of the Clifton Club on the lake for luncheon, returning to the city for the afternoon session in the assembly room of The Hollenden Hotel.

"The Cleveland Home Gardening Association" was the subject of an address delivered by Starr Cadwallader, secretary of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce formerly head worker of the Goodrich house and a prominent member of the Home Gardening Association. He gave an interesting account of the work of the association during the past six years in Cleveland. The Association, he said, had successfully opened up one more avenue of approach to a more beautiful city. E. W. Haines, president of the Association, who has given much of his time and means to organizing the work, was credited with being the man behind the movement. The methods of work, which have been previously described in PARK AND CEMETERY, were given in detail for each year. During the six years of its history over one million packages of seeds have been distributed. During the past season there were 364,000. In 1904 school gardens were maintained at four buildings and during the present season a new plan for the cultivation of vacant lots has been inaugurated, and an exchange garden started where plants that would otherwise have been destroyed have been presented to the Association by nurserymen and others and furnished schools and individuals who wished to make use of them. More than 20,000 plants have been sent out from here this

summer. The work is permanently established as part of the school system under the direction of Miss Louise Klein Miller, who has been appointed Curator and Director of School Gardens and Grounds.

"Juvenile Civic League Work" was the subject of two interesting addresses by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, who talked of the work in Kalamazoo, Mich., and by Prof. William Chauncey Langdon of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, who told of the experience in New York.

Mrs. Crane said that the Juvenile Civic league is the public school itself. Civics and sociology should be a regular part of the school system from the primary department up, and the work of civic improvement taught in the schools is a long time investment for better citizenship. The school should be the civic laboratory, to train the child by letting him actually do things. She said that in Kalamazoo the work had been so successful that the children are singing civic improvement songs in school and out. Prof. Langdon gave an interesting history of the Juvenile City League of New York which was started to find the best method of training the boys in city government. There were 1,434 boys enrolled the first year in one of the worst districts of the city. The next year the work expanded to include four districts. The conclusions he had reached by the experiment were as follows: (1) The work should be carried on by the city as a part of the school system. Private organization cannot do it on a large enough scale. (2) It should be allied with athletics, as evidenced by the success of the baseball league in New York which had been an important factor in teaching the boys respect for law and order. (3) Give them real work to do. They must be taken seriously. There is much they can do in the way of reporting violations of city ordinances, and in learning the methods of city government. (4) Recognize the territorial character of boys' gangs, and teach them to feel the responsibility for order and government in their respective districts.

"The Social Settlement and Its Work Among Children" was the subject of an address by Graham R. Taylor of Chicago, a prominent social settlement worker and associate editor of "The Commons." He said that from the membership of the boys' clubs started by a Chicago settlement a few years ago had been drawn the nucleus of men who today tip the political scales of a whole ward in favor of decent and even creditable municipal government, for aldermen who stand high among the defenders of the people from corruption and private greed, who are looked up to as leaders among the progressive men, intelligently devoting their attention to solving the problems of administration involved in the movement toward the extension of municipal functions.

"Children's Gardens, the Educational Application," was the subject of the last address at the afternoon session delivered by Dick J. Crosby of the United States Department of Agriculture. He emphasized the necessity of making the work an integral part of the school system and showed a series of fine pictures, most of which were of the children's farm school at Yonkers, New York. All the processes of the preparation of the soil, laying out the gardens, and the instructions for the work were illustrated. A chart showing the different lines of study with which the outdoor work can be connected was also shown. This was followed by some slides showing the examples of the work of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association to illustrate Mr. Cadwallader's previous address.

The evening session was opened with an address on the Cleveland Parks by L. E. Holden, president of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Mr. Holden was a member of the first Park Commission and gave an interesting personal account of how Wade and Gordon Parks and all the land between them bordering on Doan Brook was gradually secured by donations of individual citizens. The parks and boulevards of Cleveland embrace 1,524 acres. Of these 676 acres were donated by J. H. Wade, W. J. Gordon, John D. Rockefeller, Curtis & Ambler and the Buffalo Land Co. Eight hundred and forty-eight acres were purchased by the city. "The influence of this body of men and women," said Mr. Holden in closing, "should be exerted toward keeping the parks under the control of non-partisan boards in the hands of men and women who will do this work for the public good."

Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia in his illustrated address on "Recent Municipal Improvements," gave a summary of important city betterments planned or executed in some of the larger cities. The city plans, parks, and transportation facilities in New Orleans, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, were considered with reference to many interesting pictures shown. The topographical features of the New Orleans City plan and the proposed group plan of Minneapolis and St. Paul were briefly noted. The freight tunnels of Chicago, which, when completed, will give underground connection between the basements of all big business houses in the downtown district and the terminals of the thirty-eight railroads entering the city were described. Chicago was mentioned as one of the first cities to establish the modern system of a belt of parks with connecting boulevards, and its proposed plan for an immense outer belt to include eighty-four new parks, aggregating 37,000 acres, was commended. The Cleveland group plan would, the speaker said, give an imposing entrance to the city and would re-



quire an additional expenditure of only \$3,000,000 more than the buildings would cost on any other site. Boston is the classic example of a finished park system and in its Blue Hills reservation has the largest single park in America. Hartford has an excellent young park system, very intelligently handled and well cared for and with ample area for the population, having one acre to every 68 people. Philadelphia, which had the largest park in Fairmount, and was formerly first in park area, had rested for thirty-eight years and has now fallen to fourteenth in park area per capita. The magnificent terminal stations in New York and Washington were illustrated and briefly described.

*Second Day, Thursday, October 5th.*

The Thursday morning session opened with a reading of the Treasurer's report, which showed receipts for the year of \$5,573, which is \$2,400 more than the combined receipts of both of the organizations before consolidation.

Warren H. Manning's address on Outdoor Art, which was on the program for Friday, was presented at this session. "Outdoor Art," said Mr. Manning, "is the fine art of preserving outdoor pictures. More people and more generations of people may gain a mental, moral and physical uplift from the living picture of a really beautiful landscape with its never-ending change with the procession of the seasons, than from any landscape upon canvas." He placed emphasis upon the fact that those who would enduringly improve their town must do more than to encourage the planting of trees and cleaning yards. These are important details and they all help to educate public sentiment in the right way, but far seeing business and professional men, the men who desire to do big things, realize the importance and value of a comprehensive plan of the town that will include in a public reservation system the land of little value, but of great beauty, and will put in the work that counts.

"The Public Library as a Factor in Civic Improvement," was the subject of a paper prepared by Frederick M. Crunden of St. Louis, vice president of the department of libraries and librarian of the St. Louis public library.

"The public library is an important factor in civic improvement," said Mr. Crunden. "The building worthy to house it is an impressive illustration of civic art; it is also the highest embodiment of civic spirit, because it represents not the repressive side of government, but the educative, the beneficent, the philanthropic function of community life. It educates the mind and the taste, the manners and the morals of the child; and through the lives and teachings of sages and heroes, it forms the ideals of the coming citizen."

President McFarland called attention to the encroach-

ments of the power companies on Niagara Falls, which threatened to completely destroy that great natural wonder and moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was passed and immediately telegraphed to President Roosevelt and Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada:

"Whereas, the wanton destruction for commercial interests of Niagara Falls is imminent, as the result of action taken by the New York legislature, as it seems to us in contravention of the legal rights of the people of the United States and in violation of the highest welfare of the people of the entire continent.

"Be it therefore resolved that, in the name of a common heritage and a common obligation, the American Civic Association respectfully and most earnestly urges the president of the United States and the governor general of Canada to appoint a joint commission to consider and report upon immediate measures to avert the impending disaster and preserve this great cataract in all its beauty and grandeur to the latest generation."

The meeting was then turned over to the Women's Outdoor Art League for its annual business meeting. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. William Howard Crosby, of Racine, Wis., showed receipts of \$404; and the report of the Secretary, Mrs. Roy H. Beebe of Chicago, told of the organization and progress of the work and recorded one hundred new members. The report of the Nominating Committee was next heard. Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, of Chicago, had declined to serve for another term and was instrumental in securing the adoption of a new by-law limiting the term of office to two years. The following list of officers was unanimously elected: President, Mrs. Edward L. Upton, Waukegan, Ill.; First Vice-President, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Malden, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, Chicago; Secretary, Mrs. Roy H. Beebe, Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. D. O. Hibbard, Racine, Wis.; Directors, Mrs. J. E. Coles, Los Angeles, Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Cleveland, Mrs. A. W. Sanborn, Ashland, Wis., Mrs. Elizabeth Bullard, Mrs. C. H. McNiden, Iowa, and Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, Louisville, Ky.

Reports from the following branches were then presented showing some very successful work during the year: Ashland, Wis., Mrs. A. W. Sanborn, President; Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Wm. Frederick Grower, President; Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, President; Milwaukee, Wis., Miss Grace A. Young, President; Pekin, Ill., Mrs. Anna Schipper, President; Waukegan, Ill., Mrs. N. J. Roberts, President. The organization of new branches at Racine and Kenosha, Wis., was reported, and a new branch was organized at Cleveland during the session.

Thursday afternoon the party was taken in talleys and carriages for a drive through the Park System of the East End. The drive led out Euclid Avenue, the handsomest residence street in Cleveland, to Shaker Heights where some remarkable hill and lake scenery has been preserved in all its beauty and enhanced by intelligent landscape and engineering treat-

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ment. From there the party went through Wade Park and along the beautiful drive following Doan Brook through Rockefeller and Gordon Parks, over the route which Mr. Holden had described on the previous evening. Mr. Holden's beautiful residence on the lake shore was reached late in the afternoon where the visitors spent a delightful hour wandering about the grounds. Light refreshments were served and the return to the city was made at dusk.

At the Thursday evening session President J. Horace McFarland presented his illustrated lecture on the "First Steps in Improvement Work." He said and emphasized that enthusiasm was the first requisite for successful work. The first series of pictures showed back yard and home improvements in Seattle, Wash. Here the method employed was to publish pictures of unsightly spots in the newspapers which generally resulted in a speedy cleaning up. A number of very dirty back yards were shown that had been beautified at an expenditure of sums ranging from 10c to \$1.20. Some good examples of successful planting of grass plots on streets were shown as profitable ways of utilizing unnecessary traffic space. Billboards were also taken up and pictures of nuisances and how they had been abated were shown. The speaker advised that the best method of procedure was to make them expensive—tax them and then clean up behind them and fail to patronize goods advertised in an objectionable manner. Street trees, he said, should be under municipal control. Many instances of mutilation and misuse of trees he said could be prevented by property owners who can protect trees on or near their own land. Some interesting views of public baths, bridges, public parks and play grounds were also shown.

An address on the improvement of Washington which was to have been presented by Charles Moore of Detroit was not presented owing to the absence of Mr. Moore, who sent his paper which is to be printed in the proceedings of the Association.

### *Third Day, Friday, October 6th.*

The Friday morning session opened in the Hollenden Hotel with a paper on "Arts and Crafts as Factors in Civic Improvement," by Mrs. M. F. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., Vice-President of the Arts and Crafts Department. The Arts and Crafts movement, said the speaker, has done much to spread the appreciation of art among the people. Beauty in art helps one to understand beauty in nature. The art societies in small towns are of more democratic nature than in the larger cities. She described the successful work of the Richmond Art Association, which had been giving yearly exhibitions for nine years. About half of the population and many from surrounding towns attended. The exhibitions are given in a public school building and include both fine and industrial arts, which the speaker said should not be separated.

Mrs. Charles F. Millsbaugh, of Chicago, spoke on "Women as a Factor in Civic Improvement." She took as her text "What would be fair must first be fit," and declared that the first question was how to clean up. She instanced many successful examples of improvement work inaugurated by women. The South Park Improvement Association, of Chicago, was one of the most active of these. It has kept the streets and vacant lots clean and has succeeded in interesting the school children by means of competition. A plan of the districts has been made and tree planting started. The example of the Association has induced the establishment of a number of other local improvement societies in the city. A Lincoln, Neb., association, composed entirely of women, has conducted a successful war on weeds, improved school grounds, and induced a general cleaning up of the city. A Browning Club, in Stillwater, Okla., has never studied Browning but has regenerated the cemetery and organized an active Cemetery Board. The Woman's Board of Trade, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and organizations of women at Pekin and Waukegan, Ill., and Mason City, Iowa, has also been successful in improving cemeteries. The California branch of the Woman's Outdoor League succeeded in arousing interest in the Calaveras groves, which has become a question of national interest. The Improvement Association of Columbia, S. C., of which a woman is president, has formed and prepared a systematic plan for improving the whole city and placed the work in the hands of an expert landscape architect. Other successful work of women was noted at Salt Lake City, Utah, Waterbury, Conn., and Portsmouth, Ohio.

On motion of Harlan P. Kelsey a resolution was passed appointing a committee to take such action as seemed necessary on behalf of the Association for the furthering of legislation for the establishment of forest reserves in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and also in the White Mountains.

A symposium on "Ways and Means" consisted of twenty-three very brief addresses in thirty-four minutes, making practical suggestions for carrying on different phases of the work.

The Second Step in Park Development was the subject of an address by George A. Parker, Superintendent of Parks, Hartford, Conn., from which we quote as follows:

The first step in municipal park development began in 1849, with the articles which A. J. Downing wrote for the New York papers. To them can be traced the formation of Elm Park in Worcester, Bushnell Park in Hartford, and Central Park in New York, the first three distinctly municipal parks in the United States. During the next five years a portion of the land now known as Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, was taken from the water department and dedicated for park purposes. Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, Lincoln Park in Chicago were begun, and some other cities were taking steps towards installing municipal parks. During the period of our Civil War but little was done in park work, but about 1870 it revived with considerable energy, and during the next

twenty-five years many of our large park systems were evolved. It was during these years that Frederick Law Olmsted was in his prime and doing his great work, which culminated in the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago in 1893. Also during this period several other skilled landscape architects came to the front. During the last ten years municipal park work has taken on a magnitude little dreamed of a quarter of a century ago, so that now the solitary individual park, which was the first conception, has grown into a series of parks, connected with boulevards and parkways, and is still further expanding into outer belts of parks or reservations of tremendous magnitude, or narrow strips of river banks or the seashore or lake front. Valleys, hilltops, forests and great meadows have been taken or are proposed to be taken for public use. More than this, and to my notion, better than this, are the neighborhood parks, field houses, gymnasiums and play grounds, which have recently multiplied many fold. Now all this is to me but the first step of municipal park work.

Our first step was to learn how to weave the park fabric which is not only to cover our public ground, but will give a limited control over private grounds. To weave this park fabric has now been learned; that is, be a park large or small, a public square or the street triangle, a large mountain or forest reservation, or a narrow strip on the shore; be it a children's play ground, a field house or a gymnasium or the narrow strip of grass next to the sidewalk or the trees which overarch the street; let the ground be of any size or condition that may be, if the use of it is defined and the purpose it is to serve is known, then the man can be found somewhere who has just the knowledge, experience and skill to produce the results desired. We naturally believe that the main thing regarding parks is to get a piece of land which we can develop and make into a park, weaving there some pattern which we ourselves are skillful in weaving, and which we know is beautiful. Important as that may be from our standpoint, it is of less importance than to have the park so made and so located as to fit the conditions of the neighborhood or city that it must serve. And I believe a park can always be built suitable to the needs of a community, and within the means which that community can easily and will readily afford.

We have for so long considered parks as being a sort of a living picture and artistic production that we strive to make them such, and we do right in so striving, yet, first of all, a park is made for use, and should be made usable, and to fit the needs of the community so they will use it. The second step in the park problem approaches the question from the standpoint of the people, and not from the standpoint of beautifying a piece of open ground in a city.

Within a few days of each other representative men of three of the largest cities in the United States, one located in the east and the other two cities more than a thousand miles from Hartford and as much as that distance from each other, entirely unconscious that the others were considering the same problem, sought from the accumulated information in my office material for the study of the following problems:

*First:* What proportion of private property should by law be kept from being built upon; that is, reserved for the benefit of the city as a whole?

*Second:* What should be the width of streets relative to the height of buildings, and what part does the street play in distributing light and air to the city, and what part does it take in the recreation of the people, or as play ground for children, and how far does it perform the function known as park function?

*Third:* What part can streets take in providing plant life for cities in the form of street trees, grass or flowers, and what influence has plant life upon the health and happiness and sanity of the people?

*Fourth:* What is the maximum number of people that should be allowed to live on one acre of the city's territory, and what tenement or other laws should be enacted that will tend to limit them to that number?

*Fifth:* What are the varying numbers of square feet that the different sections of a city need per capita for small parks and play grounds, and what is the minimum number of square feet a child needs when actually using a play ground?

*Sixth:* What is the maximum distance a child should be expected to walk to its play ground, and what are the principles that underlie their location and distribution?

*Seventh:* What is the maximum distance people should be expected to go to their neighborhood park, and how should they be located, constructed and cared for, and what should they provide for the people?

*Eighth:* What is the minimum number of square feet of gravel space per capita that should be provided, and what ratio should this gravel space bear to the lawn and planting for scenic effect, and what accommodations should be provided in these places?

*Ninth:* What is the natural sub-division of the people in neighborhoods, circles or clans, and how is the cleavage between neighborhoods to be recognized, and what are the needs of the different classes as to provision for light, air, open space and recreation?

*Tenth:* All agreed that paternalism was not wanted, and the question was thoroughly discussed as to what policy the state and city could adopt which would make it possible for each neighborhood or city to provide for itself its own needs.

*Eleventh:* All agreed that the first step towards discovering this policy was for a commission or for a committee of citizens to be formed in each city, and that they invite men not residents of their own cities, outsiders who could come and in cold blood, as it were, study the situation and see if a solution of these questions could not be found.

Each of my visitors came to me convinced that such a commission of committee was the first step to be taken; each had discussed the matter with some of the leading citizens in their own city before coming, and had partially arranged for such a commission to be formed.

At the afternoon session Andrew Wright Crawford, of Philadelphia, gave an illustrated address on "City Plans and Outer Park Systems." Those cities are most beautiful, he said, which had definite city plans to start with. Washington, our most beautiful city, and Buffalo the second in beauty, were made so by their plans. The plan of long diagonal streets radiating from a central square or plaza, the essential features of the plans of both Buffalo and Washington, gives less building space than the old gridiron plan, but offer far greater opportunities for beautifying the city, by furnishing sites at street intersections for open spaces in form of small triangles, circles and squares. The chief diagonal streets of Washington radiate from the Capitol and from the White House. On one of these streets, Massachusetts Avenue, there are forty-eight open spaces and a total of 275 in the city. The plan for the city as prepared by the expert commission proposes one thousand of these open spaces. German cities, said the speaker, are more progressive than we in providing city plans. They recognize the demands of the convenience of the people and the beauty of the city as against the commercial demand for the greatest amount of building space. A number of interesting plans for German cities and sections of cities were shown. The necessity of making these plans early is shown by the example of London, which is now opening up a wide thoroughfare through the center of the city at an expense of \$30,000,000. Omaha and Kansas City, have gridiron plans somewhat alleviated by a connecting system of parks and boulevards. Memphis, Louisville, Essex County, N. J., Portland, Oregon, and Ottawa, Ontario, were other cities mentioned as being improved by park systems of this nature.

Mrs. Annetta E. McCrea, of Chicago, presented the report of the Railroad and Rural Improvement Department which showed very encouraging progress in improvement by railroads. Nearly all of the 125 railroad systems of the country are either making im-

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improvements in their stations and grounds or planning to do so. The Illinois Central is making plans for a systematic improvement of all station grounds on the nine thousand miles of its system. The Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Erie, the Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific, were all mentioned as roads that have been building new and artistic stations, a number of which were shown in the stereopticon illustrations. The Northwestern Road has improved one hundred stations during the past year; the St. Paul is planting two hundred station grounds a year; the Pennsylvania, one of the first to adopt an improvement policy, has offered prizes for the best kept sections, doubled the appropriation for the work, and has made much improvement in sodding the sides of cuts and embankments; the New York Central Lines are making many extensive improvements in railroad terminals.

Good Roads and Rural Improvement was next taken up. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, briefly summarized the rural improvement problem as comprising the building of good roads, country houses, and the education to appropriate the beauties of nature. He introduced D. Ward King, of Maitland, Mo., who spoke on the improvement of country roads which has been carried on in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. He said that the majority of country roads were dirt roads and could not be macadamized owing to the expense and inability to secure the stone. For the improvement of earth roads he described a simple device of his own invention which has been successfully used in those states. It is known as the "split-log drag" and consists of two slabs fastened together and dragged over the road. On dirt roads this is said to have given a very satisfactory and durable surface.

At the Friday evening session papers were read by C. C. Reyburn of Dayton, Ohio, on "Welfare Work from the Employee's Standpoint," and on Carnegie libraries as Civic Centres by Theodore W. Koch, Librarian of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, who gave a good appreciation of the architectural beauties of some of the Carnegie libraries. Mr. Reyburn is president of the Men's Welfare Work League of the National Cash Register Company and told of the well known and successful work of that company in the improving of its factory grounds.

On the conclusion of these addresses the Convention was closed by a reception tendered to the delegates by the Chamber of Commerce.

Those registered at the convention and the organizations represented were as follows:

J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary City Park Association, Philadelphia; J. H. Griffith and wife, New York; Mrs. S. R. Clark, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Columbus, O.; Mrs. A. P. Morris, Olla Podrida Club, Columbus, O.; Bessie D. Stoddard, Evelyn L. Stoddard, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Woman's

Club, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Edw. L. Upton, Waukegan, Ill.; Dick J. Crosby, Washington, D. C.; Charles R. Skinner, president Municipal Improvement League, Watertown, N. Y.; L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; Elizabeth C. Nye, Cape Cod Library Club, Barnstable, Mass.; Chas. M. Loring, Park Commission, Minneapolis; Mrs. Chas. M. Loring, first vice-president Minneapolis Improvement League; Frederick W. Kelsey, Essex County Park Commission, Orange, N. J.; Graham R. Taylor, Chicago Commons; C. C. Reyburn, Dayton, O.; Mayo Fesler, secretary Civic Improvement League, St. Louis; Mrs. C. B. Woodward, Woman's Club, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond Art Association, Richmond, Ind.; Henry Arthrop, Ashtabula, O.; Mrs. H. W. Rowley, Freeport, Ill.; Miss H. L. Hatch, Civic Committee, Twentieth Century Club, Detroit; Lester C. Griffith, Chautauqua Village Improvement Association, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Rev. R. S. Kellerman, Civic Improvement Club, Bradford, Pa.; Mrs. Agnes M. Pound, Civic Improvement Club, Ashtabula, O.; Mrs. Bertha Founzelman, William J. Founzelman, Pekin, Ill.; Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Mrs. James M. Bryer, Cleveland; W. J. Van Patten, president Park Commission, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. H. T. Rayner, Mrs. C. B. Tozier, Cleveland; Frank Miles Day, American Institute of Architects, Philadelphia; W. W. Gillette, Richmond Civic League, Richmond, Va.; William C. Langdon, Juvenile City League, New York; Frederick M. Crunden, Civic Improvement League of St. Louis; Miss Grace A. Young, Mrs. Charles Catlin, R. B. Watrous, secretary Citizens' Business League, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; H. C. Irish, Civic Improvement League of St. Louis; Louise Klein Miller, Geo. A. Bellamy, Cleveland; J. H. Sullivan, secretary Detroit Florists' Club, Detroit; J. C. Vaughan, Society of American Florists, Chicago; Harlan P. Kelsey, president Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, Mass.; J. L. Hanchette, Sioux City Improvement Association, Sioux City, Ia.; E. W. Haines, Cleveland Home Gardening Association, Cleveland, O.; Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit; W. C. Sturges, A. D. Sturges, Oberlin, O.; Mabel V. Arnold, Associated Charities, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. J. D. Foster, president Cleveland Federation of Woman's Clubs, Cleveland; Mrs. H. W. Carr, Chicago; Mrs. V. E. Adams, C. E. Kendal, Cleveland; James Jackson, Louise W. Stegman, Susan M. Hotchkiss, Associated Charities, Cleveland; Louise Graham, Cleveland; Warren H. Manning, Boston, Mass.; Hannah Bosworth, Cleveland; Mrs. Louise Shields, Maysville, O.; E. A. Stevens, Cleveland; John A. Montgomery, Chamber of Commerce, Decatur, Ill.; E. C. Davis, Cleveland; O. H. Sample, PARK AND CEMETERY, Chicago; O. C. Simonds, Chicago; E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O.; George A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; Howard Strong, Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland; W. H. Brett, Public Library, Cleveland; Miss E. Comstock, Miss A. Viall, Associated Charities, Cleveland; R. Brinkerhoff, M. B. Bushnell, Mansfield, O.; Mrs. Wm. W. Rowe, Andrew Auten, Cleveland; Miss Annette P. Ward, Woman's Institute, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bohn, Morgan Park, Ill.; Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Mrs. Ella G. Wilson, S. Louise Patterson, Mrs. Edward Campbell, Cleveland; Mrs. Lyman C. Prentiss, Elyria, O.; D. Ward King, Maitland, Mo.; Miss Anna Cauffman, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William A. Joyce, Buffalo; Volney Rogers, Park Commissioner, Youngstown, O.; Brvant R. Fleming, Society for Beautifying Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry A. Barker, secretary Metropolitan Park Commission, Providence, R. I.

### PLANS FOR BEAUTIFYING SYRACUSE.

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, New York, former Secretary of the American Civic Association and author of "Modern Civic Art" and "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," has been engaged as a "civic adviser" to the City of Syracuse to suggest plans for the improvement and beautifying of that city. Mr. Robinson will make a thorough study of Syracuse and will prepare a series of ten articles dealing with different phases of the city, which will be published in the *Syracuse Herald*. Much interest has been awakened in the improvement of the city and it is believed that a civic improvement association, built on broad lines, will soon be formed.



### Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

The earlier botanists began their work in the eastern portions of our country, and the majority of our standard botanical text books have been written by eastern botanists, who, of course, have known more of their own local flora than that of other more distant states. The result was that many species in other states remained unknown and undiscovered until recently. Within the past ten years botanists have been making rich discoveries in Michigan and other states. A native of Michigan, and having resided in both its peninsulas, I am, of course, far better acquainted with its native flora than that of the eastern states, which I never have visited.

The native flora of Michigan is exceedingly rich and not yet fully catalogued.

I shall attempt to describe only a few of the most ornamental among the more recently discovered species, or little known species, some of which will yet be prized in floriculture.

#### *Sullivant's Cone-Flower, Rudbeckia Sullivanti.*

For the past 20 years or more I have been meeting a strange and most beautiful *Rudbeckia*, but could find no botanical description of it until very recently.

In early spring one would discover it sending out dark purple stems and slender rolled up leaves, entirely unlike any other *Rudbeckia*. Should anybody receive a plant at this stage, and be told that this plant was remarkable for its very large root-leaves, this statement would not appear reconcilable with its first appearance in the spring, yet such is the fact.

The plant is a long-living perennial not a biennial as is *R. hirta*, the common rough cone-flower, making a fine broad clump, in summer season a broad mass of very large, very broad, ovate, coarsely toothed, dark rich, shining root-leaves, thinly clad with coarse hairs. These leaves are a beautiful feature of the plant. The root-leaves are not narrow, and densely bristly hairy like *R. speciosa*, or broader and roughly hairy

like those of *R. hirta*, not large and divided like those of *R. laciniata*, and *R. tripida*, nor the leaves on lower portion of the stem the larger, smooth and glaucous kind like those of *R. maxima*.

The large broad radical leaves form a dense mass of rich foliage, thickly covering the root-clump. From this dense mass of handsome foliage spring many slender, branching stems, about 2 feet tall, bearing some foliage below, but with few very small leaves above; indeed the plant is almost leafless above. Each of these long slender, naked, smooth branches is in due season terminated with a very large and most beautiful flower head, surpassing in richness and beauty any other species. I have seen a large patch of it that was indescribably beautiful when in bloom.

The central disk is very broad, flattened, the scales and disk flowers, very dark, rich purple, almost jet black. The very numerous, very long, very narrow, three-toothed rays spread out, forming a flower-head  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches wide, and are of the richest orange-yellow, a great contrast in color with those of *R. hirta*, or any other species.

In passing through western Ontario last August with a fellow-botanist, Mr. William S. Cooper, on a swiftly-moving train, we passed a strip of *Rudbeckias*, apparently of this species, some 4 miles long and it was one of the most beautiful sights we ever saw. We were travelling too rapidly, and looking through glass windows, and could not be positively assured of the identity of this species, except that it must be *R. Sullivanti*, or closely related to it. Had it been *R. hirta* with its yellow rays we would not have noticed it at all, and yet many people go into raptures with this not so very brilliant species, and dub it "Black-eyed Susan," just as they dub several other flowers.

*Rudbeckia Sullivanti* generally grows naturally in rich, moist, black soils, in rather bright sunny locations, though I have found it occasionally in drier sandy

locations, but never in the very dry, sandy, semi-barren lands often frequented by *R. hirta*. In its native marshes or swamps the creeping rootstalks will creep about among the spreading prostrate stems of coarse sedges, but when the large root-leaves become full-sized, nothing appears in sight but a great mass of very large, broad and beautiful root-leaves, a splendid base for the intensely brilliant flat-topped cluster of large flower-heads terminating those long, naked stalks above.

I have found it growing this year with *R. laciniata*, "Golden Glow" as a background, with *R. maxima*, and *R. speciosa*, with it, and propose to get a clump of *R. hirta* also. So I shall have a brilliant group indeed. It is well worthy of a place where brilliance of color is wanted. Splendid when single, what would a double-flowered form be like? It would far surpass *Rudbeckia laciniata*, "Golden Glow."

#### LAWN VIEW AND BOUNDARY PLANTING.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

As an object lesson in boundary planting a great many persons visit the grounds of S. H. Houston, Chestnut Hill, Phila., where there is a planting which is much admired, and which it is a pleasure to present a photograph of for the inspection of the readers of PARK AND CEMETERY. As may be judged by the illustration, the grounds are extensive, and the boundary of shrubs extends the whole distance from the entrance avenue to the mansion. As will be seen, there is a broad open lawn, with hardly a tree on it. The carriage drive is on the left, not shown in the picture, and is on the brow of a heavily wooded steep hill.

The border of shrubs, which is such a great attraction here, is backed by a natural forest growth of large trees, but there is a driveway between the shrubbery and the forest, a street, in fact, when it is properly opened. But now and always the shrubs and forest trees so blend together as to form a seemingly natural whole, as the picture well shows.

The photograph was taken in early spring, while the golden bells were hardly out of flower and with the *Spiræas*, *Viburnums* and other shrubs making a good display. The whole line is well arranged, and to the season of flowering a good deal of study was given, as the arrangement shows.

At the time of the taking of the photograph there were numbers of shrubs in flower, as is shown. Nearly all were white flowered, excepting the fire bushes, *Pyrus Japonica*, which were still in bloom. *Weigelas* and pink *Deutzias* were not open, and flowering almonds, double flowered peach and plum were over.

The white flowered shrubs which show all along the line are composed of *Deutzia gracilis*, *Viburnum plicatum*, *V. opulus* (*Oxycoccus*), *V. rotundifolium*, *Spiræa Van Houttei*, *S. Reevesii*, *S. Thunbergii* and other white *Spiræas*. In other colors were *Calycanthus lævigatus*, brown; *Caragana arborescens*, yellow; *Magnolia Lennei* and *M. purpurea*, pink and purple, and other spring flowering sorts.

The *Viburnum opulus* known also as *V. Oxycoccus*, is a shrub too seldom seen in collections. It is a native of Michigan, Wisconsin and nearby states. The largest shrubs of those in flower as seen in the picture are of it. Not only are they handsome now, but later on



AN INTERESTING LAWN AND BOUNDARY PLANTING.

clusters of berries take the place of the flowers which, when ripe, are of the color of the common cranberry, and these clusters hang on all winter. Because of the resemblance of the berries to the cranberry this *Viburnum* has received the name of cranberry bush and high bush cranberry. The common old-fashioned snow-ball is the sterile form of this shrub, and it, too, is well represented in the collection making up the long line.

*Deutzia gracilis* is the well-known dwarf, early flowering species. There is some break of time between its flowering and that of the later ones represented by the old favorite *scabra*. But of late years there is a desirable innovation. There have been raised some hybrid kinds which in habit of growth, while partaking more of the *gracilis* than of the taller ones, still makes a taller growth than *gracilis*. One called *Lemoinei erectus* is one, and a desirable sort. Another one, *gracilis rosea*, has a tint of pink with the white, making it, too, one planters will want. The one, *gracilis*, has long been a favorite with florists, and now they will need both *Lemoinei* and *rosea*, for both will force easily.

The grass itself on the lawn which our picture represents is a lovely sight when in its prime. When mowed just after a rain in early spring, the verdant freshness charms the eye, and I doubt not many besides myself have often stood admiring the grand sight of the whole place.

#### A NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL.

The first regular meeting of the National Council of Horticulture for the purpose of effecting organization and determining methods was held at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., October 4. Meeting with the representatives of the preliminary organization, were delegates from the American Association of Nurserymen, the Society of American Florists and the American Seed Trade Association.

The objects of the organization are: to fraternize and cement the horticultural interests of North America; to consider questions of public policy common to these organizations; and to act as a bureau of publicity for reliable horticultural information. The membership is to consist of two delegates from each national horticultural organization, and nine delegates at large.

J. C. Vaughan of Chicago was made chairman, and H. C. Irish, of St. Louis, Secretary pending the final organization, and matters concerning permanent work are to be presented to the different national bodies mentioned by means of circular letters to be considered at their next annual meetings.

The meeting was held during the week of the annual convention of the American Civic Association, and President J. Horace McFarland of that organization was present in an advisory capacity.

#### CONIFERS FOR NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

To the large collections of these popular trees and shrubs given to the New York Botanical Garden by Mr. Lowell M. Palmer in the spring of 1903 and 1904, he has recently made an addition of 476 specimens. Some of these have added to the species and forms in the systematic collection, already made rich by previous donations from Mr. Palmer. It was desired to plant the hill just east of the conservatories with pines. This region had been set aside for this purpose, and a large number of excellent specimens of pines in this recent contribution has permitted of the planting of this area, adding considerably to the appearance of the conservatory surroundings. Others have been used to replace species of uncertain hardiness, the representatives of which succumbed to the cold of the past winter. By repeated trials it is hoped that a strain of unusual hardiness may be found which will stand the severity of the winter. Quite a number, too small for immediate incorporation in either the systematic or decorative plantations, have been placed in the nursery temporarily; while others, not needed in the systematic plantations, have been used for decorative purposes.

#### PRUNING CAROLINA POPLARS AND DOGWOODS.

A Massachusetts correspondent writes: We have some Carolina poplars that have been cut out three years and are now about 25 feet high. We set them out as a screen to the back of some unsightly buildings on the line of the cemetery. They are now as high as we would care to have them grow if we could keep them so. Would it do to cut off the tops and keep them about as they are for height, but let them spread at the bottom? We have also some *Cornus sanguinea alba* that are 8 ft. high and 1½ inches in diameter. Is it all right to cut them off and let new wood grow or would it kill them if cut back too much?

\* \* \*

In regard to the Carolina poplars, it may be necessary to remove some if they are close together, so as to give room for those that are left to spread, then cut back the tops of those that are left where the twigs are very small, making the cuts just above buds or branches. If a low spreading growth is desired, it would probably have been better to have chosen some other tree instead of the Carolina poplar, such as chokecherry, wild crab apple, *Viburnum lentago*, or some of the willows. In trimming the dogwoods,—*Cornus sanguinea alba*—cut the large stems back to the ground. New sprouts will start out and make a shrub with a graceful outline. Shrubs that are cut back part way, thus exposing to view a large number of branches that have abrupt ends, always look badly.

O. C. S.



## Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

Nineteenth Annual Convention.

The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents met in Washington, D. C., September 19-22, in its nineteenth annual convention. The meeting broke all previous records of attendance and number of members enrolled and the papers were all practical, well presented and thoroughly discussed. There were about 150 present and the list of 35 new members enrolled is sufficient evidence of activity and growth. Elaborate entertainment was dispensed with and no evening sessions held, a particularly wise policy in Washington, where there are so many sights of individual interest. Only one business session each day was held, the other half of the day being given to a well-arranged program of sight seeing. Fewer papers resulted in a full attendance at all meetings and livelier discussion.

The executive committee and the local officials demonstrated their ability to handle a large crowd in very hot weather, and keep them all cheerful, and earned the hearty vote of thanks that was extended to them at Mt. Vernon. George M. Painter, of Philadelphia, chairman of the executive committee, and chief of the local forces, was busy, untiring and ever present, and was ably seconded by Messrs. Parkinson, Howell and McKerichar.

Sessions were held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Raleigh and in the chapels of Glenwood and Rock Creek Cemeteries. The cemeteries were chiefly interesting from an historic point of view, Arlington, the national cemetery, and Rock Creek, the oldest in the District, being among the most interesting of the many notable spots near the capital. The wonderful natural beauty of Arlington and its commanding site overlooking the city and the Potomac, and the care given to preserving and developing its landscape features make it an object lesson both impressive and instructive. Considering it as a whole, from the point of view of both business and pleasure, the Washington convention has set a record that will be hard to break.

### *First Day, Tuesday, September 19th.*

President James H. Morton called the meeting to order at 10 A. M. and after prayer by Rev. Chas. E. Buck, of the Rock Creek Parish, introduced Hon. Henry L. West, one of the commissioners of the District. Mr. West extended a cordial welcome to the Association and told of some of the unique features of Washington's government and its institutions. He called attention to the fact that the city is governed by a board of three commissioners appointed by the President. These commissioners make all the laws for the city without the intervention of any council or other representative body.

Richard Sylvester, Major and Superintendent of Washington Police, also made a very happy speech of welcome. The District, he said, contained many interesting historical spots, among the most important of which were the cemeteries. The Federal Cemeteries—Arlington, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg—all of which are in reach of the city, furnish impressive object lessons for the student of history. Police supervision of the cemeteries which formerly required close attention to prevent desecration of the graves, has now become a thing of the past, owing to the moral support of the people and co-operation of the police department in the management of the cemeteries.

The Society extended an official vote of thanks to both of the local speakers and then proceeded with the president's address, the first business of the morning. Mr. Morton spoke in part as follows:

Your presence here this morning is the surest index that the work for which our association was formed is being continued, under the guidance of members who have given freely of their time and best efforts in promoting a system of cemetery management that was not general before our association was formed.

It is very gratifying to know that the action taken during our convention of last year in relation to state associations, was so successful. We hope each year will bring an increasing number of delegates until every State in the Union and Canada is represented. It is well understood that more time



is required for the consideration of the subjects that come before us than can be given during our annual convention. The organization of State Associations will distribute more generally the best known methods of cemetery improvements, besides giving local problems the consideration they require.

Early in the last century, several cemeteries of this country, notably "Mt. Auburn" in Cambridge, near Boston, "Laurel Hill," in Philadelphia, and "Green Mount" of Baltimore, produced such examples of this careful consideration, and produced landscape effects of such beauty that they received the highest commendation of the foremost horticultural magazines of their time. From this period might be dated the beginning of the general desire on the part of cemetery officials to meet this popular wish of the people. Among the principles necessary to the standards of a cemetery, its landscape treatment is one of the greatest importance. This subject has occupied much thought and labor, and in the progress of cemetery development should receive its full share of consideration. It is a hard lesson to learn, for those who love the beautiful in nature, to limit their application of landscape treatment to its proper proportion in their cemeteries; for it should always be borne in mind that the primary object of a cemetery is the interment of the dead. It should be equally borne in mind by those whose chief consideration is utility of ground, that they have a duty to perform in justice to the public's recognition that in no place is landscape effect more in harmony with the object for which it is created than in the cemetery.

We should keep in mind that the arrangement of landscape effects in cemetery adornment should be of a character to harmonize with the permanent features. The erection of monuments, mausoleums and other memorials creates fixed and permanent features that should enter into the plan of landscape treatment. Trees are most appropriate in this work, and in grounds where they exist in their primitive growth they should be allowed to remain so far as consistent; they give character and dignity that cannot be exceeded by artificial effects. The introduction of shrubs, when properly grouped and blended with the trees, is also of great necessity in establishing the sense of completeness, which no one thing can possess.

Another important factor in the future welfare of our cemeteries is that of perpetual care. While it may be considered as a local problem, it needs all the aid our association can give towards its general adoption upon correct principles. Through the efforts of PARK AND CEMETERY this important subject is being well brought before the public, and is deserving of great praise. We hope the time is near when the principles of this association will go on record, as to what it considers should be properly recommended for perpetuation.

Secretary and Treasurer Bellett Lawson presented his annual report of the official business of the Associa-

tion. Copies of back numbers of the annual reports and of "Modern Cemeteries" were mailed to all members who had joined since 1900, and as there were a large number left over, these were sent to cemeteries throughout the country that were not represented in the membership of the Association. The death of the following three members was reported: A. H. Sargent, Akron, Ohio, a charter member and first secretary of the Association; N. C. Wilder, Hartford, Conn., and C. S. Bell, of Lexington, Ky. The membership roll showed that twenty new names were added at Chicago the year before and that eight had joined since the Convention. The later report of the Committee on Credentials presented a list of 35 new members for this year, making a total membership of 243. Expenditures for the year were \$580.40.

The president appointed the following committees: Auditing, C. M. Chamberlain, Geo. Gossard, and J. E. Miller; General Resolutions—J. C. Scorgie, Wm. Salway, and James Currie; Credentials—H. Wilson Ross, Wm. Crosbie, and Bellett Lawson, Jr.; Location—Frank Eurich, W. S. Pirie, and F. H. Sheard.

A number of superintendents had brought members of their Boards with them as visitors, and it was voted that these gentlemen be presented to the Convention. Mr. Hooper, of Richmond, Va., introduced Mr. Bargamin, president of Hollywood Cemetery of that city, and Mr. McKerichar introduced Gen. Geo. W. Balloch, president of Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, who made a few remarks of greeting and presented another member of the Board of that cemetery who also said a few words.

Roll call and registration completed the morning's business, and the meeting broke up into informal groups, for renewing old acquaintances, inspection of



GROUP OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN CONVENTION; GLENWOOD CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



ADAMS MONUMENT, ROCK CREEK CEMETERY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Sc.

exhibits and talking over arrangements for the afternoon's sightseeing.

A convenient reception room opening off the banquet hall was used for the display of exhibits. The Champion Chemical Co., of Springfield, Ohio, exhibited the Baker Burglar-Proof Burial Vault, and pedestals for carrying the casket during chapel services, and had a representative there to explain the devices. A representative of Wood, Stubbs & Co., Seedsmen of Louisville, Ky., was also present and distributed souvenir pocketbooks to the members. An interesting demonstration of the workings of the "Cincinnati" Lawn Mower was given the next day at Glenwood Cemetery by Wm. Pabodie, secretary of the Cincinnati Mower Co., of Wyoming, Ohio. The "Cincinnati" is a new machine, which is claimed to have a number of distinctive improvements and has undergone favorable tests in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Theo. F. Wilson, of Washington, also exhibited an explosive alarm device for protecting grave vaults, at the last day's session at Mt. Vernon.

After luncheon, Messrs. Painter and Parkinson and the other members of the local committee took the Convention in charge and started on the rounds of the public buildings, which formed the chief part of the sight-seeing program. The White House, the first point of interest to be visited, was found in process of renovation, preparatory to the President's return, but the party was conducted through, and found much to interest them in the handsome historic portraits of former Presidents and ladies of the White House, and in observing the decorations and furnishings of the various apartments. The building of the State, War and Navy De-

partments and the United States Treasury, nearby, were examined with the aid of the official guides, who conducted the visitors through the departments in the Treasury and explained the workings of each.

The pilgrimage to the Washington monument closed the day's tour. Some of the members went up to the top to enjoy the famous view of the city, a few of the braver ones walked down, and some of those whom the hot weather was beginning to affect contented themselves with resting in the shade of the huge structure and exchanging reminiscences and stories about its history and construction.

The afternoon session at the hotel opened at four o'clock with an address by Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, who gave an interesting account of the work of his Bureau. The Department of Agriculture is spending about \$6,000,000 a year in investigations, the horticultural part of which is under the supervision of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and costs about a million dollars a year. One of the lines of work of particular interest is the importing of new trees, grains and shrubs, from all parts of the world by representatives of the Department. A study of plant diseases has been carried on for four years and a laboratory is maintained in St. Louis, devoting its entire time to the diseases of timber, including forest trees, as well as park and lawn trees. Many of the tree diseases are due to improper pruning and the investigators are making special effort to find methods of improving this work. Other injuries noted were caused by leaking of gas pipes in streets, improper feeding of the trees and mu-



VIEW IN GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY, BALTIMORE,  
SHOWING USE OF ASPHALT BLOCKS.

tilation. Improvement in lawn-making is being investigated in a series of feeding experiments on lawns with a view to finding a method of keeping up the grass supply without great expense. The chief enemy to good lawns is crab grass, which the gardeners of the department are convinced is brought out by watering at certain times of the day. They are overcoming this difficulty by watering at night. The Department is also endeavoring to call the attention of the people to easy methods of home ornamentation by following the simple natural system in the public grounds which give object lessons in the use of hardy perennials and groups of shrubs. All of the plants and shrubs on the grounds are in botanical groups and are all labeled. A very important work is being carried on in the school garden department. The young women of the Normal School are given special horticultural instructions on the agricultural grounds and put their experience into actual operation by designing plans for the city schools and helping the children to carry them out. The school garden work has made rapid and encouraging progress and the department has recently issued an interesting illustrated bulletin telling of the latest phases of this work. The Bureau has a five-hundred acre tract known as the Arlington Farm, which is used for experiments and investigation, where some interesting work for the prevention of diseases to trees and plants from insects is being conducted. A number of bulletins have been issued on investigations on the methods of spraying.

A prominent feature of the program, which is becoming more important each year consists of the reports from the delegates of the State Associations, which was next on the program. J. E. Miller, of Mattoon, Ill., representing the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, was the first delegate to report. He reviewed the history of the Illinois organization and told of its work for the past year. A bill providing for a permanent care fund in cemeteries owned by cities was passed by the Illinois Legislature through the efforts of the Association and three more bills are expected to be passed next year. The provisions of these are noted in Mr. Miller's paper at a subsequent session. The Illinois Association has a membership of about forty and expects a large increase during the year.

George W. Creesy, of Salem, Mass., represented the New England Association of Cemetery Superintendents. This Association covers a large territory and the meetings are generally brief visits of a day here and there and are more in the nature of fraternal calls and informal gatherings. Mr. Creesy expressed the opinion that State Association meetings which consist of programs somewhat similar to those of the National Association were not good policy as they might have a tendency to detract from interest in the meetings of the larger Association.

John J. Stephens, of Columbus, Ohio, reported for the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials. The Ohio Association in three years has reached a membership of sixty. They confidently expect to almost double this number during the coming year. Several of its members have signified their intention of joining the National Association and Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion that nearly all members of State Associations would in time join the National Body. The chief object of the State Association has been to reach the smaller cemeteries, but it was reported that there are still some of the larger ones not represented in either the National or State Associations who are strongly in need of the teachings of the Association.

Frank Eurich, of Detroit, spoke briefly of the recent organization of the Michigan Cemetery Association, which has started out with bright prospects and will hold its first regular meeting at Detroit next year in conjunction with that of the A. A. C. S.

A thoughtful and well considered paper on cremation entitled "The Burning Question," was read by Superintendent Thomas White, Riverside Cemetery, Fairhaven, Mass., from which we quote as follows:

The advent of Christianity gave the death-blow to cremation throughout that part of the world known as Christendom. It was the belief of the early Christians that the second coming of the Lord would be in the immediate future, and that they might see the resurrection of the body. Cremation need cause no anxiety upon this score, for to quote the words of a learned preacher: "It will be just as easy for the Almighty to re-create the body from a pile of ashes as it will from a pile of dust. Either case will require a miracle."

Why is it that we cling so tenaciously to earth burial with its present and future horrors? Which is most shocking to a sensitive mind, seeing the casket gently lowered beneath the floor of the chapel or wheeled away into an adjoining room to undergo the quick process of disintegration by fire, or seeing it lowered into the earth? When we have overcome the prejudice of two thousand years the benefits of cremation are obvious. According to the opinion of some superintendents with whom I have corresponded, one important feature of cremation will be a reform in the way of economy; as one superintendent says, he thinks that the cost of the incineration might well be taken off the cost of the casket. Not the least important will be the economy in the use of land, not only in regard to the expense incurred by the necessary purchase of a larger lot, but as regards the area of land required and occupied for cemetery purposes. The population of this country is increasing by leaps and bounds; but the area of ground available for cemetery purposes increases not at all.

What must be the state of the earth in the potter's field in some of our own cemeteries, where bodies are buried five or six deep and nearly if not quite touching one another? Seventy-five thousand bodies lie in one potter's field. What a healthy neighborhood this must be for a city of nearly four million of inhabitants? In and around New York there are 84 cemeteries. Newtown, in the Borough of Queens, N. Y., has a cemetery area of 1,800 acres which contains two million bodies. Cavalry cemetery, New York, a cemetery of 214 acres in extent contains 600,000 bodies, 2,800 to the acre. The population of New York has increased 260 per cent. during the past forty years. I think it safe to prophesy that when scientific men have vanquished the germ-carrying mosquito they will probably turn their attention to cremation.

From the time of the erection of the first crematory in the United States in 1876, there have been over 24,000 incinerations and in the leading countries of Europe, during that same time, there have been 18,000. Of 25 crematories in the

United States of which we have reports, 19 report a steady increase in the number of incinerations; 2 just hold their own; and 4 appear to be progressing backwards. The total yearly number of incinerations in the United States has gradually increased from 813 in 1894 to 3,020 in 1904.

The office of incineration is performed as it should be, in a private manner. The last rites concern the family and the immediate friends only. The unseemly conduct of curious crowds sometimes witnessed at funerals is avoided.

To the progressive superintendent I would say: Do not be afraid that the adoption of cremation will lessen the value of your profession or immediately upset the present order of things and mar the beauty of your creations; cremation will not come into exclusive force in a day, any more than did the lawn plan and the banishment of fences and curbing. Do not think that you will live to see the family lot erased from your plans, or the monuments disappear from the landscape. The columbarium will doubtless cause a change in the size of lots sold and in the construction of monuments, but many generations will have passed after cremation has become general and compulsory before people will have abandoned the idea of a family lot in which to bury their ashes.

Mr. White's paper was heard with much interest and aroused an animated discussion in which a number of members took part. The proper disposal of the ashes was the first point considered. Mr. Eurich, of Detroit, said that of the sixteen incinerations that had taken place at the Crematory at Woodlawn, some had been placed in a vault, some encased in copper boxes and placed in the base of monuments, and others interred in the usual manner.

Mr. Scorgie, of Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., thought that a well-equipped cemetery should give the lotholder his choice of a vault grave, a common grave, or cremation, but that cremation should not be urged by the cemetery superintendent over any other form of sepulture. He believes that every large city should have a crematorium. Cremation in the vicinity of Boston has been largely influenced by the opinion of medical men and is generally increasing each year, coming largely from a class in the community who have the reputation of being thinking people. At Mt. Auburn, 50 were cremated the first seven months, 125 the next year, 144 the third year, 165 the fourth year, and during the past year 180.

Mr. Currie, of "Forest Home," Milwaukee, spoke strongly in favor of the interment of the ashes, but thought that matter should be left to the sentiment of the lotholder, the cemetery only deciding when it was appealed to by the lotholder. He was of the opinion that the crematory would in the future become indispensable, and that all of the principal cemeteries that could afford it should be equipped for incineration. The cemetery, however, should not strongly recommend it, but should merely be in a position to furnish it when desired.

The "Question Box" brought forth the subject: "Does it pay to run a greenhouse in connection with

a cemetery to sell flowers?" Mr. Gunn, of Northbridge, Mass., thought that it depended upon the location and circumstances, and that where there was no local florist it could be done very successfully. At Northbridge he had found it quite profitable as there was no private greenhouse within sixteen miles. Mr. Currie, of Milwaukee, said that the greenhouse at "Forest Home" had paid financially, although it was primarily started as an accommodation to the lot owners. It was also of great assistance to the cemetery in maintaining a uniform system of planting. This he thought quite as important as making it a financial success, irrespective of whether private greenhouses were convenient or not. Mr. Rudd, of Mt. Greenwood, Chicago, said that the greenhouse there had been running for nineteen years and was showing very satisfactory profit. He questioned, however,



McCLELLAN ENTRANCE TO ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

as to whether the profit came entirely from the sale of plants or partly from care. Nearly all sales were made with care included and the whole account credited to the greenhouse. The care belonged properly under some other head, but on the other hand it might not be secured without the greenhouse. Generally speaking, however, nearly all of the cemeteries of Chicago were operating extensive greenhouses at a very fair profit in close competition with neighboring florists. Mr. Carter, of Oakwoods, Chicago, corroborated Mr. Rudd's statement. Mr. Boxell, of "Oakland," St. Paul, said that their greenhouses were paying a small profit after charging every just expense to them, in addition to 10 per cent. on the construction of the house each year, but he would hardly advise the establishment of one as a financial investment. They were highly important, however, as an accommodation

to the lot owners and to provide plants for the decoration of the cemetery grounds. Their business amounted to between \$8,000 and \$9,000 a year, which was almost exclusively confined to the lotholders. H. Wilson Ross, of Newton Center, Mass., reported that the greenhouse at Newton Cemetery was running at a loss. The majority of the plants raised were for the ornamentation of the entire grounds and lotholders were not encouraged to plant flowers except in certain locations.

*Second Day, Wednesday, September 20th.*

The morning of the second day the sightseeing was taken up where it left off the day before. Mr. George H. Brown, Landscape Gardener of Public Grounds, met the party at the greenhouses and showed the visitors through his model establishment, where some of the finest carnations, roses, and chrysanthemums in the country are grown. Many of the best of these as well as the strawberries grown under glass in the winter, are for use at the White House.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing immediately adjoining where all the paper money of the government is printed was next visited. The party was divided up into small groups and in charge of competent guides, were carefully shown the workings of every department—from the first printing of the money through all the processes until it is packed into steel boxes and sent to the Treasury Department under a guard of six heavily armed men.

Proceeding down the Mall, the beautiful park area which stretches from the Washington Monument to the Capitol, the next stop was made on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, where Dr. Galloway took the visitors in charge. The well-equipped greenhouses, beautiful trees, and the successful planting of the Department received high commendation. One of the most interesting sights here was the famous avenue of Ginkgo biloba, the only one in the country, which was planted many years ago by the late Wm. Saunders. The Smithsonian Institution and the Botanical Garden were the other points of interest visited on the leisurely journey down the Mall. At the Capitol the party dispersed, some returning to the hotel and some remaining to see the Capitol. The Library of Congress, which was on the program, was postponed until evening and informally visited then in order to get the magnificent effect of the lights in addition to the wonderful structural beauties of the interior, which are not surpassed anywhere in the world.

At two o'clock in the afternoon special cars were boarded for the business session in the chapel of Glenwood Cemetery, where a picture of the group was taken. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas C. Easton, who also delivered an interesting

address in which he touched on many subjects pertaining to cemeteries. He commended the Society for its work as an organization and noted the modern tendency toward cremation, which he said would never utterly supplant the cemetery. The practice of locating modern cemeteries outside the limits of large cities is regarded as a modern necessity and for sanitary reasons it is advisable to close all cemeteries in towns or cities. He quoted several instances of danger to health from cemeteries located in thickly settled communities. The adornment and progressive management of cemeteries had advanced rapidly and in striking contrast to this the neglected condition of the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, was very much deplored by the speaker, who also said a strong word for more simplicity and less display at funerals.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed a list of thirty-five new members, whose names are given on another page. New members were asked to step to the front of the hall and were introduced to the convention. A telegram of greetings from the Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston, and a letter from R. J. Haight, of PARK AND CEMETERY, were read and ordered placed on file.

The election of officers resulted in the usual promotion of the vice-president to the office of president. The nominees were unanimously elected and the new officers are as follows: President, Edward G. Carter, Superintendent "Oakwoods," Chicago; Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Superintendent "Woodland," Dayton, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Superintendent "Paxtang," Paxtang, Pa.

The paper on "Water Supply," by A. W. Hobert, of Minneapolis, was next on the program, but Mr. Hobart was not present and a paper from Mr. C. Coyle, Secretary of the Dublin Cemeteries, Dublin, Ireland, giving a brief historical account of the cemeteries of Great Britain, was read by Mr. Scorgie. Previous to 1830 nearly all interments were made in the burial grounds of churches, large cemeteries being few. A considerable number of the larger cemeteries are operated on joint stock principles, paying rates of interest varying from two to six per cent. Owing to the very limited area for cemeteries in the three kingdoms there is not much room left for embellishment. The number of interments made annually in cemeteries of note, ranges from four hundred to six thousand. In the County of London there are 362 burial grounds, of which 41 are churchyards and cemeteries still in use. The other 312 are described as disused burial grounds, which were closed by order of the Council many years ago. Ninety of these are now laid out for public recreation grounds, varying in area from one-third of an acre to sixty-nine acres. The largest cemetery in Ireland is Glas-

nevin, which has an average of about seven thousand interments a year.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Coyle for his paper and a cablegram and contribution to the Society. The next paper on "Perpetual Care," by Secretary W. S. Pirie, of "Forest Home," Milwaukee, Wis., is printed in full in another place in this issue.

President-elect Carter, of Chicago, presented an interesting and carefully-prepared paper on "Cemetery Records." Mr. Carter said in part as follows:

It is the purpose of the cemetery to maintain a record of its lot owners with their holdings: to readily locate each interment in its grounds; and to furnish a positive identification and concise history of the disposition of each body taken into its charge.

The following set of books is intended to fulfill the requirements set forth:

First—The register of deeds, certificates of sales, the original book of entry, furnishing the evidence of ownership in the lots and containing the name of purchaser, with the address, the entries being numbered consecutively for convenience and made according to date of sale.

Second—The index to lot-owners, in reality an index to the Deed Register.

Third—The Register of Interments, with an index to same, or as it may be termed, the General Receiving Register.

Fourth—The Lot Diagram Book.

In the larger cemeteries, I would add to the above, The Vault Register, the name of which indicates its use; the Book of Single Grave Locations, wherein is listed in regular order, a description of each single grave, with the addition of the name and interment number of the occupant, as the grave is filled, and the Removal Book, for the purpose of keeping account of remains transferred from one place to another or removed from the cemetery.

Without following any particular order of discussion, I want to say a word first for the Lot Diagram Book. This comprehends any system of platting separately each of the lots and locating therein the graves and other contents, bound volumes not always being used for the purpose. The admirable system of records offered by R. J. Haight of Chicago has many advantages and none more to be appreciated than its adaptation of the lot diagrams, placing as it does within each reach of any cemetery an effective method of platting each of its private lots and all that they contain.

Perhaps no part of the record system receives so frequent consultation as the Register of Interments and efforts have been made in different directions to simplify and facilitate the method of referring to the numerous names, ever increasing, inscribed by time on the interment roll. At our own cemetery we keep a register of fifty lines to the page, wherein is entered in chronological order the name of each deceased person received at the grounds and opposite the name a consecutive number for convenience of identification and reference, also the usual items furnished by the regulation board of health statistics and a memorandum of disposition. Each of these registers is accompanied by an index of one hundred names to the page, on the order of the well known Graves' Index. And here we have a permanent record, substantially bound, without danger of misplacement or the liability to error that arises where periodical re-copying is required. It looks good to me. But it seems from the discussion ensuing at our state meeting that this method is not satisfactory to some of our brethren, who advise the use of a system of separate cards for each entry. No doubt this card system has some merit, judging from the enthusiasm manifested by its advocates.

The discussion which followed indicated considerable difference of opinion on the respective merits of card and book records. Bellett Lawson, Jr., thought the card record more cumbersome than the book record and found it more convenient to keep two or even more books. He also told of a new lot diagram form. Mr. Primrose of Loudon Park, Baltimore, spoke for

the card index. The card used in his system bears the name of the lot holder, the number of the lot and number of deed on its face, and on the back the lot diagram. The diagrams are printed on the back and the burial card made up from the regular burial record. He had tried the old index form and the loose leaf system and abandoned them both for the cards. Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., also spoke in favor of the card system, which he varied by stamping the dimensions of the lot on the back of the card with rubber stamp. Secretary Howell, of "Rock Creek," Washington, used a book for the cemetery office and a card system for the city office, keeping two records. Mr. Wright also emphasized the necessity of keeping a duplicate record. Mr. Diering, of "Woodlawn," New York, called attention to the labor of re-writing index books when torn or worn out, whereas a card could be easily replaced. The card system is used entirely at Woodlawn.

Mr. Bargamin, President of Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., was elected an honorary member on motion of Mr. Boice, and the meeting adjourned until the next day.

### *Third Day, Thursday, September 21st.*

Thursday morning was given over to an automobile ride to points of interest about the city. The entire party was comfortably accommodated in two of the large sightseeing automobiles and a half dozen or more smaller machines. After a preliminary tour of Washington's fine residence district, where the guides pointed out the houses of some of the public men and the foreign embassies, the party was taken down the Mall past the Capitol and out into the southeast section of the city to the Navy Yard. Many of the interesting sights in the foundries and machine works were seen from the carriages as they drove through. The ride was continued to the old Congressional Cemetery, which is further out in the same section of the city. Here they were met by Superintendent Earnshaw, who showed them some of the interesting sights of this old burying ground. The curious old cenotaphs, formerly erected to Congressmen, recalled a custom long since abandoned. This cemetery is out of the beaten track of Washington life and was chiefly interesting as a historic relic of the old-fashioned burial ground.

The drive led back to the hotel, and after luncheon the party took special cars to Rock Creek Cemetery. Secretary Howell took them in charge, showed the well-appointed offices, and took them for a short walk around the grounds near the entrance. The little old parish church, built in 1719, from bricks brought from England as ballast in tobacco ships, and remodeled in 1868, is the oldest in the District. Some of the ancient marble tablets near it bear the names of the foremost families of the old Maryland colony.

The Adams monument, a famous point of interest for sightseers, was a mecca for the party. It was modeled by the foremost American sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The wonderful bronze figure which has been variously termed "Grief," "The Angel of Death," "The Peace of God," etc., is one of the most impressive memorials in the country. Surrounded by a close planting of *Arbor Vitæ*, it is made doubly impressive by seclusion. The bronze statue of "Memory," a seated figure in a granite exedra overgrown with vines, modeled by William Ordway Partridge, was another interesting monument seen. After a brief stroll around to admire the majestic old trees, one of the chief treasures of the cemetery, the party went to the chapel for the afternoon session.

The first business was the election of officers, which resulted in choosing the list of nominees as reported at the session of the previous day. The report of the Auditing Committee was accepted and President Morton introduced to the Convention Mr. George H. Brown, Landscape Gardener of Public Grounds, of Washington. Mr. Brown spoke briefly of his impression of the peculiarities and difficulties of attaining landscape effects in cemeteries and said that the finest cemeteries of the future would be those that had been well planned before any lots were sold; these could set aside certain portions of the cemetery boundary and small areas at section boundaries for ornamental planting. Most cemeteries, he said, contained too many trees and not enough flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants. The planting on the public grounds was briefly described and the placing of native trees in boundaries rather than in rows was commended. Roads and lawns are the most attractive parts of a cemetery and should be well kept. The speaker believed macadam roads to be best. Mr. Brown came to Washington fifty years ago and the parks of the city have all been created since that time. The city is on the border line between the north and the south, a very favorable location for growing all kinds of trees and shrubs. It is particularly rich in oaks and maples and flowering trees and shrubs. Park work is still under active development and the department is now taking in about fifty acres of land reclaimed from the river front. There are now over four hundred acres of reservation. In response to questions from Superintendent Falconer, of Pittsburg, Mr. Brown noted some of the best shrubs for each season of the year. In early spring the *Jasmine* leads the way, blooming sometimes in January. It is followed by many varieties of *Forsythia* and *Spiræas*, of which Mr. Brown mentioned particularly the *prunifolia* and the *Reevesii*. The most beautiful tree in the springtime in Washington is the *Magnolia speciosa*. Among the shrubs were *Sidonia*, all of the *Deutzias*, and *Syringas*. The use of shrubbery under trees whose foliage did not come near the ground was

here noted as desirable. In midsummer come the flowering trees, including the *Magnolias* and others, and in late summer the *Hydrangeas*. Later come the Chinese *Tamarix*, the *Desmodiums*, *Lobelia rupestris*, and the berried plants, among these the *Carolina Buckthorn* is the favorite. The *Dogwood*, the *Barberry*, *Hydrangeas*, *Viburnums*, several varieties of *Azaleas*, *Rosa lucida*, *Rosa rugosa*, are all mentioned as very desirable shrubs for beautifying the cemeteries. Other members joined in questioning Mr. Brown about different shrubs and plants before he was finally allowed to take his seat.

A paper by A. L. Snyder, of Fountain Grove Cemetery, Bryan, Ohio, was read by Bellett Lawson, Jr., as Mr. Snyder was not present.

Mr. Snyder thought that the chapel would have more usefulness if utilized as an archive and could be made a place of much historic interest. Some of the money expended for monuments could, he thought, be more properly used for making the chapel a depository or museum for historic or scientific objects which would make it an object of pilgrimage for the devout, the curious, and the scientific.

J. E. Miller, of Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill., read a paper on "Legal Matters Affecting Cemeteries." It dealt chiefly with the lack of cemetery legislation in Illinois and the work of the Illinois State Association to remedy this need. The laws are in a very chaotic state and fail to define legal rights of the lot owners and of the cemetery authorities. The right of heirship and interment in a lot after the death of the owner is one of the vexatious points that the legislative committee is trying to clear up. They have succeeded in getting the Legislature to pass a bill providing for a permanent care fund in cemeteries owned and controlled by cities. Three other bills were introduced but did not come up for passage owing to the early adjournment of the Legislature. These, it is confident, will be passed at the next session. Among the matters dealt with in these bills are the fixing of the right of interment in the lot; giving cemetery officials full charge of traffic in the cemetery; giving more adequate police protection, and doing away with the nuisance of peddlers, and other disturbers of quiet at the cemetery entrance.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Scorgie told of some of the special features of the Massachusetts laws and noted a recent decision concerning Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, Rhode Island, to the effect that an heir or a purchaser of the lot from the original owner does not take an absolute ownership but simply an easement in the lot. He has a right to make an interment or erect a monument on a lot, but has no right to remove a body. Several members quoted instances to show that the cemetery had a right to prevent interment until charges on a lot were paid. Mr.

Pirie cited a United States supreme court decision to the effect that the right of interment can be exercised only once, that is, that a lot cannot be transferred while there is an interment in it. Messrs. Pirie and Scorgie brought up other interesting legal points and decisions.

When this discussion was concluded the Convention listened to a brief paper on the "Best Methods of Constructing Gutters," by James C. Parkinson, superintendent of Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore. Mr. Parkinson described the manufacture and use of asphalt blocks for gutters and walks, which has been very successful in his cemetery. He told of the construction of two different kinds of blocks and showed examples of some which had been in use. One of the blocks is constructed of niggerhead stone, which is heated and molded and pressed into block form. There is also a limestone block which gets whiter with age. Gutters of this kind cost about \$1.25 or \$1.70 per square yard, according to the grade of material used. Weeds and grass do not cause trouble in them and the blocks are not affected by frost. Mr. Parkinson showed some photographs illustrating the use of these blocks in Green Mount Cemetery.

Mr. John R. Hooper, of Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., gave a short account of some aquatic planting which he had recently made. Mr. Hooper had constructed a pool 30 x 12 ft. and 18 inches deep, and planted it with four clumps of *Nymphaeas*, *Nelumbiums* and other small aquatics. It has a natural bottom, did not require any special preparation, and does not demand nearly so much water as is commonly supposed. It was so successful that he decided to construct another pond, about one-half acre in size. It is divided into two parts—one for tender and one for hardy plants. He germinates and grows his own *Victorias* and was very successful with both tender and hardy *Nymphaeas*.

The president appointed William Stone, William Falconer, and William Crosbie, as a Committee on Resolutions on the Death of Members, and then called on the Committee on Location to report. Mr. Pirie, the chairman, reported the selection of Detroit, Michigan, as the next place of meeting. There was also an invitation from Niagara Falls.

#### *Fourth Day, Friday, September 22nd.*

Friday was devoted entirely to an excursion to Mt. Vernon and Arlington. The party took special cars on the Washington & Mt. Vernon R. R. at 11 a. m. and reached the home of Washington about noon, after a ride through some historic towns and scenes in Virginia. Before starting on the tour of the grounds an appetizing Southern luncheon was served under the trees at the entrance to Mt. Vernon. After luncheon a brief meeting for winding up the official business was called with members standing under the trees. The

report of the Committee on General Resolutions passed a cordial vote of thanks to all who had assisted in making the Convention a success, mentioning in particular officials of the local cemeteries, Commissioner West, Major Sylvester, Dr. Galloway, Rev. Thomas C. Easton, Rev. Charles E. Buck, Mr. George H. Brown, Major Drum, superintendent of Arlington, and the untiring executive committee. The retiring officers made brief speeches of thanks and President Carter performed his first official duty by appointing an executive committee for the Detroit Convention. It consists of Messrs. Frank Eurich, of "Woodlawn," and John Reid, of "Mt. Olivet," Detroit, and one other member to be selected by them.

The party then entered the grounds and spent over an hour admiring the old mansion, its grounds and gardens. The view toward the river, a hundred and fifty feet below, and the great growth of ancient trees on the riverside, the old-fashioned garden, with its formal walks and hedges of box, and the rose garden where the roses named after Washington's mother and Nellie Custis were originally grown were objects of particular interest and admiration. The special train was boarded for Arlington about 3 o'clock and at the entrance to this cemetery the party broke up into groups and strolled about at their leisure.

Arlington is the largest of the National cemeteries, of which there are 83. It contains 408 acres and more than 19,000 soldiers are buried there. The entrance from the river reveals a scene of majestic natural beauty, with great slopes and ravines covered with immense oaks, tall cedars, and a profusion of other ornamental trees and shrubs. The grounds are rarely well kept and the art of the landscape gardener has added much to the work of nature. Near the Arlington Mansion, formerly the residence of Robt. E. Lee, was seen the circular Temple of Fame, surrounded by flower beds and rich lawns. Nearby is the vine covered Druidical Amphitheatre where the open-air services are held on Memorial Day. The cemetery has three entrance gates, which were dedicated to the Generals—the main entrance being the Sheridan Gate. The McClellan Gate, seen in one of the illustrations, is a picturesque arch of red sandstone, overgrown with *Ampelopsis*. The rest of the afternoon was spent amid these impressive surroundings, which formed a fitting close for the most successful meeting in the history of the organization.

About half of the members visited Baltimore the next day on invitation from Green Mount and Loudon Park Cemeteries. Green Mount is Baltimore's historic cemetery and contains the tombs of many famous Maryland families. The little Gothic Chapel of red stone, on a hill near the entrance with open lawn about it, is one of its most interesting features. From this cemetery the party took cars to Loudon Park,



which is Baltimore's large landscape cemetery. Here the visitors saw the work of constructing the new electric railroad which is to run entirely through the grounds to the receiving vault, passing through a beautiful wooded ravine, which separates the newer portion of the cemetery from the old.

An invitation was received to visit West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, and a number of the members took advantage of this opportunity and also visited New York.

The following is a list of the new members presented by the Committee on Credentials:

William Eurich, Supt. "Hillside," Minneapolis; W. S. Cornell, Supt. "Asheville," Asheville, N. C.; T. H. Little, Ass't Secretary "Mt. Hope," Chicago; George C. Rich, "Prospect Hill," Washington, D. C.; Anthony Ambrosini, Supt. "Forest," St. Paul, Minn.; John P. O'Connor, Secretary and Treasurer, "Calvary and St. Mary's," St. Paul, Minn.; Charles H. Cole, "Rosedale and Linden Park," Elizabeth, N. J.; Walter M. Richardson, Supt. Evergreen Cemetery, Leominster, Mass.; J. L. Halstead, Supt. Nyack Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.; W. H. Isaac, Supt. Monongahela Cemetery, Monongahela, Pa.; James H. Nicoll, Supt. Lexington Cemetery, Lexington, Ky.; Edward R. Longstreth, secretary "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; J. P. Bodfish, Resident Manager St. John's Cemetery, Canton, Mass.; John M. Burns, "Mt. Olivet," Washington, D. C.; J. E. Trent, Supt. "Canarsie," Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred. I. Sloan, Ass't Supt. "Woodland," Ironton, Ohio; L. L. Farley, Supt. "Greenlawn," Adamstown, W. Va.; Thomas L. H. Wiltberger, Supt. "Rock Creek," Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Howell, Secretary and Treasurer, "Rock Creek," Washington, D. C.; J. I. DeHaven, Secretary "Mt. Olivet," San Francisco, Cal.; Horace A. Derry, Supt. "Glenwood," Everett, Mass.; Robert Gilchrist, Supt. "Wyoming," West Pittston, Pa.; J. T. Earnshaw, Supt. "Congressional," Washington, D. C.; Lewis Ehlers, Supt. "Loudon Park," Baltimore, Md.; Edw. Woods, Supt. "Bonnie Brae," Baltimore, Md.; Frank Primrose, Secretary and Treasurer, "Loudon Park," Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Hepler, Ass't Supt. "Charles Evans," Reading, Pa.; H. M. Swartz, Milton, Pa.; L. G. Turner, President Lorraine Cemetery, Bethlehem, Pa.; L. H. Brenton, President "Wyoming," West Pittston, Pa.; Rev. V. P. Langley, St. John's Church Cemetery, Conlon, Mass.; William Harris, Supt. "Woodlawn," Wilkensburg, Pa.; William Taylor, Supt. "Forest Hills," Chattanooga, Tenn.; Robert Schivener, Ass't Supt. "Cedar Hill," Hartford, Conn.; J. A. Schmiemeier, Supt. "St. Mathews," St. Louis.

Those registered at the convention were as follows:

James Currie and wife, Mrs. N. O. Slater, W. S. Pirie, Milwaukee; L. L. Farley, Adamson, W. Va.; Edward G. Carter and wife, W. N. Rudd and wife, Geo. L. Tilton and wife, Chicago; John R. Hooper and A. Bargamin, Richmond, Va.; A. E. Silcott, Washington Court House, O.; Mrs. S. Binder, Alleghany, Pa.; J. H. Erskine, Manchester, N. H.; U. T. Dubel, Glenna Dubel, and Mrs. Preston, Canandaigua, N. Y.; J. R. Florence, Circleville, O.; O. W. Crabbs and wife, Muncie, Ind.; S. C. Penrose and daughter, S. C. Palmer, Frances Palmer, Edith Sweeney, Wilmington, Del.; P. L. King, Butler, Pa.; George Van Atta and wife and Mrs. A. J. Baldwin, Newark, O.; Chas. E. Sparks, Jr., wife and sister; J. C. Scorgie and wife, Cambridge, Mass.; H. N. Schwartz, Milton, Pa.; J. L. Bodfish, Canton, Mass.; Geo. W. Creesy and wife, Salem, Mass.; John C. Dix and wife, Cleveland, O.; Jas. H. Nicoll and wife, Lexington, Ky.; William H. Isaac, Monongahela, Pa.; Sid J. Hare, wife and two children, Kansas City, Mo.; George W. Voorhees and wife, Norwalk, Conn.; R. D. Howell and wife, Washington, D. C.; R. N. Kesterson and Son, Knoxville, Tenn.; David Woods and daughter, Pittsburgh; T. E. Anderson, Danville, Ill.; H. L. Foy, Winston-Salem, N. C.; H. Wilson Ross and wife, Newton Center, Mass.; R. E. Scrivener and friend, Hartford, Conn.; George Gossard, wife and daughter, Washington Court House, O.; John M. Burns, Washington, D. C.; John E. Miller and wife and Mrs. W. H. Hancock, Mattoon, Ill.; Thomas White, Fairhaven, Mass.; Chas. B. Jefferson and wife, Philadelphia; P. W. Goodwin and wife, Jamestown, N. Y.; William Falconer and daughter, Pittsburg; F. S. Newcomb and E. Rowley, New London, Conn.; F. I. Sloan, Ironton, O.; H. A. Derry, Everett, Mass.; F. S. Gilberts, Waynesboro, Pa.; John Bidelman, Albion, N. Y.; T. H. Little, Chicago; A. Reinhardt and wife, Orange, N. J.; William Taylor, Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. H. Wright, Covington, Ky.; William Stone, Lynn, Mass.; R. A. Leavitt, Melrose, Mass.; John W. Keller and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; W. S. Cornell, Asheville, N. C.; F. Sheard, Rochester, N. Y.; L. B. Root and wife, Kansas City, Mo.; John M. Boxell, St. Paul, Minn.; C. H. Cole, Elizabeth, N. J.; John Gunn, Whitinsville, Mass.; T. L. Wiltberger, Washington, D. C.; William Salway and wife, Cincinnati; Frank Primrose, Lewis Ehlers, Baltimore; Jas. H. Morton, Boston; John J. Stephens and wife, Columbus, O.; Alex. McKerichar, Washington, D. C.; Misses M. A., A. N. and Lillian E. Smith and George M. Painter, Philadelphia; Fred R. Diering, wife and daughter, New York; Bellett Lawson and wife, Paxtang, Pa.; Bellett Lawson, Jr., and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. M. Chamberlain, Maspeth, N. Y.; Ed. L. Kimes, Toledo, O.; W. H. Druckemiller, Sunbury, Pa.; R. D. Boice, Geneseo, Ill.; Edw. R. Longstreth, Philadelphia; G. L. Kelly and wife, New Albany, Ind.; Mrs. McBride, Mrs. E. E. Hay, Erie, Pa.; G. Scherzinger and niece, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Richard Gohlke and wife, Findlay, O.; Henry Bresser, Toledo, O.; Frank Eurich and wife, Detroit, Mich.; O. H. Sample, PARK AND CEMETERY, Chicago.

### Perpetual Care.

*Paper by W. S. Pirie, Sec. Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, at the Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.*

"The proper and legal methods of applying this principle."

Such was the wording used in notifying me of my selection by the Executive Committee, to prepare a paper for the nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

On examination of annual statements of cemeteries as published in *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*, there seem to be two kinds of Perpetual Care funds:

First, and the most general, are the funds given for the perpetual care of individual lots. Such funds, it seems to me, should be called "Funds for perpetual care of Lots."

Second, sums set aside by the cemetery officials for the perpetual care of the whole cemetery. We will call such funds "General Reserve or General Care of Cemetery Funds." The existence of either or both of these funds, assumes that the location of the cemetery is permanent and that no change in environment will necessitate abandoning the land as a burial place. Before any cemetery officials give a contract or receipt binding the corporation forever, has proper pre-

caution been taken, through legislative action or otherwise, to assure the permanency of the location of the Cemetery grounds, and their perpetual use as a burial place? We all know of many instances where cemeteries have been condemned, the interments ordered removed to a different location and often the identification of those interred completely lost. Suppose perpetual care had been provided for on lots in such cemeteries, how are the officials to carry out the binding contracts of their predecessors? Is it not paramount to all other considerations that the greatest caution be exercised to insure the permanency of location?

Next to the permanency of location, the permanency of the organization must be considered. Are our cemetery companies or associations so organized that provision is made so that they can carry out the contracts for all time themselves, or turn such funds or obligation over to some organization of an unending nature, which will bind itself and its successors to carry out the original agreement? If permanency in these two vital points has been provided for we

# PARK AND CEMETERY.

are in a position to accept the trusts imposed upon us, but if not, it were far better for us to be honest and candid and tell our patrons that we are a short-lived body and can only agree to bind ourselves for a specified time. Assuming that perpetuity can be guaranteed, so far as human foresight can guarantee what such a stupendous word implies, we are in a position to consider the "proper and legal methods of applying the principle."

The laws of the State of Wisconsin have made provision for cemeteries to accept funds for perpetual care of lots as follows:—

"Every such association \* \* \* \* owning and using lands for cemetery purposes shall take, hold and use such gifts, bequests or devises or personal or real property, or the income or proceeds thereof, as may be made in trust or otherwise, for the improvement, maintenance, repair, preservation or ornamentation of any lot, vault, tomb, chapel or other structure in such cemetery, according to the terms of the gift, bequest or devise, and in accordance with such reasonable rules and regulations as may be made by the officers charged with the duty of caring for the cemetery.

"If money is given or bequeathed for any such purpose, and without direction as to the manner of its investment the income of which is directed to be used for any such purposes, it shall be invested by the proper officers in bonds of the United States, of this State, or of some county, city or village, town or school district of this State, or in bond or note secured by mortgage on property in amount not exceeding one-half the value of such property. \* \* \* \* It shall be the duty of \* \* \* \* such treasurer or other financial officer of any cemetery association to which any gift, bequest or devise has been made for any purpose within this section, on the first secular day of January in each year to make a written report to the Judge of the County Court of the County in which the cemetery thereof is situated, showing in detail the amount of funds and the value of property which has been received for such purposes and the disposition thereof. \* \* \* \* The said Judge shall examine all accounts rendered and audit the same, and also examine into the investments made and securities taken hereunder.

"Property given, bequeathed or devised, and trusts created for any of the purposes herein authorized shall be exempt from taxation and from the operation of laws against perpetuities, accumulations and mortmain."

Such are the statutory provisions of the State of Wisconsin to safeguard the funds left by individuals for the perpetual care of their lots and are the "legal methods of applying the principle."

The Trustees of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, gave the matter of perpetual care of lots a great deal of consideration before drawing their contracts or receipts for funds to be deposited and it is with great pleasure that I give you the following form as a result of their deliberations:

Received of ..... the sum of ..... Dollars to be invested, and the income of which is to be expended in the manner hereinafter stated, for the perpetual care of Lot number ..... in Block number ..... in Section number ..... in FOREST HOME CEMETERY, in the County of Milwaukee, Wis., in doing work on said Lot, as follows: .....

Said sum of money has been received on the following conditions, to-wit: That the amount received shall be invested, together with such other sums as have been or shall be received for like purposes, to the best advantage and kept in a separate fund, and the income arising from such invested fund shall, on the first day of May in each year, be apportioned as follows:—One per cent. of the total amount of said fund shall be retained and carried into the General Reserve Fund of the Cemetery, and the balance of the income of such first named fund shall be apportioned pro rata to the several amounts in said funds and the amounts so apportioned shall be the amounts that may be expended during the current year on the lot, lots or graves, for the care of which said sums of money shall have been received. Any amount left over unexpended for any year or years on any given lot or lots or graves, shall be added to the amount allowed to be expended in any subsequent year or years.

No gift or bequest shall be entitled to any benefit from the income of the fund, unless such gift or bequest shall have been received at least one year prior to any first day of May. No gift shall be received for a less sum than one hundred dollars.

The form of contract is so simple that it does not seem to need explanation, but there may be some among us who have an inclination to use the word "why" and I will try to fore-

stall such by giving the reasons before the questions are put. The one per cent. is carried into the General Reserve fund for the purpose of paying the expense of looking after the investment of the moneys left in trust, and for reimbursing any loss that might possibly occur, and also for the purpose of helping to maintain the Cemetery, when the income from the sale of lots and other receipts have become so small as to be inadequate. While every lot owner is willing and wants to have his lot looked after in time to come, is particularly interested in such individual lot, he also wants to know that the drives, approaches and general appearance are kept up, and we have as yet failed to find anyone who does not see the wisdom of such provision and who is not perfectly willing to contribute his share for such purpose.

The wisdom of agreeing to spend only the income less one per cent has been already shown; for, when Forest Home began taking in funds for perpetual care, the prevailing rate of interest paid on first-class mortgages, such as they could accept, was six and seven per cent, while now it is only four and one-half and five, and in some instances they have accepted as low as four. Suppose the Trustees had agreed to spend five per cent of the amount deposited, or a sum equal to five per cent, which only a few years ago seemed like a reasonable calculation, they could not carry out the trust without loss. The management of all cemeteries is now doing, and always will do, the best they can for their lot owners, and they will get the best returns for their money obtainable with good business judgment, and so depositors are, and should be, satisfied to accept what the principal will bring. In case depositors are not satisfied with the form of contract issued, they have the alternative of depositing special securities, and the entire income of such securities will be credited without deduction for the General Reserve fund, until such time as the securities so given shall mature or be paid, when the amount realized therefrom will be added to and invested with the special fund and the pro rata amount of the net income will be apportioned as provided for in above form of contract.

Another precaution to be observed is to avoid making contracts providing for too much detail, as they are sure to cause trouble. In a letter from one of the prominent members of our association is the following:— "A contract made for setting tulips in a lot where the stone work destroys the greater part of them each year, is now making trouble for me." This contract was probably made during the time of the present incumbent, and when it was made no doubt was entertained as to its practicability. If such snags are encountered in so short a time after the contract is issued what right have we to burden our successors in years to come with provisions that to us seem reasonable, that to them may be impossible of fulfillment? Were it not the wiser to agree to something like the following, changing the wording to cover the wishes of the depositors:

"The net income to be spent on said lot in keeping the lot, graves, monument and markers in the best possible condition," and then add, "if funds are sufficient, after the foregoing work, has been done, plant and care for flower bed, or fill and water flower vase, or do any other special work as may be desired or specified." The wisest among us cannot tell what conditions may surround our successors, and we must not do for others what we would not like to have done for us.

In one cemetery that I have heard of where contracts

were made guaranteeing to "water the lot," the water supply gave out, and the guarantee or agreement became, for the time being at least, null and void. Could not the depositor, if he were still living, or his heirs, if he were dead, claim that the contract had been voided by non-fulfillment and demand the refundment of the amount deposited? How easily this danger could have been avoided by simply agreeing to give the best possible care to the lot.

No set rules can be made covering all cemeteries, and each must work out its own problem. I would most urgently suggest the greatest caution be exercised in not making contracts or agreements that it may not be possible to carry out.

One writer to "Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening" says: "Three per cent is a safe rate of interest to be allowed on Perpetual Care funds." Is any rate safe when United States bonds paying two per cent are now sell at a premium? Suppose laws are passed making it obligatory for cemeteries to invest their trust funds in United States Bonds, where is the safety of guaranteeing three per cent? Not so many years ago, the trustees of a cemetery not five thousands miles away from Milwaukee, accepted funds for the perpetual care of lots and agreed to expend annually a sum equal to five per cent of the principal. Fortunately, there were not many of those contracts issued, for if there had been, I fear that in a few years, judging from the decline in the rate of interest in the past fifty years, the Trustees of that cemetery would think their predecessors were, to say the least, not good business men. Guarantee to do only what is possible, and then do it for all time.

The neglected and unsightly appearance of many of our cemetery lots, when the immediate members of the family have passed away or have moved to distant locations, plainly shows the necessity for providing for perpetual care. I heard of a case not long since where the owner of a lot who was possessed of a large portion of this world's goods, stipulated in his will that twenty-five thousand dollars should be spent in the erection of a suitable monument on his lot. The executors faithfully carried out the provision of the will, and the "suitable" monument was erected, and the remaining portion of the estate, after paying sundry bequests to charitable institutions, was distributed among the heirs. Nothing was left for the perpetual care of the lot and the monument; and in an incredibly short time the heirs failed to pay any attention to the matter and the twenty-five thousand dollar monument was surrounded by a hay field, which perhaps was fortunate, as it prevented passersby from seeing that the grave of the one whose money paid for the "suitable" monument, was badly sunken and neglected. It seems to me that this one incident is better than a whole volume on the necessity of providing for perpetual care, and I would strongly urge on each and every cemetery official, to advise their lot owners to be sure to provide funds for perpetual care.

In justice to the purchasers of lots, the subject of "General Reserve Funds" for the perpetual care of the whole cemetery must be carefully and conscientiously considered, and as large an amount as possible of the annual receipts should be set aside for this purpose. The Trustees of Forest Home Cemetery set aside 20 per cent of the amount received from the sale of lots and single graves, after deducting the amount paid for lots and single graves repurchased, and, as the general income of Forest Home is still adequate to maintain the cemetery, the income on the principal is added to the principal each year.

We are all vitally interested in making our cemeteries as beautiful as possible and we must see that funds are provided for maintaining the standard in years to come.

*To Recapitulate :*

- I. Make your location and organization permanent.
- II. Secure funds for Perpetual Care. In doing so, First, avoid impossible contracts and, Second, thus secure perpetual fine appearance of both individual lots and the entire cemetery.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

It is becoming fashionable in Paris to leave cards at the cemetery, says the *Boston Globe*. An oak box placed on a tombstone is intended for the cards of those who visit the resting place of a departed friend. In this way the near relatives find out these friends who still cherish the memory of the dead.

\* \* \*

Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., writes that he is preparing plans for three cemeteries: Greenwood, a 104-acre tract at Knoxville, Tenn.; Mount Hope, an 80-acre tract between Joplin and Webb City, Mo., and Highland Park Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan. The latter contains 97½ acres of high, rolling, partly wooded ground overlooking the Missouri River.

\* \* \*

The annual report of the Easton Cemetery, Easton, Pa., showed a balance of \$3,885.50 on hand a year ago, at which time the bonds and mortgages held by the corporation amounted to \$50,497.78. During the past year the bequests and deposits received amounted to \$2,775, and \$6,071.12 was received for work done. The balance of cash on hand to begin the new year with is \$3,296.25, and the bonds and mortgages now the property of the corporation foot up to \$55,533.33. During the past year the corporation paid out \$7,592.16 for labor and for the superintendent's salary.

\* \* \*

**NEW IMPROVEMENTS.**

Montrose Cemetery, a tract of 104 acres at North 40th and Bryn Mawr Aves., Chicago, was recently dedicated. It is planned to increase the tract to 142 acres.

Woodlawn Cemetery is the new tract of the Masonic Cemetery Association recently opened in San Mateo County, California. It is controlled by the Grand Lodge of Masons, and about \$86,000 have been spent in improvements which include a complete water system, a handsome chapel and receiving vault, and much ornamental planting. It has about two hundred interments.

A new Catholic Cemetery, covering one hundred acres, was recently dedicated in Delaware Township, New Jersey.

The latest addition to Chicago's constantly growing list of cemeteries is Elm Lawn, located at Elmhurst on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. The cemetery is 14 miles from the center of the city and eight miles from the limits on West Lake St.; 430 acres have been reserved for cemetery pur-

poses, of which 50 acres are now being platted. Improvements under way at present include an entrance gateway, receiving tomb, fencing, etc. The officers of the company are Otto A. Fisher, president; Alonzo G. Fisher, secretary; Alfonso F. Fisher, superintendent.

A new Catholic cemetery to be used by all South Side Catholic churches of Milwaukee, and to take the place of Trinity Cemetery, which is now filled, has been purchased by the Milwaukee Archdiocese for \$31,500. The new burial tract is on Western avenue and covers sixty-two and three-fourths acres.

Calvary Cemetery, a new Catholic burial ground on the Marlton pike, below Camden, N. J., was recently consecrated and dedicated with impressive ceremonies.

The new Catholic cemetery, located on Old Montgomery road, just below Hollywood, near Houston, Tex., was consecrated in June.

A new cemetery is being laid out at Branford, Conn.

The Pleasant View Cemetery, of Lyons, N. Y., has been incorporated. M. P. Tufts is president and Mary W. Haner secretary.

A ten-acre tract has been donated to the town of Plain Dealing, La., for a cemetery.

The Willard Park Cemetery Company, of Roane County, Tenn., capitalized at \$1,000 and incorporated by J. S. Knight, J. B. Bodwell, A. Jones, George Vanderpile, J. A. Tenny and E. S. Reeves.

The Southdale Cemetery Association, of Southdale, Luzerne County, Pa., has been incorporated.

### THE UNDERTAKER AND THE CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENT.

(Paper read by W. N. Rudd, of Chicago, before the convention of Illinois Undertakers.)

Perhaps there are no two classes of business men whose duties throw them into closer and more intimate contact than the undertaker and the cemetery superintendent. It goes without saying that the relations between them should be of the most cordial and friendly nature. Both are dealing with the public at times and under circumstances the most trying, and are subject frequently to the most caustic and unjust criticism. The mental condition of our clients at the time when they have need of our services is and always will be, such that they cannot take a sane view of matters. Trifles are magnified, unreasonable demands are made, and unjust criticism, to be accepted and borne without retort, is given to us full measure.

We are all of us human and hence prone to make mistakes. The undertaker sometimes forgets the rough box, or telephones the wrong time of arrival, or the wrong size for the grave. In such cases, gentlemen, always tell your people that it is all due to the carelessness and incompetence of the superintendent; that this is not the first time he has done you up in this manner and you are going to take immediate steps to have him removed. He will like it—and he won't forget you.

On the other hand, I am told—it never occurs in my cemetery, no never—that some of my misguided brother superintendents occasionally open a grave three inches too short for the box, or get it in the wrong location, or don't have it quite ready when the funeral arrives. In such cases the

rule of course should be to whisper to the friends that the incompetent, careless scamp of an undertaker must have been intoxicated when he gave you the order, because you were particular to ask him twice over about it, and have followed his instructions to the letter. That he is always making blunders and you suppose, as usual, he will try and saddle this on you; and then you shake your head menacingly and give out dark threats about what you are going to do. The undertaker will like it, and he won't be apt to forget it either.

If both parties will systematically follow out this course, a state of affairs will eventuate which can only be compared to the relations between a small boy and a colony of hornets, after the small boy has done business with a stone—that is, the relations between the undertaker and the superintendent will be a trifle strained—and they will not either of them make any money by it.

Nine out of ten of the annoying little slips which are constantly occurring, can be rendered harmless if there is a thorough and kindly understanding between a tactful undertaker and a tactful superintendent, and permit me to say right here, that no man who does not possess a large share of tact, has any business in either calling. Many of my brother superintendents in the smaller cemeteries and in the smaller towns have a hard row to hoe, and I wish to appeal to you gentlemen to stand with them, and help them out in their struggle for better conditions in the cemeteries of which they are in charge. The cemetery superintendent is constantly planning for the future good of his cemetery, constantly fighting the erection of unsightly monumental structures, and so-called improvements by lot owners which will be eyesores in the landscape for all future time. He is confronted by the ignorance and thoughtlessness of the lot owner, and, too often, hampered by lack of support, both financial and moral, of those in control over him.

You, gentlemen, having the knowledge of such things, occupying an independent and disinterested position, and coming in such close touch with the people, can do more to lighten the burdens and smooth the pathway of my hard working brethren than any other class of men. Let me ask you to turn in and give hearty support to your superintendent in his efforts to make his cemetery a place of beauty rather than a stone dealer's sample yard. Teach the people that individual whims must be subordinated to the general welfare; that the beautiful cemetery must be a beautiful whole, brought about by order, harmony and design, loyally supported by each lot and grave owner; that because it is "*my lot*" does not give me the right to maintain it in a manner offensive to others, nor to place on it objects which will destroy the effect of the carefully laid plans of years ago. Because little Willie had a rocking-horse and a bag of marbles, is no reason for using the rocking-horse and the marbles to decorate his grave, and because the baby wore shoes, is no reason for filling them with wax flowers, putting them in a glass case and adorning the cemetery lot with them. Because there is sorrow in the family, it is no evidence of sympathy on our part to allow them to carry out foolish notions which will subject them to ridicule or contemptuous pity. It is only an evidence of weakness. The part of true kindness lies in gently, but firmly, directing them towards better and more seemly things. But this is getting away from our subject.

Let me repeat in closing that the true relationship between the undertaker and the cemetery superintendent is that of cordial friendship and mutual helpfulness, and that any friction between them makes the task of each harder, and the services of both less satisfactory to the ones who employ them.

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Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.

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Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

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- American Society of Municipal Improvements, Annual Convention. M. E. 29:243-275. Oct., '05.  
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- Schools. Ind., 59:164-6. Jul. 20, '05.  
Bulb Beds, Original Designs for. By Jens Jensen. Illustrated. G. M., 2:1122-4. Oct., '05.  
House Built Around a Garden. C. L. A., 8:616-18. Oct. '05.  
Patios, Old and New. By Una N. Hopkins. Cr., 9:93-97. Oct. '05.  
School Gardens in Their Relation to the Three R's. P. K. Miller. Education, 25:531-42. May, '05.  
**Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.**  
Canada's Ways and Highways. By A. W. Campbell. Illustrated. G. R. M., 34:667-74. Oct., '05.  
Memorials to McKinley. Illustrated. Cr., 9:23-35. Oct., '05.  
Metropolitan Park System for Chicago. By Dwight H. Perkins. Illustrated. World To-day, 8:268-74. March, '05.  
Modern Concrete Construction; An American's Home in Jamaica. Cr., 9:106-12. Oct., '05.  
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Park Systems of American Cities, Development of. By Andrew Wright Crawford. Cinn. Am. Acad., 25:218-34. March, '05.

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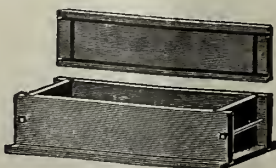
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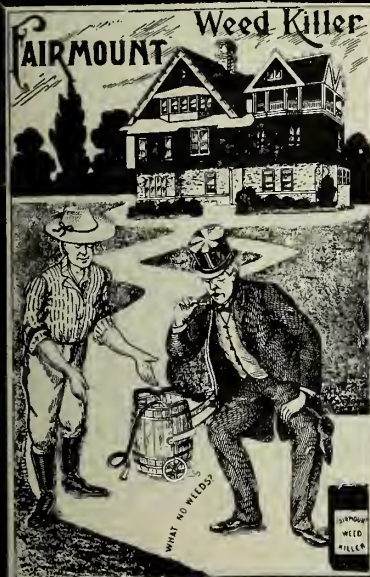
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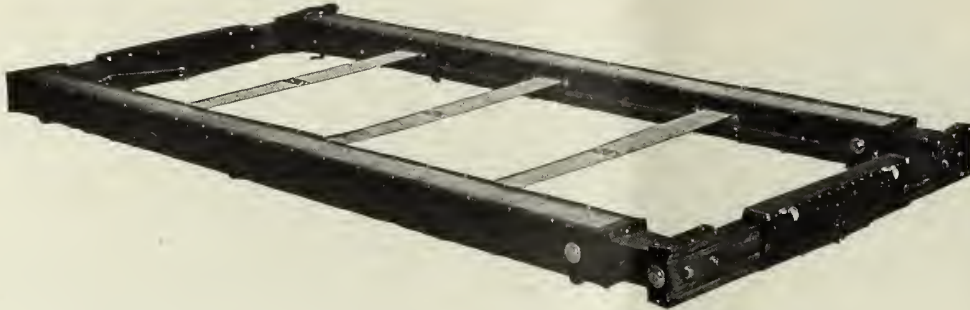
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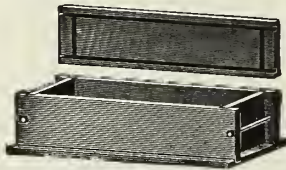
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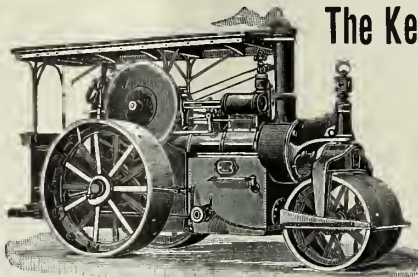
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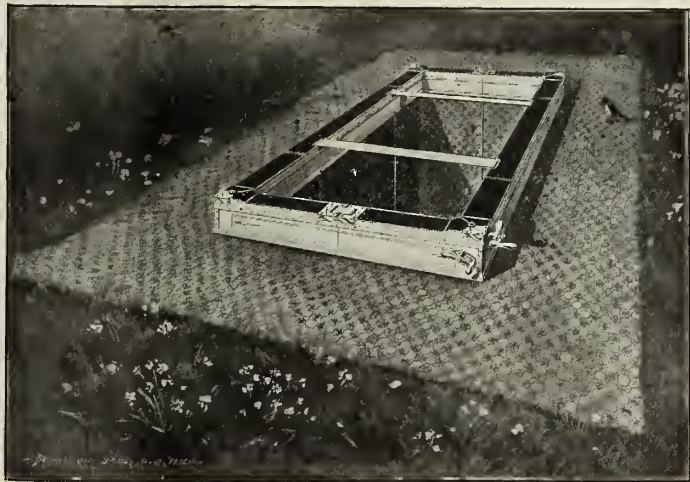
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NOVEMBER, 1905.

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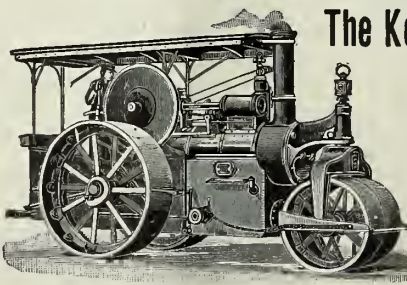
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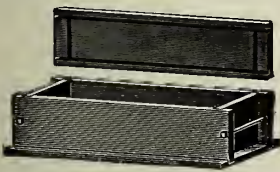
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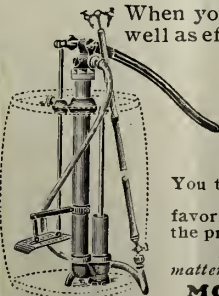
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1905. No. 9

### *The Outer Park Belt for Chicago.*

Among the promising improvements favorably voted on at Chicago in the recent election are: more funds for the West Side park system and the vote in favor of the act of the last legislature to create a forest preserve district, for the purchase and preservation of natural forests outside the city. The legality of this vote may, however, have to be tested in the courts as there seems to be some doubt as to whether its adoption requires a majority of all votes cast or a mere majority in its favor. There had developed quite a formidable opposition to the latter project, some details of which have been given in a previous issue, mainly on the fear of political jobbery, the crudities of the act authorizing it, the fear of increased taxation and the possibility of increasing to a dangerous degree the city's indebtedness. The advocates of the plan succeeded in placing the advantages to be attained in a favorable light to the voting public, with the gratifying result recorded above. There are some very beautiful natural forest tracts on the outskirts of Chicago, which by judicious arrangements of boulevards will make almost a complete outer belt of parks, and as the properties can now be secured at fair figures, it would seem to be an economical undertaking to purchase these tracts for the future good of the city. It goes without saying that there is no time like the present for such an undertaking.

### *Progress in the Billboard Campaign.*

Notwithstanding the obstructions which legal technicalities appear to present to the civic demand for the abatement of the billboard nuisance in our leading cities, substantial progress can be readily observed. The law seems to buck against aesthetics, to use a commonplace expression, and has no remedy apparently for offences against civic morals or the degradation of a refined public taste. In this case, as in all history, the law is following and not leading. The campaign of education is, however, rapidly doing the work, which it was hoped city ordinances would effect more rapidly, and the billboard corporations are coming under the ban of public disrepute. Educated citizens readily see the obnoxious side of the question and their influence is very materially affecting the usefulness of this means of publicity, either for the merchants' wares or the place of amusement. And it will be true, that once impress upon the citizen the bad taste and the more material objections of the bill-

board, and it will soon go. It would be well to note that thanks to Governor Odell of New York, who designated a special term of the Supreme Court to hear the case, a decision was rendered giving the city of Buffalo power to regulate the billboard nuisance. This will be good for the whole state. Cleveland is still behind in the race against the nuisance but will surely right herself in due time.

### *Mr. Burbank and the Florists.*

We were surprised in a recent issue of *The Florists Exchange* to note a gross injustice done to Mr. Luther Burbank by Mr. O'Mara, prominent in florists' circles, in the course of an interview describing his western trip, in which after recording his failure to gain access to Mr. Burbank he said: "I did not observe anything there to convince me that Mr. Burbank is the great horticulturist and hybridizer he is cracked up to be in the magazines." We cannot think that Mr. O'Mara intended this crude statement to get into cold type, reflecting so seriously as it does on his own knowledge of well authenticated facts, and the editorial blue pencil should have been used under any circumstances. We were very pleased to see in a later issue of the journal a long communication from Mr. W. Atlee Burpee in defense of Mr. Burbank. The latter gentleman happily needs no defense; readers of horticultural literature fully realize the position Mr. Burbank has attained in the horticultural world, and also that this great work is fairly a labor of love, pursued with a rigid and unselfish devotion.

### *The Country Cemetery in Michigan.*

In response to the demand of the improvement workers among the agricultural organizations of Michigan, a law was passed appointing a "Memory Day" to be annually proclaimed by the governor of the state, on which special attention is invited to the needs of the cemetery and a day of active work suggested for cleaning up and improvements. The idea has been very cordially encouraged by the press generally, and it is quite expected that an extension of the proposition into more days than one will ultimately result in far better conditions in the rural burying grounds. It is a fact, very difficult of explanation, that comparative neglect marks the condition of nearly every country cemetery, which in large measure is undoubtedly due to the absolute lack of knowledge of how to go about the work of improvement. This strengthens the argument that real progress in this direction can only come about when the elementary principles of outdoor sightliness are better understood.



### The Boston Park System

*Paper read by John C. Olmsted at the Boston Convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects.*  
(CONTINUED)

#### *The Fens*

The bridge over the waterway at Commonwealth Avenue had to be kept down to the standard elevation of the city streets which closely adjoin it, but the main drive thence southward had to rise rapidly to the elevation required for a bridge over the Boston & Albany R. R., which to gain distance was placed on the westerly boundary road of Charlesgate. It was not thought worth what it would cost to carry the easterly boundary road over this railroad by a bridge.

Boylston Bridge was designed with a much wider and higher span than the engineering requirements called for especially in order to afford a particularly attractive view of the Fens landscape southward of it through the arch from the important view point on Commonwealth Avenue bridge. Care was taken to design the railroad bridge, which of course had to be paid for out of the park fund, without side parapets or fences. With the usual obtuseness as to beauties of landscape the beautiful view has been blocked by a high board fence. It only remains now to paint staring advertising signs on this fence to complete the offensive obstruction.

It is to be hoped the Park Commission will some day substitute a diaphanous woven wire fence on the south side—none is needed on the north side—of this railroad.

Agassiz Road which crosses the main basin of the park was dipped down to the lowest possible elevation to keep open the view through the length of the park.

The Fenway, which is the main drive, being wide and accompanied by a bridle path, was made to swing to the east boundary and follow in spite of its greater length, because the borings in the salt marsh and mud flats showed hard bottom to be very much deeper down along the west side of the park than the east side. Incidentally there are more numerous and more important entrances on this east or cityward side. The waterway was made crooked to simulate the windings natural

for a channel through a salt marsh and while the boundaries prevented the retention of the original channels parts of them were availed of. As is usual in park designing in the naturalistic style more variety of scenery was compressed into the design than would ordinarily be found in nature.

Agassiz Bridge was designed with five small arches so as to gain head room by diminishing the thickness of the arch so as to permit canoeing. The channels being narrow and tortuous, and the railroad bridges having been divided into three spans likewise to gain head room, it was designed to limit boating to canoes. Five arches were used partly for picturesque effect but partly as expressing the greater accommodation seemingly needed for the waterway which had to pass the floods of Stony Brook rapidly during the low stages of the tide. Not being necessarily an imposing mass of masonry like Boylston Bridge, it was designed in an ultra-picturesque style almost suggesting the interesting effect of a partly ruined but still standing and useful ancient piece of comparatively unskilled mason-work. The banks about it were planted, for the sake of harmony with this idea, as wildly as possible. Such art motives do not usually occur to gardeners, nor if they exist they are not apt to be appreciated and one may therefore expect to see the plantations on the slopes gradually transformed to tall bare trunked trees with smooth turf covering the ground under them, if indeed, owing to excessive shade, any ground cover is maintained.

The five arch bridge at Huntington entrance was designed to be as markedly formal, as Agassiz Bridge was to be completely informal.

The reasons for this marked contrast of motives arose from the circumstances of the case. Huntington entrance was formal and the walks under the foot bridge closely associated with this five arch bridge and the greater width and importance of the drive and walks and bridle path tended to artificialize the sur-



roundings and called in the aggregate for a more dignified treatment. The walks under this bridge were introduced in order to afford access from this important entrance near a large population in which children abound, to the important shore path. This would not only lessen the danger and feeling of danger of women and children but would do away with the unpleasant alertness which drivers and riders have to exercise at a grade crossing and would, especially, enable equestrians to "let out" their horses freely from the Agassiz Road, crossing to the Parker Hill entrance. A foot subway was even contemplated at this latter crossing. It is always exceedingly desirable to have bridle paths with long stretches free from grade crossings so cantering can be safely indulged in.

The Fenway Bridge and the facing of the Culvert are modest pieces of boulder masonry intended to be almost concealed by vines. It is usually suggestive of a quiet picturesqueness to use the characteristic materials and mechanics of the locality in which a structure is built. The country about here is covered with a network of stone walls put up by the farmers with the boulders which encumbered their fields; hence here-

abouts a lowly structure of no great size or importance may well be built of boulders. The Fens proper end at the Fen Bridge, hence its name. The waterway from Fen Bridge to the culvert at Brookline Avenue, although supplied, like the Fens, with salt water at every tide, is intended to take on more of the character of a river than of fens, or salt marshes. This section was originally called the Longwood Entrance. As the design developed its name was changed to Riverway to better express its designed character and also it had to be considerably widened.

The Parker Hill Entrance at the time the land was taken, and before the final designer was employed, was intended as the start of a broad parkway to the top of Parker Hill and down the opposite side and thence to Jamaica Pond; but it would have been very steep and the comparatively level Riverway affords a far more convenient and pleasurable drive. Afterwards a plan for a branch Parkway to the top of Parker Hill was actually studied. It was desirable to provide a pleasure drive to this fine view point, but the expense for land and construction was considered prohibitive. *(To be Continued.)*

### Park Improvements in San Francisco.

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is the largest west of the Rocky Mountains, and ranks in beauty—natural and artificial—with many of the great city parks of the East. One of the most attractive of its recent improvements is a genuine Japanese Villa. Surrounded by gardens of Japanese shrubs, flowers, and small trees, are grouped several buildings, all constructed and furnished according to Japanese styles of architecture. Floors, walls, roofs, doors and windows are all thoroughly Japanese in every detail. The atmosphere of the Orient is seen even in the service of the dainty Japanese waitresses who dispense tea, almond cake and sweet meats. In the gardens are two stone idols recently brought from Japan that are said to be many hundreds of years old, and show evidence of great antiquity. They represent small figures of the Japanese god Buddha. On the grounds is a chain of little lakes of different levels, the overflow being carried by winding rocky channels, from one to the other. A puddle bottom 6 inches thick, and 4 inches in the sides, with 4 inches of concrete on the puddle forms a water-tight pond, which can be easily cleaned and kept in order. The margins of these lakes are ornamented with natural lichen covered rock placed so as to form overhanging ledges and rocky out-croppings, and planted with many kinds of dwarfed twisted pines and other appropriate Japanese shrubs. The planting of

groves of Japanese plums, quinces and cherries, as flowering effects in portions of the gardens are a feature together with bamboo walks, arbors of Wistaria, knolls covered with Azaleas, maples, etc. The lower lake or pond is planted along its margins with a fine collection of Japanese Iris. In addition, there are



JAPANESE VILLA IN GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

many specimens of northern pines, Eucalyptus, cedars, cyprus, palms, southern cane, arrow-wood, century plants, creeping vines, locust, mulberry, etc. A fence in harmony with the character of the villa, surrounds the grounds. There are also two quaint gateways, a

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

M. Earl Cummins, Sc.

miniature temple on a little eminence dedicated to Buddha, and many other objects that give the place a perfect Japanese atmosphere.

A large drinking fountain has just been placed in position in Golden Gate Park. The figure is of bronze and represents a nude boy surmounting a square column. The statue is four feet high, and the total height including pedestal is twelve feet. The pedestal is seven feet in diameter, and is of Madera County (Cal.) granite. The square column is  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, 7 feet high, and of fine Colusa County (Cal.) sandstone. The stone work was done by the Raymond Granite Co. of San Francisco.

The boy is shown in a free, graceful, unstudied attitude, and the limbs are models of shapely nimbleness. The basin is on the front side of the square column—the water gushing forth from the mouth of a queer headed bronze fish. The total cost of this fountain was \$3,000. The design was the work of M. Earl Cummins, a young sculptor of San Francisco, who has recently returned from a period of study in Italy. Mr. Cummins also designed the architectural features of the work. The casting was done at the Globe Brass and Bell Foundry, San Francisco.

The colossal Dutch windmill near the Ocean Beach in the western limits of Golden Gate is said to be the largest in the world. It was erected by the park commissioners to augment the regular water supply which

proved very inadequate to meet the demand. The tower supporting the huge arms is nearly 150 feet high. It is built of timber very strongly braced, has a concrete base 40 feet in diameter and tapers gradually to the top. The four arms are each 80 feet long. The vanes are made of heavy canvas and wood—8 feet wide, and extend nearly the full length of each arm. The strength of the mill varies with the velocity of the wind from 50 to 100 horse-power. In the base of the tower is the machinery. Three large pumps are operated in conjunction, and a column of water 14 inches in diameter is driven to a large reservoir from where it is distributed through the grounds. Running steadily, the capacity of the pumping plant is about 250,000 gallons every 24 hours. The water is not pumped from the ocean but from wells and springs. The length of the main from the tower up to the park is nearly three miles. As the mill stands on the beach, there is never any lack of wind. In fact, the gales are frequently so strong that it can not be operated without danger of breaking some part of the arms or machinery. Even with this monster windmill, the supply is now proving inadequate, and the Commissioners propose in the near future to erect another great Dutch windmill in the central portion of the park—though not so large as the one described. Artesian wells will be the source of supply. The increased demand for water is evidence of the constant and rapid extension of park improvements.

Other important improvements are now in active progress in this park. A handsome boat house is being built on the shores of Spreckles Lake. This is



DUTCH WINDMILL IN GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

to be of California sandstone roofed with slate and will cost about \$17,000. Spreckles Lake was only recently constructed at a cost of over \$40,000. Work is also in progress in the Lafayette Square out toward the Ocean beach. The square has just been completed, and the grounds broken on the new site for the Dutch Windmills. Three new large drinking fountains have been established along the ocean boulevard. It is estimated that more than 1,000 men are now employed on these various improvements.

M. Earl Cummings, the San Francisco sculptor, who is also one of the commissioners of Golden Gate Park, has just submitted to the Board of Commissioners a plan for a handsome and elaborate observatory to crown the lofty crest of Alta Plaza. The plan has been adopted, and work will be commenced at once. This plaza is 400 feet long and 250 feet wide. Commissioner Cummings' plan includes

a handsome colonnade on the highest spot of the plaza. In its center will be placed the observatory. The colonnade will be 120 feet long and 32 feet high. The foundation will be of concrete, the upper part of handsomely carved California sandstone. Facing the observatory and colonnade will be a small pond, fed by two constantly playing fountains of appropriate and unique design. The waters will be utilized in watering the shrubbery of the entire plaza. Terraced palisades will lead up to the observatory, from which a magnificent view of the city, the bay and the more distant waters of the Pacific is afforded. A large force of men has been engaged for months in grading, leveling and terracing the ground preparatory to constructing the concrete and stone work.

Some very extensive improvements have also recently been made in Union Plaza in the way of grading, terracing, laying out walks, etc. Several years ago the Dewey monument shown in the picture was erected. This shaft stands about 85 feet and consists of a shaft of California granite surmounted by a bronze female figure (14 feet high) of "Victory." It was modeled by Robert I. Aitken, the San Francisco sculptor. This statue cost about \$20,000 and was formally unveiled and dedicated by President Roosevelt on his visit to San Francisco three years ago.

Union Plaza is a historic spot in the heart of San Francisco, and is about 300 x 400 feet. In addition to the grading and terracing, many varieties of flowers, shrubs and trees have been transplanted in the work of adorning these grounds. The following is a

list of the plants now growing in the plaza, and the numbers of each variety:

*Ageratum Mexicanum*, 500; *Calendula officinalis*, 1,100; *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, 350; *Cineraria hybrida*,



UNION PLAZA, SAN FRANCISCO.

1,100; *Dianthus barbatus*, 300; *Geranium Sam Sloan*, 200; *Iberis Snow Queen*, 100; *Limnanthes Douglasi*, 500; *Lobelia Emperor William*, 100; *Mathiola hybrida*, 1,550; *Mimulus* in variety, 300; *Nemophila insignis*, 1,000; *Papaver* in variety, 2,100; *Pentstemon barbatus*, 80; *Petunia* in variety, 100; *Phlox Drummondii*, 300; *Silene Campanulata pendula rosea*, 1,200; *Viola tricolor*, 2,980.

Of trees and shrubs there are the following: *Pittosporum tobira*, 1; *Swainsonia galegifolia*, 25; *Swainsonia rosea*, 25.

The new Mission Park, now under improvement, will be one of the most beautiful squares in the city. Situated on the gentle slope of a hill, it offers many opportunities to the landscape gardener which have been taken advantage of in the plans.

The park will contain a wading pool 306 by 50 feet, approached by a stone stairway leading down to the water from Twentieth and Church streets. It is on the most elevated point in the new park, and the water will also be used for sprinkling and irrigating purposes.

A 12-lap cinder path, an out-door gymnasium, two tennis courts, two baseball diamonds and a bowling green will furnish ample facilities for sport.

The planting will include many semi-tropical and broad-leaved plants and a boundary of palm trees will be planted around the entire park. The tract was occupied many years ago as a cemetery by the Jewish congregation of the city. It was then considered far beyond the city's future limits but is now closely surrounded by buildings.

OCCIDENT.



WATER EFFECT AND SHORE PLANTING IN THE PALMENGARTEN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

### Shore Plantations In German Parks.

BY RICHARD ROTHE.

Among the chief beauties of the parks are the shore plantations of pond, lake and river. In this instance I shall not consider the swamp and bog-plants, nor the magnificent, but more transient display of the lily-pond, but the permanent growth of trees and shrubs along the shore line.

Within our latitudes Nature, when unrestricted, brings her tree growth down to the water's edge, as near as flood or running course will permit. The contours of shore planting give the lake-scenery its char-

acter and stand out in relief against the sky. The natural brook, or creek, is a priceless gift. We should consider not only the guidance of its course, the possible extension to pond and lake formation but the arrangement of shore plantations as well.

PARK AND CEMETERY has pictured a number of beautiful water effects from American parks and these examples of artistic German effects may have some suggestive features. In general principles, the German ideas differ very little from the American and they have



WATER VIEW IN CITY PARK AT BREMEN.

had the advantage of over half a century's additional training. Moreover the work of the beautifying their large and thrifty cities by promenades and parks, in many cases dates back far enough to show definite results in certain effects.

The park of Babelsberg is situated on the naturally elevated banks of the river Havel, opposite the aristocratic city of Potsdam. Of many views upon the lake-like expansions of this river, the one in our illustration seemed to me the most interesting. There are views which take in a grand panorama of the city, but the foreground has not the strongly pronounced characteristic features. Unlike the broad open effects of most lake and river panoramas this view, by its skillful limitation, gives a silent invitation for the eye to rest. The river, bedded between wooded shores, attracts the eye, and is emphasized by the relief of a sylvan park vegetation. The massive bridge in the distance faintly reminds us of the close proximity of modern city life, but otherwise detracts little from the peaceful and simple character of the whole.

There are, no doubt, similar river views in some of our American parks. Taste in this country may differ as to the appropriateness of the gaiety and color of a profuse planting of flowering shrubs in the immediate foregrounds, or some may consider the absence

of a drapery of vines overhead as a weakness. These are, however, minor details when we study the general composition of the picture by which the distant river actually beyond the park boundaries, has been drawn into the scene. In similar long distance views architectural structures, monuments, or other desirable objects might be drawn into a park landscape.

Our other illustrations of shore plantations of lake and pond, show some different effects produced by leading German landscape gardeners. A natural freedom in composition and the employment of the best types of trees near the waterline are characteristic features. In parks in densely populated sections of large cities, practical considerations for giving the best service to the people are naturally considered first, while for the royal garden and the pretentious private grounds beauty is paramount. In Germany most of the royal parks and princely estates are open to the public. Free access to those gardens unquestionably has done much to refine the taste of the masses, and help them to recognize the necessity of beauty for their city park systems.

In a more than well policed country, like the Fatherland, where even in the municipal parks the rule "Keep off the Grass" is strictly enforced, the drives and walks are the only means of approach, and the only view-points in the landscape. They are the mute guides, by which the



A STRIKING VIEW ON THE RIVER HAVEL FROM BABELSBURG, NEAR POTSDAM.



GOLDFISH POND IN THE TIERGARTEN IN BERLIN.

landscape gardener leads visitors through the scene so as to enable them to fully enjoy its beauty. He will, at points where broad effects are offered, emphasize them by laying road crossings there, or let his roads and walks follow the courses of creeks and rivers, occasionally bridging over to the other shore. Along the left shore of the goldfish pond in the Tiergarten in Berlin runs the walk, while our photographer selected a place on the drive for obtaining a total view. Here, as in the illustration of the lake scene in Bremen, the shore plantation shows to some degree a sylvan character. The whole arrangement and especially the amount of care generally expended in perfecting individual develop-

ment indicates that thoughtful composition of plantations and faultless form of the specimen trees and shrubs are essential factors in the artistic effectiveness of pond and lake sceneries.

The Palmengarten in Frankfort on the Main is not a public park but is owned by a corporation of capitalists. Its grounds are famed for their elaborate display of flower and carpet beds and their spacious conservatories. As a creation of Philip Siesmayer, one of the best known German landscape gardeners, this park contains numerous fine landscape compositions. In general effect as well as in detail it is a fair example of the German idea of shore planting.

WATERSIDE  
PLANTING.BÜRGER PARK,  
IN BREMEN.



# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

these policemen will be stationed. The action was taken largely to improve the morals in the park." At the last meeting of the Board a petition bearing the names of 12,000 citizens was presented protesting against the fences, and it is announced that the plan has been abandoned.

\* \* \*

Charles H. Rice, superintendent of the Park on the Palisades, N. J., writes to comment on our editorial on the political jobbery in the Essex County Park System, and tells of many personal experiences with incompetent political help when he was connected with that park system. He says:

"I remember sending a deputy foreman one day with a list of trees to be dug and sent to one of the divisions for planting. He took along with him about fifteen men. Among the trees he was to dig were oak, maple, dogwood, benzoin, etc. After keeping the men idling around for three hours, he sent for me to come and select the stuff, as he could not pick it out with the fancy names. It had all previously been planted in rows nursery fashion and named botanically. One of the first I came across was the benzoin bushes. He told me that that was spice bush and he had never heard of benzoin, neither had he heard of the dogwood as cornus.

\* \* \*

Theodore Wirth, the well-known superintendent of parks of Hartford, Conn., and president of the American Association of Park Superintendents, has resigned his position at Hartford to accept the superintendency of parks at Minneapolis, and will begin his new duties January 1. Mr. Wirth came to Hartford in 1895, when Bushnell was the only park, and to him is due the greater share of the credit for the city's fine park system. Mr. Wirth is 42 years old. He is a native of Switzerland and a graduate of a school of landscape architecture in that country. He worked in the parks in Paris three years, and in the parks of London for several years. When a young man he came to New York, and was made a member of the plotting department of that city's park system. He assisted in plotting Morningside Park and had charge of the plotting of the state reservation at Niagara Falls, and is recognized as one of the best park superintendents in the country. He is a member of the board of directors of the Society of American Florists, and a former president of the Hartford Florists' Club. Minneapolis is to be congratulated on securing the services of such a valuable man.

G. A. Parker, superintendent of Keney Park, is to succeed Mr. Wirth as superintendent by an agreement with the trustees of Keney Park. Mr. Parker is well known as one of the most capable and best informed park superintendents in the country, and his acceptance of the office will bring about a practical unity in the city's park system.

\* \* \*

Jens Jensen, the new general superintendent of the West Park System of Chicago, has submitted a report to the commission concerning the condition of the west parks, and his recommendations for rehabilitation and improvement to be accomplished by the bond issues of \$2,000,000 for improvement and \$1,000,000 for new small parks that were adopted at the election of November 7. We quote as follows from Mr. Jensen's report:

"After a period of thirty-five years we still find the parks more or less deficient in such construction work as tends to make them restful and picturesque. Whole groves of trees and shrubbery have become extinct, or at least so scattered as to entirely destroy vistas or meadow border planting, which are pleasing to the eye as well as restful to the mind.

"The street border plantations were never properly planted, although with their youthful growth they served the purpose

A strong effort is being made to have the site of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., preserved and improved as a permanent park. It is also proposed to erect a memorial building, to preserve relics of the exposition.

\* \* \*

The 45th annual report of the Park Board of Hartford, Conn., tells of the work of maintenance during the year, and contains a number of interesting features not usually found in park reports. A diagram and planting guide to Theodore Worth's well-known rose garden in Elizabeth Park is given and several photographic views of the garden shown. A preliminary plan for a school garden at Riverside Park and two grading plans for filling ponds in the same park are also included. The total expenditure for the year, \$41,915.97.

\* \* \*

The 30th annual report of the Boston Park Board notes a number of substantial improvements in Franklin Park and in the Fens. The woodlands and plantations in Franklin Park have been carefully studied and overcrowded and unhealthy material has been cut out. A number of thorns of a species discovered by Professor Sargent will be planted in this park. Brief reports from eighteen city playgrounds are given.

\* \* \*

The committee on parks of the city council of Battle Creek, Mich., have employed Howard Evarts Weed, landscape architect, Chicago, to draw the plans and supervise the planting of the parks of the city. The many little triangular corners formed by street intersections will be improved by the planting of dwarf shrubs, especially Thunberg's barberry. A pretty waterfall is to be made in Meacham Park. Willard Park, the sixteen-acre tract on the shore of Lake Goguaac, will be left largely in its natural state, excepting by the formation of new driveways and the opening of vistas.

\* \* \*

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago recently let the contract for 22,000 feet of iron fence, 6 feet high, at \$1.04 per foot, for the purpose of fencing Jackson and Washington parks. The proposed move has aroused the unanimous opposition of all the newspapers, all the clubs and organizations in the South Park district, and of the citizens generally. The women's clubs have passed resolutions against it, and numerous protests from indignant citizens have been published in the daily press. Superintendent Foster of the South Park system, gives the following as the reasons for the proposed step: "The park commissioners had several reasons for deciding to put up the fences. In the first place, the shrubbery has been trampled down all around the park. In the second place, the shrubbery has been a hiding place for thugs. All entrances to the park will be locked at 11 o'clock every night with the exception of the main entrances. At

of screening off the bordering street and its traffic. Untimely removal of crowding specimens gradually created open plantations of crippled and sickly trees, which at this late date will not take kindly to the work of rehabilitation. Only by the removal of the weaker kinds, by fertilization, by adding enough vegetation of a shrubby growth to make the screens complete, and by inducing sufficient light to foster a healthy growth, can the former condition be restored and perfected.

"The dampness of our flat lands has to a certain extent been remedied by artificial drainage, but the slow process of oxidation on such lands renders them less fit for tree growth than clay lands of a higher and more gravelly or loose character. It is therefore most important that the trees receive nourishment by artificial means.

"In the lagoons plants of aquatic or semi-aquatic nature must be introduced to help preserve the shores from destructive wave action, and break the otherwise artificial lines of the lagoons. Such moisture-loving vegetation as elderberry, dogwood, hawthorn, etc., added to the shore planting, with their over-hanging boughs, laden with flowers, lend a charm to the lake scenery. It is questionable whether park lagoons of sufficient depth to prevent the growth of vegetation upon their bottoms are not safer and more serviceable and better adapted to park-making than shallow waters filled with decaying water plants, and which are almost impossible to keep in a fresh and clean condition.

"The present water system, although comparatively new, costs enormous sums to maintain, and a complete new system of cast iron or lead pipe, on such areas where wrought-iron pipes have been used, will repay its cost in a few years.

"Conditions regarding tree growth are considerably worse in the small parks situated in the densely populated districts. The top soil is not of the best kind, is badly impoverished, and has a subsoil of alluvial nature with little or no fertility.

"Artistic effect in the planting scheme is here less possible on account of the scant list of trees and shrubs from which to select, adaptable to the hard conditions imposed upon them in these parks.

"What is true regarding tree growths in the parks above mentioned applies to trees planted along our boulevards in the built-up portions of the city.

"I am almost positive that future improvements in boulevard construction will provide a system of perforated tiling under the parkways, by which the trees may be regularly fed, not only with water, but with liquid food as well.

"It will eventually become necessary to establish a nursery for the growing of the desired sizes and kinds from which specimens may be moved without destroying a single root.

"In improving present conditions a careful examination of the soil should not be overlooked. It must be understood that under all conditions it pays to be generous with the soil in which the tree has to grow, and it is good economy to spend many times as much for the preparation of the ground as for the tree itself. Poor soil, a poor tree, and vice versa.

"Overcrowding of statuary should be avoided or the park will assume the appearance of a modern cemetery. Monuments erected to the memory of some illustrious fellow citizen are best suited to our small parks or public squares. Their purpose here is twofold: architecturally to create a harmonious whole, and lend a certain amount of refinement to the square and surroundings, and to inspire the community with the spirit of the noble life commemorated."

## NEW PARKS,

Thomas Jefferson Park, a small tract at 111th street and First avenue, New York, was recently opened with interesting ceremonies. It is said to have one of the finest athletic equipments of any municipal park in the United States. There are two outdoor gymnasiums, two large playgrounds and kindergartens, and two running tracks, each seven laps to the mile.

Two more of the new public service parks in the South Park System of Chicago have been dedicated. They are Bessemer Park, a 23-acre tract in South Chicago, and Palmer Park in Pullman. The parks both contain the outdoor gymnasium, swimming and wading pools, and the public service buildings which have been previously described in these columns as distinctive features of all the new parks in this system.

The park board of St. Paul, Minn., is making plans to condemn a strip of land along the river bluff, from Smith avenue to the city limits, for park purposes.

A movement has been organized in Atlanta, Ga., to secure the estate of the late Evan P. Howell for a public park.

Ten acres of land on Portland avenue, Minneapolis, have been presented to the city for park purposes by S. D. Hillman and the J. S. Pillsbury estate.

\* \* \*

## IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

The work of improving the new four-acre addition to the City Park at Houston, Tex., is in active progress. Several animals have been added to the zoo, which is said to be the most complete in the state.

The New Haven, Conn., park board is negotiating for lands in Westville for city park purposes. The tract includes a strip of land along the bank of West River.

The report of the commissioners appointed to condemn land for addition to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., shows the total award to be \$358,047. The tract is near the Willink entrance to the park.

A memorial fountain was recently dedicated in Walbridge Park, Toledo, O., in memory of Reinhold Opitz. Mr. Opitz left \$1,000 toward the erection of the fountain, and \$900 was contributed by the city. The fountain is an interesting rustic design of concrete and stone work, surmounted by a bronze statue.

The park commissioners of Salem, Mass., have accepted plans for the improvement of the entrance to Mack Park.

The plans of Landscape Architects Lowrie & Langdon, of the Hudson County (N. J.) Park Commission, have been adopted for the improvement of the West Side Park, which will be the leading pleasure ground for the Bergen section, and one of the most attractive parks in the county system.

\* \* \*

## PLANTING IN THE EAST AND IN THE WEST.

EDITOR "PARK AND CEMETERY":—There is great need for more reliable information concerning the difference in the conditions of planting in the East and in the West.

Most of our horticultural books are written in the East, and they are misleading. Many kinds of plants, trees and shrubs which do well in the East are worse than worthless in the West. Deutzias, Kalmias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, beeches, yellow wood, holly and many other things cannot be made to live in the West, and thousands of dollars are wasted every year.

*Country Life* advocates fall planting. This is fatal west of the Missouri River. They advocate August planting of evergreens. All right East, but ruinous in the West.

York, Neb.

C. S. HARRISON.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## A New Era In Flower Shows.

After many years of widespread endeavor on the part of seed, plant, and flower specialists to induce popular interest in the annual Flower Show, it remained for a non-horticultural man, a busy newspaper man, but one whose finger correctly gauges the public pulse, to suggest an innovation which at one stroke made it not only a paying proposition but also lifted these exhibits to a new and higher plane, making them both interesting and educational to the general public instead of mere centers of purely horticultural contest and criticism.

This, together with the adequate and satisfying setting furnished by the Coliseum, the new and presumably permanent site of the Chicago flower show, made the 1905 exhibition, November 7 to 11, a pronounced success.

The distinctly novel feature of the Chicago Show consisted of so-called "model gardens" supplemented by illustrated talks on gardening, garden arrangement and allied topics. Not that the exhibitors gave them such a pretentious name, but the management, possibly in an unguarded moment, so christened

them and the public lost no time in accepting the title.

Model back yards was the idea suggested by the originator of this new departure and it was carried out as well, perhaps, as could be expected on short notice,—the movement having been started only about ten days or two weeks before the opening of the Show.

Six firms responded to the call for this unusual form of exhibit, and while no one of the results was perfect, some of them were as a whole meritorious, although there is a general feeling that a much better showing can be made next time with the experience gained this year, and with a fuller realization of the needs of the people and the possibilities offered in presenting concrete examples of well-planted small grounds.

It is unfortunate that some of the examples shown included thoroughly bad features,—positively inadmissible from the point of view of art. There can be no question as to the inconsistency and incongruity of gathering together in what purported to be a model



A "MODEL" BACK YARD AT THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW.  
Exhibited by Vaughan's Seed Store.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

rear yard, such plants as bleeding heart, iris, shasta daisy, and peony in flower in a November setting of almost leafless shrubbery. When these flowers are all artificial, and when glass cherries are fastened in clusters to the tips of bare branches most uncherry-like in aspect, the result is nothing less than a travesty of nature and an insult to the taste and intelligence of the people. It is hoped that next year a competent art committee will supervise and control this class of exhibits with full authority to refuse space for any which fall below artistic standards. There may be a place for such grotesque exhibitions of lack of taste, but if so, it assuredly is *not* among those advertised as "models" which people are advised to study and

One feels, however, that great improvement was possible in the treatment of minor, yet noticeable, details such as the placing of evergreens and of a bed of roses. Probably more time for thought would have resulted in the elimination of these too patent defects, but it is far easier to inculcate a wrong principle in planting than it is to eradicate it; therefore, where so much was admirable, it was a pity to see some faults.

The overabundance of large advertising cards scattered throughout this exhibit was wholly bad in effect. One prominently placed sign and small cards or other literature for general distribution should sufficiently advertise the exhibitor and might be so managed as not to detract from the desired realistic effect.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW, SHOWING A LITTLE OVER HALF OF THE FLOOR SPACE USED. ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN IN CENTER, NOT PLAYING.

to copy. They are misleading as well as discreditable and the Chicago Horticultural Society cannot afford to countenance them in future. They are beneath the dignity of its members.

The public seems slow to accept shrubbery as a garden ingredient. For that, and possibly other reasons, the Vaughan Seed Store back yard most nearly filled the general idea of excellence of the garden designs. It was a pretty fair representation of a rear yard framed by slight shrubberies which were generously faced by flowering plants. This part of the scheme, the "massed sides," together with the well-suggested "open center" (a nicely turfed lawn), and the vine-clad rear porch of a brick cottage were the main factors of the design and were all good.

While the spaces planted with shrubbery failed in a measure to appeal so directly to the people as "gardens" (numbers of persons standing in the middle of them were heard to inquire for the location of the "model gardens"), they were none the less valuable in educating visitors and should be effectively brought out each year. There will be a gradual acceptance of the truth that shrubbery forms the chief dependence of all who want permanent, all-the-year-'round gardens. This fact was illustrated (especially at the south end of the building) by various nurserymen's exhibits. Peterson had a central space which might with a little more time, thought and work, have been made far more attractive than it was, for the tubs and boxes containing the planting stock were too evi-

dent for a good effect, although the material was excellent. Among a number of the better-known berried shrubs used there were noted several uncommon things, particularly some heavily fruited specimens of two roses, labeled *R. villosa*, having bright red hips, and *R. multiflora* with long racemes of peculiarly-colored and exceedingly pleasing hips of very small size.

This space was flanked by the attractively designed exhibit of the Porter Nurseries through which a necessary pathway, leading to the lecture room beyond, branched into two, really to give the space better form and meaning, but which division was made reasonable by the happy placing of a handsome specimen Colorado Blue Spruce, just as the junction of walks are appropriately treated on real home grounds. This plan included enough space, and that balance of planting which secures restful harmony, and the board flooring was hidden throughout by earth and gravel walks, the effect being late fall in a piece of nicely planted ground.

A corresponding space on the opposite side, occupied by the Glenview Nursery Co., was given over to a winter scene, and in cotton and diamond dust served as "snow" (which soon took on the typical Chicago tint, which a small friend describes as "dark white"), the scheme was artistically consistent even to the stripping away of leaves from shrubs which are leafless in winter. Here, red-barked cornuses, bright yellow *Salix Britzensis*, the bronzed foliage of *Berberis aquifolium* and *B. ilicifolia*, and the fruits of various shrubs were all beautifully displayed against the white back-ground calling attention to winter garden effects to be secured by carefully chosen shrubs, and fully justifying the before mentioned stripping of leaves for Art's sake if such action needed justification in the minds of any. Fine use was made in this exhibit of the Sea Buckthorn (*Hipophae rhamnoides*), a shrub not frequently seen, but excellent at this season with its masses of close-clustering orange-yellow berries and slender withering leaves which cling in winter. Another good thing was noted in the exhibit of the Klehm Nursery, viz., *Baccharis Halimifolia*,—the groundsel tree, which showed up as desirable for fall effects, its fleecy white pappus clinging to the seed pods making it showy and unusual at this season. Should be especially good in masses for the lower margins of shrubbery borders.

The popular educational features of the Show included a series of five lectures (one each evening) illustrated by stereopticon views. One of these was by Prof. Blair, of the University of Illinois, one by J. C. Vaughan, who read the lecture prepared and to have been delivered by Mr. C. B. Whitnall of Milwaukee, who was unable to be present, and three by E. G. Routzahn, Sec. Bureau of Civic Co-operation. The first two speakers treated the art side of

garden making, while the last made the most of the opportunities for furthering the neighborhood improvement propaganda. Much good seed was sown and it is confidently felt that some of it must have fallen on fertile ground. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Show authorities are thoroughly awake to the advantages of this new line of effort in connection with the exhibition and are fully determined to continue it on a larger and better scale next year.

This feature is of the utmost significance to improvement workers everywhere and those in Chicago are alive to the fact,—being delighted with the outlook for good developments through this promising and unexpected opening. It marks a double advantage, since it not only supplies an endless series of annual opportunities for effective missionary work, but it has definitely converted commercial florists, seedsmen and plantsmen to their views and methods, which is a matter for rejoicing.

So, the end found everybody happy. Improvement workers for the reasons named; the public, because it had received full value for its money; exhibitors, for they were amply repaid for their trouble; and, above all, the backers of the Show, for financial success had at last crowned their efforts.

Still better things are hoped, and promised, for next year.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

#### MASSACHUSETTS IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCE.

The regular fall meeting of the Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment, conducted by the Massachusetts Civic League, was held at the Greendale Village Improvement Society's building, Greendale, Mass., October 25. The assembly was called to order by Arthur P. Boyden, with about fifty representatives present.

The morning's program included reports of the organization finances, etc., and an address by J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the American Civic Association, on "First Steps in Improvement Work."

Edward T. Hartman, Boston, secretary and treasurer of the conference reported that there are in the state 877 organizations, all of which are doing work along similar lines, about thirty of which are affiliated with the Conference.

A discussion of the aims and objects of the conference followed Mr. McFarland's remarks. The afternoon session was presided over by the Rev. Parris T. Farwell, of Wellesley Hills, and consisted of a round-table conference, which was participated in by Frederick S. Clark, president of the Greendale society; John Alden Lee, of the Central Avenue Improvement Association, Milton; Alfred W. Putnam, of the Civic League, Salem; Job C. Tripp, of the Fairhaven Improvement Association, and Frank W. Patch, of the Framingham Improvement Association.

At 4 o'clock William B. de las Casas, chairman of the Metropolitan Park Commission, delivered an address upon "Legal Aspects of the Billboard Nuisance."

Supper was served in the banquet hall.

The final session, in the evening, was presided over by Edward Cummings. The address of the evening was made by Henry Lewis Johnson, editor of *The Printing Art*, who spoke on "The Billboard Nuisance and the Methods of Fighting It."



RAILWAY STATION GROUNDS IN DARMSTADT.

### GARDEN SPOTS IN GERMAN CITIES.

The two accompanying illustrations are reproduced from *Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung*. One is part of the Railway Station Square of the city of Darmstadt, and the other is a small square in Dresden "Striesener Platz."

We may not quite agree with our German colleagues regarding the style of treatment given these squares yet we must admit that they are certainly better than the barren wastes or half maintained squares too often seen in our cities.

Apropos of the railway station square, what a blessing it would be to the majority of our large cities if something could be done to have the main railway stations fronted by or partly surrounded by suitable parking. How pleasant for the travelling public to enter or leave through a properly designed and well kept square, and what a boon to the property fronting on this garden spot not to mention the great possibilities for a beautiful setting of a well designed railway station.

J. J.

### SECURING LAND FOR THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

The first serious obstacle to the school garden is usually the apparent impossibility of securing land. The experience at Hyannis, Mass., may prove suggestive. They started by plowing a part of the lawn. Very soon a neighbor became interested in the garden and offered the use of a plot of ground which he had formerly used for a garden, but which had for several years grown up to grass. The school agreed to cultivate and fertilize this plot of ground, allowing him such vegetables as he desired for his own use; the agreement to continue for at least five years.

This plan has worked so well that there would now be little trouble to secure several plots of ground if the school could use them.

In Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities vacant city lots have been utilized to the great advantage of all concerned.

There are comparatively few schools which cannot be provided with land within half a mile of the school building without the expenditure of money.



A SMALL SQUARE IN DRESDEN.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Village Improvement Society of Sandwich, Mass., has undertaken to raise a sum sufficient to guarantee the street lighting service for the year 1905.

\* \* \*

The accompanying illustration shows the tomb of William Henry Harrison at North Bend, Ohio. The tomb has been long neglected, and the Ohio State Bar Association is taking steps to have it better cared for. It is on the estate of President Harrison, and stands on an eminence overlooking the Ohio River.

\* \* \*

The annual celebration of flower day in the public schools of Mansfield, Ohio, was held September 30th, and the prizes, amounting to 50, donated by General R. Brinkerhoff, were awarded. The prizes were awarded for decoration of school and home grounds, and are said to have resulted in great improvement in both.

\* \* \*

At the recent annual meeting of the Beverly Improvement Society, Beverly, Mass., reports were made on the results of the work of exterminating the brown tail moth. The society has spent \$1,183 for this work, and the summer residents of the town \$2,000 more under the direction of the society. New officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Bessie A. Baker; secretary, Miss Marion Swasey; treasurer, Miss Bessie L. Kilham.

\* \* \*

A Connecticut Village Improvement Society recently called attention to the following law by having it printed in the local paper: "Every person who affixes to a tree in a public way or place, a play bill, picture, notice, advertisement, or other thing, whether in writing or otherwise, or cuts, paints or marks such tree, except for the purpose of protecting it and under a written permit from a tree warden, shall be fined not more than \$50. Every person who wilfully injures or defaces an ornamental or shade tree within the limits of a public way or place shall be fined not more than \$100."

\* \* \*

The Municipal Improvement Association of Galesburg, Ill., is holding a series of meetings throughout the fall and winter, for the discussion of topics for the city's betterment. Some of the topics announced for discussion are as follows: "Fall Cleaning vs. Spring's Pests," "Winter Filth the Cause of Spring Epidemics," "What Can We Do to Improve the Railroad Approaches of the City?" Addresses are to be made at these meetings by leading citizens and methods formulated for active improvement work.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the village improvement association at Bar Harbor, Me., reports of very successful work by the committees on roads and paths, trees and planting, Village, and Glen Mary Parks were presented. The committee in charge of The Green showed expenditures of \$2,053 on that tract during the year. It was decided to appoint a

special committee for the purpose of arousing public sentiment for the protection of wild flowers from the destruction that threatens them and has already led to the extinction of some of the rare plants. The total expenditures for the year were \$3,588, and for the sixteen years of the society's existence amount to \$33,287.

\* \* \*

The Laurel Hill Improvement Association, Stockbridge, Mass., the pioneer association of America, dedicated a memorial to its founder, Henry D. Sedgwick, at the annual meeting in September. The dedication was accompanied by interesting ceremonies, participated in by many well-known men. There were addresses by Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Secretary of the Navy C. J. Bonaparte, Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Ion Perdicaris. The memorial was in the form of a unique stone rostrum and stone desk and seat, with a bronze memorial tablet. It is situated at the base of a huge cliff, and has been artis-



TOMB OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, SOUTH BEND, O.

tically designed to harmonize with its surroundings. Daniel Chester French, the well-known sculptor, whose home is at Glendale, nearby, designed the work, and its erection was superintended by Augustus Lukeman, another sculptor of national reputation.

\* \* \*

Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, who was sent to the Philippines by the United States Government to report on plans for beautifying Manila, has returned and is now preparing his report. In the rehabilitation of the city efforts will be made, as much as possible, to preserve the picturesque old Spanish architecture, especially adapted to climatic conditions, and affording security against earthquakes. Mr. Burnham's recommendations, it is understood, will include: Plans for a group of government buildings; widening streets wherever possible; preservation of the wall surrounding the old town, but widening its gates, which at present will admit only small

vehicles; improvement or rebuilding of the custom house, now situated on the river outside the walled city; improvement of the Passig river as an artistic feature and as a waterway.

\* \* \*

Delegates from eight village improvement societies of Rhode Island met at East Greenwich, October 4, and prepared a prospectus and adopted by-laws for a league of the Rhode Island Improvement Societies. As soon as the by-laws are ratified by seven associations, a general meeting of delegates will be called for the formation of a permanent association. The object of the league is to promote harmony and unity of effort among all improvement associations and allied organizations throughout the state. Organizations such as old home associations, public park associations, business men's associations, natural history societies and good roads organizations are eligible to membership. Each society belonging to the league is entitled to five delegates to be elected annually. Funds will be raised by an annual assessment of five cents for each member of each society of the league. The officers of the temporary organization are: Edwin A. Noyes, East Greenwich, R. I., chairman; W. E. Longfellow, of Pawtucket, secretary. President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Rhode Island Agricultural College at Kingston, was also a member of the committee.

\* \* \*

Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y., has prepared a report for the city of Colorado Springs and the El Paso Good Roads Association of that city, on the development of the streets. Colorado Springs is fortunate in having some very wide streets, and Mr. Robinson was engaged to come there and make a report on beautifying them. Some of the streets are 100 and 140 feet in width, and with very light traffic offer excellent opportunities for parking and planting. Mr. Robinson makes detailed recommendations for most of the streets. Among his recommendations are:—a central parking for the principal streets running north and south; planting of only one variety of trees on a street; the elimination of geometrical designs in the planting, and the substitution of rounded or oblong clumps of shrubbery, and turfing between and outside of car tracks. He also urges the use of native planting. Mr. Robinson's book, "Modern Civic Art," has been adopted as a text book by many clubs that are studying that subject, and the author has prepared a brief outline of study based on it which recently appeared in the *Chautauquan*.

\* \* \*

Frederick Law Olmsted recently visited Detroit to consult with the Municipal Art Commission and other public bodies that are planning a comprehensive system of municipal improvements for that city. In a late newspaper interview, Mr. Olmsted speaks of the problem as follows: "There is no question that if the city, the steamboat companies, the street car companies, and all others interested in having an attractive river front, would get together and figure on the problem, each with the aim of having the improvements fit harmoniously, that it could be done systematically and well, and Detroit would have a good river front. As to Cadillac Square, the permanent feature is the important thing to be considered. It is not merely the question of having grass plots, drinking fountains and ornamental trolley poles artistically distributed. We must consider the way in which new and important public buildings that will, sooner or later, go up in that vicinity will line up and face each other. This proposed improvement will be more purely of an aesthetic sort. As it is now, Cadillac Square, with the beautiful county building set down among a lot of shacks and inferior buildings, certainly presents an incongruous view to the eye of the visitor."

The Salem correspondent of the Lynn, Mass., *Item* pays the following tribute to the work of the Beverly Improvement Society, Beverly, Mass: "The Garden City is a title to which Beverly lays a double claim. In the first place the Creator made it a beautiful spot, a neck of land upon whose sandy shore old ocean surges on one side, and by whose wooded hills placid rivers ebb and flow upon the other side. Man destroys much of the beauty that nature freely offers, and it came to pass that Beverly was shorn of its attractive spots as its many houses and buildings were put up. But along toward the beginning of this 20th century people began to realize that a thing of beauty adds a great deal of happiness to life, even if it can not be a joy forever. Therefore a number of prominent Beverlyites banded themselves together as the Beverly Improvement society, with the express intention of beautifying Beverly. Now the visitor in Beverly first notices its pretty gardens and also its street signs. Those signs that mark the main highways are conspicuous, yet artistic, and he who passes may quickly note his road. They were given to the town by William D. Sohler. There are no back yards in Beverly. That is, there are in Beverly none of those dump-like spots behind every house on which the ash barrel lies at rest besides the garbage pail, while a bunch of old newspapers and old rags play tag over the lot, stumbling occasionally over old rusty tin cans or a broken bottle. Oh, no, the spot on which the burdock thrived and reared its troublesome crop of 'stickers' is now adorned with swaying dahlias, flowering hollyhocks, fragrant roses and other flowers. The plantain farm has been sown to grass and rolled and mowed. The homely old backyard fence has been adorned with a grape vine, and the honeysuckle and woodbine twine about the backyard porch. Shrubby breaks the angular lines and hides homely corners. The garbage pail, the ash barrel, the old tin cans and the broken bottle have taken fright and fled from sight of the dawning beauty, as evil spirits of night fly before the rising sun and the newspapers and the old rags have found their way to the junk man."

\* \* \*

#### *Damages for Butchering Trees.*

A verdict of much importance to property owners and civic improvement workers was recently returned by a jury in Judge Park's division of the circuit court at Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Ella S. Betz was awarded judgment for \$200 against the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, whose employes had cut the top out of one of her shade trees. The testimony showed that the tree, a fine poplar, six inches in diameter, interfered with the telephone wires, and the workmen, without consulting Mrs. Betz, chopped out the top and center of the tree and it died. This was in May, 1904. Mrs. Betz sued for \$300. Another decision of a similar nature is reported in the October issue of *Village Improvement*, published by the Moorestown (N. J.) Village Improvement Association. Mr. N. C. Brown, of Asheville, N. C., got a Supreme Court decision that the Asheville Electric Lighting Company, even after it had provided itself with the permission of the superintendent of streets, afterward approved by the board of aldermen, could not ignore his protest and cut a tree standing on the outer edge of his sidewalk. Mr. Brown sued the company for damages, and the jury awarded him a verdict for \$499. Of course, the case was appealed, but the judgment of the State Supreme Court, as summarized by the *American Telephone Journal*, was that, while the city had the power, under its charter, to control streets and sidewalks and to remove obstructions when necessary, it did not, when it condemned land for highway purposes, acquire a title to the land, but merely a right of way over it, so that the plaintiff was still the owner of the tree.



### Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals--II.

By WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

#### *The Hairy Milkweed, Asclepias pulchra.*

The name "Milkweed" is another so-called "common English," senseless blunder. Very few of the so-called "Milkweeds" are weeds. I know of but one, the common "Milkweed" (*Asclepias Syriaca*), that is ever truly a weed, and no native American plant promises to become in the future of greater economic importance than the commonly despised milkweed, which in future days may become one of the great staples, carefully cultivated, and grown even in this country. Furthermore many, perhaps most, species rank high as ornamentals. What is more showy than clumps of *Asclepias tuberosa*, a mass of brilliant orange or yellow flowers? And yet it is a so-called milkweed, although it contains no "milk" in its juice. In the lists of standard ornamentals published in both America and Europe occur the names of *Asclepias tuberosa*, *A. Curassavica*, and *A. incarnata*. And yet the Hairy Milkweed (*Asclepias pulchra*) is not mentioned, and it is even more ornamental than *A. incarnata*. Whoever buys plants of *Asclepias pulchra* should not kick because he gets a big thing and has a heavy express or freight bill to pay if he orders a large number of them. It quickly forms immense clumps, great masses of white fibrous roots, often a foot or more across. From these large root clumps rise many stout (often nearly an inch thick) very branching stems, about 4 feet tall, covered with many long narrow hairy leaves, and each hairy branchlet ending in a cluster of light red, pink or white flowers. It is one of those strong, robust, floriferous, easily grown plants that always command attention when once known. In the genus *Asclepias*, as well as in several other genera we find species representing two or three different classes of root formation. *Asclepias tuberosa* has a large thick semi-tuberous little branching root; *Asclepias pulchra*, *A. incarnata*, and *A. verticillata* have roots forming a great mass

or clump of long slender white root-fibres. While *Asclepias Syriaca*, *A. purpurascens*, *A. exaltata*, etc., have long slender creeping rhizomes. This difference of root formation makes a large difference in the planting of these species, and should always be considered in planting *Asclepias*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, and *Helianthus*.

Where the roots form clumps or are tuberous we can exercise our judgment as to whether we wish solitary plants or masses. But when we discover a plant with a long creeping rhizome, we have no choice save massing, as each of these rhizomes will soon widely branch, each branch sending up one or more stems. In our gardens we have places for both classes, but it is manifestly improper to set a mass-forming species where solitary clumps look better.

#### *Sullivant's Milkweed. Asclepias Sullivanti.*

Some years ago some of my fellow botanists said they had discovered a rare milkweed in a certain locality in southeast Michigan, and seemed very much interested in it. But I considered it of no particular importance—just a "milkweed." Later on I visited this locality and one day, while traversing the wilds of this region, I suddenly entered a large mass of what I at once perceived was a new species of *Asclepias*, and its great beauty, then in bull bloom, was sufficient to excite pleased exclamations from even an old professional botanist ilke myself. It was *Asclepias Sullivanti*, height 3 or 4 feet, every portion very smooth and highly polished, stem and leaves pale glaucous-green (cabbage color), the veins of leaves purple. Leaves opposite, very large and broad, very elegant in appearance. The upper leaf axils bear each a solitary large umbel of large (for a milkweed) dark purple, very handsome flowers. This plant belongs to the class having rhizomes and hence is solely adapted for massing, yet we may combine it in small places by digging up surplus plants. In its native wilds I found it exclusively occupying spaces exceeding 20 feet long and wide.

Its beauty renders it a very fine plant for parks and large grounds, but I would not recommend it for small flower gardens.

*Tall Milkweed. Poke-leaved Silkweed. Asclepias exaltata.*

Grows about 5 feet tall. Leaves broad, smoothish, not glaucous. Flowers large, pure white in large clusters. While its roots are rhizomes, it spreads exceedingly slowly and is always a very scarce and rare plant.

*Purple Milkweed. Asclepias purpurascens.*

Another broad-leaved species with large dark purple flowers. Leaves dull green. Pretty but not very brilliant. Roots rhizomes, spread slowly.

*Whorl-leaved Milkweed. Asclepias verticillata.*

Our smallest species,  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot tall, very slender, with whorls of narrow leaves, and at the summit clusters of small white flowers. Root a mass of fibres, a clump. Pretty dry, high sandy hills.

#### A WINTER FOLIAGE GARDEN.

We love to have a rich variety in summer with the various tints of green.

In the autumn our forests and mountains are gorgeous in their brilliant colors; when all nature goes into a grand carnival before the sober spirit of winter. In arranging our landscape and parks we should always plan for the most pleasing autumn effect.

But how few plan for a winter foliage garden, thus making beauty perennial. When we study our evergreens we are impressed with the fact that there is a well-nigh undiscovered country before us. The rich variations of our Rocky Mountain conifers give effects unknown a century ago. They have such a marvelous diversity in form and foliage that a collection of them is a perpetual joy.

In the softer climate of the west where the delicate Retinosporas of Japan can be grown, the variations can be greatly enhanced. In the trying climate of our western prairies we can not have as wide a range and we must also discard some of the northern evergreens, for they can not endure our dry winter air. Yet, we have a rich variety which will add much to our comfort and pleasure.

You may plant the different kinds together as nature does, or have a Rocky Mountain section and a collection from Europe, and also one from our northern forests.

But your winter garden will be a perpetual splendor. You will have the deep green and the glassy needles of the ponderosa and Austrian pines, and the lighter shading of the jack pine and the Scotch. The *Picea pungens*, looking as if it had been sprayed with softest moonlight, stands in pleasing contrast with the Douglas spruce. The latter has a rich variety in form and color. Some are of the brilliant glauca type, some almost blue, others light green. Some are rigid, others graceful and

willowy in form with needles of varying length.

The *Juniperus scopulorum* fairly glistens with its frostings of silver. Often the white spruce of the Black Hills will give a wide range from light green to silvery blue.

The ponderosa pine has wide spread and sturdy branches, and the silver cedar and Swedish Juniper are snug, compact and conical. Look closely at a forest of a thousand conifers gathered from different lands and you will find a clearly defined individuality as you would among a thousand people of different nationalities.

The *aristata* is unique; the whole tree being covered with green fox-tails, so it is called fox-tail pine, while the *contorta*, though a symmetrical tree, yet, when the lower limbs die they wither with such contortions that one would think the dead limbs were writhing serpents. These trees growing upright in their native forests straight as arrows, are packed like sardines. They are called the Tamarack or lodge pole pine on account of being so straight and slender.

C. S. HARRISON.

#### TREE ROOTS IN SEWERS.

An experiment lately tried by us at Mt. Greenwood, Ill., in overcoming the annoyance of sewers obstructed by tree roots may be of interest, as I do not remember to have heard of its being tried before.

The sewer in question was a six-inch one, some 400 feet long and about five feet deep. A few years ago we had been compelled to take up the entire line as it was completely blocked and the obstructions extended through a large part of its length. It was evident that it had again become nearly closed, as the water only passed through very slowly.

We poured about twenty gallons of our concentrated arsenic-soda weed killer into the upper end of the sewer. In a few days the flow was better and in a very short time a test of it with the hose showed an unobstructed flow.

My theory is that the solution killed the roots and so burned them that they broke into small pieces and were washed out.

The expense was so absurdly small in proportion to that of taking the pipe up, and the result so completely successful that it seems best to make the facts known.

We shall run a smaller quantity, perhaps about six gallons, through this sewer each year hereafter, and have no doubt that we shall, by that means, do away with the trouble.

The whole experiment was guess work, and the amount used was simply what we had handy. Very likely a smaller amount would have answered.

The material was our stock solution which we dilute for weed killing and the formula has been published in PARK AND CEMETERY.

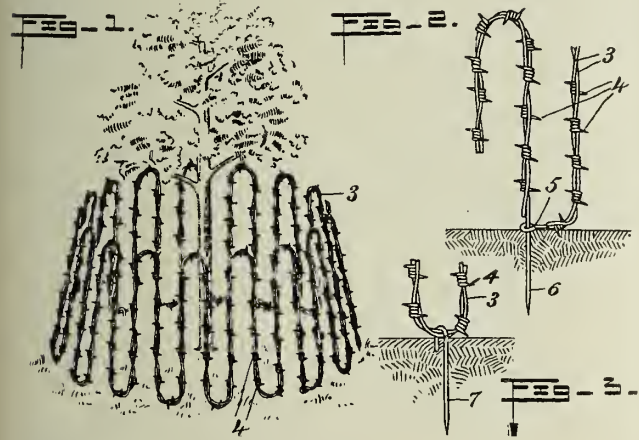
W. N. RUDD.



**Some Patented Devices for Protecting Trees.**

**Barbed Wire Tree Guard.**

J. A. Perou, of Los Angeles, Cal., has patented a device for protecting trees against rabbits and other small animals. The invention is especially applicable for use in growing eucalyptus-trees which are set out in great number for commercial purposes when very



BARBED WIRE TREE GUARD.

small and need protection until they have attained the height of about two feet.

In the drawings, 3 represents a piece of twisted wire provided with barbs 4. The ends of the wire are preferably connected together in the manner shown in Fig. 2, in which 5 represents a loop or eye formed upon one end, and 6 a long pin formed by an extension of the other end, which passes through the loop and is driven into the ground. For the purpose of holding the device securely in place around the tree the pin 6 is provided on one side and a hook 7 on the other, both being embedded in the ground. (Patent No. 782,948).

**To Protect Trees from Insects.**

A device for protecting trees and shrubs from insects has been invented by Adolph Karlsen of Noersnoes, Roeken, near Christiania, Norway.

Figure 1 is a view of the apparatus seen in protecting position around the tree. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device, a portion of one half being removed. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view along the line *a b* in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a section in larger scale showing in detail a part of Fig. 3.

The device consists in a sleeve 1, the diameter of which is a little larger than that of the tree near the ground, so that it can be pressed down in the earth, as shown in Fig. 1. The space between the trunk and the sleeve is filled with finely-powdered chalk 2 or other suitable material. On the sleeve is on the outside fixed an inclined plate 3, forming an annular channel which is filled with any sort of adhesive fluid, in which the insects may be drowned or held back. At the upper edge of the sleeve is attached a screen 5, which

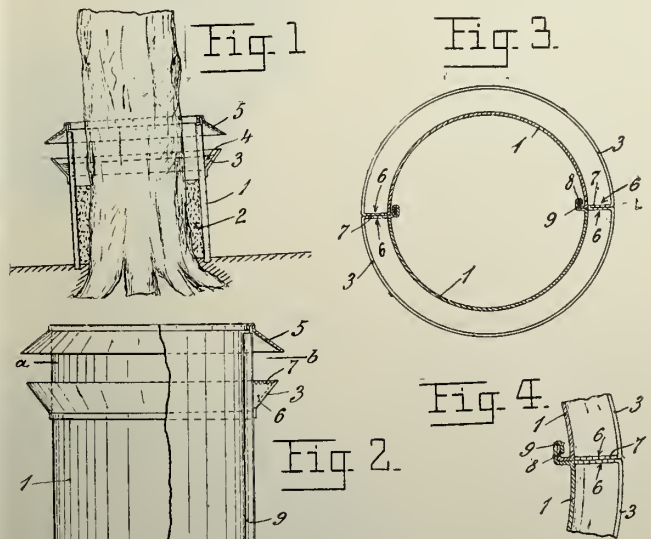
prevents leaves, sand, rain, etc., from covering the channel or spoiling the adhesive fluid.

By means of the chalk mass 2 insects—such as ants, beetles, moths, etc.—are prevented from creeping up the trunk inside the sleeve, and outside this latter the insects will be held back by the adhesive fluid 4. If the question, however, is to protect larger trees, the sleeve has to be manufactured in two parts, (see Figs. 2, 3, and 4.) each part being provided with a channel 3, which is closed at the ends by means of walls 6. (Patent No. 784,684).

**A Patent Insecticide.**

James H. White, of Henderson's Crossroads, Tenn., has patented a composition for the destruction of insects and bugs of all kinds on all kinds of trees and plants. The compound consists in the following ingredients in substantially the proportions stated; pure rainwater, one and one-half gallons; pure corrosive sublimate, two ounces; carbolic acid, one pound; aqua-ammonia, one pound; arsenite of copper, three and one-half ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, one and one-half pounds. These ingredients are mixed in the order stated—that is to say, that corrosive sublimate is first mixed with the water, the carbolic acid then added, and so on until the entire composition is mixed.

The composition is to be used at the roots of trees, plants, etc., so that it may circulate with the sap and give tone and new life to the tree or plant and kill all insects thereon. It can also be used in spraying trees when reduced to about one-half in strength and a good composition for spraying is accomplished by the above-set-forth ingredients with about twenty per cent. crude



TO PROTECT TREES FROM INSECTS.

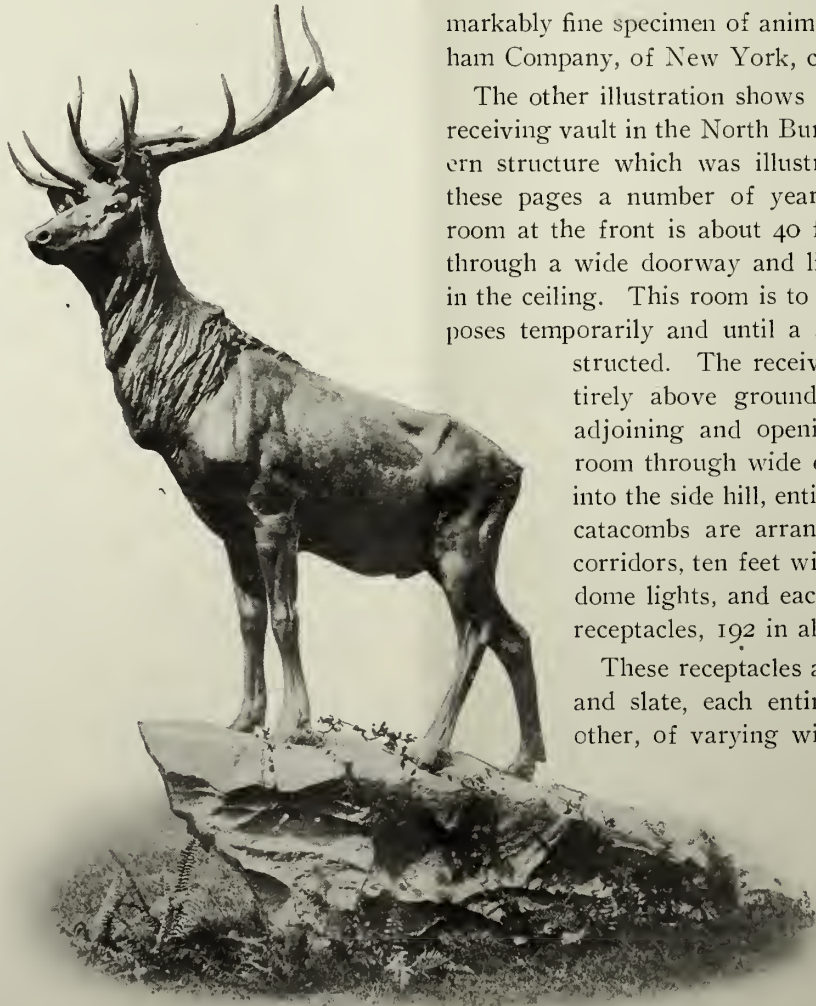
petroleum-oil added. It is claimed that this composition will not only destroy insects in trees and plants, but will also improve the growth and health of the tree. (Patent No. 778,391).



### Improvements in the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I.

A most interesting public ceremony was the dedication of the "Elks' Rest," a plat set aside for members of this order in the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I. The impressive exercises were held September 24 in the presence of a large crowd. The chief feature of the occasion was the unveiling of the beautiful Elks' Memorial shown in the illustration.

It is of bronze and was modeled by Eli Harvey, the well known animal sculptor of New York. The graceful animal is well posed and superbly modeled, and seems almost alive in the alert characteristic attitude. The statue stands on a pedestal of Westerly granite and was modeled from a live male elk now in Central Park, the gift of the late William C. Whitney to the city of New York, and considered to be the best specimen in captivity. The statue is life size



THE ELKS' MEMORIAL. PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
Eli Harvey, Sc.

and stands 17 feet in height from the hoofs to the tip of the antlers. The antlers have a spread of about three feet. From muzzle to tail the statue is something over seven feet in length. Mr. Harvey made a long study of the elk in Central Park and has produced a remarkably fine specimen of animal sculpture. The Gorham Company, of New York, cast the bronze.

The other illustration shows the exterior of the new receiving vault in the North Burial Ground, a fine modern structure which was illustrated from the plan in these pages a number of years ago. The receiving room at the front is about 40 feet by 20 feet, entered through a wide doorway and lighted by a dome light in the ceiling. This room is to be used for chapel purposes temporarily and until a separate chapel is constructed. The receiving room is almost entirely above ground, while the catacombs adjoining and opening from the receiving room through wide doorways will run back into the side hill, entirely underground. The catacombs are arranged with two separate corridors, ten feet wide, each lighted by two dome lights, and each section containing 96 receptacles, 192 in all.

These receptacles are constructed of brick and slate, each entirely separate from any other, of varying widths and 8-0 long and closed at the end with marble slabs with proper handles, fastenings and numbers. Each receptacle can be sealed tight if desired. The receptacles are well drained and ventilated and are all ar-



NORTH BURIAL GROUND RECEIVING VAULT, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ranged so as to be thoroughly flushed when necessary. A portion of the old receiving tomb is to be retained and can be entered from a doorway at the end of the corridors in the catacombs. Careful attention has been given to ventilation and sanitary conditions. The floors are of granolithic slightly inclined and draining toward outlets, and the interior construction is of stone, brick and cement, so that the entire structure can be thoroughly flushed. In the receiving room and at the end of each corridor in the catacombs is a large ventilating flue arranged for the burning of logs so that fires can be built for drying and ventilation. The dome lights are arranged for removal in summer, their place being taken by metal grilles.

The catacombs are lined with hard red brick laid in cement, and the ends of the receptacles are of red Knoxville marble with divisions of blue slate.

The receiving room walls are wainscoted to the height of six feet with polished Knoxville marble paneled in two colors, and above that to the ceiling line will be constructed of hard buff colored face brick.

Across the front of the building stretches a granite arched colonnade or shelter. The exterior construction will be of fine cut white granite, and English ivy will be planted and grown over the exposed walls. Martin & Hall, of Providence, were the architects, and Hartwell, Williams & Kingston, of Providence, were the contractors. The structure cost about \$30,000.

### Monuments for Small Lots.

The passing of the old style burying ground, and the rapid introduction of the lawn plan for modern cemeteries and the improvement of earlier ones, makes the question of cemetery memorials for the smaller places one of special importance. The gospel of nature is being preached throughout the land; it is being incorporated into the curricula of the educational institutions of many states, and the result will be an enlargement of view, refinement of taste and a broader appreciation of landscape beauty among the people everywhere. And it will mean radical reform in cemetery memorials. Where the sections in the smaller cemeteries are limited in area and the lots necessarily

small, the new order of things demands fewer memorials and more refined designs. The day of the stock monument is on the decline and manufacturers should keep alive to future requirements. Monuments for small lots must be less obtrusive in form and more definite in character and design, so as not to detract from the beauty of the lawn and the planting of the cemetery. It looks as though the ledger form of memorial will be in greater demand and that memorials, where permitted by cemetery authorities, must conform more and more in the future to the enlightened taste of the officials in charge. This is an educational feature now being impressed upon the lot owner.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### Green River Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass.

The accompanying illustrations show the lodge of the Green River cemetery association at Greenfield, Mass.,



LAWN VIEW, GREEN RIVER CEMETERY. MONUMENT OF F. O. WELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

and two views of the grounds. The lodge which has just been completed is the office and residence of the superintendent. Before the erection of the building it was necessary to keep most of the records and plans at the village, about a quarter of a mile from the grounds.

The lodge has 9 rooms and is built of cement blocks made on the grounds. It is claimed that they are cheaper and more durable than other building material and that having air spaces they make the building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. The floors in the kitchen, office, vestibule and toilet rooms are of aluminum and pulp, which is said to be more durable than wood. The lodge is convenient and modern throughout and cost about \$5,000. The stable and greenhouse is situated on the opposite side of the principal entrance to the grounds. From the residence and from other places on the ground, fine views of the valleys and of the Connecticut, Deerfield and Green rivers and the hills of the Shelburne, Leydent, Bernardston, Deerfield, and Montague are obtained. This is the principal cemetery in Greenfield (population 9,000), the shire town of Franklin county, and the grounds are the largest and most attractive in the county. In large measure the cemetery of a sizable country town is often its park, and this is true of the grounds of the Green River cemetery association. The grounds were first opened in 1851. The soil is sandy, and red rock has been

used for hardening the avenues. The trees are mostly oak. There are pretty little park areas here and there. Plants and flowers are used attractively in season as well as hardy shrubs. About 2,400 interments have been made.

There are what are known as the older and newer grounds. Both are given equal care and attention, but the newer portion can be more perfectly controlled and more attractively laid out, and it is the effort of the management to make it thoroughly consistent with the lawn plan.

It is about 10 years ago that the lawn plan was substituted as far as possible from the old mound system and the grounds have been beautified in many ways. Very much of this work has been wholly due to public spirit and is largely the result of the efforts of the president and A. F. S. Lyons, a former Greenfield business man, who has since moved to the West. The officers are fortunate in having a capable superintendent, E. L. Jenkins,

who is a student and lover of flowers, shrubs and out-of-door life. Practically all lots are now sold with the perpetual care clause.

The officers are as follows: President, F. O. Wells; vice-president, J. P. Logan; treasurer, E. R. Fiske; secretary and superintendent, E. L. Jenkins; trustees, Franklin R. Allen, Charles R. Lowell, Charles H. Keith and Franklin E. Snow. The accompanying views of one of the drives, a small park area, and a lawn tract will give some idea of the general character of the tract.



NEW LODGE OF GREEN RIVER CEMETERY, GREEN-



NEAR WEST ENTRANCE TO GREEN RIVER CEMETERY, GREENFIELD, MASS. SPACE TO RIGHT OF ROAD RESERVED FOR PLANTING.

Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.

(Continued.)

Begun in the May Issue.

*Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus, O.*

This perpetual care fund, as it is called, is a problem to me; it is to far-reaching for us to undertake in Green Lawn at this time.

Fifty per cent of the general fund should be applied to the general care of the whole, and all the interest of the individual fund to the contributing lot.

We have no portion of the cemetery sold under perpetual care, so that we have the 50 per cent for the general care of the whole cemetery, and it all looks the same.

We have seven trustees; three are elected one year and four the next, and so on alternately for terms of two years.

As to form of contract, we advocate and encourage the endowment fund and are having very good success at one dollar per square foot. Form of bequest or endowment:

I give or bequeath to the Trustees of Green Lawn Cemetery, in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, the sum of . . . . . dollars (\$ . . . . .), to be invested by them with other funds given for like purposes and the proportionate part of the income thereof to be applied to the care of my lot in said cemetery, which includes cutting the grass, watering when necessary, also keeping up all shrinkage.

For determining the amount of deposit required from individual lot holders for perpetual care of their lots, we have only the endowment fund at (one dollar per sq. ft.). This price does not guarantee any stone work. As yet we accept no deposits for the care of mausoleums and monuments. The more we think and talk of this problem the farther we get away from it.

We guarantee no stipulated amount of interest.

It is not right or proper to guarantee in perpetuity anything artificial and very little that is natural. But I find that nearly all cemetery associations are doing this very thing.

JOHN C. STEPHENS, Supt.

*Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

What percentage of lot sales is it advisable to set aside for perpetual care? None. The fund for perpetual care should be separate.

General care, including cutting grass occasionally, etc., is given to lots not in our perpetual care or in care of a gardener.

Elect board of trustees by vote of lot owners when a new cemetery is organized, afterwards fill vacancies by vote of trustees to avoid "grabbing" control by lot owners' proxies.

Form of contract would depend upon the object and methods of management.

The amount required for the perpetual care of a lot, vault, etc., is determined by an examination of same, and at present we allow 4 per centum on the amount deposited, but do not agree to give any particular per centum for the future.

The amounts deposited for mausoleums, monuments, etc., vary from \$250.00 to \$10,000, and while we sometimes accept a less sum than the minimum when left by will, we simply agree to do the best possible with the income.

It is not proper to guarantee something in perpetuity, but as a matter of fact this corporation is willing to pay for errors of judgment, especially where mausoleums, etc., are concerned.

EUGENE CUSHMAN, Supt.

*Elmlawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Not less than ten per cent should be set aside for perpetual care. This is based on selling ground at 50 cents or more per square foot.

We are not in favor of making any separate care. We believe the whole cemetery should be cared for equally and that the grass should be cut once a week if necessary on all lots.

In organizing trustees have as few committees as possible. An executive committee composed of two or more members to act as a Governing board between regular meetings in our experience is far better than numerous committees for finance, etc.

Our association makes no contract excepting that it says in the deed that it will forever maintain lot in good order of repair.

Not over 4 per cent can be allowed on perpetual care funds.

It is not proper to guarantee something in perpetuity except in a general way.

BELLETT LAWSON, JR., Supt.

*Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee.*

As large a percentage as possible should be set aside for the perpetual care of the whole cemetery. The entire amount should be applied to the general care of the cemetery. Individual lots should be especially provided for.

The contract should contain no agreements that will bind trustees to conditions that in years to come cannot be equitably fulfilled.

For individual deposits figure the annual amount expended at the present time, and the amount of principal required to earn such amount at the present rates of interest, and then about double such amount of principal.

Concerning monuments we only agree to do as much as can be with the interest received.

One should guarantee to expend the amount of interest only at prevailing prices at the time.

W. S. PIRIE, Sec.

*Marion Cemetery, Marion, O.*

We set apart two-fifths for endowment, as a trust, the income of which only can be used.

We set apart 10 per cent of all sales for care of cemetery as a whole.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, we care for the whole cemetery and collect what we can from owners of lots not endowed.

We have three trustees—elect one each year for term of three years.

We have the contract in the deed and give a certificate to those whose lots are not already endowed. Now we only sell lots endowed.

We got this by keeping the time for two years and adding 50 per cent to it. We found that ten cents per foot was sufficient to do it well.

We estimate at 5 per cent on perpetual care funds.

Our endowment is perpetual. For some years we have only sold with the endowment and sell at 25 cents per foot, 15 for the ground and 10 for endowment. Some say you can't run a cemetery on these terms. We have only the one price, and should any think it cannot, please tell them to come and see us.

P. O. SHARPLESS, Trustee.

**A Correction.**

Mr. Frank Eurich of Detroit writes as follows to correct our report of his remarks in the discussion of cremation at the Washington convention: "What I said was: Of the sixteen incinerated remains brought to Woodlawn several were placed in private tombs, several encased in copper boxes were placed in foundations and bases of monuments and others interred in the usual manner. The report infers that we have a crematory, which as yet is not the case."

Directory of  
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Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Association of American Cemetery  
Superintendents.

President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
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Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

The American Civic Association.

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

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Secretary, Downing Vaux, 68 Bible House, New York.

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President, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.  
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Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

Massachusetts Civic League.

President, Rev. Edward Cummings, Boston.  
Vice-President, Joseph Lee, Boston.  
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.  
Secretary, Edw. T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Society of American Florists  
and Ornamental Horticulturists.

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Vice-President, H. M. Altick, Dayton, O.  
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Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.

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Vice-President, Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.  
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Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Garden.

American Society of Municipal Improvements.

President, Charles Carroll Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.  
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Secretary, George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.

League of American Municipalities.

President, R. G. Rhett, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.  
Vice-President, Henry Bohl, Columbus, O.  
Treasurer, W. D. Morgan, Mayor, Georgetown, S. C.  
Secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Ia.

Ohio State Association of Cemetery  
Superintendents and Officials.

President, George Gossard, Washington C. H.  
Vice-President, M. Whitaker, E. Liverpool.  
Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.

Illinois Association of Cemeteries.  
President, Edward G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago.

Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon.

New England Cemetery Association.  
President, Geo. W. Creeser, Salem, Mass.  
Vice-President, Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.

Secretary-Treasurer, William Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan Cemetery Association.

President, Frank Eurich, Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.  
Vice-President, J. W. Burns, Port Huron.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.  
Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.), \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 a year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Country Calendar, The (C. Cal.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
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Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 a year; single copy, 5c.  
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden, The (G.), (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.  
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
House Beautiful The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.  
Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Woodland and Roadside (w. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.  
World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 5c.

Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.

Country Home, Making the. By E. E. Rexford. Outing, 47:106-12. Oct., '05.  
Country Homes of Famous Americans. By O. B. Capen. Illustrated. C. L. A., 9:42. Nov., '05.  
Niagara Falls, Recession of. By A. D. Adams. Sci. Am., 93:178. Sept. 2, '05.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

British Parks and Gardens, Notes on. By J. A. Pettigrew. Illustrated. Hort., 2:474-6. Nov. 4, '05.  
Roads, Oiled, in California. By Theo. F. White. G. R. M., 6:749-51. Nov., '05.  
Road Roller, The. G. R. M., 6:773-4. Nov., '05.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Bedding Plants, A Few Remarks About. By Theodore Wirth. Illustrated. Hort., 2:415-16. Oct. 21, '05.  
Burbank and Plant Breeding. By E. Brown. Illustrated. Sci. Am., 93:220-1. Sept. 16, '05.  
Carnation Rust, Effect of Different Soils on the Development of. By J. L. Sheldon. Bot. Gaz., 40:225-9. Sept., '05.

Coloration of Flowers. Illustrated. Sci. Am., 60:24809-10. Sept. 2, '05.  
Flowers in the City. By K. C. Budd. Illustrated. Outlook, 81:193-201. Sept. 23, '05.  
Forest Reservations of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. F. L., 10:72-4. Oct., '05.  
Lilies, Japanese, The Incomparable. By Wilhelm Miller. Illustrated. G. M., 2:174-7. Nov., '05.  
Lumbering in the Southern Appalachians. By Overton W. Price. Illustrated. F. I., 469-76. Oct., '05.  
Maples, New, from China. By Alfred Rehder. M. D. G., 20:483. Oct. 7, '05.  
Minnesota National Forest Reserve. By E. S. Bruce. F. I., 11:447-49. Oct., '05.  
New Varieties, How to Make. By M. J. Iorns. Illustrated. G. M., 2:170-1. Nov., '05.  
Phlox, All the Species of, Worth Cultivating. By Leonard Barron. Illustrated. G. M., 2:167-9. Nov., '05.  
Plants, Self Protection in. A. B., 9:68-72. Oct., '05.  
School of Forestry, The Idyllwild. By

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H. L. Jones. Illustrated. F. I., 11: 481-85. Oct., '05.

Seedling Stages, Importance of Investigations of. By J. A. Harris. Sci. Am. Sup., 60:24806-7. Sept. 2, '05.

Tree-Planting, How Boston Encourages. Illustrated. G. M., 2:166b. Nov., '05.

Tree Planting on Minnesota Prairies. By Geo. L. Clothier. Illustrated. F. I., 11:458-69. Oct., '05.

Vegetation of Middle and South-east Mexico. By C. A. Purpus. Illustrated. M. D. G. (German), 20:473-79. Oct. 7, '05.

What Trees to Plant—I. The American Elm. By J. Woodward Manning. Illustrated. Indoors and Out, 1:22-4. Oct., '05.

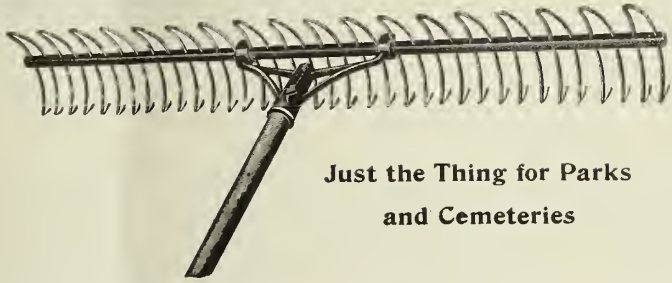
White Mountain Forest Reserve, A. By E. A. Start. Illustrated. F. I., 11: 450-2. Oct., '05.

**Books, Reports, Etc.**

"The Outlook to Nature," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, is the latest of the Nature books. It is published by the Macmillan Co., and contains four lectures, delivered in the Colonial Theater, Boston, under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club. The lectures are entitled: "The Realm of the Commonplace," "Country and City," "The School of the Future," and "The Quest of Truth."

In "The Realm of the Commonplace" the author tells of the ways of approach to nature, and leads his readers in an intimate personal way, to an appreciation of some of the common beauties of natural objects. Country and City is an appreciation of the growing tendency countryward, and is an excellent contrast of country and city life. The School of the Future, and the part that nature is to play in it, forms the subject of the next chapter. The Quest of Truth is a discussion of the bearing of evolution on the outlook to nature. The essays are all delightfully written, are full of sentiment and suggestion, and will furnish interesting reading to all nature lovers.

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The Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1904, Part II, gives reports of the various officers and committees and of the annual meeting. A very interesting illustrated report by the Committee on School Gardens and Native Plants shows marked progress in that work during the year. The committee awarded a list of prizes and gratuities amounting to \$225. The first prize was awarded to the Fairhaven School Gardens, and the second to the Groton Children's Gardens, and detailed reports from these schools and the Cobbet Garden are included in the report. The report for 1905, Part I, contains the horticultural papers and discussion presented at the inaugural meeting Jan. 7, 1905. Among the papers presented were: "Some Aspects of Hardy Flower Culture," by Arthur

Herrington; "The Return to Nature," by Miss Maude Summers; a general discussion on Flowers, led by J. Woodward Manning, and "Bacteria as Fertilizers," by Dr. Geo. T. Moore.

\* \* \*

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin 160, on School Gardens. This contains a report upon the co-operative work with the Normal Schools of Washington, with notes on school garden methods in other cities. It is prepared by B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and contains many illustrations of school garden work in Washington and other cities.

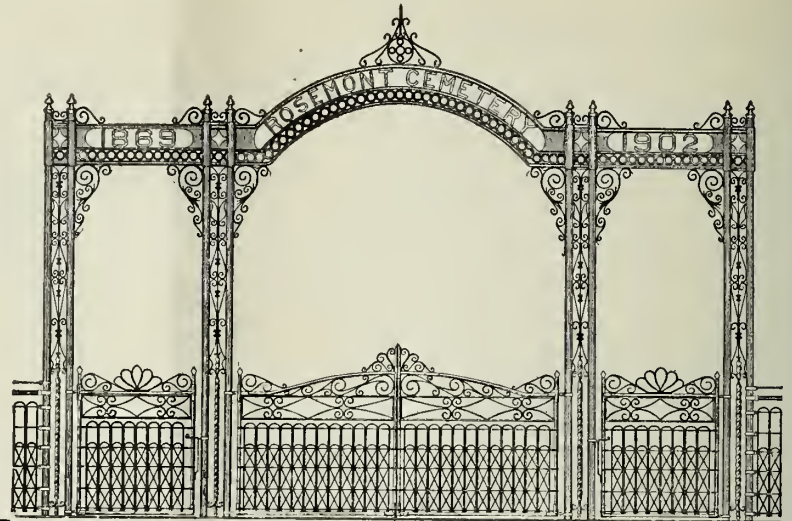
**Publisher's Notes.**

C. W. Fester, for 15 years superintendent of Fairview Cemetery, Council

Bluffs, Iowa, has resigned on account of failing health, and his son-in-law, S. J. Carter, has been chosen to succeed him.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society to be held at Champaign, Dec. 12th to 15th, 1905, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Society. There will be special anniversary papers on the history and development of the society and many interesting discussions. Among the subjects noted on the program are: The Advance of Ornamental Horticulture in the State, by Dr. T. J. Burrill; Fifty Years' Progress in the Practical Control of the Insect and Fungus Pests of Illinois Horticulture, by Dr. S. A. Forbes; Spraying Experiments, by Prof. C. S. Crandall, of the University of Illinois. L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., is Secretary of the Society.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its 48th annual meeting at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., December 28, 29, 30, 1905.



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**Trade Publications, Etc.**

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa., send their new catalog "Hardy Plants Worth Having." It is a well ordered, handsomely illustrated book, well out of the rut of usual nursery advertising. They also send a series of little illustrated booklets entitled "Specialties for Early Planting," "Pot Grown Vines and Climbing Roses," "Specimen Evergreens for August and September Planting," and "Wholesale Trade List, Autumn 1905."

"Novelties and Specialties for Fall Planting."—An illustrated catalog of some desirable specialties for fall work. From Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

The California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal., send a handsomely illustrated catalogue of their roses for fall and spring.

The Missouri Cemetery Improvement Co., which is engaged in the improvement and care of cemeteries in several Missouri towns, send a folder giving the prospectus of the organization and references. It is incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and is composed of business men of Hopkins, Savanna, St. Joseph, Maysville, Gallatin, and other towns. Frederick Monroe, St. Joseph, is Secretary.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York, send an illustrated folder, showing some fine specimen trees for street planting. It contains illustrations of six attractive rapid growing trees well adapted for this purpose.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.—Wholesale pricelist for 1905-6 of hardy American plants, including Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Cypripediums, trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Henry F. Michell Co., Philadelphia.—Wholesale bulb catalog, September to December, 1905.

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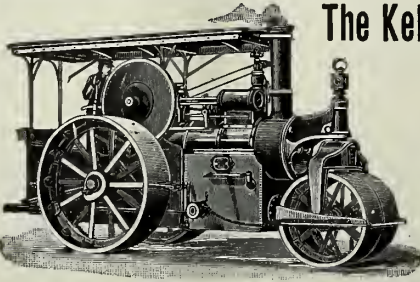
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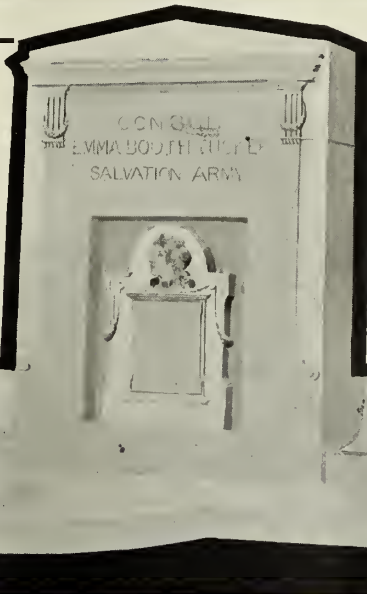
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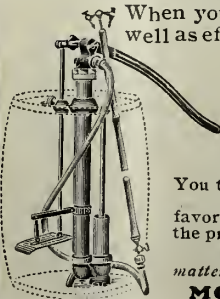
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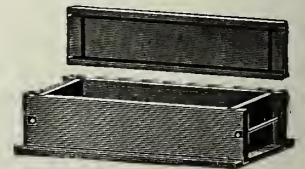
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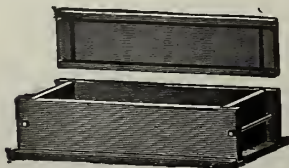
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XV CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1905. No. 10

### *Fencing Our Parks.*

The question of fencing our public parks came to the front in Chicago a short time since and created quite a stir in improvement circles. Certain cases of hoodlumism, the necessity of increased police protection and the urgent appeal of a number of South side residents, induced the South Park Board to resolve to erect a neat iron fence about the confines of Washington Park, and a contract was actually made for the fence. Public opinion at once asserted itself and with such force that the resolution was rescinded. The president of the board, however, insists that it is only a question of time when the people will demand the protection that the fence affords. Students of progress and broad-minded citizens deny this, and claim that the day is long past for parks to be considered exclusive property, and that improved police protection must be devised if such is necessary. The question hinges on this police protection, for, given all the pleasures and recreation, evening and daytime, that a park can, when rationally planned, provide, and the only element of the populace that need be feared is the criminal; against that, in any city, the people pay for protection. At the present day there is no reason or excuse for fencing in city parks.

### *School Gardens.*

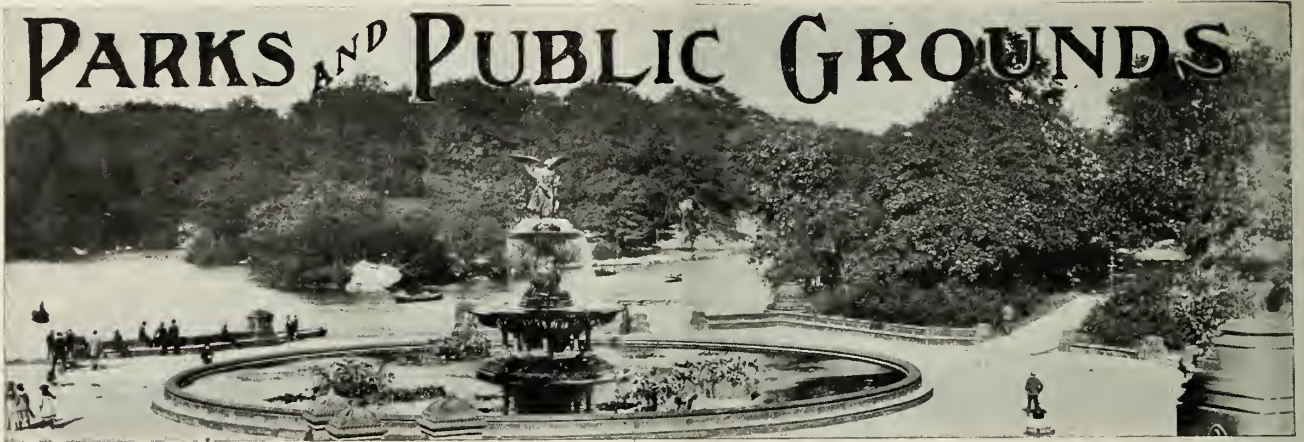
Wherever school gardens have been established their effect upon the children brought under their influence has been simply astonishing. This has also been the experience in Europe where, in France and Germany especially, such educational efforts antedate our own, which are but of a very few years' standing. The amount of evidence now in type and available for every public school official or trustee, amply justifies the suggestion that it is quite time the educational authorities of the country, those in public office, should take up this question and make every possible effort to fit it to their own particular requirements. On examining the printed records of what has been accomplished, and its pronounced beneficial effect, it surprises one that with few exceptions the motive force behind the movement does not come from our official educators but from social and improvement organizations. It is a serious reflection upon the men elected or appointed by the people, but a pride to the American people themselves. It is a commentary on our methods that the men we elect or appoint are so slow to move even in their chosen lines of work, and that after they assume office they still require to be urged to any line of reform.

### *The Permanence of Improvement Associations.*

The very activity of Improvement Associations calls to mind the suggestion of permanency, because the stimulus that promoted their organization may exhaust itself on the object perhaps attained. It is therefore both advisable and necessary to maintain a broad view of the situation and keep on gathering in all the opportunities that present themselves as the organization continues its work. And that opportunities will present themselves is a foregone conclusion, for at no time in the course of progressive development is not some detail to be observed that, elaborated, becomes a distinct object for attention. And as our civilization advances, new avenues of improvement will open up, new methods of living be instituted, and the old will be giving place to the new continually. The field of improvement will always be large, larger than the minds devoted to its care, and it is above all things necessary to cultivate zeal, energy and endurance in our Improvement Associations that the work may not flag under any circumstances.

### *The Country Cemetery.*

The improvement and care of the country cemetery as a public movement, has been, up to date, an unsolved problem. The difficulties attending either definite or concerted action looking to a solution, while having been a subject of wide discussion and much expert thought, are so peculiar and local in their general bearing, that every little graveyard practically demands special consideration. Every proposition, therefore that offers itself as a new light on this important subject is worthy of patient trial. A company has been organized in Missouri having a capital of \$30,000, entitled "The Missouri Cemetery Improvement Company," the object of which is to own and manage cemeteries as well as to accumulate a permanent fund, the income of which is to be used yearly in the perpetual care of the cemetery for which the provision is made, each cemetery having its own fund. The company was incorporated in 1902 and appears to have accomplished good results already, judging from the testimonials received. If such a corporation can be managed economically, be kept free from graft, conduct its business on purely business principles, include men of strict integrity in its personnel and working staff, and make its chief aim that which it advertises itself to do, it should offer a scheme of country cemetery improvement on business lines promising good results. The company is now opening a cemetery in St. Joseph, Mo., which will eventually contain eighty acres.



### The Boston Park System

*Paper read by John C. Olmsted at the Boston Convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects.*

(Continued.)

#### *The Riverway.*

The idea of having the Riverway and the Leverett Pond section of Olmsted Park instead of the proposed formal boulevard by way of Parker Hill, originated from the creative imagination of the designer of The Fens, Frederick Law Olmsted. The idea was based on the general principle of looking for every available opportunity for preserving, in connection with park work, such beautiful elements of existing scenery as can be used directly or by adaptation. Here was a salt creek fringed with salt marshes. The boundary between the City of Boston and the Town of Brookline followed the thread of the stream. A good part of the Boston side had a beautiful tree-clad bank with suburban residences above it. Further south it was a marsh. On the Brookline side, below Aspinwall Avenue, the beautiful valley was disfigured by the railroad with the usual steep gravel slope covered with cinders and weeds and fenced. At Longwood Station there was, in addition, a group of cheap dwellings. For some distance north of Washington Street the cheapest kind of dwellings and tenements pressed upon and practically obliterated the stream. About forty houses were condemned in this locality. Most of these houses were unpainted and more or less dilapidated. The citizens who occupied them were commonly referred to at town meetings and elsewhere as "from the marsh."

Unless some extensive and expensive improvement of the whole valley were to be soon made, it was seemingly inevitable that this squalid and unsanitary occupation of it would cover all parts of this valley and discourage good occupation of the neighborhood.

The idea of preserving the valley and making it a feature of the parkway system was accepted. The greatest care had to be taken to adjust the boundary on the Boston side which was also the line of the main drive, between the trees and topographical conditions

on the one hand and the houses and demands of land owners on the other.

The waterway was changed to fresh water, being supplied by abundant springs and by the brook flowing through Brookline. The exigencies of design required most of the old creek channel to be filled and a new waterway to be created. A border mound was raised along the railroad to hide it. The shores of the waterway were everywhere filled with gravel to hold back the more or less movable mud.

Various bridges were introduced where necessary or desirable. The preliminary designs for these were prepared by the landscape architects and put in proper architectural shape by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge and the City Engineer's office, except the great Longwood Bridge, the engineering part of which was done by Messrs. French and Bryant of Brookline.

As in the case of The Fens every portion of the surface except such limited areas as had trees growing upon them was regarded according to carefully studied grading plans.

#### *Olmsted Park*

The two parks originally named Leverett Park and Jamaica Park were combined and named Olmsted Park out of compliment to Frederick Law Olmsted after he retired owing to feeble health. The park comprises an unusual variety of scenery, including Jamaica Pond, Leverett Pond and other ponds and pools, two wooded knolls, a brook, grassy slopes, abrupt ledges, and extensive wooded banks. With so many interesting and picturesque scenes the main effort of the designers was to preserve and develop each according to its essential characteristics.

The site of Leverett Pond was a much larger cat-tail swamp extending on the west to Pond Avenue. To provide an attractive, secluded drive and walk entirely within the park on this side of the swamp, a rather wide strip had to be filled in. For the pond the



mud was excavated eight feet deep and gravel dikes filled along the shore where mud was left, to prevent the mud from sliding.

Where land was cheaper east of Leverett Pond the bordering parkway was swung well up the hillside to broaden the park. Above Leverett Pond, in addition to the existing brook and ponds, a number of pools were created in the expectation that this part of the park would be used by the Natural History Society for a Zoological Garden in which aquatic birds and animals would be the principal features. As the Society failed to raise the necessary funds, the superfluous pools have been filled up.

Willow Pond, the next pond above Leverett Pond, was re-located, but in such a way that it looks just as natural or in fact more so than before, because originally it had a narrow dam with a row of willow trees growing upon it. The brook, too, existed, yet is now all different. It is not perhaps quite as natural in appearance everywhere because it was thought desirable to introduce into it a series of little boulder dams so as to hold back enough water to show.

Ward's Pond, the next pond below Jamaica Pond, was less radically changed. A walk was filled in around the margin and the narrow dam was widened

so as to disguise its artificial character. All these and other changes were carefully planned on paper and carried out by means of plans and specifications by a contractor. The engineer in charge estimated that the grading would have cost twenty-five per cent more if done by the regular day's work gangs.

Jamaica Pond is in general landscape effect what it was except that numerous dwellings and two great ranges of ice houses were removed, and except that a good deal of the margin had to be filled to afford room for a shore walk along the shore below the steep banks where most visitors like to go. The only house originally on the park which was retained was Pinebanks. This house was burned out after the land was acquired but its walls were so well built that it was remodeled for a public shelter and for the business offices of the Park System. It would have been a satisfaction to have preserved also the home of Francis Parkman, the historian, which stood on the opposite side of Jamaica Pond, but its rooms were small and the construction of wood not of the best, so it was decided to tear it down and to have a commemorative monument on its site. An interesting fact about Jamaica Pond is that it is so deep that at one spot its bottom is several feet below sea level.

(To Be Continued.)

### The Parks of Southern Europe.

BY FELIX J. KOCH.

Not so very many years ago a project was started in the Ohio Valley for the reproduction of the world-famous Serpent Mound, of Adams county, in miniature, in Eden Park, at Cincinnati,—in order that the public at large, who had not opportunity to make the excursion to the rather out-of-the-way site of the earth-work, might be given an opportunity to see the queerest remains of the Mound Builder extant. The project, as is usual with so many projects in which municipal funds become necessary, fell into oblivion. Had

the same project been proposed in south-eastern Europe, it would have culminated at once, excepting only the Turkish Empire, in which so far as I am able to recall, no park as we understand the term exists, aside from a little lot, possibly the size of a city block cleared by the occupying Austro-Hungarians at Plevlje, a sandchak or district capital in the Occupied Belt.

Beginning with Buda-Pest, the people of southern Europe seem to make it a point, where possible, to make of their parks not alone a breathing spot, but like-



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## PARK AND CEMETERY.

wise to place in them such objects of interest as may be available.

Possibly most interesting of the many of these is the little *Stattwäldchen* of Buda Pest, the great resort of the people, of summer evenings. Lawns with fountains, and avenues shaded by giant sycamores, meeting overhead, with benches placed in their shadows that the pedestrian may rest, flank the way to this park; and on this path the pretzel-seller, dear to the heart of the Magyar, and the little girls peddling curious brown, wooden apes on a string, have place. Landaus dash by into the heart of the park, where the flower-beds, the kohlias and the zinnias and the aster, as well as chrysanthemum and "Hungarian-grass," are arranged in tasty fashion. Here, too, there are more benches, but the Magyars are, withal, a frugal lot, believing that comfort should be paid for by those enjoying it, and so here, as at the Paris Exposition, one pays so much for sitting down, a fraction less than two cents the seat. When the illuminated fountains play, the park extracts a neat rental in this wise.

At the upper end of the *Stattwäldchen* there have been erected,—primarily for one of the Buda Pest expositions, but of permanent material, examples of the architectural types of Hungary for every century or so of her history. In among these buildings at Buda Pest, some of which portray castles of past centuries, a clever statue of "Anonymous," a great writer of early Hungary, who left invaluable notes signed by that misleading title only, has been erected,—the face of the historian hidden inside a great hood, as he sits, pondering, in his chair. Another feature which one finds in the parks of southern Europe is the opening of a public restaurant in the city parks. These park restaurants are leased by the city under strict municipal control, and even in winter, when skating is the popular amusement, the restaurant proves most serviceable. Some four-thousand odd persons annually subscribe the amount of a dollar and a quarter, for the maintenance of facilities for skating tournaments in the *Stattwäldchen*, and, as a result, the skating is of the very finest.

This park at Buda Pest also contains the Art Museum, but is, otherwise, rather unpretentious. There is a statue of Winged Victory, for a Millennium Monument, but all in all the grounds remind one very generally of the government reservation at Niagara; even to the crowds gathering about the Salvation Army choristers, who here, despite the Magyars' hatred of the Austrian and his tongue, distribute their leaflets in the German. In still another feature does the *Stattwäldchen* resemble an American park, and that is at the point where the Under-ground cars emerge from the sub-way in its midst,—the prospect at that point being closely akin to that of the subway descent into the Common of Boston. Like Central Park, New York,

the *Stattwäldchen* also supports something of a Zoo.

Buda Pest's Margarethen Insel, the Coney Island of southern Europe, is too familiar to require mention here; but in addition to it the capital city has other pretty boulevards, notably along the Andrassy Street, that could well be imitated in some of our own cities. In fact the center of Andrassy Street, the main street of the city, is given over to parking, upon which face the handsome four or five-story stone flats,—the lower floors given over to the choicest stores of the city. Wide pavements project parkward, with rows of trees separating their edge from the little garden spot itself. Down along the Danube, likewise on elevated quays, parks have been laid out and cafés opened, so that one may sit at his ease over the papers and the coffee, the great drink of men and women alike, while the Blue Danube rolls down, just below. With us the river-front is usually the toughest part of our cities.—so much so that, quite frequently, persons of any standing hesitate to be seen in that vicinity. With the quay parks and the restaurants forbidden to sell intoxicants, the prettiest part of many of our towns would soon be that section where the winding river enters directly into the perspective. Aside from the Botanic Garden, Buda Pest has another interesting little park, known as the *Schwur-platz*, where the Emperor Franz-Josef took the oath as King of Hungary. On the heights across the river, at the imperial suburb of Ofen, where the Emperor-King lives when in Buda Pest, another park with restaurant and charming sunset river view, looks down on this site.

The city of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, noted as the hot-bed of Macedonian sedition, has an interesting little park, known as the Royal-Gardens, open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from two to six, and at other times by special permission of the Palace Chamberlain. One of the heavy brick walls, coated over with a yellow plaster, so familiar in this part of Europe encloses the park, and against it the cages of the wild animals, housed here, are placed. While small, the collection is interesting. There are cages of pheasants and cages of wild cats, monkeys, foxes and wolves, all mingled indiscriminately. One huge aviary of netting, fitted with dead shrubbery, houses the collection of birds, and as in these trees the little songsters are almost as free as if not in captivity at all, they are seen at their best. The love-birds, and a finch of a velvety, jet-black body, tipped off by orange cape and tail-feathers, and a number of red birds, are among the most noticeable of the lot. Larger fowl and the deer have spacious runs, likewise fitted with shrubbery, and, incidentally, with the proverbial sign forbidding the visitors feeding the animals. Especially pretty, in the early autumn, when the leaves are drifting in the park, and the bugles of the near-by garrison have their calls softened by the fall haze, are the by-ways along the

willow pools, where the flamingoes and the crawling-cranes, the spoon-bills and the pelicans and the other water-fowl have their homes. Beyond, are cages for the Bulgarian eagle and the vulture; for other varieties of deer, and for the bears,—clumsy fellows, feeding on curious red berries, and stacking up a heap of these between their paws, that their fellows may not share in the feast. Where the Zoo, which is a most creditable one for a town of this size to have, comes to an end a Canadian deer and an Asiatic bearded-goat have cages,—a door leading between the two, through another wall into the Royal Botanic Gardens.

This park, like the Zoo, is flat throughout, and traversed by excellent paths edged with hedges two or three feet in height, to separate us from magnificent flower beds. A feature of the garden are the apple-tree hedges, the saplings bent so as to curve back to the ground, but bearing fruit nevertheless. On these greening apples, a paper copy of the Royal insignia is bound, and then the entire fruit wrapped about by a paper sack, fastened to the stem,—a tremendous task, when one considers the hundreds of apples so treated. The object is, of course, to have the sun strike the fruit at just such a temperature as to brand the insignia on the apple and make it fit for serving at banquets of state. Gardeners of city parks in our own country

(To Be Continued.)

might imitate the scheme with the civic seal, for use at municipal banquets.

The city of Belgrade, Servia's capital, possesses one of the most peculiarly associated parks in the world. The park,—shown in the photo,—is a rather pretty one, with terraces and flower-beds and a fountain, and enclosed by a grating, along the main street of the city. The windows of the present Royal palace look directly down upon it, and, as matter of fact, it is reserved exclusively for the court. To pass it, one would never suspect its history. Less than three years ago another Royal Palace stood here. After the regicide, however, and the inauguration of King Peter, the Serbs vowed that every reminder of the late King must be abolished;—his face, upon the postage stamps, was blocked out in stencil, until a new series could be issued; postals bearing his picture were confiscated, if placed in the mail; storekeepers having the crayons in their shops, took them away, and not content with this, it was resolved to level his palace. This has been done and the park now occupies the site. Out at Terpsichodor, a suburb of Belgrade, is another old Royal palace where another Serb king was assassinated, and the park about the plain little house is pregnant with memories of bloody times, withal that today it is a most inviting half-woodland, sun-kissed spot.

### A Memorial to the Founder of Arbor Day.



THE STATUE, STERLING MORTON MEMORIAL.

J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day, father of the tree planting idea in this country, and Secretary of Agriculture under President Grover Cleveland, has been honored with a beautiful memorial which was unveiled near his home in Nebraska City, Neb., October 28.

The exercises of dedication were attended by more than 15,000 people from all parts of the state and many distinguished public men, friends and associates of the former secretary were present. The address of honor was delivered by former President Cleveland, and other members of his cabinet present were ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Hon. David R. Francis, former Secretary of the Interior, and Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Cleveland. The monument was erected by the Arbor Day Memorial Association from voluntary contributions amounting to about \$30,000, and was modeled by Rudolph Evans, of Washington, D. C.

It has been given a most appropriate and adequate setting that testifies to the good judgment and intelligent attention of both sculptor and committee. Few public memorials have been so fortunate in situation and received such careful landscape treatment. A plot of ground 85x100 feet furnishes the site in the center of Morton Park, a beautiful wooded tract, donated to Nebraska City by Mr. Morton. This park comprises about 20 acres and forms the connecting

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

link between the city and Arbor Lodge, the home of the Morton family. The monument stands amid the native forest trees which the man it commemorates loved so well. The site is sodded and elevated and surrounded by a low brick wall, covered with roses and ivy. Three terraced landings of brick and stone lead up to the pedestal of the statue, which is of Western granite, backed by a curved seat of exedra form, about 50 feet across. At the top of the pedestal is a bronze garland of fruit and foliage, typifying the Ar-

The granite bench is immediately backed by growing laurels and evergreens and farther back is the background of forest trees. On either end of the broad granite base, immediately in front of the pedestal, is a stone bench on the end of which appears Mr. Morton's well-known motto: "Plant Trees."

In front of the memorial proper and removed from it is a bronze female figure emblematic of the sentiment of tree-planting. It portrays a woodsprite typifying the "Spirit of Tree Love," holding a young tree



THE J. STERLING MORTON MEMORIAL, MORTON PARK, NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.  
Rudolph Evans, Sc.

bor Day sentiment. On the face in this inscription:

J. STERLING MORTON.

1832—1902.

AUTHOR OF ARBOR DAY.

Two inscriptions run across the back of the seat: "Love of Home is Primary Patriotism," "Other Holidays Repose Upon the Past, Arbor Day Proposes for the Future."

Two bronze tablets about 30x36 inches, on either side, beneath these inscriptions bear appropriate scenes in bas-relief. One of them, a copy of a painting in Arbor Lodge, represents Mr. and Mrs. Morton present at the signing of the treaty with the Pawnee Indians which transferred that section of the state to the government. The other tablet shows a landscape with trees and a female figure planting a tree.

Across the base of the seat runs the inscription: "Erected by the Arbor Day Memorial Association in Memory of Julius Sterling Morton MCMV."

in extended left hand, her gaze directed toward the ground where the tree is about to be planted.

The surmounting bronze statue is a strong, simple figure, portraying Mr. Morton in an easy natural attitude, his left hand resting on a short staff and the right arm hanging freely by his side, holding the hat which is apparently just removed. The statue is about eight feet high and was cast in Paris.

The Arbor Day Memorial Association was organized in 1902 soon after Mr. Morton's death, and the appeal for funds met with instant and hearty support not only throughout America but in foreign countries as well. A number of contributions were received from Europe and Australia.

An interesting feature of the exercises on the day of dedication was the planting of a white ash tree behind the monument by Mr. Cleveland, and Joy, Paul, and Mark Morton, sons of the late Secretary. The tree was one which Mr. Morton himself had planted in another portion of the park.

## Westrumite, the New Road Sprinkler.

The dust problem is one of such great importance that any method claiming to solve it should receive our closest attention, says M. M. Wood, in the *Good Roads Magazine*.

A short time ago "Westrumite" (so called after its inventor, Leonard Schade van Westrum) made its appearance in this country after having met with marked success throughout Continental Europe. This compound is the result of careful study and long experimenting with all manner of substances, such as crude oil, tar, salts of every kind, glass solutions, etc., extending over a period of seven years, in search of some means of overcoming the unbearably dusty conditions of the roads around and through Mr. van Westrum's country place.

"Westrumite" is a chemical compound, soluble in water, never used in its pure state, but always in a solution of from two to twenty-five per cent. It possesses the quality of making the street body hard and elastic, without any incidental bad effects. It is sprinkled on the street or road surface by means of an ordinary water cart, into which it is pumped, and in which it mingles freely and immediately with the water as does milk in coffee, without the necessity of any stirring. It dries completely in from one-half an hour to four hours, according to the temperature, and the street need not be closed to traffic while it is being applied, although it is advisable in case of heavy traffic to apply it at night.

The surface of the street, no matter whether of asphalt, wood, Belgium blocks, brick or macadam, is not rendered slippery. Westrumite does not adhere to the tires of vehicles, shoes, etc., even immediately after being applied, and does not injure clothing, rubber tires or varnish, and cannot be washed away even by the most severe rainfall. All the foregoing claims have been proved by the treatment of thousands of miles of road in every climate.

In Chicago, the South Park Commissioners have, for some time, been treating two miles of the Midway drive with Westrumite, and although since the first application was made sprinklings have been repeated only at intervals of from seven to ten days, with a 3½-per cent solution (3½ per cent Westrumite and 96½ per cent water), the surface layer has become so well caked that neither wind nor traffic can raise any dust, and the water during a rainfall runs off the surface, and the formation of mud is entirely prevented.

The weak solution has no injurious effect on trees, shrubs, plants, grass, etc., but, strange to say, after continuous applications, it kills weeds growing on the surface of the roads.

Westrumite is the deadly enemy of mosquitoes, and is as well a powerful disinfectant.

As Westrumite penetrates deeply into the street body, it renders the latter water-tight, and also absorbs the water that may accumulate in the small holes caused by the vibration incident to the traffic; thus closing these holes, it renders freezing of the street surface impossible. Every road engineer will appreciate the value of this feature. The cracking of streets in the spring is thereby prevented, and this advantage alone more than offsets the cost of the Westrumite treatment.

The question presents itself, why has the treatment of roads with crude oil and tar not been permanently adopted elsewhere than in very warm climates? The answer is, that aside from their offensive smell and the fact that they render the streets slippery, cause mud to form, and injure tires and clothing, they permit water to fill the hollow places caused, as above described, by the vibrations incidental to the traffic on the street surface, and it is this water when frozen that causes the pavement to crack.

The cost of Westrumiting is in most cases the same, if not

less, than that of water sprinkling, because of the saving in labor, since Westrumite is sprinkled but once in from seven to twenty days, and water two to nine times each day. In no case, however, will the cost of Westrumiting appreciably exceed that of water sprinkling. In this comparison only the actual cost in money is considered. When we also take into consideration the facts that:

1. The dust is laid both at night and by day, and not as with water, by day only;
  2. The binding material is firmly held together;
  3. The formation of mud is prevented; and
  4. The cost of cleaning the streets is greatly reduced;
- the cost of Westrumiting is always considerably less than that of water sprinkling.

It is impossible to give exact figures on this point, in view of the fact that the conditions as to material, location and traffic differ with each street; but the main fact remains.

While dirt and macadam roads freely absorb Westrumite in any quantity, only weak solutions can be applied to granite block, limestone, sandstone and wood pavements, since the absorption capacity of pavements of this character is only 0.06 to 8 per cent, and even that only in cases of very weak solutions. But a very weak solution will suffice to keep streets of this character dustless for a period of from seven to twenty days.

Asphalt pavements can only be washed at night with a solution of 2 per cent, and will remain dustless for from two to four days, according to the conditions of traffic.

Each succeeding rain-fall binds together and cakes the already created dust, as well as that blown on the street surface, since Westrumite absorbs water to the extent of 6 per cent of its own weight.

Another great field of usefulness for Westrumite will, however, be found in the building of roads.

The greater majority of our roads will for a considerable time to come be constructed of macadam and dirt. Dirt roads can be converted into dustless and mudless roads if they are properly saturated with Westrumite, and if such treatment is continued periodically (which can be done at slight cost), they will be passable for all kinds of traffic and in any kind of weather. Detailed information in regard to this class of roads is not possible within the scope of this article.

Macadam pavements are and will ever remain the healthiest and best kind of pavements, provided:

1. The dust can be laid;
2. The formation of mud can be prevented;
3. The street is able to withstand the pressure of modern traffic; and
4. Freezing can be prevented.

All of these requirements can be satisfactorily met with Westrumite.

Macadam costs only \$0.50 to \$1.75 per square yard, and presents the following advantages:

1. Good foothold for horses;
2. Easy traction;
3. Moderate first cost; and
4. Comparative freedom from noise;

together with the following objections:

1. Dusty when dry and muddy when wet;
2. High cost of maintenance by heavy traffic, the cost running up to \$0.65 per square yard per year;
3. Impossibility of keeping them cleaned;
4. The presence of a glare on the surface that is objectionable and injurious to the eyes.

Westrumite preserves all the above advantages, and reme-

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

dies the defects, and imparts to the road surface a soft yellow color.

In constructing macadam roads the sand and binding material used should be saturated with Westrumite in a solution of 25 per cent, and then for rolling a solution of from 5 to 10 per cent should be used in place of clear water. The amount of rolling required will be less than heretofore necessary, since the Westrumite binds the road-making materials together more rapidly than water. This prevents the softening of the foundation by excessive water sprinkling, as well as the partial pulverizing of the upper layer through long-continued rolling. In addition the street body may in most cases be made ten to twenty per cent thinner than is now possible.

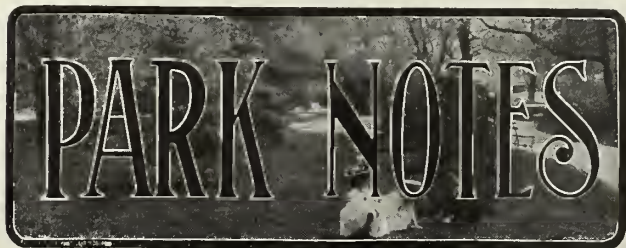
Since the cost of Westrumiting will not exceed 20 to 40 cents per square yard, and will be repaid several times over by the increased life of the road, the decrease of the thickness of the street body effects a direct saving in the cost of construction. If we consider further that a Westrumited road in many cases renders unnecessary the rebuilding of the road in granite, brick or sandstone, by reason of its deterioration by heavy traffic, and that this is done at an expenditure of from 20 cents to 40 cents only, as compared with an expenditure of \$1.05 to \$4.50 for a new pavement, another wide field of usefulness presents itself for Westrumite.

The treatment of granite, brick and sandstone pavements when constructed with Westrumite is as follows:

The dirt generally used as a foundation layer is saturated with one gallon of Westrumite to each square yard of surface, requiring consequently four gallons of the solution of Westrumite and water. This mixture will make a compact and elastic foundation, which will remain so permanently, since Westrumite is a mineral which will evaporate only at 300° Celsius.

When the joints also are well saturated with Westrumite, the traffic cannot force the sand from below up through the joints, and thus no dust can be created, and the street will remain more even, and can be more readily cleaned.

The present method of filling the joints with a mixture of pitch, asphalt and oil, requiring from three to four gallons per square yard, and in case the stones are widely spread apart, ten to twelve gallons per square yard, is entirely eliminated.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago and the Directors of the Municipal Museum have arranged to co-operate in a series of lectures and entertainments to be given in the Field Houses in the new small parks of the South Park System. The intention is to open the audience-rooms of the Field Houses six evenings of the week, three of which will be devoted to lectures of an entertaining and educational character. A fourth will have a musical and creation programme under charge of one of the settlements. Another evening will be open to free discussion, when a chairman

from the Municipal Museum will preside and present a neighborhood problem of local interest and several other persons from the museum will be scattered through the audience and lead in an argument with the intention of arousing a debate. Another evening probably will be given to the presentation of matters of health and city sanitation. A number of prominent lecturers have been engaged to fill the year's programme. The City Homes Association has prepared a special course on "Sanitary Housing," which will be presented in popular form with pictures. Orville T. Bright will appear in the spring with a series of illustrated talks on the improvement of school grounds and on trees and home yards. Dr. Carlos Montezuma gives a special illustrated lecture at all the centers on "Indian Life." It will be illustrated. Professor A. H. Cole of the Lake View High School talks on "Popular Science," presenting microscopic slides with the stereopticon. Walter M. Wood of the Y. M. C. A. talks of the work in his special province and E. G. Routzahn, a leader in neighborhood improvement work, will present his plans for getting together people in a neighborhood for mutual benefits.

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The work of restoring Forest Park, St. Louis, has begun with the transformation of Art Hill. The foundations for the pedestal of the great bronze equestrian statue of St. Louis, which the World's Fair will donate to the city as a permanent souvenir of the exposition, has been begun on the crest of Art Hill. Work on the Plateau of States has been finished, and the restoration in charge of D. W. C. Perry is following closely the progress of the wreckers.

The monument will overlook the gently sloping hill and the lake at its base, being immediately in front of the center door of the Art Palace and some twenty-five feet back of the rear of the dismantled Festival Hall. A grassy plateau, of an area of about 65x100 feet, will surround the monument, from the northern end of which a broad flight of granite steps will lead to the old walk in front of the Colonnade of States, which walk will be retained, being continued from the present terminus at the twin restaurant pavilions on either side down to the base of the hill. It is proposed to reproduce in cement the two statues—Atlantic and Pacific—which were the fountain-heads of the two side cascades. The road back of the Colonnade of States, which runs in front of the Art Building, is to be retained, and will connect with a series of new roads running up from the lower level and skirting the hill and the lake at its base. But little change is to be made in the natural contour of Art Hill, except to fill up the gaping cuts left by the structure of the three cascades, and to slope off the intervening land to make a natural basin of the hill's center. The grand basin and parts of the lagoons are to be retained and added to for a greater and less formal waterscape. By the execution of these plans Forest Park will have a greatly larger and more beautiful body of water than it before possessed, the new watercourse combining the grand basin, part of the connecting lagoon system and all and more of the old Silver Lake. In the making of the lake the formal will be strictly avoided, and although the general contour of the grand basin and connecting lagoons will be used, the revetments will be torn out and the angular lines will be broken up by curving irregularities, bays and indentations in the bank line. The restored Silver Lake will have two wooded islands.

All that was formal in the landscape treatment of the Art Hill of the days of the Exposition will give way to the natural treatment of the restored hill. Its grassy slopes will be retained, but the formal gardens will give way to irregular plantations of trees and shrubberies.

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Civic Improvement in an Oklahoma Town.

William T. Little, postmaster of the ten-year-old town of Perry, Oklahoma, who is credited with being the father of experimental forestry in the territory has been teaching the citizens of that town lessons in tree culture that ought in future years to make Perry a model among western towns.

He has planted the Court House Park with American white elms which he grew from seedlings to 25 ft. trees in eight years, proved the usefulness of evergreens for the barren cemetery tract, and given object lessons in home adornment about his postoffice, that will be valuable civic assets to the citizens.

The postoffice building stands in a "government acre," at the northwest corner of the three-acre park which Mr. Little planted. The building was of native red sandstone, lending itself admirably to the ornament of vines and foliage, but without them a garish heap of boulders in a sun-baked street, defiled with waste paper, broken bottles, and surrounded with chasms made by washing rains. Mr. Little has spent more than \$200 of his private funds in making necessary repairs to the building and in laying cement sidewalks, without counting the cost of trees and yard decorations.

The town council passed a special ordinance for the protection of the two fine trees that stand in front of the building. These trees were planted two years ago and at that time were single branches, each about six feet in length. A single tree is now 14 inches in circumference and gives shade enough to cover three buggies standing in the street.

This growth has been accomplished in a growing season of 16 months without cultivation artificial water or soil repair.

The south wall of the building was an expanse of dead stone two years ago last spring when Mr. Little filled a nearby ravine and planted cuttings of Japanese ivy. Southern exposure in this climate offers little encouragement to Japanese ivy or kindred plants, but

under his care the ivy thrived. The soil was made so warm with manure that the vines budded earlier than usual, and were killed to the ground by the freeze that destroyed the peach crop last winter. From the ground the east vine reached the eaves three times the past summer. The west vine touched the eaves in three places, and had attained a lateral growth of twenty-eight feet last season. The other vines climbed half way to the shingles in 155 days. The beauty of this vine-clad building will increase with the growth of the ivy, and is now the envy of housewives who ask the postmaster almost every day to tell them "how to make vines grow." And he tells them.

Fringing the north wall of the building, which faces on the street, is a growth of locally-grown Bermuda grass that always survives the winter in this latitude and elevation. It was of the coarse blade variety, which has a pronounced advantage in surviving the cold of winter, and this grass when grown from root-re-setting has greater frost endurance than if grown from seed.

The postmaster, at his own expense, has also planted



FRONT OF POST-OFFICE, PERRY, O. T.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

a rose garden on the east side of the building in which he placed nearly 100 of the choicest varieties of roses. This spot for nine years had been a depository for coal ashes and cinders, bottles and bricks, through which rainfall percolated into a constantly degenerating soil. This rubbish was removed and the soil purged and renewed. The roses were planted two years ago, and despite the fact that ravages of rose worms required the replanting of nearly half the bushes the first season there was a yield of fully 60,000 fragrant blossoms this year.

The roses, as cut, were given to churches or used for decorations on public occasions. The postoffice rose garden has given pleasure to citizens and strangers alike. The admiration in which it is held locally has protected it from vandals and pilferers. It is inclosed by an unlocked wire fence. The seven rural mail carries and the six postoffice employes, whose duties require them to be frequently near the garden, are unanimous in the belief that not a rose was ever stolen from it, though it is surrounded on four sides by business streets and passed daily by hundreds of persons.

"If there was ever such a thing as public reverence for an effort to beautify and elevate it can be found in this rose garden," Mr. Little is quoted as saying.



JAPANESE IVY AND TREES PLANTED AT POST-OFFICE, PERRY, O. T.

The cemetery improvement was also begun under great difficulties. A forty-acre tract on a stony hill, said to be the most barren within 100 miles, was selected for the cemetery, and Mr. Little is credited as being the only man who had courage enough to undertake its improvement. He told the City Council that if several thousand seedling evergreens were planted, a loss of 90 per cent of them would leave enough to repay the investment. He planted 50 trees two years ago, at his own expense, and one-half of them survived. Last April the Council allowed him to begin work, and 702 Scotch pines were planted in ploughed sod at regular intervals along the drive ways. In June only three of them had died and Mr. Little expects more than half of them to survive. He has cultivated them carefully, and the council is so well pleased that they have built a dam across a canyon to make a reservoir for a water supply. The water has to be hauled in wagons from this reservoir to the cemetery.

The Court House Park of American white elms was planted chiefly as an object lesson in tree planting, and when the trees are thinned out will offer an excellent tract for a fine public park. Mr. Little also publishes a quarterly called "Oklahoma," which is devoted largely to the gospel of tree planting.



A ROSE GARDEN IN THE POST-OFFICE YARD, PERRY, O. T.





*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Fairhaven Improvement Society, Fairhaven, Mass., is raising funds for the improvement and remodeling of their building, which they propose to make a center of village activity. About \$1,200 is on hand and an effort will be made to raise \$4,000.

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The public spirited and progressive little town of Brookline, Mass., recently celebrated the 200th anniversary of its incorporation. The interesting exercises included the unveiling of a memorial tablet on the village square, a parade of over 1,800 school children and public addresses by prominent citizens.

\* \* \*

The Riverside Improvement Society, Riverside, R. I., has, through its cemetery committee, made extensive improvement in Little Neck Cemetery. The work included the grading of the approach, and the general clearing up of the grounds. The society is also endeavoring to improve the town's street car service.

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The Melrose Improvement Society, Melrose, Mass., has changed its name to the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Society and proposes to broaden its line of work. It is the purpose of the society to secure a systematic supervision of the street trees, the removal of unsightly trees and the replacing of poor ones wherever necessary. A committee has been appointed to devise means for securing the services of a Tree Warden.

\* \* \*

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment, reported in our last issue, the following resolutions against billboards were passed:

1. Billboard advertising is a blight upon real estate values.
2. It is an injustice to individuals by its encroachment upon homes and private property.
3. It is an imposition upon the public which has shown its appreciation of betterments by voluntary taxation for the beautifying of streets, parks and public property, adjoining which all billboards are obnoxious.
4. Billboard advertising is in reality a robbery of rights of individuals and communities by damage to property which it adjoins in violation of the underlying principle of law of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Billboard advertising is in no degree essential to the establishment and extension of business, having been largely relegated to liquors, patent medicines and nostrums.

We urge property owners to refrain from granting locations for billboards because of the damage and offence to disregard which would appear to be lack of good citizenship. The prejudice against billboard advertising requires not only individual protest but the withholding of patronage from

those who place advertising in this objectionable manner. We urge upon all advertisers the importance of co-operation by refraining from this obnoxious form of advertising, the value of which is entirely over-balanced by the prejudice and blighting effect which result wherever it is placed.

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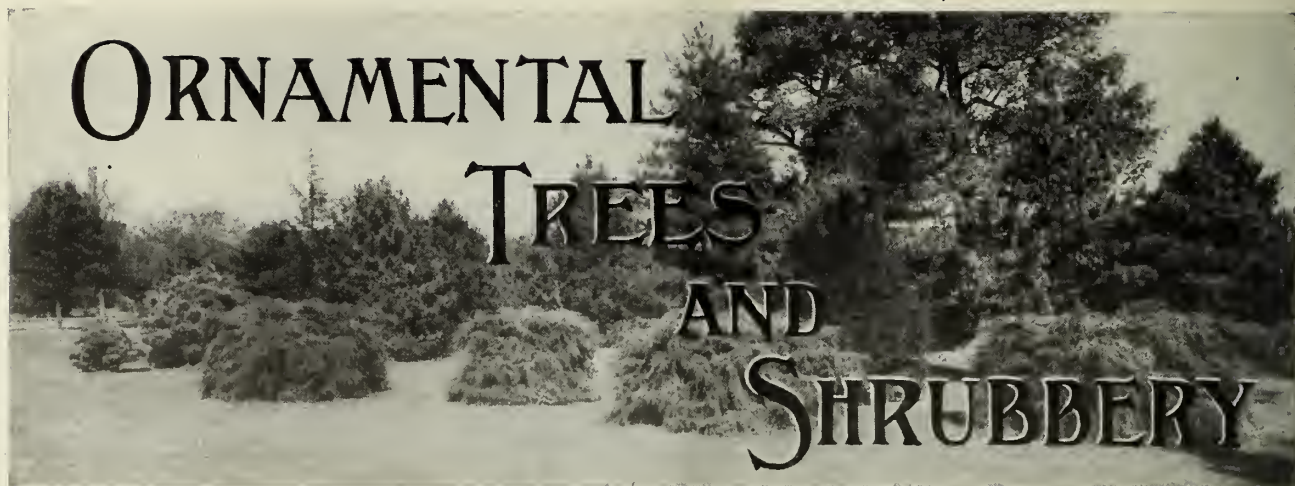
At last there seems a prospect of some effective action for the rescue of Niagara, says *Collier's Weekly*. The International Waterways Commission recently adopted a resolution urging that no further grants for the diversion of water be made until the completion of its report upon the effects of such diversion. On November 11 a delegation of the American Civic Association called upon President Roosevelt and received from him an assurance that he would use all his influence with Congress and with the people to save the Falls. The Civic Association delegates told the President that ten companies already had authority to use Niagara water to the extent of 1,339,500 horse power, that five were already using this power, and the rest were preparing to do so, and that in the judgment of competent engineers this depletion would destroy the American Falls. Thus it will not be enough to fight on such raids as were attempted in New York and Ontario last winter. Some way must be found of recovering some of the franchises recklessly given away in the past. Thus far the control of Niagara Falls has been left to the State and Province adjoining. Although the regulation of navigable rivers is recognized as a national matter, and the Niagara River is indisputably navigable above and below the Falls, the fact that the boating is poor on a little section in the middle of its course has been held to take that section out of the national jurisdiction. But it would seem as if the international character of the Niagara, involving the danger of friction between two nations if the local authorities on each side are allowed to do as they please, ought to give the Federal Government an undoubted right to take measures for its security. Moreover, the American Civic Association holds that the national control of the river was legally guaranteed by the Ordinance of 1787, by which the United States would be fully warranted in taking action to recover the privileges thrown away by the New York Legislature.

The State of California re-ceded the Yosemite Valley to the United States. To prevent any legal dispute, the State of New York could cede any rights it might have in the Niagara River. Most of the franchises thus far granted for the use of Niagara power remain undeveloped, and even if legally valid they could probably be recovered under condemnation proceedings for a moderate price. With President Roosevelt's energy behind it, congressional apathy may be overcome.

### KILLING TREE ROOTS IN SEWERS.

In response to requests for the formula for the weed killing solution used by W. N. Rudd for killing tree roots in sewers as noted in our last issue, we reprint the formula which appeared in these columns last year:

20 lbs. common arsenic, 15 gallons water; boil 15 minutes; 35 gallons cold water to be then added; 40 lbs. caustic soda; boil till clear. For use dilute with 4 parts water to 1 part stock solution and apply after a rain or at least after the drives have been well sprinkled, as it does not penetrate to the roots well when the roadway is dry. Materials should be purchased in quantity from wholesale druggists. The last lot bought here was at the rate of 2 cents per lb. for 60 per cent caustic soda and 4½ cents for arsenic, thus making the cost of material less than 7-10 cent per gallon.



### Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals--III.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

#### *Aster multiformis.*

The most beautiful Aster, native of Michigan; very rare. Early botanists soon found the Genus Aster resolving itself into various groups,—the Great-leaved group, the Heart-leaved group, the Amplexicaul or Claspingleaved group, and the Narrow-leaved group. At first botanists supposed that the Great-leaved group was composed of only one or two exceedingly variable species, but later research has demonstrated the existence of some twenty very distinct species in this group, each having flowers of special ranges of colors. The finest of all this group, and of all asters I have ever seen, is the one I am about to describe, the Various-leaved Aster, so called because 3 to 5 different forms of leaves may be found on each plant, the lowest (root-leaves) being rather large and heart-shaped, with slender stalks. The plant is low, only one to two feet tall. The stem leaves are variable in form, usually clasping at base, but not all of them, and gradually smaller upward. Flower heads very large, large as those of *A. Novæ-Angliæ*, the rays at first bright clear purple, changing in a few days to bright pink or rose, both these colored flowers being found in each broad terminal cluster. The plant reminds me of a greenhouse *Cineraria* more than anything else. Dry sandy localities, very rare.

#### *Aster Schreberi.*

Another Aster of the Great-leaved group, with immense pale green hairy root leaves, remarkable for the broad square outline of the sinus (notch) at base of leaves, from which it can be recognized at once. Flower heads rather large, white. Grows in drier, sandier soils than last, and unless the soil happens to be unusually rich is not very handsome. Occasionally in richer soils I have found plants with flowers decidedly handsome, so believe it worthy of a trial. The root-leaves densely cover the ground and are often a foot long, 5 or 6 inches wide.

#### *Violet-flowered Aster. Aster ranthus.*

Upon one of our highest hills, about 1000 feet above sea level, I have found an aster I think is this species, but am not positive. In beauty it ranks second to *Aster multiformis*, but is far a larger plant being robust and 3 or 4 feet tall. Leaves large but smaller than last, root-leaves dying before plant flowers. Stems dark purple. Flower-heads smaller than those of *A. multiformis* but in larger cluster, and more numerous, handsome violet color.

Should one plant all the species he could obtain of this Great-leaved group he would be surprised at their wide range of color, white, rose, purple, violet, blue, etc., each in many shades.

#### *Aster Shortii.*

A rare aster of rare beauty, one of the daintiest of gems. Grows in clumps, 1-3 feet tall, many slender stems from same root-leaves, very smooth, arrow-shaped. Flowers in long, erect, terminal clusters, deep clear purple, very elegant. Sandy, partially-shaded river valleys.

#### *Azure Aster. Aster azureus.*

One of the showiest of asters, more handsome even than the smooth aster *A. lævis*. Size about same as *A. lævis*, and an excellent companion for it. Whole plant very rough; hairy, lower leaves very handsome, arrow shaped, uppermost very narrow. Flower-heads smaller but handsomer than those of *A. lævis*, azure, purple, rose, pink to white, very numerous in terminal, long branching clusters. Dry, sandy hills or plains. Immensely variable.

#### *Bushy Aster. Aster dumosus.*

A handsome little gem six inches to one foot high, in a tiny clump. Many handsome pink flowers. Dry-ish, sandy plains.

(To be continued.)

## Ornamental Trees of Lookout Mountain.

The most ornamental sylvia of East Tennessee is located upon the mountain tops and declivities. The only *oxydendrum* in the United States grows freely upon Lookout Mountain. It is the sorrel-tree or "sour-wood," as commonly called. The wood has a sharp acid taste, but I know of no medicinal properties, nor economic uses of the tree. It is strictly ornamental. Every park and arboretum in the land ought to have a number of the sour wood or sorrel tree. It is beautiful from early spring to late autumn. It puts forth handsome foliage not unlike the chestnut, but of much greater substance and more glossy. The flowers are in curious one sided racemes, long and pendent, and pure white. They are unusual in the way they persist. At a glance the tree seems to be in bloom the entire season, but it is the seed-berries encased in whitish sheaths or cells that do not fall until the tree sheds its leaves. In September the sour wood turns an even, rich crimson and the foliage is retained until late in November.

Sumach, maple, and all oaks except the pin oak shed their leaves as they brighten in red and yellow. Not so the sour wood. Not a leaf falls until hard freezing weather. The pin oak in scarlet is the only other tree I know of with such persistent foliage, after assuming the bright autumn tints.

A row or an avenue of the sour wood in any park would be exceedingly beautiful. In the spring it is more beautiful, more symmetrical and trim, than the chestnut (which it resembles), and the long racemes of white flowers are gay and attractive the whole season.

I am taking several small sized specimens with me to New Orleans for my own garden, which is to have a row of trees on the north side. I can imagine nothing more striking than these trees, all in clear, even red leaves, as bright as the brightest of the red Japanese maples, from September till the last of November. They are the first trees to turn scarlet, even before the sumach.

The *Viburnums* of the arrow-wood sorts are comely, small trees that grow freely upon Lookout Mountain. The flowers are in corymbs and pure white. The seed-berries of one kind are dark red. Another kind has dark purple. They persist nearly all winter and are quite ornamental. The viburnums include the edible black and red haw. The arrow-wood viburnums are rather large shrubs than trees.

The showiest shrubs are the *Rhus* or sumach—the staghorn, the dwarf, and *R. aromatica*. Staghorn produces compact, pyramidal heads of rich crimson seed-berries, of a sharp acid taste. *Aromatica* blooms in



ENTRANCE TO CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



VIEW IN CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., SHOWING GRAVES OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

large, spreading yellowish-white flowers, followed by pinkish-purple berries in clusters so large and full that by measurement any one bunch will more than fill a large wash basin. They persist through the fall.

The *Chestnut Oak* is one of the handsomest trees of this section. Its peculiarity consists in leaves without lobes. They are of the same smooth, broad oblong form as the chestnut. The acorns are large and colored yellow and brown, frequently with a red band. They are the showiest and largest acorns produced by any oak.

*Cornus alba*, the widely common dogwood is abundant. The berries are dazzling red from early September until December. Dogwood foliage turns bright red, but is not as persistent as that of the sour wood.

The pines of Lookout Mountain are probably *Pinus resinosa*, the red or Norway pine. The trees range from medium to small. None of them are of 50 or 80 feet, as Gray says they are in other localities. They branch freely, beginning low down, and the needles are short and bristling, densely covering the branches, and of the richest green color. The cones are not over two inches, and in October are of a reddish hue, not ripe enough to show the scales, and resinous. For wind-breaks this mountain pine would exceed any evergreen known, even the cedar, in both defensive properties and rustic beauty. These trees are too handsome to be left in their wild state. Arboretums, parks and botanical gardens would be enriched and beautified by the plants of economic value, and the flowers that are bright and gay, as well as by the ornamental trees from this great park of nature, rock-ribbed, lofty and grand.

Chickasaw and Chattanooga Military Park embraces 6,473 acres, and is belted around, and adorned with the mountain pine, cedar, sour wood, chestnut, hickory, chestnut oak, red and pin oak, constituting as beautiful and varied evergreen and deciduous trees as may be found in any locality in the United States.

The National Cemetery on Highland Park, not far from Orchard Knob, Grant's Headquarters, and Sherman Heights, are also belted with the dark green, bristling pines and sombre cedars, brightened by the sour woods, viburnums, maples, sweet gums, poplar or tulip trees, oaks, chestnuts and hickories.

It is a question which would find the richest field for study, the botanist or geologist, upon Lookout Mountain. A lover of trees need not be a learned botanist to find delight in the sylvia of the mountains and the valleys of East Tennessee, principally upon the mountains.

G. T. DRENNAN.

#### STREET TREES OF PARIS.

Trees in the city streets of Paris are unquestionably better than can be found in like situations in most large American cities, writes Allen Chamberlain in *Woodland and Roadside*. We have had a practice in our cities of cutting down all the trees along the business streets, if there were ever any there, on the ground that they were a detriment to business. In a city like Boston the streets and sidewalks are too narrow to carry the traffic, even without sacrificing a single foot to trees. Paris, the remodelled Paris (and the remodeling is still going on), has provided ample room for roadways and sidewalks, and trees as well. If we would have tree-shaded business thoroughfares in our great cities, we must first assume the costly burden of extensive widenings.

The first surprise that awaited me was the close planting. Fifteen to twenty feet on centres would be the average for the older boulevards, but in the newer plantations, as on the Seine embankment down stream in the vicinity of Passy, the trees are set about forty feet apart.

The tree most in use on the great boulevards is the oriental plane, a first cousin to our buttonwood or sycamore. This tree is said to be able to resist the smoke and gaseous vapors of the city better than most others,

and to thrive on a minimum amount of water. Its thin foliated nature is also well adapted to the close planting, as it gives shade without darkening the street and the buildings. European lindens and horse chestnuts seem to be second in popularity, and occasionally a line of Norway maples, or elms, both English and American, are found. Our common roadside locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is also often seen and of much greater size than obtains with us.

Pollarding, or heavy heading-back, is the general practice with all their trees. By this means the trees are kept comparatively low headed, say 50 feet in height at the most, and the side branches are likewise cut back so that a tree just touches finger-tips with its neighbors on either hand. Heading-back in this fashion is also practiced a good deal in our South and in California. In the latter state it is not unusual to see in winter a whole street with its great Eucalyptus trees cut down to twenty-foot stubs, and with not a branch showing. Those trees seem to thrive under such treatment, and some varieties of Eucalyptus are much improved in form by this means. But in the northern states it is not only unnecessary, as a rule, to pollard, but it mutilates the tree and robs it of all its natural grace and symmetry. Occasionally a weak tree can be revived by a judicious cutting back to reduce the leaf area and give the roots less work to do, but great good judgment is required in such work, and even then the remedy often fails.

The effect of the pollarding on the Paris trees was anything but agreeable to my Yankee tastes. All the native beauty of the trees was gone and in its place was the formality of a clipped hedge. In fact it was not uncommon to see elms with their lower foliage clipped back all around into a square form, say six feet wide on a side. All the trees are high pruned, so that it is a good fifteen to twenty feet to the lower branches, and when an elm is box clipped, as above, this cutting is carried up for another fifteen feet. The top is then cut back just enough to make a round fluff of foliage on top.

Paris is not cursed with overhead electric wires, so that nothing could be learned there on that burning subject, but her streets are still largely lighted with gas, and I was informed that many street trees are killed each year by escaping gas. Certain it is that the trees die there, just as they do with us, and not from old age apparently, for I saw few street trees that appeared to be more than forty to fifty years of age. Yet it was not uncommon to see a newly planted tree, often several in succession, in rows of much older trees.

And in this replacement of trees I met with another disappointment. Often have I heard, and even read, that when a street tree died in Paris it was at once replaced by a large tree. I had wondered how this was done, and now I know. The new trees are, in fact,

larger than those we commonly set out in the United States, but they are not large trees. They are on the average about twenty to twenty-five feet tall, and about three to four inches in breast-high diameter. That is easy. We can do that if we will pay for the larger stock, and will provide big tree-pits, well stocked with good loam, and finally plant with care.

The Paris tree-pits are about six by four feet on the surface and four feet deep, and filled with the best of loam. A new tree is set with great care, and bound to a single pole nearly or quite as thick and tall as the tree, pole and tree being lashed together closely with soft hemp at three or four points, the last tie being well up into the top.

The tree-planted streets, or boulevards, of Paris are all broad and spacious compared with any standard, the sidewalks often being twenty to twenty-five feet wide. With such a layout they can afford to provide plenty of room for the trees. Sometimes the sidewalk pavement is carried out to the curb line between the tree pits, and each pit, which in such cases is somewhat sunken below the grade, is covered with an iron grill which encircles the tree. A much commoner practice, so far as I was able to observe, is to stop the paving of the sidewalk at the inner edge of the pits and cover the remainder of the walk, and the surface of the pits also, with a fine gravel. In these cases no grills are used, but in summer each tree has the gravel raked away from it, in a six-foot circle, the dirt being piled up in a little dike to form a rain-holding saucer. In times of drought the men who sprinkle the streets (and this is done with a hose attached to hydrants) fill up the saucers as they go along.

Guards around the trunks are seldom seen. Those I did notice were mostly of narrow iron slats, and put on in two half-round sections. Apparently Parisian horses are better trained, or better fed, than ours, for, notwithstanding that the unguarded trees are near enough the curb for a horse to reach (two to three feet inside), I did not find a single tree that showed horse-gnawing.

There remains one other subject connected with street tree culture that just now so vitally concerns many of our cities and towns, to wit, the foliage-destroying insects. Several of the most destructive of our insects, the gypsy and brown-tail moths and the elm leaf-beetle for example, are natives of Europe, and have long been known in France. But not a sign of a caterpillar of any sort did I see in early July, either in the trees of the streets, of the parks, or in the woods on the outskirts of the city, or in the great forest of Fontainebleau, which is nearly forty miles south of Paris. Nowhere did the foliage look as if an insect had ever so much as crawled over it. The leaves everywhere looked whole and bright.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### Native Ornamental Planting in Texas.

There are a number of beautifully illustrated and charmingly written catalogs sent out from the neighborhood of Philadelphia that apart from their artistic inspiration, are of no more value to central Texas than in Cuba. They speak of hardy shrubs that will grow anywhere for anybody.

My business as keeper of grounds of the University of

where there is water; and the pecan and sycamore on water courses.

The big problem is what to plant on the black soil of the vast prairies, the fine farming soil of the state. Its excess of lime in the subsoil and our dry hot summers do not agree with a large forest timber growth.



COOPERIAS IN THE SPRING IN TEXAS.



A FIELD OF RAMSEY'S TUBEROSES, IN TEXAS.

We have a lot of good things that are indigenous, as our Cooperias, that have bloomed seven times this year, the first being April 15, the last Oct. 24th, wild and uncared for on the prairie hills. The tuberoles bloom longer and more freely than in the East, yet a pine, hemlock or fir positively declines to honor us by living to be a tree, while the live oak lives for hundreds of years.

One of the views taken on the campus in the early spring-time shows the rain lillies (*Cooperia pedunculata*), which have made seven distinct crops of bloom this year; they are native, self-seeded and receive no care or attention. They come up through the Bermuda grass sod, and burst into bloom two days after a heavy rain. They are fragrant and perfume the air for a long distance.



BLUEBONNETS (THE TEXAS STATE FLOWER) ON UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS CAMPUS.



YOUNG SYCAMORES ON UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS CAMPUS.

Texas for many years has taught me that we must utilize our native plants and their nearly related types in a landscaping of our own, and develop that which will survive.

The maples, lindens, laurels, and lots of other good things will not do. We know it, yet we keep on hoping that we may do what climate forbids, but in a smaller degree. The whole privet group do well; the hackberry is our principal shade tree on limestone soil; the cottonwood and *Ulmus Americana*

Another picture shows a block of two acres of Mexican tuberoles grown near here; they are the only variety that succeeds here. The pearl and other varieties of the Eastern states are a failure here.

Our best native early flower is the blue bonnet (*Lupinus subcarnosus*). It grows best on thin chalk land and in favorable seasons grows knee high and gives solid acres of bloom.

H. B. BECK, Austin, Tex.



# CEMETERIES

## Ordinance Prohibiting Burials in San Francisco Held Invalid.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California the Hon. William H. Hunt, U. S. District Judge, recently rendered a decision in the long disputed ordinance of the San Francisco authorities, which prohibited further interments in the city cemeteries. The city of San Francisco comprises also the county and hence includes territory quite beyond the actual city limits. The complainant in the suit was Bessie Hume, a widow and lot-owner in Laurel Hill Cemetery, and the defendants the Laurel Hill Cemetery, the Municipal Corporation, Board of Supervisors, Board of Health, and the Mayor of the City and County, individually and collectively. The opinion was rendered on the demurrer to the complainant's bill. The action was brought to secure an injunction to enjoin the defendants, during the pendency of the suit and until further order of the court, from enforcing the ordinance prohibiting burials in the city cemeteries. The complainant's bill gave a history of the cemetery from April 18, 1859, when the legislature of the state passed an act authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations, which is still in force, to the time of the formation of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association, April 11, 1867; on through the changes and improvements of the property up to the time of the passage of the ordinance in question, which was voted March 26, 1900, to take effect on and after August 1, 1901. The bill gave full details of the various legal questions involved in the cemetery's existence and development, the money expended, the interments, area, and conditions governing lot-owners' rights and perquisites under the constitution and local enactments. Further claims in the bill were: no public streets have been opened into or through the tract; all taxes have been paid, and all regulations and requirements observed. At no time have any objectionable features as to burials been permitted, nor has there ever been any remote possibility of injury to the health of the community from the location of the cemetery. The complainant averred that under all the circumstances the ordinance was unreasonable and deprived her of inalienable rights in her cemetery property. It was further alleged that interments were permitted until November 13, 1903, but after that day forbidden.

In his decision the judge held that the vital question was whether the ordinance under question was valid, not upon the grounds of defendant's counsel that the face of the ordinance must determine it, nor that the courts have no jurisdiction to enquire into the reasonableness of the acts of a board of supervisors, but there are limitations to the valid exercise of the police power, and the courts will pass upon

the constitutionality of legislative acts and declare them void if clearly unreasonable, or in conflict with fundamental law. It is not only the right but also the duty of the judiciary so to do.

The ordinance prohibits the burial of bodies not only in parts of the city thickly inhabited, but throughout the county, and does not attempt to regulate such burials with a view to conserve the public health, but declares that the burial of dead bodies within the city and county of San Francisco is dangerous to life and detrimental to public health. By its mere order the local authority seeks to prevent the further use of quantities of valuable property, notwithstanding the fact that the use of the same has been heretofore legitimate, even essential in its nature to civilization. Facts in the bill of complaint justifies this statement and further proves that Laurel Hill Cemetery is not now, never has been, and never will become, a nuisance within the meaning of the Civil Code of California. An ordinance which arbitrarily prohibits the burial of bodies within an entire county embracing large tracts of land unoccupied and remote from human habitation, where the public health and safety could not possibly be endangered, is clearly unreasonable and void.

It has become a well established principle that municipal police ordinances, like all other municipal ordinances, must be reasonable in order to be lawful. The court discussed the questions of municipal regulation of public nuisances, the interference with legitimate business by unreasonable ordinances, and of property rights, quoting many authorities for his ruling that the courts have the power to investigate such municipal enactments upon complaint. The court concluded his ruling as follows: I fully recognize that between the broad principles applicable in the necessary maintenance of rights of the board properly comprehended within authority to exercise police power, and those rights which are guaranteed to the individual by fundamental law, decision is difficult. But upon careful reflection, my judgment is that the complainant has made a showing of such strength that the court must hold the ordinance in question to be oppressive and unreasonable, and that it infringes without warrant upon the right of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association to carry on a lawful business.

It follows that by reason of the refusal of the Association to allow complainant to bury the body she wishes to, such refusal being based upon the ordinance, her rights have been invaded; wherefore the ordinance is void, and complainant is entitled to the relief she asks. The demurrer is therefore overruled.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



ENTRANCE TO RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, SOUTH BEND, IND.

### Riverview Cemetery, South Bend, Ind.

Riverview, the new rural cemetery of South Bend, Ind., was laid out five years ago on an attractive site on the St. Joseph River and has been developed on the modern lawn plan into one of the most beautiful tracts in the state. It claims the distinction of having more private mausoleums than any cemetery in the country of its size and age, and of having the only receiving vault in that section of the state.

This is a side hill vault built of native field stone

with Bedford stone trimmings. The interior has a half-round arched ceiling with 18 catacombs faced with slate. The exterior is now overgrown with Ampelopsis which adds greatly to its beauty in the landscape. It is a plain, unpretentious structure and is giving good service.

The entrance gate, shown in one of the illustrations, is also of rough stone, and the chapel and office building may be seen immediately within the gates.

A typical example of the mausoleums in the cemetery is shown herewith. They are dignified, classic structures of fine workmanship. The "Oliver" is the largest in the cemetery and occupies a conspicuous site near the center of the grounds. It is of Barre granite in Ionic style, with interior finish of Italian marble, and was erected by the Van Amringe Granite Co., of Boston. A beautiful memorial window is one of the interesting features of this vault.

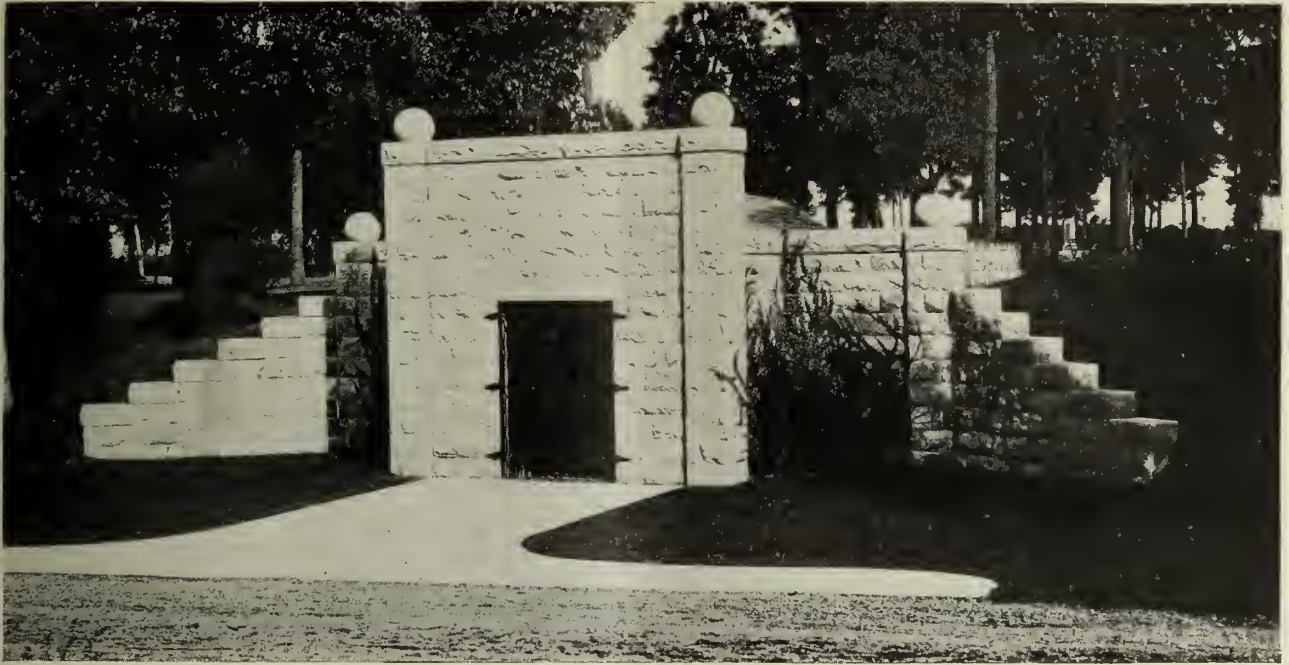
The "Hubbard," shown in our illustration, is built in Doric style, of Barre granite, and has an art glass window in the rear representing an Angel at the tomb. Solid bronze doors lead to the interior, which is finished in Italian marble.

Riverview has some fine views from which it takes its name and its natural beauties have been enhanced by judicious planting and care of Superintendent John G. Barker, who laid out the grounds and has been in charge for almost the entire life of the as-



HUBBARD MAUSOLEUM, RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, SOUTH BEND, IND.





RECEIVING VAULT, RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, SOUTH BEND, IND.

sociation. The leading citizens of South Bend are stockholders in the association, whose affairs are administered by a board of nine directors. The officers are: President, Dr. D. E. Cummins; vice-president, F. H. Badet, secretary, R. H. Lyon; treasurer, Elmer Crockett.

There have been over 300 interments, and about 230 lots have been sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$500, and varying in size from 10 to 100 square feet. All lots are given perpetual care, the fund for this purpose now amounts to \$2,200, and is maintaining a steady and healthy growth.

### Legal Rights in the Remains of the Dead.

Frank W. Grinnell, a Boston lawyer, has prepared an exhaustive opinion on the question of the legal rights to the remains of the dead, which was published in a recent issue of *The Green Bag*, a legal journal. The opinion is in part as follows:

"The writer recently had occasion to prepare an opinion for the Massachusetts Cremation Society upon the subject indicated' by the title of this article.

"It is, of course, to be understood that this examination has had especial reference to the cause of the cremation of the dead as advocated by the society above mentioned, and also that the writer does not discuss the statutory rules of different localities.

"The inquiry seems naturally to divide itself into three parts or questions:

- "I. What is the right of a person to control the disposition of his own body?
- "II. In what form and substance should instructions be given by one desiring to control the disposition of his own body?
- "III. What are the relative rights of members of the family of a dead person and others interested as among themselves?

I.

THE RIGHT OF A PERSON TO CONTROL THE DISPOSITION OF HIS OWN BODY.

"It has long been the common practice for persons to give

directions in their wills for the disposition of their bodies, and from time immemorial these directions have been respected. See an interesting article in Vol. xvii of the *Law Journal* (London), p. 149. (Many early instances of this practice are here given.)

"The writer ventures the assertion that no one who may read this article can examine three or four old family wills without finding evidence of this custom.

"The effect of this is well stated in the English article above referred to, where it is said: 'It is difficult to suppose that these directions, often accompanied with the minutest details as to the manner and cost of burial and by legacies dependent on their observance, should have been mere vain words of no binding force. At all events, though hundreds of wills contain such directions, it is strange, if they were of no binding force, that none of the large number which are extravagant or absurd should ever have been called in question in a court of law. It is true that without such directions a duty would be implied in the executors to bury becomingly, and that in most cases where it is expressed the duty is laid on the executors. But the same is true of many other parts of an executor's office, and there is no reason why this duty as well as the others should not be deputed to some one who is not an executor.'

"This right, therefore, of directing the disposition of one's body has been exercised and respected here and elsewhere for centuries, although happily without frequent resort to the courts. And this has been appreciated by the courts, as

is shown by the opinion in the leading case of *Pierce v. Swan Point Cemetery*, that 'the right of a person to provide by will for the disposition of his body has been generally recognized.'

"There appear to be few expressions of legal opinion which qualify or contradict the general rule and custom. One English judge, in 1882, in the case of *Williams v. Williams*, expressed an opinion that a man cannot dispose of his body by will because there is no property in a dead body. This opinion was not, however, called for by the facts of the case before him, and, as will be shown later, does not prevent the courts from carrying out the testator's wishes, even in England.

"This English opinion, although ably criticised in England (see 17 *Law Journal*, above referred to), was quoted with approval by the California court in the case of *Enos v. Snyder*. But these opinions were based largely on an old common law maxim that 'there is no property in a dead body,' the origin, and even the existence, of which have been disputed.

"Whatever its origin, the statement that a body is not property is neither useful nor helpful in the present discussion, and the question is merely one of phraseology. It is certain that rights in the bodies of the dead are not property in the sense of merchandise. It is equally certain that one cannot draw from the premise that there is no such property the conclusion that there are no enforceable rights. Accordingly, in the recent Pennsylvania case of *Pettigrew v. Pettigrew*, the opinions in *Williams v. Williams* and *Enos v. Snyder*, that a man cannot control the disposition of his body, which have just been criticised as *obiter*, are stated to be opposed to the weight of authority in this country. In this same Pennsylvania case the court expressed a doubt as to how far the desires of the decedent should prevail against those of a surviving husband or wife, but it was a doubt by a court which fully recognizes and agrees with the general line of argument adopted in this article.

"Even in England, in spite of *Williams v. Williams*, the present practice of the ecclesiastical courts is to respect the wishes of the deceased, for, in 1892, Dr. Tristram, of the Consistory Court of London, said:

"Where the deceased has himself expressed a wish to be buried in that or in any other church yard, the invariable practice of the court is by a faculty to give effect to such wish.' And later, in 1894, he shows that they carry out the wish of the deceased to be cremated.

"The matter may be summed up by an apt quotation from an opinion of the Supreme Court of Iowa: 'It always has been and will ever continue to be the duty of courts to see to it that the expressed wishes of one as to his final resting-place shall, so far as it is possible, be carried out.'

## II.

### IN WHAT FORM AND SUBSTANCE SHOULD INSTRUCTIONS BE GIVEN BY ONE DESIRING TO CONTROL THE DISPOSITION HIS BODY.

"1. Such instructions should be contained in the will, in order that they may have the benefit of the special sanction and force of that instrument.

"2. As wills are often not opened until after funeral and burial have taken place, such instructions should also be made known in writing to the person or persons likely to have charge of matters immediately after death, such as an immediate relative, the head of the house in which one lives, or an executor named in a will and known to the family to be so named. A clearly expressed oral request is probably sufficient; but it has neither the sanction nor the freedom from mistake and error of directions written and signed.

(To be continued.)

## RIGHT OF LIFE TENANT TO GRANT BURIAL PERMITS IN PRIVATE CEMETERY

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has handed down an opinion on a case in which the owner of a tract of land on which he had conducted a private cemetery conveyed the same to trustees for the sole and separate use of his wife for life, she to have the rents, issues and profits. At her death it was disposed of to others, and the trustees were to sell and convey any or the whole of the land upon her direction, the proceeds in such case to be held so that she should have the income. After his death the widow continued the business in his name, granting permits to bury and receiving the consideration therefor, and the remaindermen contend that this was in excess of her rights and brought suit for an injunction. The court held that the wife had the right to grant such permits, her rights with respect to the property being analogous to that of a life tenant to continue the operation of mines or quarries, even though the corpus of the estate is thereby diminished or even exhausted, and not being liable to impeachment for waste therefor.

## RECEPTACLES FOR ASHES FROM THE CREMATORY.

The recent cremation of the body of Sir Henry Irving, and the disposition of his ashes in Westminster Abbey, near the monument of Shakespeare, revives interest in the problem of the final disposal of the ashes. Fortunately, perhaps, the custom of dispersing them to the winds, of finally removing all possible vestiges of the body, does not seem likely to extend greatly,—a lingering sentiment, a faint survival of the oldest beliefs, as natural as it is difficult to justify logically, will always remain to protest against this total abolition. The preservation of the innocuous and inoffensive ashes in small vases, or caskets, in the household offers various disadvantages,—partly owing to our more or less migratory habits as regards our dwellings, and to the absence of private chapels or other suitable apartments to receive them. The question of designing appropriate receptacles in the cemeteries, public or private, might well be considered in an architectural or sculptural competition; the problem being complicated by the probability of future deposits when it is a family enclosure, by the necessity of preserving some readiness of access to the interior, and by the desirability of maintaining some relation between a certain dignified and monumental construction and the exceeding smallness and instability of the deposits. A revival of the ancient columbarium, closed niches provided in a wall, has, so far, been the method usually adopted abroad, but there are evidently other solutions possible. Any division of these deposits, as in a row of indefinitely successive vases along a parapet or terrace, would be difficult to combine with any unity of design; and so would any multiplication of sculptured figures each carrying an individual casket or vase. The preservation of each deposit in its own individual receptacle seems to be demanded; as is also an avoidance of any too familiar suggestion,—as of safety deposit boxes in a storage warehouse. It would probably be possible to design satisfactorily (that is to say, artistically, expressing its mission in its lines) a family vault, or tomb, a rectangular or circular structure, either complete architecturally or serving as a pedestal for the work of the sculptor, and provided internally with regularly appointed spaces for these deposits, access to which might be obtained by a structural door or by one concealed in the moldings.

\* \* \*

An arrest was recently made in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, for stealing bronze grave markers from the G. A. R. graves; the thefts were carried on systematically for several months and about forty markers were stolen.

**Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.**  
(Continued.)

Begun in the May Issue.

*Pomfret Manor Cemetery, Sunbury, Pa.*

It is doubtful, in my mind, whether to take a certain percentage of receipts from sales of lots would exactly meet the conditions. For instance, our ground has not averaged over 30c per square foot, and for the first ten years of our experience (we are only fifteen years in business now), we did not average over about 20c per square foot. You will see from this that the percentage of our charges for perpetual care would be equal, under the best conditions, to about 40 per cent of the total receipts for perpetual care and price of the lot. This might look high to a great many people who get large prices for their ground, but we do not find the return equal to what we find really necessary to keep up our present standard of care.

If ground is returning to the corporation a price equal to \$1.00 per square foot, the percentage of the amount necessary to be set aside would not be so great, for the reason that I do not think that the cost of the perpetual care would vary greatly whether we got an average of 30c per square foot for the sale of ground or an average of \$1 per square foot.

The percentage of lot sales to be set aside for perpetual care would depend largely upon the price of lots per sq. ft. and what will be included in perpetual care.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, unless there are conditions in the contract of sale by which an assessment for this purpose could be laid and collected, I would say that this means some missionary work and a *diplomatic missionary*.

As to amount of deposit required: Our cemetery is young and we were working out this problem on our own experience and have accepted some contracts on the basis of 20 cents per sq. ft., but we are fully convinced that this is not sufficient for the character of care we are giving.

I think it unwise to count on more than 3 per cent interest on perpetual care funds under present conditions, with tendencies lower.

Is it proper to guarantee something in perpetuity? This is a broad question, but I see no reason why it should not be done under proper conditions. While conditions are changing and tastes and demands may be more exacting than the present, it would not be improper or out of place to specify care similar to that prevailing at time of making the contract, or if some kind of care becomes more expensive, to give such care as the income from the deposited funds will provide under changed conditions. This principle is applied by the insurance companies, especially those engaged in accident and casualty business, which in fact is dealing with changed conditions from those existing at time of making the contract.

In our contract we agree "forever to cause the grass which shall grow upon the lot, to be cut and removed, to cause the lot to be resodded and forever kept in order by top-dressing at such times and in such manner as the directors of said corporation shall deem most expedient for the proper care of said lot and said cemetery. The care of myrtle graves, flowers, shrubs, headstones, monuments and curbing is not included in the foregoing, unless specially mentioned."

W. H. DRUCKEMILLER, Sec. & Treas.

*Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston.*

We set aside 75 cents per square foot of land sold for the perpetual care of the grass.

All should be applied to the lot sold, and none to the ceme-

tery as a whole. We also set aside 25 cents per square foot of land sold for the general care of the cemetery as a whole and call it a monument fund, to be used after all lots are sold.

All trustees should be lot owners, and serve without pay. We have seven trustees, and elect one each year for a term of seven years.

Our contract reads as follows:

AGREEMENT FOR PERPETUAL CARE OF GRASS.

The Trustees of Forest Hills Cemetery, holding their offices as such Trustees under the terms and provisions of an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of Forest Hills Cemetery," passed in the year 1868, have, under the provisions of section eight of said act, in behalf of said corporation, received the sum of ..... dollars from ....., proprietor of lot numbered ..... in said cemetery; which said sum is to be invested according to the provisions of said section eight, or in such other manner as said corporation now is or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Now, therefore, in consideration of said sum, the said Trustees, in behalf of said corporation, hereby agree to and with the said ..... that said Trustees and their successors in office, in behalf of said corporation, will perpetually keep in good condition and preservation the sodding or turfing upon said lot.

Our basis for determining the amount of deposit required is as above for grass. For flowers and stones, as follows: If a person wishes \$3 worth of flowers planted annually on lot, we charge \$100, and in that proportion for larger amounts.

For the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., we figure the same way that we charge for flowers. If it costs \$3 per year to keep the monuments and stones clean and in place, we charge \$100. This is placed in the perpetual care fund.

We reckon on an interest of 3 per cent because we cannot tell what rate we can get fifty years from now.

ARTHUR R. POTTER, Sec.

*Paxtang Cemetery, Paxtang, Pa.*

It is advisable to set aside 10 per cent of lot sales for perpetual care. Two per cent of this should go to the cemetery and 8 per cent to the lot.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without special care contract, try and get the old lot holders to endow their lots on a basis of 10 cents per square foot. The neglected lots will have to be cared for out of the fund. Charge it up to the lot until it is required for use. Trustees should be elected from and by the lot holders.

Four per cent on our fund is allowed by the Harrisburg Trust Co. unsolicited. The fund is a surely growing one and cannot be disturbed.

It is proper to guarantee in perpetuity. While the United States exists investments draw interest and that is to be hoped will be for all time.

BELLETT LAWSON, Supt.

*The Riverside Cemetery Association, Cleveland, Ohio.*

We have not gone further into the many details of perpetual care than simply to set aside our entire income, after paying running expenses, for the perpetual general care of all our lots sold and unsold. We do not include monuments, vaults, etc., in such care, and we would be pleased to know the best way of providing for them, too.

J. C. DIX, Sec. and Supt.

*Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.*

We set aside 25 per cent of the sale for perpetual care, but think that the rate should be governed by the amount of work to be done.

We have a permanent fund and use the interest of this for the general care.

When a portion of the cemetery has been sold without

# PARK AND CEMETERY.

special care contract, use the interest of the permanent fund.

Concerning trustees, nearly all states have laws that govern the formation of cemetery associations.

Amount of deposit required from individual lot holders for perpetual care of their lots is 25 cents per square foot. We do not accept any amount less than \$50.00.

Basis of 3 per cent can be allowed on perpetual care funds.

J. C. CLINE, Supt.

## City Cemeteries, Burlington, Vt.

### BOND FOR PERPETUAL CARE.

#### THE BOARD OF CEMETERY COMMISSIONERS, BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Cemeteries—Lake View, Green Mount, Elmwood. Know all Men by these Presents:—

Whereas ..... of ..... has paid, assigned and made over to ..... the present Cemetery Commissioners of said City of Burlington, and their successors in office forever IN TRUST, to apply the income thereof annually in the improvement and embellishment of Lot No. .... Area ..... in ..... Cemetery in said City of Burlington, of which Lot ..... now holds a deed from said Cemetery Commissioners. The said ..... directs that said trust fund be kept and invested in the manner and by the officers mentioned and provided in section 3601 of the Vermont Statutes and the amendments thereof.

The said Commissioners hereby agree to appropriate the annual income of said trust fund in the following manner, viz: to the proper care of the grass and memorial stones on said lot .....

so far as said income will provide. Any portion of the income that shall not be needed for the above purposes said Commissioners are authorized to expend in such manner as in their judgment shall most conduce to the improvement and embellishment of said Lot and the approaches thereto.

The principal of the above Trust is deposited with the Treasurer of the City of Burlington, to be safely kept by him and properly invested as above provided.

And we, the present Cemetery Commissioners of said City of Burlington, do for ourselves, as commissioners, and for our successors in office, bind ourselves and our successors in office to execute the above stated Trust, so far as authorized so to do by section 3600 of the Vermont Statutes and the amendments thereof, by setting our hands and seals hereto, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 19...

is especially appropriate, the cemetery being conducted entirely upon the modern lawn plan, and in no place are roses grown with more success or in greater profusion.

\* \* \*

The directors of the Wesleyan Cemetery at Cincinnati, Ohio, have notified their lot owners that Sunday funerals will be permissible only in cases of urgent necessity, says the *Embalmer's Monthly*. The resolution adds that Sunday funerals are an encroachment on the right of every man to enjoy one day of rest and worship each week, and that undertakers, carriage drivers, ministers and cemetery employes are thereby forced to do extra work. The directors ask ministers and undertakers to assist them in carrying out the spirit of these resolutions.

\* \* \*

A report was made to the Ethnological Department at Washington recently of the discovery at Webber's Falls, on the Arkansas River, in Indian Territory, of the largest prehistoric burial ground ever found on the continent. The burial ground is two miles long and contains the bodies of many thousand persons, presumably mound builders. The discovery is thought the more important in that it may lead to something definite regarding that prehistoric people.

\* \* \*

It is reported from Salt Lake City, Utah, that negligence on the part of the various cemetery companies of the city to comply with the law passed by the last Legislature, requiring the filing of ownership plats with the County Recorder, will probably result in legal proceedings. County Attorney Christensen sent out notices asking that the plats be filed without delay, but so far only one, the Jewish Cemetery, has responded. In addition to the original filing, the new law requires the filing of an amended plat twice a year, showing such transfers and new titles as have been consummated during the previous six months.

\* \* \*

The congregation of St. Vincent's Church, Plymouth, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., has brought an equity suit against the Kingston Coal Company to restrain the corporation from mining coal under the cemetery, claiming that, if it does, the surface will cave in, and the bodies will be carried down into the mine workings. The case was called in court and the coal company set up a unique defense. It claimed that the church congregation did not own either the surface or the coal under the plot of ground used for cemetery purposes. It was furthermore claimed that the plaintiff is not a corporate entity, with right to sue.

\* \* \*

An undertakers' trade journal says that undertakers in various parts of Westchester County, N. Y., have complained that despite the fact that about \$5,000,000 of cemetery property in the county is exempt from taxation on the ground that free graves shall be furnished for the pauper dead, yet the different Potter's fields are practically filled, and the undertakers say they have to pay from \$15 to \$18 for each grave, while the county allows them only \$20 for the entire expense of a pauper burial. The board of supervisors took up the question recently and it is said that if they find that pauper dead are being shut out from burial, the smaller and private cemeteries will be compelled to pay taxes.

\* \* \*

Disinterment, for shipment back to China, of the remains of about 100 Chinamen who were buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, in the years between 1892 and 1900, was made by the Soon On Tong, or Chinese Burial Society of Chicago in November. This wholesale exhumation takes place in



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, North Wales, Pa., has brought suit against Chas. E. Bean, to compel him to remove a dog which he recently buried in the cemetery belonging to that church.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the Rhinebeck Cemetery Association, Rhinebeck, N. Y., reports of the officers showed the receipts to be \$2,366 for the year. The trust fund has increased \$750 during the year, and now amounts to \$9,525. The total invested fund is over \$14,000. Wm. Thompson is president and superintendent of the cemetery.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pueblo Cemetery Association, Pueblo, Colo., it was decided to change the name of the cemetery from Riverview to Roselawn. The former name was never suitable as no view can be had of the river from any part of the grounds. Roselawn, however,

Chicago every six or seven years. Great care is exercised to see that every body is complete down to the smallest bone, so that its late possessor may rejoin his ancestors with no portion of his anatomy missing. The bodies are wrapped separately and labeled, each with its destination marked. Three or four are placed together in a zinc box, and this is closed hermetically by soldering. The metal box is placed in a fine wooden one and the whole is covered with a rough outer case for shipment.

\* \* \*

The Marion Cemetery Association, Marion, Ohio, has recently issued a very complete descriptive book of the cemetery. It contains an historical sketch, descriptive of the grounds, rules and regulations, and a list of lot owners. It contains many handsome illustrations, among them being that of the granite ball surmounting the Merchant monument, which caused much scientific discussion by turning upon its pedestal. The cemetery contains 47 acres, and was originally purchased for \$4,347. The handsome Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial chapel and a number of fine monuments are also shown in the illustrations.

\* \* \*

The annual report of Joseph C. Spear, Secretary of Spring Grove Cemetery of Cincinnati, Ohio, shows the following financial statistics of the year's work: Receipts for interments, foundations and single graves, \$27,119; improvement of lots by gardener, \$19,183; trust fund account, \$102,663; total receipts, including last year's balance, \$274,930. Some of the expenditures were as follows: Labor, \$37,385; interments and foundations, \$11,499; salaries, \$10,600; repairs and betterments, \$3,621; trust fund account, \$98,832; total expenditures, \$260,847; interments for the year were 1,648; total interments to date, 72,696.

\* \* \*

The Rose Hill Cemetery Co., Altoona, Pa., which controls a new tract that has been under improvement for the past year, made very extensive use of newspaper advertising, to announce the opening of the sale of lots. A few days before the sale opened on September 29th and 30th, they had a full-page advertisement in a local newspaper, announcing the sale and telling of the work of improvement. On the succeeding days this was followed by other advertisements taking up other phases of the work, and very good results are reported. In the three opening days, about 3,000 lots were sold, and by the middle of October nearly the entire number placed on sale were disposed of. The company is preparing to improve and put on sale the remainder of the tract that has been held in reserve.

\* \* \*

The ground in portions of the town of Duryea, near Scranton, Pa., recently began to settle, and fissures were opened in the earth. The caving is caused by the settling of the surface into the big coal mines operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Fortunately no one was killed or injured, though many had narrow escapes. About five acres of the Marcy Cemetery, one of the oldest and most beautiful in that section of the State, dropped about ten feet, but the cave-in happily took place in a portion where no interments had been made, though the cracks in the earth are close to that part of the cemetery that is in use. Relatives of many of the dead there are in constant dread lest the bodies be hurled into the mines. Experienced miners who have viewed the ground since the accident say that other portions of the town will drop, and officials of the company have warned residents in the affected regions to abandon their houses.

\* \* \*

Frederick S. Newcombe, president of the New London

Cemetery Association, recently paid the fine of Benjamin F. Scoville, who was convicted in the police court in the Common Pleas Court, and the Supreme Court of Errors, for working in Cedar Grove Cemetery in violation of the regulations of the association. Scoville was fined \$5 and costs and appealed to the higher courts, but was defeated. He refused to pay his fine, and was committed to jail, but as the association was only desirous of establishing its right to forbid outsiders to work in the cemetery, the fine was paid by Mr. Newcombe.

In his annual report, recently presented, Mr. Newcombe recommends that no more lots be sold without provision for care, and that 25c per square foot be set aside for this purpose. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$3,600, and the total number of lots under care the past year was 812. The total expenditures for the year were \$7,309, and the receipts \$6,451. The President also recommends that composition, cement, or white bronze monuments be prohibited from the cemetery.

### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Fairmount Cemetery, Davenport, Ia., has purchased an additional tract of 97 acres, for \$9,794.

The Johnstown Cemetery Association, Johnstown, N. Y., has adopted plans for a new chapel. P. M. Simmons has the contract for the erection of it.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., has purchased 39 acres of additional territory south of the present cemetery, for \$19,000.

Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., has added 10½ acres of adjoining territory. Price paid was \$15,546.

The Village Cemetery Association, Somerset, Mass., is raising funds for a new receiving tomb.

The Babylon Rural Cemetery, Babylon, N. Y., is erecting a new entrance gate of marble and stucco.

The Cemetery Committee of Melrose, Mass., is considering the purchase of 29 acres of land, for an addition to Melrose Cemetery.

St. Mary's Cemetery, New London, Conn., is erecting a new receiving vault. It will be built in Gothic style of rough field stone, and will be 44x26 ft. in ground dimensions.

Plans have been adopted and contracts will soon be let for the erection of a new chapel and receiving vault at Park View, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J., has recently added 15 acres of adjoining territory.

The cemetery at Sioux Falls, S. D., will plant a hedge about the grounds, and the officials are considering the best shrubs for that use. Spiræa Van Houttei, the Tartarian bush honeysuckle, Russian olive, Caragana arborescens, Lonicera tartarica, the buckthorn, and Rosa rugosa are being considered.

The new Litchfield Cemetery, Litchfield, Conn., reports the purchase of 10 acres of additional territory as the most important work of its first year, and will develop it on modern lines of landscape gardening. A number of substantial gifts of trees and shrubs were made to the cemetery. There were 10 interments during the year and a total of 249 since the opening of the cemetery.

The corner stone of the Dr. Henry Judy memorial chapel in Washington Cemetery, Washington C. H., Ohio, was laid Oct. 16 with interesting ceremonies. The chapel will be an elaborate structure of Barre granite, cruciform in plan, and will cost about \$25,000.

## Directory of

**PARK, CEMETERY, AND  
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATIONS  
And Kindred Organizations.**

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President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
Vice-Presidents, Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; W. J. Zartmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; R. H. Warner, Chicago, Ill.; E. Baker, New Orleans, La.; W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.  
Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.**  
President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.  
Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

**The American Civic Association.**  
President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

**American Society of Landscape Architects.**  
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Secretary, Downing Vaux, 68 Bible House, New York.

**American Association of Nurserymen.**  
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Vice-President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.  
Secretary, George C. Senger, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Vates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

**Massachusetts Civic League.**  
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**American Society of Municipal Improvements.**  
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Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.

**League of American Municipalities.**  
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**Illinois Association of Cemeteries.**  
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Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon.

**New England Cemetery Association.**  
President, Geo. W. Crosby, Salem, Mass.  
Vice-President, Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.  
Secretary-Treasurer, William Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

**Michigan Cemetery Association.**  
President, Frank Eulich, Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.  
Vice-President, J. W. Burns, Port Huron.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.

Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

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American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.), \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 a year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
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Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
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Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
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Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.  
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Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.  
World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy. --c.

*Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.*

Civic Betterment, Bibliography of. Chaut., 42:172-4. Oct., '05.  
Civic Centers for Moral Progress. Arena, 34:524-7. Nov., '05.  
Country Home, Making the. By E. E. Rexford. Outing, 47:106-12 and 235-8. Oct. and Nov., '05.  
Country Place, Planting a, for Winter. By James Wood. Illus. G. M., 2:219-22. Dec., '05.  
Minneapolis, the City of. Illus. By Ruby Danenbaum. N. E. M., 33:33-62. Sept., '05.  
Municipal Art in Chicago; a Civic Renaissance Planned for the Western Metropolis. By L. M. McCauley. Illus. Cr., 9:321-40. Dec., '05.  
Playground, City. By G. W. Harris. Illus. Rev. of Revs., 32:574-80. Nov., '05.  
Portland Exposition, The. Illus. By Waldon Fawcett. N. E. M., 33:3-16. Sept., '05.  
Spokane, The City of. Illus. By L. G. Monroe. N. E. M., 33:113-33. Oct., '05.

*Gardens and Landscape Gardening.*

Chrysanthemums for Town Gardens. By E. F. Hawes. Illus. Gard., 14:68-9. Nov. 15, '05.  
Gardens, American, Picturesque Features of. By Phebe Westcott Humphreys. Illus. F. L., Dec., '05.  
Garden of Yaddo, The. By Katrina Trask. Illus. C. Cal., 1:708-711. Dec., '05.  
Plant Decoration, Outdoor in Winter. Illus. Delineator, 66:936-9. Nov., '05.  
Planting for Winter Comfort and Beauty. By Thomas McAdam. Illus. C. L. A., 9:155-63. Dec., '05.  
Shrubs, Garden. Living Age, 247:163-70. Oct. 21, '05.  
*Trees, Shrubs and Plants.*  
Christmas Rose, Growing the. By F. A. Hastings. Illus. C. L. A., 9:230. Dec., '05.  
Christmas Trees, With Gatherers of, In Maine. By J. Horace McFarland. Illus. C. Cal., 1:720-23. Dec., '05.  
Cock-Spur Thorn, Defences of the. By

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R. G. Leavitt. Illus. P. W., 8:239-44. Oct., '05.

Country in November, The. By Henry C. Merwin. Atl. M., Nov., '05.

Fall Planting of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials and Bulbs. By John Dunbar. Gard., 14:49-50. Nov. 1, '05.

Flowers, Home Grown for Christmas. By Lennie Greenlee. Illus. C. L. A., 9:166-70.

Forest Reserve, A, for New England. By Allen Chamberlain. Illus. Hort., 2:551-2. Nov. 25, '05.

Fringed Gentian, The, Growing From Seed. By Thomas Murray. G. M., 2:210-12. Dec., '05.

House Plants for Christmas Presents. By Jas. T. Scott. Illus. G. M., 2:223-28. Dec., '05.

Rose of the Past, The, History and Legend of. Illus. F. L., Dec., '05.

Sycamore, Historic, Santa Monica, Cal. By L. J. Stelman. Illus. Ov. M., 46:465-6. Nov., '05.

Trees and Shrubs for Color in Winter. Symposium by a Number of Experts. G. M., 2:222. Dec., '05.

Where the Christmas Tree Grows. By Bertha H. Smith. Illus. C. L. A., 9:216-24. Dec., '05.

**Obituary.**

Dr. Henry Wohlgemuth, President of Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., and a physician and citizen of high standing in that city, died November 11, at the age of 83 years. Dr. Wohlgemuth was born in Hanover, Germany, and was educated as a physician in that country. He came to America with his parents in 1845 and began the practice of medicine in Springfield in 1846, and was one of the pioneer physicians of the State. He was the first president of the State Electro Medical Association of Illinois, and was also a member of the National Electro Medical Association and an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society. In 1863 he was chosen a member of the city council; in 1865 a member of the board

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of education; from 1877-78 he was a member of the board of supervisors. It was through the efforts of the doctor that beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery of Springfield largely owes its existence and its national reputation as the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Wohlgenuth has been a member of the cemetery association since 1864, and most of that time its president. In 1882 he became one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank and has always been a member of its board of directors, and has been identified with every movement for the city's advancement. Of all the public enterprises that appealed to him, the development of Oak Ridge Cemetery was probably his chief ambition. He lived to see it grow into one of the most beautiful and best kept cities of the dead in the middle west. His later years he has devoted almost exclusively to this work, which was a labor of love with him. He had traveled extensively and made a thorough study of most of the leading cemeteries of this country.

\* \* \*

A. L. Griffith, for the last six years superintendent of Union Cemetery, Columbus, O., died October 27, from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Griffith was 65 years old and came to Columbus ten

years ago from Monroe County. He was confined to his bed only four days before his illness became serious. He leaves a widow and five children.

#### Reports, Etc., Received.

The third annual report of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests contains much interesting information about the proposed national forest reserve in the White Mountains, which is soon to be brought to the attention of congress, and other valuable matter pertaining to New Hampshire forestry. Some of the subjects considered are as follows: Forest Work in New Hampshire; Notes on the Red Spruce; Starting a White Pine Forest; Insects Injurious to Spruce and Pine; Forest Laws in New Hampshire; and a report of the annual meeting of the society and a list of its members.

The Society of American Florists has issued its annual volume, containing the proceedings of its 21st annual convention, held at Washington, D. C., in August. It contains the complete stenographic report of the meeting, the list of members and officers.

Grand View Cemetery of West Lafayette, Ind., has issued a neatly illustrated book, containing introductory information about the cemetery, rules and

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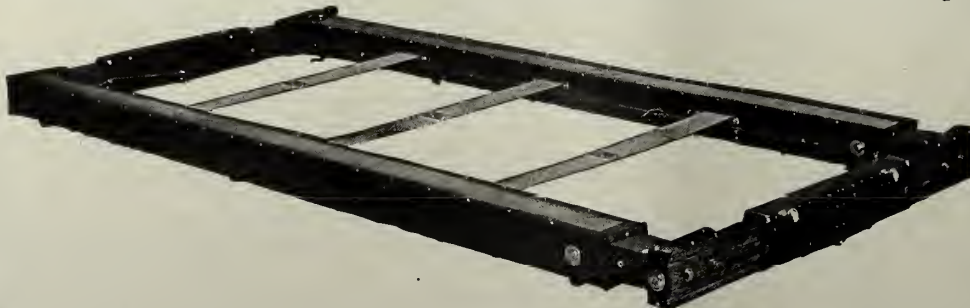
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regulations, and some photographic views of the grounds.

East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, Calif., and Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, send specimens of some very neatly printed and handsomely illustrated booklets advertising their respective cemeteries.

Rose Hill Cemetery, Altoona, Penn., has issued an illustrated prospectus in honor of the opening sale of lots, which was held September 29th and 30th.

The Waukegan Nurseries of R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill., send their wholesale spring catalogue for 1906.

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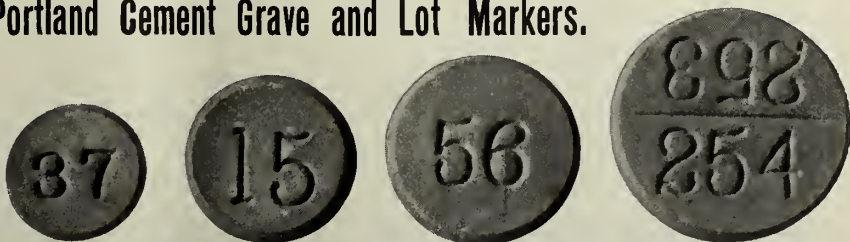
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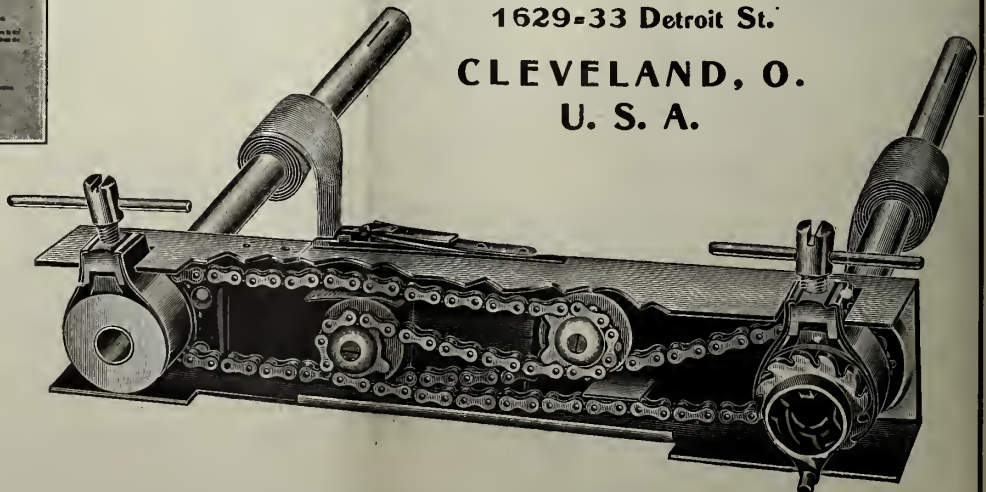
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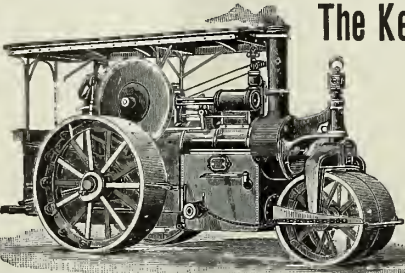
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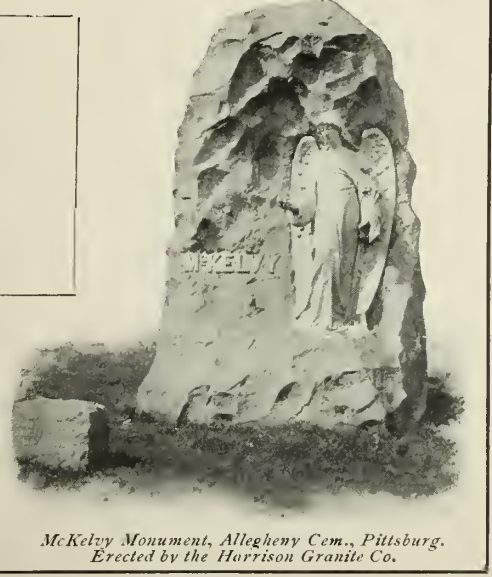
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VOL. XV CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1906 No. 11

### *Park Development*

Park development is a term of varying significance in this present day of continual progress. In one part of the country it may proceed in one way, in another part differently. In the warmer sections of the country, where outdoor recreation is common the year round, park activities are arranged to meet such conditions; in our more northerly latitudes different requirements manifest themselves. Until quite recently the park authorities in the larger cities of the colder north have given attention to facilities for outdoor winter sports and to keeping up the conservatories to afford some indoor pleasure. But park development should mean more than this restricted sense of what is wanted to meet the external needs of the people who pay for them, and as if by sudden inspiration, a common experience in this great country, many park authorities are advocating and putting into execution the idea of maintaining buildings for indoor recreation, instruction and amusement for the winter season, while the same buildings afford shelter and rest in the summer. In any and every way that the parks and accessory buildings can be made available for the increased comfort and legitimate pleasure of the contributing community, progressive park authorities must aid to the best of their ability. The first effect of the park is not to be a municipal show place, yet the best that art can do for it is none too good; it should be so attractive that outdoor exercise in it should be the duty as well as the privilege of the citizen, and it should also possess all the facilities for such indoor recreation, according to the season, as will contribute to a healthy mind in a healthy body, for both old and young. The park as a prominent feature of municipal progress is far from exhausting its possibilities.



### *The Horticultural Societies.*

While the work of outdoor improvement is gaining rapid headway in the larger places, and even in the small towns, it is still a fact that the country at large has not yet felt the impulse, and the problem is: how to bring it about? It has been noted many times in these columns that the horticultural societies have been enlarging their spheres of usefulness and including in their programs a liberal attention to general improvement. An experience of a leading state society in its general work points a moral. At a recent meeting in an important city at which the attendance and interest were expected to be at a maximum, intense disappointment resulted. The attendance was quite

limited and the expectations by no means realized; whereas in its meetings at smaller centers decidedly the reverse has been its experience. This suggests that by means of such associations the country can to a considerable extent be reached, their own usefulness increased, and the very effect of their existence be more thoroughly realized. The work, and the results of the work, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, establishes this view, and its program might well be studied by all other organizations of its class. By incorporating outdoor improvement work generally with their specific horticultural departments, a broader interest would quickly manifest itself, larger meetings would result, and the community as a whole feel in duty bound to participate for the mutual advantage to be attained.



### *Niagara Falls Must Be Preserved.*

It is really a serious question in our national life that so much attention should have to be concentrated on measures to prevent spoliation of the country by the commercialism which appears to undertake to dominate both the mind and matter of the nation. From the billboard nuisance to the destruction of the Falls of Niagara involves a wide sweep of effort, covering so many issues of importance, and yet the battle must be fought continuously to victory in order to re-establish a normal and healthy condition of progressive civilization. We have at last begun to realize how nearly we have lost that wonderful natural phenomenon, the Falls of Niagara. The development of electricity and the advantages of cheap power to produce it once more brought water power into great demand and the vast energy stored in Niagara, together with its proximity to large cities, invited the control of the Falls for commercial purposes. Commercialism gives no heed to anything but the almighty dollar, or no thought of injury to the world-renowned cataract could possibly have been considered. The practical destruction of the Falls is no absolute necessity; it happens to offer a vast amount of stored power, and to be convenient and central. But the American people are protesting vigorously, as they should, for it is a national matter. The president has forcefully referred to it in his message to Congress and further appeals both to him and to the governor-general of Canada are being made and are in order, and a way to annul charters already granted, can undoubtedly be found. However, no effort must be spared to awaken Congress to the will of the people, and every reader should make it a point to strenuously appeal both to his senator and representatives at Washington to support the President in this work.



## The Boston Park System

*Paper read by John C. Olmsted at the Boston Convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects.*

(Continued.)

### *The Arborway*

This parkway was designed to connect Jamaica Pond, The Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park. The land where it had to run being already in the main provided with streets was expensive, so it was limited to a uniform width of 200 feet. It is an excellent example of what seems to be the best way to utilize that width where the main object is to provide a through line of pleasure driving, walking and riding between parks where there is no brook or other interesting natural feature to be preserved.

The private property is given frontage on side roads as commodious as is customary in the neighborhood. There is a wide pleasure drive in the center of the parkway,—on one side of which is a bridle path and on the other a wide promenade. Both bridle path and promenade are separated from the roadways on each side of them by tree planting strips of liberal width, and these are further planted with shrubs forming a mixed and informal hedge. These hedges relieve the effect of flatness and extreme simplicity common in similar parkways, besides affording much enrichment and beauty of foliage, flowers, fruit and in winter color of twigs. Moreover, they conceal the ugly macadam strips to a considerable extent, while permitting views to and from the houses below the foliage of the trees.

It is true that many people, especially owners of abutting real estate, prefer that a parkway 200 feet wide should have only two driveways instead of three, and there is much to be said in favor of that arrangement, especially if abutting private land is restricted against buildings less than fifty feet or so from the parkway, but the first question for the Park Commissioner to decide is whether they are expending the money for the parkway primarily for the benefit of those who are to use the parkway to get pleasantly from one park to another, that is for the greatest good of the greatest number, or primarily for the benefit of abutting real

estate. If the landowners are fully compensated for the land taken for the parkway and are not assessed more than half the cost of the parkway, justice to them would not require in most cases granting their demand for limiting the driveways to two only; but if the landowners give the land for the parkway and make a considerable contribution, voluntarily or through assessment, toward the cost of construction, it might be just to heed their preference in the matter.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the idea of laying the dust and preserving the bond by means of crude petroleum was tried on this parkway a few years ago, but although a saving in expense of watering, the scheme was objected to because the oily clots picked up more or less on wheels and horses' feet and were thrown on people's clothes. The experiment has not been repeated.

### *Arnold Arboretum*

The greater part of this beautiful park belonged to Harvard University, having been bequeathed to it by Mr. Bussey. It was named after Mr. Arnold, however, because he bequeathed to the University a fund, the income of which was assigned by the University for a professorship of Arboriculture and for the maintenance of the Arboretum.

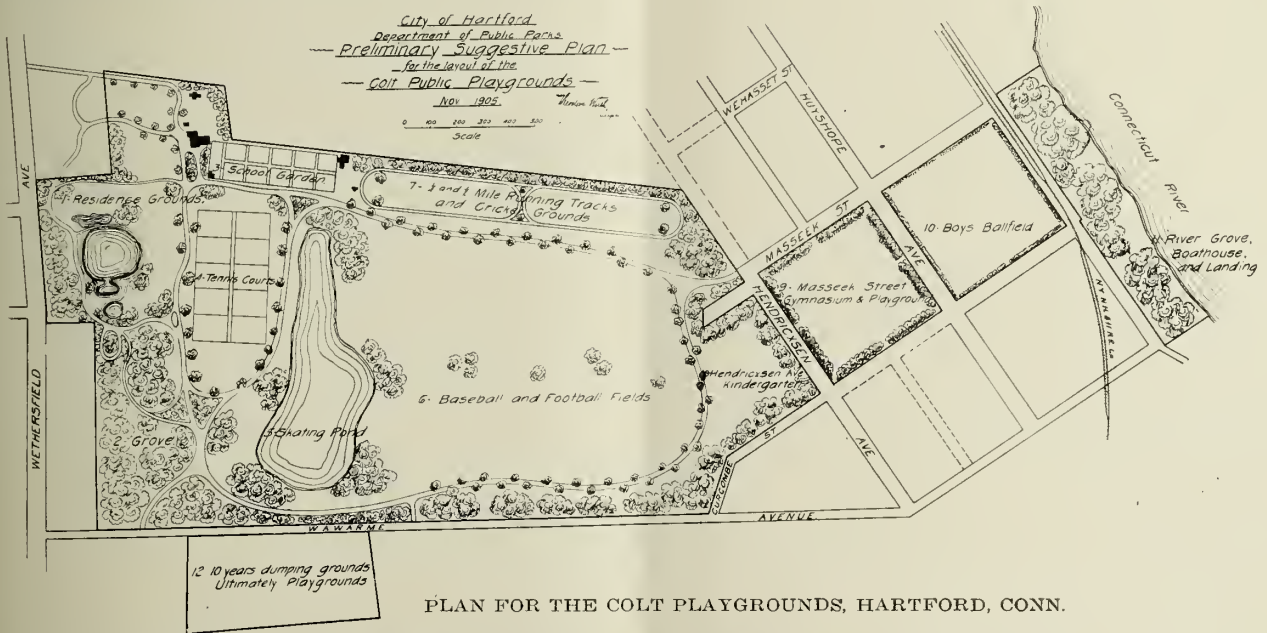
When the Landscape Architect took up the planning of the Arboretum on behalf of the University, it was of course understood that so far as was compatible with its scientific and educational purposes it was to be made beautiful and to be adapted for enjoyment by the public, and the parkway had, from the beginning, been intended to connect it with the Boston Park System. Study soon developed the fact that its boundaries were not everywhere suitable and that there were no funds available for drives and walks and other usual park improvements and that there was only a very remote prospect of sufficient funds becoming



available from private munificence. It was then suggested that the Park Commission should add the needed land, should build and maintain drives and walks, water supply, drainage and other construction and police and maintain them, leaving the University to attend to planting and gardening matters and care for the grounds (except certain reservations intended for the exclusive use of the public) and to erect and maintain the museum. The city took title to the land and leased to the University the parts intended to be developed and maintained by it. The arrangement has worked well. The city has a park of two hundred and twenty-three acres at a cost for land of about \$80,000 only, including that covered by the parkway.

The scenery of the Arnold Arboretum is varied and interesting, the principal features being two hills of considerable size, one of which commands extensive and beautiful views, and the other is valuable because extremely rugged and wild, having upon one part the largest patch of wild hemlock wood in the vicinity of Boston. Partly, perhaps, because of the rarity of a hemlock wood close to a dense population, because of the ease and completeness with which it is destroyed by forest fires and partly owing to the fact that hemlocks are abundant in remote mountainous districts, no other tree is so well adapted to produce seclusion and romantic wildness.

(To be continued.)



PLAN FOR THE COLT PLAYGROUNDS, HARTFORD, CONN.

**Plan for the Colt Playgrounds, Hartford, Conn.**

The accompanying plan of the Colt public playgrounds of Hartford, Conn., has been prepared by Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Parks of that city, for the development of a tract belonging to the Colt estate, which has been presented to the city and formally accepted by the Council. Mr. Wirth recommends that the tract be developed gradually with an annual expenditure of about \$3,000 and estimates the expense of maintenance when the work is completed will be about \$4,000 a year.

The different features of the tract are described as follows in Mr. Wirth's report to the Council:

"Tract No. 1 of 11 acres contains the present park-like residential grounds on which is located the beautiful monument erected by Mrs. Colt to her husband. This area, together with tract No. 2 of five acres, which should be planted as a grove, would be the only part of the grounds that may be called a park in the proper sense of the word. They will be a welcome retreat with spacious lawns, attractive ponds and shade-spreading trees."

Going through those grounds we pass the enclosure of a fine herd of deer and come to tract No. 3, selected for a school garden. The Park Board this year expending \$750 for the school garden of one acre in Riverside Park and the Civic Club spent that much more for tuition and the necessary materials and implements. Here we have two acres all laid out in the best sheltered position in an ideal location, a child's paradise; all we need to do is to march them in and set them to work. The little gardener's cottage at the southwest corner of the school garden could be used for a household school, which was so popular at Riverside Park.

To the south of the school garden is tract No. 4, affording room for 20 tennis courts. At Pope Park there are four courts and that many more could be used. They have been self-sustaining ever since they were established, through the charge of a small fee. And near by are roomy buildings, which can at a small cost be made useful for toilet accommodations, lockers, shower baths and shelter and storage rooms.

Farther east is a pool, which with the low land south of it towards Wawarme Avenue, can be transformed into a five-acre skating pond, as shown on tract No. 5. The north end of this pond can be separated by a dam and kept supplied with water during the summer as a wading pond, while the rest of the pond could be drawn off and the sunken ground used as croquet or cricket grounds. The skating pond would accommodate 1,500 children at a time.

East of this is tract No. 6, which speaks for itself. It shows a large open field of over 30 acres, and all it needs is a good plowing, leveling off and seeding down to make it a fine football and baseball field. Here is the opportunity for the High School boys whose yearly request for daily privileges of exercise the Park Board had to refuse in the past, because the grounds at Pope Park were in daily demand by so many players.

Another feature which is bound to appeal to the young men of the upper grades of the school is the one-quarter and one-half mile running courses shown on tract No. 7.

At Hendricxsen Avenue and Curcomb Street is a corner lot which can be made a cozy corner for the little "tots" and their mothers of the south end factory district. This is tract No. 8. The dusty highways are to be planted with inexpensive trees and shrubs, and the little ones invited to leave the noise

and dangers of the highways and the nearby railroad for the happy game in the sand boxes, swings and hammocks.

Crossing Hendricxsen Avenue to tract No. 9 is the Masseek Street local playgrounds, so needed for that south end factory district. On this five-acre lot a gymnasium outfit similar to the one on Pope Park is recommended; plain but useful and strong.

Tract No. 10 is at present partly occupied by an asphalt plant and a wood yard, from which concerns a yearly revenue of \$400 is obtained. The unoccupied part is already useful for a boys' baseball field.

Tract No. 11 is the river grove, bordering for 1,100 feet on the beautiful Connecticut River. The grove contains but few good trees, but with proper care can be made attractive and useful. It is suggested to make boat landings and erect a boat house and lease it to an individual or a rowing club, and the revenue will help to maintain the grounds.

Another tract of six acres, shown on plan as number 12, is some 10 to 15 feet below the grade of the avenue it fronts and by its present low level useless for almost any purpose. It can be made the public dumping ground for the next ten years. The present grounds for that purpose are three-quarters of a mile further to the east, and this place will be much nearer and more approachable. After the land is filled up it will offer an additional field for useful purposes.

## The Parks of Southern Europe--II.

BY FELIX J. KOCH.

Roumania, which is so largely French in the life of its upper classes, has, of course, a *chaussée* at the capital,—Bucharest,—which is simply a miniature Parisian Bois-de-Boulogne, with the asphalt roads, the landaus dashing by, the groves and the lanes and the plants. In the smaller Roumanian towns we find the old New England "center" idea,—usually a circular park from which the few main streets diverge, as spokes of a wheel from the axle. At Giurgevo and other places the town-church, with the clock-tower, overlooks this park, and the peddlers gather here, of a noon-hour; so, that, aside from the tables of the cafés, set out in the surrounding street itself, the parallel with old Lexington (Mass.) is striking. Many of the larger Bulgarian towns keep to the same plan, but at Rustchuk, the metropolis of Bulgaria, a park is built above and along the Danube, reminding an American of the promenade at Kelley's Island, O.

Probably the prettiest park, in the strict sense of the word, in the Balkans is that laid out by the occupying Austro-Hungarians at Ilidje, the summer resort of Bosnia. Twenty-five years ago Ilidje was a field with a thermal spring. When the Austrians came in, they

recognized the curative powers of the spring, and, setting to work, laid out the park. This was in 1882. In 1896 additions were made, with the result that today Ilidje is a garden-spot. Not less than six thousand firs and cedars have been planted by the soldiers. These were brought from the neighboring mountain forests at practically no cost,—army transports being utilized throughout,—and as an unusually large amount of soil was allowed to accompany each tree, over 98 per cent of the number grew. The purpose of Ilidje is not a money-making one, but rather to afford the people of Bosnia a pleasure resort to which they may come, both for rest and, if desired, to drink the waters, at a minimum of cost. The government exercises rigid control over everything,—owning the two large hotels, and the connecting belt of restaurants, souvenir-stands, music pavilions, etc., which, with the winding verandas, make it possible to traverse all Ilidje under cover; it sets the price at which every room may be rented, every article on the bill-of-fare be sold, and it sees to it that these prices reach the ears of the payers. Magnificent beds of the zinnia, the cox-comb and the geranium occupy the sunnier portions of the park,



GARDENS OF MIRAMAR, HOME OF MAXIMILIAN OF MEXICO, NEAR TRIESTE, AUSTRIA.

and where the yellow or brown of the buildings, set with an eye to rustic beauty, would possibly seem harsh, the Virginia creeper is made to twine, dropping its festoons over the porticos, where the hotel guests take their meals. Tennis, a basin for the spring and baths, and every other accompaniment to a summer resort have been inaugurated here by the government. Guests from abroad are looked after, carefully, and Austrian hospitality goes so far that, not half an hour after my chat with the Director of the park, the bands were playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," withal that I was the only American on the place. Our American rag-time is all over the south of Europe, but it is extremely rare that one hears our national songs in these lands.

Somewhat akin to Iidje is the park by the sea at Abbazia, the Long Branch of southern Europe. Abbazia is the summering-place of the nobility of a large part of the Continent, and set among its palms are the villas of the great and titled folk,—the Duke of Luxemburg, the King of Roumania, and a host of others,—their green shutters matching well the dense shrubbery towering around. The oleander and the larch mingle with the palms here at Abbazia to fringe the maze of paths; where one may wind on to the souvenir booths, the photo studios, the cafés and the restaurants, and spend,—at royal rates. Summer resorts, the world 'round, are much the same,—there are the ladies in their rich laces, sitting idly beside the sea; the men at pool, in the basements of the great hotels; the venders of candied fruits and of nose-gays; the groups planning excursions, and expressing their preferences among the guests with unmeant secrecy, the Casino with its concerts, and the promenade by the sea, and in all these Abbazia is splendidly equipped.

Of the other parks of southern Europe there are not a few that interest. At Agram, capital of Croatia, it is the popular custom, of a summer Sunday, to repair to the Maximilian Park, the property of the Arch-

Bishop of Croatia, but thrown open to the public at large. Old oaks, in the grove, and high meadow-grass in the opens, a little chaplet, and one has this park. Picnickers, however, make much of it, spreading their luncheon on long tables, flanked by country benches, and afterward "ringing the cane," or hitting the negro-baby, or dancing to the music of a band on the green, as the farmers do at the Harvest Homes in our own West. Here, too, it is quite the fashion to build a fire about some fallen tree trunk, and then roast pork-chops at the ends of long sticks, stuck into the ground and bent so as to hang the chop right over the flame. At the farther end of the park there is a buttery, where milk and clabber are sold for the benefit of the wily Archbishop.

At Samobor, in the grape-cure country, the town park is a delightful spot, up on the heights and reached by a just sufficiently steep climb to whet the appetite for the grapes to be eaten by those taking the "cure" upon reaching the top. Benches are set among the pines here, and there are rustic seats that remind us of the park at Wellesley, save that here confetti strew the gravel walks, as they would not do one day after the fêtes at the college. High up in the peaks of this park, which is, of course, city property, withal that grapes are sold here, a splendid view of an old romantic castle is had.

Along the Adriatic's eastern coast there are several parks of which we of the West know practically nothing, and yet which show as much skill at the landscape gardener's hand as do any of our own. Particularly charming are the grounds of Miramar, the home of Maximilian of Mexico, prior to the ill-fated expedition which cost the Prince his head. Miramar itself is a small yellow chateau, with a single turret, and with a turreted piazza, on the rocky cape seen in entering the place by sea, that is set off, peculiarly well, by the forest back-ground. So seductive to the camera-fiend are the gardens of Miramar, that a charge of twenty cents is made for using the kodak on the



THE PARK OF ABBAZIA, THE GREAT SEASIDE RESORT OF HUNGARY.

place. There is a stone portico above the sea, with the ivy clinging to the pillars, that is particularly inviting on a hot summer's day; while from the foot of its stairs, tempting lanes lead off into great shady arbors of ivy, twined to pillars of stone and then trailed across above; the ivy banked below by hedges and shrubbery; so that but slight bits of the red and white of the pillar bricks manage to peep through. At the farther end of this lover's walk a plaza is reached, with flower-beds at each side the central passage-way, leading on up the terraces—as at Versailles—to more lawns, more flowers, and finally the forest. Away beyond the flat, stone, upper terraces there is a miniature of the chateaux, given over to the gardener; and then the paths lead down hill to the sea, where friendly bath-houses and happy crowds of excursionists await, and again up the palisades to a restaurant over-hanging the brine.

At Ragusa, far down at the edge of the Balkan

chains, the road from sea to town leads through a natural woodland park, the forests clothing the mountains, save only where, here and there, there is a sun-tanned area, on which the rocks protrude, and only the agavia and the cistus manage to thrive, with all their rigid and fantastic beauty. Through the pines the Adriatic is seen, with the fisher boats; the birds sing here the live-long day, and on the heights, where the park comes to an end, oleander hedges, of varying hues, fringe the upland road-way. Just opposite the town is an island, Lacroma, kept as a park for its luxuriant foliage; and it is a well known fact, locally, that James Gordon Bennett has long had his eyes on the place and made vain endeavors to buy it.

The little town of Zara, in the province of Dalmatia, has a park rendered attractive by its tropical foliage, and tempting the stranger to pursue its low lanes, with the bent wicker-fencing, by reason of the Roman tablets grouped, in the open, in several portions of it.

### Artificial Attractions of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Chief among the attractions of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., is the conservatory, and it is the ambition of the Park Commissioners to increase its popularity. Additions are being constantly made to the present splendid collections and there are now about 500 different varieties in the "General Collection"; of orchids there are 178 varieties; palms 69; Ferns and Lycopods 128; tree ferns 12; Nymphaeas and Water lilies 18; Cycads 2, thus giving nearly 900 distinct varieties in the collection.

Another popular attraction is the ornamental garden just south of the Conservatory. One large long bed lies on a gentle southern slope. Here many varieties of flowers and grasses are arranged in formal figures and designs. From time to time these figures are changed, to conform to any very important event in San Francisco. For example, when the G. A. R.

met in San Francisco a few years ago there was a huge American Flag, guns, sabers, cannon, shields, badges, etc., woven in brilliant colored flowers and grasses.

Recently a considerable extension has been added to the nursery in this park and set out in stock, to be used in the development of the park, and an old propagating house has been rebuilt. Among the late additions are 2,200 Japanese bamboo plants of 20 different varieties. A natural hollow, well protected by belts of pine and Eucalyptus, has been selected in which to grow these bamboo varieties and test their adaptability to the soil and climate. In the nursery and the park there are 1,552 varieties of trees and shrubs; aloes, palms and grasses 96; vines 126.

Golden Gate is rich in artificial attractions which include a Museum of Fine Arts, many fine statues, the



CONSERVATORY AND FORMAL GARDEN, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.



ENTRANCE TO ART MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

had taken it from one of the willows growing at Mount Vernon, near the tomb of the Washingtons. This tree had in turn grown from a little branch taken from the Island of St. Helena—near the spot where the body of Napoleon I. had laid some years prior to its permanent removal to the French capital—Hotel des Invalides. The tree growing on St. Helena had been brought from France soon after Napoleon's death—a little twig. This branch came from a weeping-willow that was shading the tomb of one of the famous French Kings. Nearly 50 years ago an American bark, homeward bound from a long voyage, chanced to touch at St. Helena. The master of the vessel secured a small scion from the tree growing near Napoleon's former grave and brought it to New York. During the long passage, the life of the branch was preserved, and later it was planted at Mount Vernon, where it developed into a large and vigorous tree. Another small branch brought from

playgrounds, waterfalls, fountains and many artificial lakes. The lake inclosing Strawberry Hill is particularly beautiful with its flocks of swans and other water birds and fairy-like environments. Here is Huntington Falls, pouring out from the summit of Strawberry Hill and rushing down the terraced and densely wooded declivities into Stow Lake. To its artificial attractions are also to be added the deer park, bear cage, aviary, elm and buffalo paddocks, the colossal stone music temple with its grove of maples, the huge English Church Cross.

The total area of Golden Gate Park, including the "Panhandle Extension," is nearly 2,000 acres. The work of improvement and extension is progressing steadily and rapidly.

A tree of historic interest and distinguished "lineage" is a certain vigorous young weeping-willow in Golden Gate. This tree grew from a slender twig presented to the Park Commissioners some years ago by one of the United States Senators from California, who brought it from Washington, D. C. He



HISTORIC WEEPING WILLOW, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

Mount Vernon by the California Senator was also planted in his yard at Oakland, Cal., and it has grown into a fine tree.

Efforts will be made to perpetuate the honor of this particular family of willow by Californians, in planting branches at several places of noted historic interest in the Golden Gate. One twig has already been planted at the monument erected in honor of the late Commodore Sloat, at the town Old Monterey. To Commodore Sloat, U. S. N., belongs the honor of having first hoisted the American Flag on California soil after it was ceded to the United States by Mexico.

OCCIDENT.

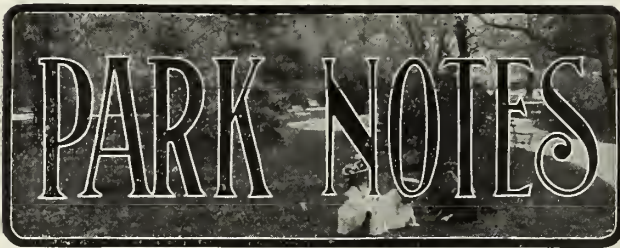


A GLIMPSE OF STOW LAKE AND STRAWBERRY HILL, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



HUNTINGTON FALLS, GOLDEN GATE PARK,



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Mrs. A. E. McCrea, of Chicago, landscape architect and vice-president in charge of the department of Railroad Improvement of the American Civic Association, has been appointed to take charge of the improvement of station grounds for the Illinois Central Railroad. Mrs. McCrea will travel over all lines of the company between Chicago and St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Louis and New Orleans to plan and execute effects in landscape gardening. Every station along the 7,000 miles of road in the nine States traversed by the system will receive attention. Flowers, trees and shrubs will be planted so as to get the best results. Much attention will be given to lawns and necessarily unsightly buildings will be covered with vines. The idea is to make the system pleasing to travelers and residents of the different towns and cities. Wherever possible, grounds surrounding depots will be converted into parks.

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The repeated demands of north side residents of Denver, Colo., that Rocky Mountain Lake should be added to the park sites ordered for purchase are likely to be met. The property will cost \$35,000.

The executive committee of the American Association of Park Superintendents held its third regular meeting in Boston on December 14. A discussion on the selection of a convention place for 1906, in which Washington, Harrisburg and Toronto were considered, resulted upon vote in favor of Washington, and the date was set for June 12-14, 1906.

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The Philadelphia Allied Organizations, the object of which is to acquire a comprehensive park system for Philadelphia, have just issued a very valuable and interesting pamphlet comprising a report upon the existing and proposed systems of other American cities, which are illustrated with maps and plans. Maps of the present systems with proposed additions, where any, of some thirty cities and localities are presented, with text giving data concerning them, and a very complete and satisfactory understanding of the park question in any of these places may be gathered, as well as a much needed opportunity afforded for the study of park economy, applicable in greater or lesser degree to all cities. This pamphlet, as the result of a union of forces, should lead to a speedy decision on the part of those interested as to what side they will be found when their vote is required, and ought to be a very strong factor in any educational campaign having for its object a national park development.

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Through the trustees of the Coquillard estate and the heirs, South Bend, Ind., will come into possession of a ten-acre park. In 1889 Mr. Alexis Coquillard deeded to the city of South Bend fifty-one acres for park and boulevard purposes, and shortly after offered another thirty acres, under certain conditions as to the care and improvement of the property. It appears that the city never carried out the terms of the gift and in consequence by those terms the land reverted to the estate, and nothing has been heard of the Coquillard park tract until to quiet the title the trustees brought suit at law and secured judgment. Knowing their father's keen wish to give a park to the city, the widow and sons have donated a valuable piece of land outright, only conditioned that it may be made immediately available for the people as a park. Further court proceedings by way of appeal, etc., are dismissed and the coming season will witness the work of improvement.

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The last report from the Park Department of Cincinnati contains a conspicuous note reflecting upon the management of the Art Museum and the University of Cincinnati in neglecting the grounds donated to them by the city some years ago. The roads are rapidly going to decay and scarcely any care whatever has been bestowed upon the trees and shrubbery. The property donated to the university cost the city over \$100,000 for forty-three acres, and the report claims that this land is too valuable to be left to grow up a mass of weeds and suckers. The misfortune is that the public is apt to charge up to the park department this neglect. The Art Museum pleads poverty. Both institutions should be brought to time. Forty-three thousand dollars was expended in park maintenance in 1904, and on park extension for the same year \$134,859.65.

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The report of the commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, shows a large amount of work under way. Of the \$10,000,000 voted for the extension of the new park, \$175,000 has been spent. The old park has been almost completely renovated and transformed. Upon the improvement of the walks and drives \$15,000 was expended, and a new bird house cost \$10,000. Happily Lincoln Park is rapidly recovering from the condition it was left in a few years ago under the boss system of politics and appointments.

**The McKinley National Memorial Canton, O.**

The McKinley national memorial at Canton, O., of which the corner-stone was laid in November as noted in our last issue is now under construction and will be pushed to an early completion by the Harrison Granite Co., of New York, and Barre, Vt., who have been awarded the general contract. The plans, the general nature of which may be gathered from the accompanying illustrations have just been made public.

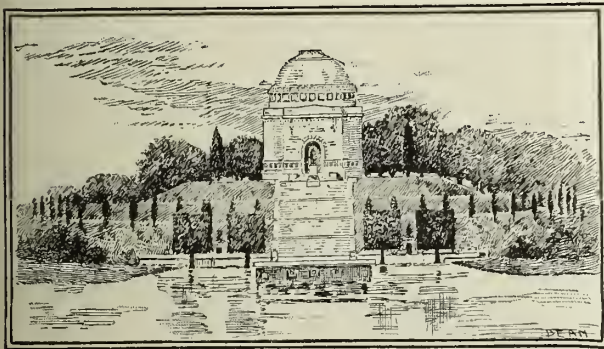
The fund for the erection of the work, amounting to over \$500,000 is now on hand and the endowment fund of \$100,000 for the perpetual maintenance of the memorial is to be raised before the completion of the structure.

The McKinley National Memorial Association has purchased about 25 acres of land adjoining Westlawn Cemetery, including a mound some 70 feet in altitude, thought to be particularly appropriate for the site. Upon this will be built a mausoleum of pink Milford granite, circular in form, 75 feet in diameter at the

paralleling driveways, two on either side of the water, thus affording an unobstructed view of the main approach and the mausoleum, from the most southeasterly point of the association's property.

The interior will be circular, 50 feet in diameter, and finished in light gray Knoxville marble. Excepting the doorway there will be no opening but that through the crown of the dome, this opening or oculus being filled with a ceiling light of glass. In the centre of this mortuary chamber will be the sarcophagi, so designed that they appear as two in one. They are cut from single blocks of polished granite. The floor is of marble of different tones, designed to unite the color of the walls and the sarcophagi. In front of the door will stand a bronze portrait statue of President McKinley overlooking the waterway below.

The trustees of the association have taken great pains to secure the best talent and artistic judgment available. The jury appointed to select the architect was composed of two of the best architects in America, Walter Cook of New York and Robert S. Peabody of Boston, and Daniel Chester French the sculptor. Their decision, based upon the merits of the designs submitted, awarded the prize to the design of H. Van Buren Magonigle of New York.



FRONT VIEW MCKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL, CANTON, O.  
Copyright by McKinley National Memorial Association.

base, and about 100 feet in height from the foundation. This structure will be reached by a flight of steps 50 feet in width, in four runs, with wide landings between, constituting a rise of 55 feet in all. The hill will be terraced to conform with the landings on the staircase, presenting a terraced mound surmounted by the structure proper. At the base of the staircase will be built a plaza 200 feet in width, lying transversely to the axis of a mall or main approach running through the property belonging to the association in a southeasterly direction to Linden Avenue, that will be the natural approach from the heart of the city to the memorial.

This approach from Linden Avenue to the plaza will be about 1,000 feet in length. It will be 170 feet in width at the plaza and 50 in width at Linden Avenue, with a waterway in the centre, running from the plaza 540 feet southeasterly, this waterway being 80 feet wide at the base of the plaza and 50 feet wide at its southeasterly extremity.

Flanking the waterway will be four rows of trees



GROUND PLAN OF MCKINLEY MEMORIAL AND SITE.  
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# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Working Plans of an Improvement Association.

*Extracts from a paper read before the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, by Mrs. Anna B. Underwood, Sec. Woman's Auxiliary, State Hort. Society, Lake City, Minn.*

Activity among the citizens must be the keynote of effort in all places, large or small, in order to make the most of surrounding advantages, and to improve conditions; for just so soon as activity ceases, a place will surely retrograde, and many of the inhabitants, not recognizing their own responsibility, will move to a "live" town.

The smaller cities, towns and villages, will need to attain results through different methods. Their location may preclude the possibility of phenomenal growth; but they can foster the business interests they already have, and above all, the schools, churches, public buildings, public grounds and homes can be kept in the best condition, so as to bring into the social and home-life of the residents, content, even enjoyment, in their environment. These smaller places are fast becoming recognized as ideal for the true home life.

In order to accomplish this attractiveness, much personal effort is required. Individuals must assume responsibility, must feel that the general weal is their own concern, and that they must cultivate an interest in affairs pertaining to the well-being of their neighbors.

About a year ago some of the earnest women of our small city, were imbued with the idea that although nature had done much for us in the way of a most beautiful lake, surrounded by picturesque bluffs and valleys, which made a beautiful setting for the many homes, yet, considering the unattractiveness of some of the streets, the unkempt condition of our neighbor's yard, as well as our own—there was much found to offend the sight. Then began a search for information pertaining to our needs. Books, magazines, and papers were read, but no detailed plan could be unearthed that might be applied to our particular case. We read much of the extensive operations in boulevarding streets, improving and adding to Park systems, the passing of laws compelling compliance with recognized necessary improvements; but all was on a scale beyond us. We found much to inspire us and to increase our determination "to do something."

Our business meetings were the scene of lively discussions of what we had read, and a process of elimination was carried on. Our beautiful broad, deep, clear lake of constantly changing water, our wide valley with abundance of trees and nearby streams, supplied us with pure air, and parklike conditions. We really lived in a park! So we narrowed our line of observation and began to study conditions in detail, and soon were nearly overwhelmed with unpleasant things.

The unsightly appearance of portions of the lake front; the untidiness at the rear of stores; the frequent mudholes in the streets; uneven sidewalks; noxious weeds along the roadside and in vacant lots; the rubbish of tin cans, bottles, boilers, crockery, etc., dumped beside a beautiful driveway (between two days), broken down fences; etc. There was so much that evidently should be done, and that at once, that we were almost discouraged before starting out on our crusade. However, we wisely concluded to lay our plans for only as much as we knew we could reasonably accomplish. We had no funds to work with; our only resources, as one aptly expressed it, were, "plenty of talk and a reasonable degree of influence"; and we determined to work these to the limit.

We formed an organization of women with a membership fee of 25 cents per year. Men were admitted as honorary members by paying 50 cents. With this low charge, no one might stay away through lack of funds. This gave us a small amount to begin with, and was used to keep up the interest of our monthly evening meetings. For these we made up programs to cover an hour. We had two ten minute talks or papers; the balance of the time was used in 3 to 5 minute talks, with two musical numbers. We were prompt in beginning and closing, and if anyone presumed on having much to divulge, requiring extension of time, he was informed that another evening was coming when he would be allowed an opportunity to continue. This promptness and strictness in carrying out the program, brought out quick, snappy, sparkling remarks that were always well received. Our aim was to bring as many as possible to their feet, and we were agreeably surprised, to find that there were many who were doing a great deal of thinking, and were only waiting for an opportunity to be lined up in battle array.

For one entertainment we engaged Prof. Green to give a lecture on "Street and Home Improvement," illustrated with stereopticon views. This awakened much interest and formed the basis of the discussion for the next regular meeting. Each program was always followed with a social hour, and these were pronounced by many to be the most instructive of all, for with a cup of tea or coffee and a wafer in hand it was so much easier to talk over and discuss matters with a few than to make a set speech to a hundred or more listening ears.

The executive committee procured a map of the city showing the streets; and then, house by house, mentally, went up and down both sides of each street, selecting one person who would be likely to serve as chairman of a committee for that street. The streets running lengthwise were divided by a



certain cross street. Our idea, by this subdivision, was to assign to each committee an amount of territory that it could cover easily, exacting but a minimum of time. This chairman was empowered to form a sub-committee for his street of three to five members, as he thought necessary, for the complete surveillance of the same. These sub-committees were to meet and talk over the situation as they found opportunity, to interest the dwellers on their respective streets in the work of the Improvement Club, to take note of the attractive features, as well as of the objectionable, to decide upon what their street needed most, etc. At the call of the Executive Committee, the chairmen of the various street committees met occasionally for the purpose of reporting progress,—whether mudholes had been filled or drained off, accumulation of manure removed, rubbish and piles of wood taken from the sidewalks. These meetings were productive of great good, and led to good-natured rivalry in getting the streets into line for the spring cleaning. The noxious weeds were also considered and best methods for eradication given.

Newspapermen as a rule are interested in the advancement of their home towns, and ours proved the most enthusiastic of the tribe. They worked shoulder to shoulder with the club, doing much gratuitous work. The state and city laws governing conditions of streets and home grounds were printed in both papers, and a few hundred reprints were made, to send to residents who might ignore gentle suggestions. I will say that this number of leaflets is intact, as we found no occasion to resort to severe measures. Our city council also were always ready to do what they could, when backed up by the public sentiment aroused.

We felt that we must show "outsiders" that we could accomplish something, just for the sake of reputation and "influence," and some one suggested the "future citizens" as being good material with which to work. A news item in PARK AND CEMETERY mentioned that successful work with the children had been carried on in a certain town in Massachusetts by an improvement association, giving the name of the secretary. A letter of inquiry brought a courteous, helpful letter, clippings, etc., which told of results in general. Very little was given in the way of details; all these we had to work out for ourselves; and I purpose now giving the details of our methods, hoping they may aid others in taking up similar work.

The members of the school board were interviewed and found to be favorable to our project. Our superintendent of schools was very enthusiastic, and rendered us signal service by his influence with the teachers and children.

We selected for distribution among the children, six varieties of seeds, chosen for three special qualifications, first, ease of culture; second, good display about the home; third, those that would stand a reasonable degree of abuse at the hands of the children. The varieties were as follows: Morning glories, sweet alyssum, four o'clocks, nasturtium, calendula, and zinnias. We procured one hundred large Manila envelopes with patent fasteners, had them printed with a list of the seeds, and also left space for the name and street address and grade of the child, and name of teacher. These entries to be made by the teacher. A cross was to be made beside the varieties wanted by the child. A charge of 10 per packet of seed was made.

The children were taken in hand by the superintendent and teachers, the plan explained, and the envelopes distributed among those who signified a willingness to plant seeds. They were directed to take these home to obtain sanction of parents, and to get the money. When the returns were all in there were 244 children who had joined the flower band. A large number had taken all of the varieties, a very few taking but

one. It was understood that if any were found too poor to buy, they were to be furnished the seed quietly. The money received for the seeds paid for the manilla envelopes and the printing, with between two and three dollars over, which was used in purchasing a few awards. A notice was put in the papers that a prize would be given for the *first bouquet* of all the flowers, and for the *best bouquet*.

Our committee was a little late in getting the seeds to the children; and although verbal instructions were given for the care of the seeds, these were forgotten by the majority, and many of the children planted as the spirit moved them. Nearly every week something was put in the papers regarding the children's work, and the first bouquet was an event!

There were about twenty of these. This left 224 children without any recognition and naturally these were the very ones that needed our efforts most. So we announced a "flower carnival" for the second week in August, and asked the children to take good care of their flowers, so as to help make a grand show. A flower committee was sent to visit every child and to report on what had been done, and at the same time to visit every place where flowers were grown to ask for contributions for the same. The "carnival" was to cover the afternoons of two days. A large room (our city hall) was secured and the preceding day the children were told to bring the results of their labors. The flowers came in by the armful and basketful; and it required about a dozen assistants to take the flowers, and to pin a ribbon badge with the words "Flower Carnival, 1905," on each child. This badge entitled the child wearing it to free entrance during the daytime. All others were charged 5c. Each child's bouquet was carefully labelled and placed in a fruit jar, the different grades (school grades) being placed by themselves. The display exceeded our fondest expectations. Our hall was very beautiful. In addition to giving the children a good time, we were desirous of making some money to continue the work, so attractive booths were erected for selling candy, Russian tea, cake and ice-cream. A piano in the room gave an opportunity for frequent vocal and instrumental numbers, and recitations were given by the children. Plenty of chairs in the room gave opportunity for resting and listening. On the evening of the last day, a fine musical program was rendered with an admittance fee of 25c. When the debris was cleared away, and all expenses paid, we had a surplus of about \$80.00 on hand, together with a whole lot of enthusiasm and courage with which to take up the work for another year.

To sum up the results of the season's work: Every one was justly proud of the greatly improved lawns; the flowers of the 244 children had brightened up just so many yards. The townspeople have bought a corner lot adjoining their city hall, on which was a very objectionable, rickety building. The building will be removed in the spring, the lot graded, and trees and shrubs planted. The park directly opposite will be put into shape and will be, also, surrounded with cement walks. A large portion of the lake front has been cleaned up and shanties removed.

We have not allowed any ranting or sharp criticism to creep into our work in a way that would apply to individuals, or arouse the antagonism of anyone. As said before, much was made of the beautiful improvements and meritorious work, and we trusted to example for our results. Our school grounds are very attractive. Some there were who objected to grassing over or beautifying it, for they said the children were entitled to a place to play. Now, there is so heavy a sod that the children's feet make no more impression than what is obliterated by a summer's rest. The lawns sur-

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

rounding the school grounds have shown marked improvement.

There still remains much to be done, and our plans are well laid for the future work, during the season of 1906. It may be well to outline a few pertaining to the flower work.

1st. Children to be separated, according to grade in school, into two classes. Those of about twelve years and under to receive one set of seeds, and those over that age another set. We find the older ones do not like to compete with the little ones.

2nd. Children should be furnished with printed instructions for arranging beds, distances apart for different kinds of seed, where vines, if any, should be planted, and the after care of the plants.

3rd. In order to compete for prizes, the children must do all the work of planting and caring for the flowers, and prizes allowed only to those taking full set of seeds.

4th. The prizes awarded should be something that will help along the interest in keeping up the beauty of the home grounds. We intend to use hardy bulbs, shrubs or perennial plants.

5th. We found the second week of August too late in the season to secure the best flowers, so our carnival will be held about the 15th or 20th of July. Holding a flower carnival makes the children feel the importance of their work and they should be encouraged to look forward to taking part on programs, and also taught to be interested in the work of others.

During the last week in November we had a "children's evening." The teachers made up a program of the best recitations and songs that had been given in the schools preceding Thanksgiving Day. The night was exceptionally stormy and "slushy," but the children were there. The large hall was simply packed, many having standing room only. The improvement club provided numberless popcorn balls, each wrapped in a paper napkin. There was one for each child. It meant lots of work, but it certainly was a pleasure to give them this treat. In February we will have another "Children's Day," just before distributing seeds, with a patriotic program, and a short talk on the spring work.

\* \* \*

Miss Susan B. Sipe, of the Washington, D. C., Normal Schools, gave an illustrated lecture on "Children's Gardens" on the evening of January 3, in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, Chicago, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society. The lecture included a very interesting account of the work done by the children of the primary grades of the public schools of Washington. Miss Sipe has been very active in this work in connection with the Department of Agriculture, which has done much to encourage the movement in connection with grade school education.

\* \* \*

The awakening of the country to the necessity of civic betterment is emphasized by the calls, which are being constantly received by our professional authorities, for advice in the improvement of numbers of our progressive cities. Still more gratifying is the fact that such calls are not confined to our home states. Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been kept busy for some time past in visiting and reporting upon proposed betterments in many cities, is now on his way to Honolulu to advise on the civic embellishment of the already beautiful Hawaiian capital. On his way he stops at Denver, Colo., to advise on the better way to give permanent beauty and artistic effect to the many improvements Denver is about to undertake.

\* \* \*

Springfield, Ill., is one of the latest of cities to arouse itself to the propriety of a broad system of civic improvement, and at a recent public meeting nearly a thousand persons were present in the interest of a "City Plan." Plans for the improvement of the Illinois capital were submitted by State Architect W. C. Zimmerman, of Chicago, and resolutions were passed indorsing a scheme of improvement and authorizing the appointment of committees to push the project. The scheme proposed follows the lines now advocated in respect to centralizing and grouping public buildings, and in the case of Springfield providing ample park room about them to add to the citizens' pleasure. The incentive for the popular enthusiasm in Springfield is the fact that the last legislature made provision for a supreme court building, and in discussing plans for the carrying out of the bill it was concluded that the governor of the state, public officials and the business men might come together and look into the larger question of providing proper surroundings and improved civic conditions in the light of the wave of civic betterment that is sweeping over the country. The movement has met with complete indorsement by the people and Springfield offers an excellent opportunity to display what can be done on modern lines to beautify cities of like size and population.

\* \* \*

Frederick W. Kelsey, of Orange, N. J., expects to issue soon in book form his series of articles on the Essex County Park System which was published serially in *The Newark News*. This is the only history so far written of the most important park system in New Jersey. Mr. Kelsey was one of the most active, intelligent and useful members of the first commission and is well qualified to write the history of the work. He notes every development of importance and explains just who was behind it and what its purpose was. The secrecy surrounding the doings of the Park Commission and the method of appointing the commissioners are criticized severely, and Mr. Kelsey recommends that the law be amended so as to remedy the evils complained of. Mr. Kelsey, in a recent communication to the *New York Tribune*, protests against the proposed destruction of many oak trees alongside Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to provide a storage yard for the Interborough cars.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The following will show the kind of entertainment which was carried out in the early part of December as arranged by the Chicago Municipal Museum. The lectures and entertainments were given in the field houses of the small parks of Chicago and were free to the visitors: Piano entertainment: stereopticon lecture, "A Day at the St. Louis Exposition;" lecture, "In the Mountains;" stereopticon, "The Making of Chicago;" stereopticon, "A Child of the Public;" stereopticon, "Public Recreation." Some of the above were repeated at other parks, but the program covered a week. An immense amount of good educational work can be accomplished by this means and under similar circumstances.



### Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals--IV.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

#### *Giant Ironweed. Vernonia Maxima Pubescens.*

One of our grandest native ornamentals, in cultivation, in good rich soil, 8-12 feet tall. Plant a huge clump, often a foot across and very heavy, sending up many tall stems, bearing narrow dark green leaves and broad flat, branching clusters of handsome dark purple flowers. Don't order it of a dealer unless you are willing to pay a good sized freight or express bill. If you look for a full grown plant of small size you will be much disappointed. Grand plant for parks or flower gardens, especially as isolated specimens.

#### *Drummond's Iron Weed. Vernonia Drummondii.*

Nearly as large. Whole plant grayish, hairy, leaves broader. Flowers paler purple. A good but much less handsome ornamental than preceding. Moistish, sandy plains.

#### *Actinomeris. Verbenia Alternifolia.*

Another grand plant forming huge, very heavy clumps. In good soil reaches 7 or 8, even 10, feet high. Leaves long, narrow, decurrent on stem. Flower-heads very many in a large branching cluster, bright yellow, with long drooping rays. An odd, conspicuously showing plant like the Vernonias, forming large, very heavy clumps. If you ever order *large* clumps of this, don't kick on your freight bill or express bill. Splendid as isolated specimens.

#### *Lizard Tail. Saurubus Cernuus.*

Some of our Michigan streams are splendidly bordered with this elegant plant, and I often wonder why it is not cultivated. It is a very odd plant, remarkable for belonging to an order of plants closely related to the one to which Black Pepper belongs. Grows in dense masses 2 or 3 feet tall, with deep green heart-shaped leaves and in the upper leaf axils are borne long, slender, tapering white spikes of flowers, the spikes shaped much like tails of some lizards, hence curious name Lizard Tail. Whole plant spicy, fra-

grant. Excellent for moist sandy borders of ornamental waters.

#### *Narrow-Leaved Cat-Tail. Typha Angustifolia.*

Who does not know the common cat-tail? What city person fails to admire it? But this species is far handsomer. Grows 11 feet high, with very long, narrow, dark green leaves, and long slender spikes of a fine crimson color. When we see it growing along our larger lakes and rivers, we think of the Indian canoes that used to hide therein. A splendid plant for borders of waters in parks.

#### PYRUS BACCATA FLORIBUNDA.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Probably but few persons know how greatly indebted we are to Japan for so many of the ornamental trees and shrubs that adorn our lawns. In trees and shrubs of both deciduous and ornamental character and in vines and herbaceous plants nearly one-half of what are chiefly used in plantings is made up of the flora of Japan. With this is an illustration of a gem among small trees, one of the many ornamental varieties of Japanese apples, as they are called in a commercial way, the *Pyrus baccata floribunda*. There are perhaps a dozen or more of these Japanese apples in cultivation, the most of them having both ornamental flowers and fruit. The one illustrated is valued chiefly for its flowers. The photograph shows it fairly well, but, of course, viewing it on a lawn is better. It is a glorious sight when in perfection of bloom. The profusion of flowers almost hides the branches. In color they are of a light pink, changing to white as they commence to decay; and they appear in the month of May.

The position the one before us occupies is well suited to set it off nicely. There is a background of cherry and other leafy trees and shrubs, the dark green leaves of which are just what this *Pyrus* needs to set off its flowers to the best advantage.



PYRUS BACCATA FLORIBUNDA.

Among others of the Japanese flowering apples to be found in most all nursery collections these are well known: *Pyrus Toringo*, *P. Halleana* (Parkmanni), *P. Ringo*, and several others not well understood as to their proper names. Several of these have ornamental fruit, some quite small, not larger than peas; others larger and of bright color, and all have handsome, shining leaves.

The one called *Halleana*, or *Parkmanni*, as better known, being the older name, is a most beautiful sight when in flower. The buds are of a lovely dark pink before they expand, lighter afterwards; but every one values it for its appearance in bud over its effect when in full flower. But for profusion of flower—and this is what we think the most of in spring—*floribunda*, the one of our subject, leads all.

Among our native flowering apples, crabs, as we call them, the well known sweet scented crab, *Pyrus coronaria*, leads all in its sweet perfume. A tree in flower spreads its odor very far from where it stands, denoting its presence often long before it is seen. This is the eastern one of our woods. The western one is *Ivensis*, and it, too, is of sweet odor. It was not well known to cultivators until the advent of the double form, the one known as *Bechtel's Double flowering*, which is a deserved favorite because of its large, sweet scented double flowers. The large pink flowers of it excuses the mistake children often make of saying it is "a tree full of roses."

#### FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS IN BOSTON.

The object of the Superintendent of Public Grounds of Boston in making the annual free distribution of trees is to enable those who want to plant trees to get the kinds that have been properly grown, that is, with an abundance of fibrous roots which will insure the

growth of the tree after it has been taken from the nursery. By the free distribution, also, he interests many people in the work that would never plant a tree, if obliged to pay for it. A work like this grown easily and one person planting in a location where there are no trees, will create an interest in his immediate neighborhood that will bear fruit immediately, particularly when they know that the trees are of excellent quality and that they can be had for the asking. All that is necessary to obtain the trees is to have a residence within the city limits and to make a written application to the Superintendent stating the kind of tree wanted and the applicant's residence and name. On the receipt of this an inspector is sent to call on the prospective tree planter. If the place where the planting is to be done is suitable as regards the quantity and quality of loam, etc., a permit is mailed the following day and this permit when presented at the nursery will obtain the tree or trees. There is no limit to the number of trees given to each person, the only requisite being that the space shall be ample and suitable for the number desired. Where a number of trees are to be planted a man will be sent to supervise the work and the best satisfaction has resulted from such an arrangement. The Superintendent is careful to see that the trees distributed are exceptionally good. They are nursery grown, in reality as well as in name. A so-called nursery tree, such as is usually sent out from nurseries, is not fully up to the standard, generally, of what a tree should be. There are many reasons for this, the principal one being that the public will not pay a price that is only fair for such a tree. The nurseryman's space is valuable and trees can not be handled and grown for from three to four years and shifted each year during that time without considerable expense. A tree properly grown will form its roots close to the trunk in thick fibrous masses—all feeders—and a tree of this kind can be taken from the ground without any danger and even shipped to great distances with perfect safety. The usual nursery tree is deficient in fibre but has plenty of thick roots that have run to great lengths while in the nursery. The feeders are at the ends of these roots and as a consequence most of them are destroyed when taken from the ground. Such a tree can be bought very cheap, but it is a cheap tree. The free trees are grown for three to four years in the nursery at the city greenhouse and during that time they are transplanted every year, properly pruned and kept free from pests. With any care in handling, their future is assured. The excellence of the tree has made the work of distribution an unqualified success, and whole streets and neighborhoods are today liberally planted that would not otherwise have had a tree. The option is given to those taking trees to plant on the sidewalk



No 1



No 2



No 3



No 4



No 5

NURSERIES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 1. A new lot of trees is set in and left undisturbed for one year. No. 2. Some young trees. No. 3. Showing depth to plant. No. 4. A tree three years old from the Nursery. No. 5. We try to show those taking trees what the result of deep planting means.

or on the lawn in front of their houses close to sidewalk, provided there is sufficient room and soil there to accommodate the tree. Planting on the lawn gives the person so planting jurisdiction over his tree and places it out of the reach of horses and possible injury from wheels, and also keeps it out of the reach of the telephone and electric light men. The city ordinances require a bond of \$1000 from any person opening the street. The Superintendent assumes the responsibility and obtains the permit for the one doing the planting. The preference is for maples, both the sugar and Norway. Each year at the nursery a thousand trees are added that in three or four years are ready for distribution.

The greatest difficulty is in getting the applicants for trees to understand that they are not to be planted deep. The only losses have been through deep planting. A circular is issued to each person giving instructions in planting.

LUKE J. DOOGUE.

AN INSECTICIDE.

W. E. Everette, of Tacoma, Wash., has secured a patent for an insecticide, which he claims will destroy insects, caterpillars, worms, and their eggs, fungus growth, and other hurtful pests which attack trees and plants. To make this compound, pulverize about one pound of each of the following ingredients; sulphur, resin of pine, soap-powder, sodium oxid, tobacco-stems, castor-oil beans, and pyrethrum-flowers, and add about one pound of asphalt-petroleum, about one pound of fuming sulphuric acid, and about one pound of commercial phenic alcohol (carbolic acid). By asphalt-petroleum is meant that class of petroleum which has an asphalt base in distinction from that which has a paraffin base or residue. These ingredients are to be mixed to the condition of a dough-like mass or paste and preferably divided into small portions—say about one ounce packages. To preserve these packages from the air, they are preferably wrapped in paraffin-paper and tin-foil. In using this compound one ounce is to be diluted with about a gallon of boiling water and then sprayed upon the tree or vine. (Patent No. 798,603.)



### The Management of Cemetery Labor.

Wherever a number of men are employed the necessity arises of efficient control, not alone to preserve discipline but to secure proper returns for the wages paid. There is no surer way of wasting capital or profits in any enterprise, than to exercise poor management in the control of the employes, whenever their number is sufficient to warrant special measures. The management of labor is a very serious problem and involved in many difficulties, as any intelligent reader of current affairs knows. The two extremes of management might be said to be the method of the soulless corporation, whereby subordinates of all grades are treated as human machines, and the co-operative system, where the employes are encouraged to co-operate one with the other in their work both for their own personal interests and that of the employer, thereby, to the extent of individual ability, becoming a constantly improving and responsible body.

As an example of the latter method of management in connection with a body of cemetery employes, we are sure that Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, will be of interest. The system as hereafter described owes its establishment to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Mr. Frederick Green, who some four years ago upon being put in charge of the cemetery, decided that some system ought to be determined upon, whereby the care and work of the cemetery could be carried on, as he says, "without a boss." Being a man of extensive practical business knowledge and experience, he carefully considered the subject, and decided to call a meeting of all the employes for the purpose of founding a system. The system then determined upon has been the practice ever since, with such additional details added from time to time as suggested themselves. For the purpose of carrying out the plan decided upon, the cemetery was divided into divisions named A, B, C, etc., and these divisions again divided into sections. Each division was allotted to a certain man, who in turn appointed the men for the

sections and assigned to the section men as many helpers as might be required. Then all got together to compile the necessary rules for the performance of every task. Mr. Green's own words convey a better idea of the start of the system: "The manner which was considered the best for the performance of the various tasks about the grounds, in the office, or chapel, was agreed upon and recorded. An advisory committee was appointed to consider all deviations from these established rules, their attention being called to such infractions by any member of the working force. In fact, it was deemed the imperative duty of the employee to make these reports to the committee. Having decided who was to blame that person was immediately fined, the fine going into the sick benefit fund of the beneficiary association which was formed by the employees. We went into the details of every class of work most carefully, and agreed how everything was to be done. That having been settled, the idea of having a particular man for a particular spot was adopted. This brought with it the principle of ownership. In this way the men had a chance to make their particular work show. They could point to their own handiwork. The division men became proud of their divisions, the section men of their sections, and the helpers of their particular part of the section. This pride took away the necessity of the constant eye of the boss. A system of accounting was inaugurated which revealed the exact time spent by every man at any one of the necessary tasks. Every man, confident that his best efforts would bring their own reward, strove to be faithful." The system also developed thought in the men, and that kind of independence which while working in harmony for the best results in the work, led each man to strive to do his best.

To encourage and promote harmony in the cemetery work as a whole, Mr. Green arranged that the division men should meet him at dinner every other week day, the meal being provided by him. This meeting

enables all to come to an understanding upon the best ways to meet the ordinary difficulties that arise, or unexpected emergencies, or to arrange for the co-operation of all hands if necessary, and without the delays or waste of time that surely occurs under ordinary circumstances, and Lakeview being a large cemetery these advantages can be realized.

The system of accounting permits the division men, or in fact any employee, if he choose, to become acquainted with the exact cost of everything about the cemetery, and the expense for any particular spot. Every man is led to become personally interested in not only his own special work, but in the whole cemetery, and it has been observed as the system developed into completeness that an inspiration seemed to possess the men to exert themselves to the best of their ability in all their occupations.

On pay-day, once a month, all the employees assemble for consultation and conference, at which time all complaints are considered and fines assessed by the advisory committee. The slightest infraction of the rules laid down is subject to a fine, and every man from Mr. Green himself and his office assistants, to the youngest helper on the grounds, is liable. This mild corrective is nevertheless stimulating, for no man cares to be called down before his fellows, and yet the regulations having been adopted by the whole company, no disaffection results.

The little blue book of employees rules covers all the outside work of the cemetery and it opens with ex-

cellent advice and suggestions: "Do your work as well as you can and be kind, also cheerful. Do not waste a second thinking about your enemies or trying to get even; no one here has time to bother about hating you. Remember that no one can hurt you but yourself".

"These rules are adopted by the employees of Lake View Cemetery Association for the mutual benefit of all concerned. They do not aim to oppress any man, on the contrary their object is to help each man to be his own boss."

"Every employee pays for superintendence and inspection. Some pay more and some less. That is to say, a dollar a day man would receive two dollars a day were it not for the fact that some one has to think for him, look after him, and supply the will that holds him to his task. The result is that he contributes to the support of those who superintend him. Make no mistake about this; incompetence and disinclination require supervision, and they pay for it and no one else does. The less you require looking after, the more able you are to stand alone and complete your task, the greater your reward. The law of wages is sure and exact. \* \* \* Do your work so well it will require no supervision; and by doing your own thinking you will save the expense of hiring some one to think for you."

Most excellent results have so far attended this co-operation plan of labor management in a large cemetery.

## Legal Rights in the Remains of the Dead.

(Continued.)

WHAT ARE THE RELATIVE RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF A DEAD PERSON AND OTHERS INTERESTED, AS AMONG THEMSELVES

"In the opinion of the writer as above stated, the directions of the decedent in a will or other appropriate writing are of binding force and effect. This third question, therefore, arises where the deceased has expressed no opinion upon the whole matter, and when the family differ among themselves. In such cases there are no absolute rights. There are, however, definite rules of precedence which may, and which practically always do, govern the matter; but, in the last resort, the courts may give weight to special circumstances and establish a rule of fitness and decency in the particular case which does not precisely conform to these rules of precedence.

"In Massachusetts the court decided in the case of *Burney v. Children's Hospital*, that the father of a deceased minor child may maintain an action for damages for mutilating the child's body by an unauthorized autopsy. The grounds of the decision were that in the Massachusetts decisions 'a right of possession' (of a dead body) 'is recognized, which is vested' (primarily) 'in the husband or wife or next of kin, and not in the executors.' The court then held that the father, as the natural guardian of the child, was entitled to

the possession of its body for burial in the condition in which it was at time of death, and, therefore, was entitled to sue for mutilation of it.

"From the opinion in this and other cases it may be laid down as the general rule of law in this country that, in the absence of special circumstances of unfitness and in the absence of expressed wishes of the deceased:

"1. The husband has the right to control the disposition of the wife's body.

"2. The wife has the same right as to her husband's body.

"3. If there is no surviving husband or wife, the living children have the right, as they naturally come next.

"4. Next would come probably the living grandchildren.

"5. If there were no children or other descendants, then first the father; second, the mother, as she is the natural guardian after the father. (A court might regard the father and mother as having equal rights, especially if the deceased child was of age.)

"6. After them, the living brothers and sisters, and so on through the living next of kin.

"7. That the rights of these persons interested will be protected by a court of equity.

"8. That the estate is liable for the reasonable expenses of disposing of the body.

"9. That, in the absence of directions from those en-

titled to give them, the executor or administrator has the right and duty of providing decent burial.

"It has been argued, even by judges whose conclusions agree substantially with those herein expressed, that all of these rights spring from legal *duties*; for instance, that a husband has the right to his wife's body because he has a right to administer her estate and because the office of administrator carries the duty to bury and, therefore, the right to the body. Such reasoning seems fallacious and unnecessarily complex. It overlooks the distinction between the various rights. Some are public rights connected with public duties, such as the old common law duty of a householder to bury a person dying under his roof, if there was no one else to do it. The duty and corresponding right of the executor or administrator to bury may also fairly be considered to be public in their nature, because some one must do it. Other rights, however, are not of the same class. Some who have rights may under some circumstances have duties in the same matter, as in the case of the husband or wife or father or mother where there is no estate of the deceased. But it does not follow and is not the fact that such duties and rights are always correlative. There is no public concern in the disposal of the body except to see that it is decently done. The *rights* of persons in such matters as are here considered are, therefore, essentially private, and rest on the law's respect for private feelings, and the law, so stated, does not require technical and misleading analogies to support it.

"It is suggested in the Rhode Island case of *Pierce v. Swan Point Cemetery*, already referred to, that all the rights in a dead body are subject to regulation by a court of equity similar to the control which a court exercises as to the custody of children, the ground being that the custody of a dead body is a 'trust' for friends and others feeling a natural interest; and this suggestion was repeated by the court in *Hackett v. Hackett*, with the additional remark, that 'in no case is it' (the right to control) 'an absolute right.'

"It is to be regretted that the word 'trust' has been introduced into the discussion, for the word has such technical significance in the law of property that it is likely to create confusion. It is clear that all that is meant by the word 'trust,' as used by the Rhode Island court and other courts that have used it, is that *after* the burial of a body the courts will protect the repose of the dead, and will settle disputes by some commonsense rule of respect for the feelings of those interested; and *before burial*, if disputes arise between next of kin of the same degree who have equal rights, or even between relatives of different degrees under special

circumstances, the courts will regulate the matter as well as they can on the ground that rights in this class of cases are not absolute, like property rights, but are subject, not only to the rules of public health and decency, but also, to some extent, to considerations of fitness and respect. For instance, it is not uncommon for persons desiring cremation to direct that their ashes be given to the winds. The jurisdiction over such a case does not rest on any theory of a 'trust,' as the word is used in the law of property. It exists, and has always existed in this country, because common sense and decency demand it and it is limited by the ordinary limitations of common sense and decency. There is no reason why a court should thwart such wishes.

"To sum up this branch of the subject, in spite of such differences as have been pointed out, of reasoning and phraseology in different cases, the rules of precedence and of rights of relatives throughout this country are, in the absence of statute, substantially those herein stated; and in England, although at present the doctrine of 'Christian burial' and the rights of relatives are limited, as above stated, it seems probable that in the near future, when the public becomes more accustomed to the idea of cremation and its advantages and the courts have more thoroughly digested the opinion of Sir James Stephen in *Queen v. Price*, the law will gradually develop along the lines of the American cases. That this is the natural development demanded by modern conditions and its accomplishment seems to be merely a question of time and of overcoming conservative ideas. The gradual progress in this direction is reflected in the English 'Cremation Act, 1902,' a legislative recognition of the practice of cremation, which provides that burial authorities may construct crematories, and the Secretary of State may regulate the cases and conditions under which cremation may take place.

#### CONCLUSION.

"To sum up, then, the authorities generally in this country, except where the law has been changed by statute, show ordinarily that:

"First, a person may control the disposition of his or her body, and direct it to be cremated.

"Second, if no such directions are left, the matter is in the control of the survivors in the order above stated; but, where disputes arise between persons of the same degree of kinship or in any unusual circumstances, the court will take control, and exercise a wise discretion in the matter.

"Third, the mode of control by the decedent is that which has just been indicated."

## Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.

(Continued.)

Begun in the May Issue.

### *Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.*

All cemetery *net* receipts should be invested in a fund for the perpetual maintenance of the entire grounds, and all lots receive the same attention and care. This insures a unity of result. I do not believe in special care of special lots.

As to organization of trustees, I believe in a large, self-perpetuating board chosen from lot owners, this board meeting annually and electing from their number a small governing board, which shall have entire charge of the cemetery.

For the care of mausoleums, monuments, etc., we do sometimes accept a fund, making an estimate of what might be required, and requiring a fund that at 3 per cent will produce the cost.

Three per cent interest can be allowed on perpetual care funds.

The perpetual care of the lot should be guaranteed and the lot sold at a figure that will enable the cemetery to safely do it.

JOHN CHISLETT, Supt.

### *Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass.*

We set aside one-third of cost for perpetual care.

Lots that were purchased before we established the perpetual care system, we charge 1 cent per sq. foot per year for care. We require the owner to put the lot in good condition at his expense, and then to deposit the same amount that others would deposit for a lot the same size.

As this is a cemetery owned and controlled by the city,



both branches of the council elect two commissioners every September, for five years. No politics in it.

We get 3½ per cent interest on perpetual care funds. We do not sell a square inch without perpetual care. Three and one-half per cent is not enough. All of our perpetual care fund is deposited in the bank. We do not invest it in any way. We formerly had 6 per cent in the 70's.

WILLIAM STONE, Supt.

*Lake View Cemetery, Jamestown, N. Y.*

We set aside for perpetual care 25 cents for each square foot of land sold. We use all of this fund for the care of the individual lot and roadways around it.

We do not accept any money or responsibility for monuments or mausoleums on account of lightning, which might do a great deal of damage.

At the present rate of money, not more than 3 or 4 per cent interest can be allowed and be safe.

It is proper to guarantee care of grass only in perpetuity—nothing further.

PERRY W. GOODWIN, Asst. Supt.  
\* \* \*

The per cent to be set aside depends on your selling price. The cost does not vary much—a 20x20 lot costs \$2.10 per year to mow, weed and fertilize—or 13½ cents per sq. foot. If lots sell for 30 cents per sq. foot, then nearly one-half should be set aside; if \$100, then about one-eighth of selling price.

In subdividing ground into lots 20x20 (allowing roads and some ornamental ground), a fair average on 80 acres is 5,000 lots, equal to 2,000,000 sq. ft. in lots. Eighty acres equals 3,484,800 sq. ft. About four-sevenths of this is lots and three-sevenths drives and parking. To provide care for this three-sevenths we must add 10c to the 13½c, making 23½c. and, for safety, we can say 25c per sq. ft. should be the lowest perpetual care fund set aside per sq. ft.

Where ground has been sold without care, assess lots not under care. This in many cases would stir up trouble if parties were not willing—or raise the price of unsold ground enough to provide a fund to care for that sold in early days when care was not thought of.

Amount of deposit required should be determined by the cost calculated from actual cost of care.

Concerning interest on funds, at present 3 per cent seems low, but in times when financial conditions are different 3 per cent is a safe amount.

Of course lots sell better where care is guaranteed in perpetuity. Yet we see around us daily the failure of trust companies, banks, stock and bond companies, etc., through the dishonesty of one employee. I should like to come back 1,000 years from now and see how many cemeteries have the funds we set aside today, or how many even had a tombstone standing. In our own day we see burying grounds destroyed, built over, and the teeming, restless world walking unmindful over the graves of those not yet buried one hundred years. Unless a man is a benefactor, a saint, or a hero, he can look forward to a time when his dust will be scattered. So why not cremate now?

Kansas City, Mo.

SID. J. HARE.

*Riverbiew Cemetery, South Bend, Ind.*

In estimating for perpetual care, a difference in wages should receive careful consideration. I know that 75c per foot is required in some cemeteries, and I know of another that does about as much as the one alluded to for 10c per foot. There are others that set aside a certain percentage from the sales of lots without reference to a stipulated price per foot, say from 10 per cent up, of the net amount received from the sales of lot and single graves. Again, if extra work

is required the amount must be governed by the amount of work called for, if more than general care the purchaser must pay the difference between general care and the extra work.

I don't believe it best to agree to do too much. The agreement we have is as follows: "The grantor agrees that it will appropriate annually not less than twelve percentum of the gross receipts from the sale of all lots heretofore or hereafter sold, to constitute a permanent fund, the interest thereon to be applied solely to the repair of avenues, lawns, buildings, fences, hillsides, lots sold and unsold and public grounds, and such fund shall never under any pretext or evasion, be diverted from this declared purpose, and shall be kept unimpaired."

I have kept a careful account of the cost of keeping the grass cut and kept in good order, and I am satisfied that we can do the work well for the amount we have agreed to set aside for that purpose. This always has been and always will be an open question for consideration. I don't believe any cemetery anywhere can be a guide for what the other one can do.

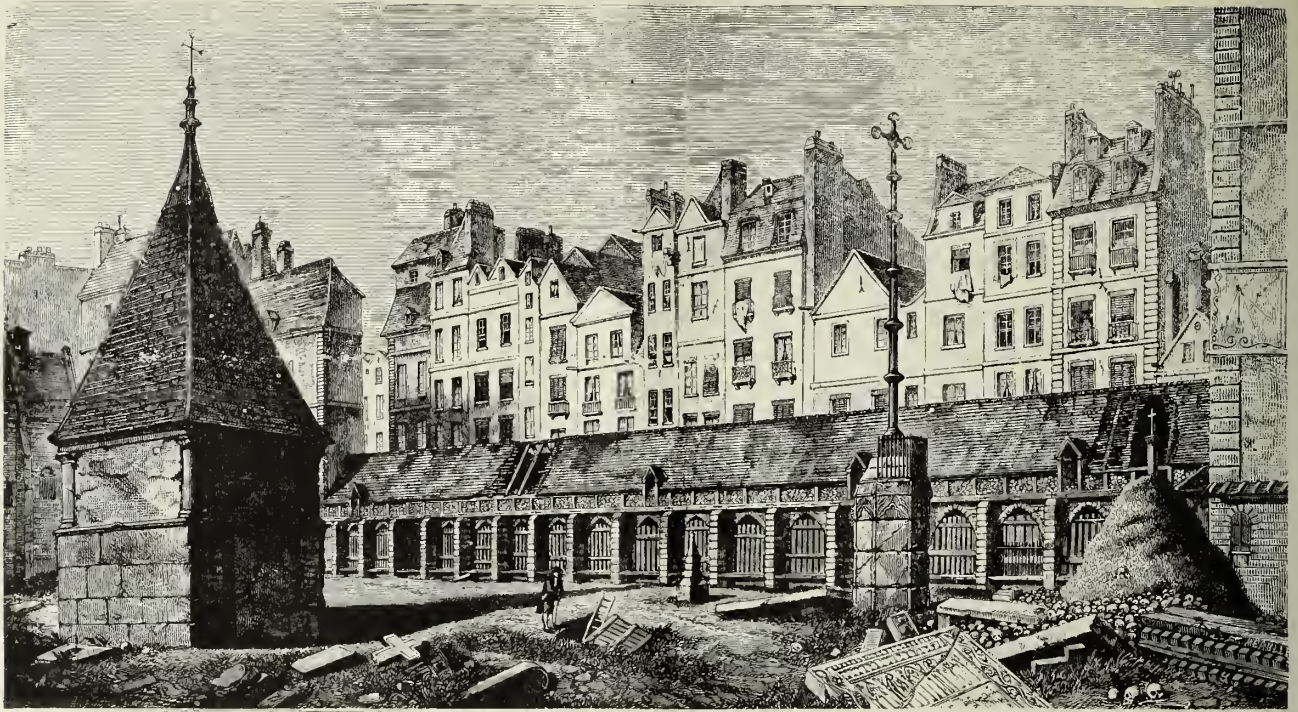
We do not believe in two separate funds, for the reason that the lay of our grounds is such that after the avenues are once made they will require very little repairing—anyway, one fund is easier cared for than two.

When portion of the cemetery has been sold without perpetual care, if the cemetery is owned by the city, an annual appropriation for general cleaning up is better than nothing. This will apply to any cemetery, and I think is the only way the place as a whole can have any general care. The original purchasers should be dealt with very leniently. If you cannot get what you would, take what you can get.

We have five mausoleums, all new, and so far have had no calls for deposits for care of monumental work.

As to interest on funds, the banks give 4 per cent here, a good mortgage 5 or 6 per cent. JOHN G. BARKER, Supt.

Luke J. Doogue, a Boston gardener, has the following to say concerning planting for the cemetery in a recent issue of the *Boston American*: Some people feel a preference for all white flowers in a cemetery, and it is even possible to satisfy this wish, which I think is wrong. Plants for a cemetery must be tough and able to stand rough treatment. Bulbs of tulips, hyacinth, and narcissus can be planted in beds and in the grass with good results; weeping phlox, a little low-growing plant that blossoms in the spring, with a mass of lilac and rose flowers, completely covering the plant. This makes a good covering for a grave; low-growing Aubretia with purplish flowers in abundance; rock cress with thousands of tiny white flowers. Soap wort, *Saponaria ocymoides*, will give you masses of crimson flowers in May. A collection of peonies can be chosen to give bloom for a few weeks, and there is nothing more beautiful than these plants. They will take care of themselves and grow more beautiful each year. When the clumps grow large they can be divided and more plants made. The hardy phloxes are a decoration in themselves. For scrubs there is *Spiraea Van Houttei*, which, when in flower, looks like a fountain of white. *Spiraea Anthony Waterer* has crimson flowers in abundance; *Viburnum plicatum* with its white flowers in profusion; *Viburnum opulus*, while the flowers are not as attractive, produces bunches of bright red berries in the fall that remain for many weeks; golden alder with its golden leaves; the *Altheas*, blooming late in the season with gorgeous flowers; *Weigelas* in variety, with different colored flowers. There is a cemetery in Providence where they use *Euonymus radicans* to cover the stonework about lots, and when this has established itself the effect is very beautiful, the masses of variegated green leaves covering the stiff gray stones.



ANCIENT CEMETERY DES INNOCENTS IN THE RUE AUX FERS, 1780.

Showing the charniers full of skulls. After a design by Bernier. The accumulation of remains during 8 or 9 centuries in this place had become so great an evil that in 1786 they were all transferred to the catacombs and a market was erected in this spot. From *Paris Known and Unknown*, George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia.

### The Cemetery of the Innocents, Paris.

The ancient church and cemetery of the Saints-Innocents of Paris was one of the most celebrated monuments of the mediæval city, and in the details of its history may be found some of the most striking characteristics of the manners and customs of the so-called dark ages. The church was built by the king Philippe-Auguste, who came to the throne in 1180, and the funds were supplied by the banishment of the Jews from the kingdom and the confiscation of their property. The site, at the corner of the Rue Saint-Denis and Rue Aux Fers, was said to have been selected in expiation of a crime there committed, the murder by a Jew of a young man named Richard. The church was probably at first only a chapel; as late as 1445, it was an unpretentious edifice with a gable roof and a small tower. The cemetery, on which it faced, was, later, surrounded by a vaulted gallery, the famous *Charnier des Innocents*. This was the earliest known in Paris; the word seems to have been first used in the eleventh century,—an old historian, Raoul Glabier, tells us that, after a terrible famine, “as it was no longer possible to inter each body separately, because of their great number, the pious people who feared God constructed in divers localities charniers in which were deposited more than five hundred corpses.” A dictionary of architecture, published in Paris in 1770, defines the word as meaning “a gallery or portico formerly constructed around the parish cemeteries, in which the catechism is taught, and in the lofts of which

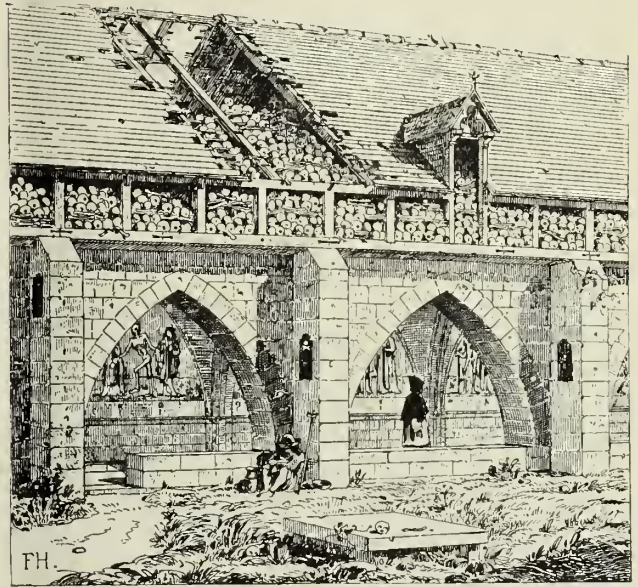
are stored the fleshless bones of the dead. They may be found in several parishes of Paris.” The cemeteries of six important churches of the capital and at least eight of those of the minor parishes, were surrounded by galleries, the richer ones illuminated by windows and furnished with elaborate funerary monuments. The two most important were those of Saint Paul and of the Innocents, the former the aristocratic cemetery and the latter, the popular one.

Even without the intervention of siege, famine or pestilence, the accumulation of corpses in the century-old cemeteries necessitated the constant removal of the bones to make room for new interments; a pious regard for the relics of the departed led to their storing in sheds and outhouses, chapels, the lofts of cloisters and churches, and the charniers. The use of the latter was not entirely discontinued until the end of the eighteenth century. Additions to them were constantly made, to accommodate the constantly increasing multitude of skeletons; the funds for their erection were apparently provided by pious legacies and donations. These long galleries enclosed from twenty to twenty-five arcades each, the sides of which were open, and the imperfect, or absent, roofs left their ghastly contents plainly visible. Fifteen of the arcades of the Charnier of the Innocents were decorated with paintings, a version of the *Danse Macabre*, or Dance of Death, earlier than the famous one at Bale, and the inscriptions of which were intended “to

incite the people to devotion." The artist is supposed to have been one Jehan d'Orleans, valet and painter in ordinary to Charles VI. According to a contemporary record, the work was begun in August, 1424, and finished in the following Lent. The Dance at Bale was not executed till 1439, and Holbein—to whom it has been attributed—was not born till 1498. That old Paris has long since disappeared, the only illustrations of it known are found in a book in the library of the city of Grenoble, printed by Guy Marchant at Paris in 1485, and in which the skeleton figures of Death seem grotesque rather than awe-inspiring in our modern eyes.

A more imposing figure of the *Camard*, the flat-nosed, the death's head,—is the small alabaster statue, formerly known as the *Mort Saint-Innocent*, which stood under the fifth arcade, when issuing from the church, in the charnier of *Messieurs les Martins*, and had been executed by their order. It was kept enclosed in a box, of which the church wardens had the key, and on All Saints' Day it was exhibited to the people until noon of the next day. It is now preserved in the museum of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. It represents a corpse in the process of dissolution, standing upright, with a menacing expression, holding in the right hand the folds of a shroud or winding sheet, while the left rests on the top of a shield on which is engraved a quatrain, indicated by a dart formerly held between the fingers of the left hand, and which may be translated: "There is none living, however artful or strong to resist, that I do not strike with my dart, to give to the worms their share." Formerly attributed to the sculptor Germain Pilon, this statue is now thought to be older, and to have been executed by Francois Gentil, a native of Froyes. Another of the famous monuments of the cemetery was that known as the *Croix Gastines*, attributed to Jean Goujon; and when the cemetery was finally suppressed, in 1786, and the bones transferred to the catacombs, this cross was also transported to that locality and set up at the entrance, at the locality known as the Tombe-Issoire. Still another was an isolated cell, set up in the middle of the cemetery, just large enough to contain a person standing upright, which had been constructed by a recluse named Jeanne La Vallière, and in which she was voluntarily walled up by the Bishop of Paris, in the presence of a multitude of persons, on the 11th of October, 1442. Here she remained for a number of years, receiving air and food through a small grating. After her death, her place was taken by another, Alix, called La Bougote, who, it is related, lived so sanctified a life in her cell that, after her death, June 29, 1466, Louis XI. erected in her honor a marble tomb supported by four copper lions. Still a third was an involuntary recluse, Renée de Vendômois, accused of the murder of her husband, Margueritte de Saint-

Barthélemy, Seigneur de Souldai, and condemned to death; the king gave her a respite, and the Parliament condemned her to be perpetually enclosed in a *petite maison*, to be built at her expense in the cemetery of the Saints-Innocents.



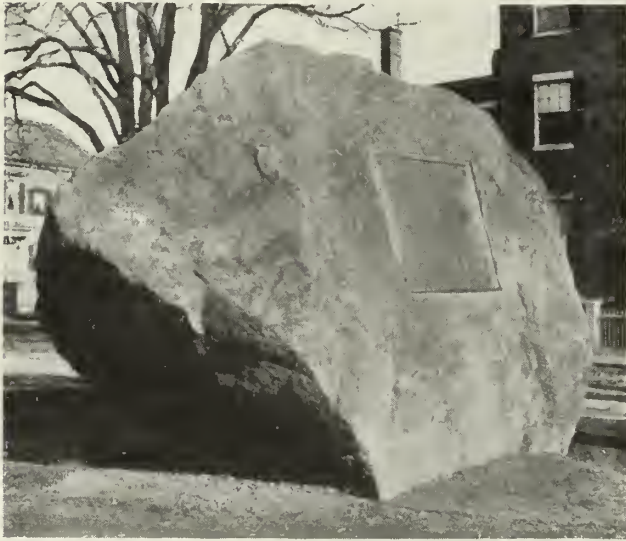
CLOISTERS OF CHURCH DES INNOCENTS.

Showing upper portions containing human skulls and the frescoes of the "Danse Macabre." From Paris Known and Unknown, George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding these gruesome witnesses and associations, the character of the enclosure, and the fact that it was used as a place of deposit for refuse and ordure of every kind by all the surrounding neighborhood, the cemetery was the favorite place of resort for the inhabitants, for dances and festivals, and, at night, for debauchery and prostitution. As it was the place of burial for several parishes it was thronged by both the living and the dead; in the centre was a lantern, mounted on a pillar of masonry some five metres in height, and which at night diffused an uncertain light over both. The burials were to the number of two or three thousand a year; it was estimated that in the course of six centuries they had amounted to one million, two hundred thousand, in a space of about nine thousand, six hundred square feet. In 1780, when a commission was appointed to consider the advisability of closing the cemetery, the guardian in charge, one Maitre Poutrain,—qualified by the commission itself as "a drunkard,"—testified that during his incumbency the soil had risen to such an extent that a square tomb near the church, then only about three feet high, had been originally just within reach of his outstretched hands, he standing on his toes. This commission owed its origin to an incident which occurred in July of this year, 1780,—a shoemaker of the Rue de la Lingerie, which ran along one side of the cemetery, having gone down into his cellar for a side of leather, was driven back by an insupportable

stench, and it was found, upon investigation, that the cellar wall, adjacent to the *fosse commune* destined to receive some two thousand corpses of the poor, had yielded under the pressure and that the decaying bodies had filled the basement. The cemetery was officially closed, December 1, 1780, but it was not till April, 1786, that the transportation of the bodies and bones to the catacombs was begun. On the cleansed and renovated site was established the celebrated market of the Innocents, formally ceded to the city of Paris by Imperial decree, January 30, 1811.

WILLIAM WALTON.



BOULDER MEMORIAL, SALEM, MASS.

### A Native Boulder Memorial, Salem, Mass.

The huge native boulder shown in the accompanying picture has been placed as a memorial to the 23d Massachusetts Regiment in a small open area at the intersection of Winter street and Washington Square, Salem, Mass. The big stone was found on Salem Neck (Massachusetts Bay) lying on the beach ten feet below the land level, and had to be raised to solid ground and moved to its destination on rollers like a house is moved. It weighs fifty-eight tons, and the feat of transportation was safely and successfully accomplished by William G. Edwards of Salem.

It also bears two large pieces of bronze work. The inscription tablet which can be seen on the front face is 36 x 48 inches, and a corps badge on the other side is about two feet high. They cost about \$225 and were cast by the Murdock Corporation of Boston. The total cost of the memorial was \$900.

The city of Salem has made an appropriation for enclosing the boulder with a granite curbing and the 23d Regiment association has planted a low hedge of Japanese barberry about the place, making a very dignified, appropriate and attractive memorial. Mr. George M. Whipple, formerly a captain in the Regiment, was instrumental in securing the memorial.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

By the will of the late Byron Somers of Albuquerque, N. M., the sum of \$1,500 has been bequeathed to the village cemetery of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the interest of which is to be applied to general improvement.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, the report of the superintendent showed that during the year 9,994 square feet of new land and 8,330 of old had been seeded and graded, 50 monuments erected, 127 grave markers set, 1 brick vault built and 525 trees and shrubs planted. The greenhouse receipts for the year were \$5,617.25. The gross receipts of the association for the year were \$40,643.03, a gain of \$4,232.23 over last year. The perpetual care fund is \$123,000. An interesting fact noted in the report shows that the average number of interments amounts to between 500 and 600 per acre, while in the single grave section alone more than 1,000 burials are made to the acre, and that at this rate the cemetery has available land for fifty years.

\* \* \*

A number of Minneapolis architects have submitted plans for the new cemetery chapel to be erected in Lakewood cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., in response to a call for competitive designs. The estimated cost was \$40,000, but it is expected that this sum will be exceeded for a fine structure. It will stand inside the gates in the direction of the present building, and from the hydraulic bier a passageway will lead underneath to the underground vault used during the winter months.

\* \* \*

A great stir has been created in Buffalo, N. Y., cemetery circles by the developments in the North Street Cemetery matter. It is a bad case of graft and has been going on for several years. The amount involved is a large one, and the city has had to pay for the removal of thousands of bodies which were never buried. The case has been given to the grand jury, but at time of writing nothing has come to hand to disclose the result of their investigation. A number of people are involved, and many sensational revelations are reported to have been made to the grand jury.

\* \* \*

An ancient burial ground has been discovered on the Arkansas river, near Webbers Falls, I. T. It is reported to be two miles long. Forty years ago the site was covered with a heavy growth of timber and cane, but in recent years the land has been cleared and put under cultivation. While digging wells and making other excavations in the recent past human remains have frequently been unearthed, but they were thought to be Indians. Investigation shows the graves to be in regular order about four feet apart, and in each was found an earthen bowl containing a mussel shell, placed in the curve of the right arm. In most cases all crumbled to dust when uncovered, but many are intact. Reports have been sent to Washington, and some think that this is a burial ground of some prehistoric race.

By unanimous vote the trustees of Lakewood, Hillside, Crystal Lake and Layman's cemeteries. Minneapolis, Minn., decided to discontinue Sunday funerals after January 1, 1906, except where it conflicts with the rules of the Department of Health. Similar action is being discussed in many parts of the country.

\* \* \*

Strong efforts are being made to save the old Marble Cemetery, in Second street, between First and Second avenues, New York city, in which so many well known great New Yorkers were buried. The sole survivor of the original trustees some time ago relinquished the care of the cemetery on account of old age, and it was then proposed to remove the bodies and sell the property for building purposes. Protests from the descendants checked this project, and a meeting was called which was largely attended. It was proposed to raise \$12,500 to pay current obligations and to perpetuate the care of the cemetery, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit funds. Two thousand five hundred dollars was secured at the meeting. The cemetery occupies about half an acre of ground, which is of considerable value, but the idea of disturbing a cemetery which contains the dust of so many men of national reputation was repugnant to the majority of the descendants of the dead.

### NEW CEMETERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Alsace Cemetery Co. has been chartered at Reading, Pa., and has purchased a tract of ten acres, adjoining the present Alsace Cemetery. Howard E. Ahrens, G. N. Huyett, and M. R. Sailer are some of the incorporators.

A company has been formed to establish new cemeteries in Auburn and Lewiston, Maine. Sixty-five acres have been purchased in Auburn and will be improved at an expense of about \$40,000. D. S. Williams and Geo. W. Lane, Jr., of Lewiston, and New York and Boston men are interested in the company.

Green Park Cemetery Association, Portland, Ind., have under construction a cement block receiving vault to cost \$850. It will have stone trimmings, a slate roof, and will be lined with glazed brick, the catacombs to be lined with two-inch Georgia marble.

Catholic congregations of Racine, Wis., have purchased 11 acres of land, which will be laid out as a cemetery.

The Cemetery Committee of New Britain, Conn., is considering the erection of a new receiving vault in Fairview Cemetery, to cost between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

Evergreen Cemetery is a new tract which will be improved on the Lawn Plan at Detroit; the cemetery is a tract of considerable natural beauty lying between Palmer Park and Woodlawn Cemetery. The company is capitalized at \$300,000 and under the laws of the state two-thirds of the receipts of the sale of lots after the payment of current expenses are to be set aside for a permanent fund. A stone memorial chapel and receiving tomb with sixty catacombs is now under construction. M. D. Davis is secretary and Warren K. Nible superintendent.

Dr. Jane Blanchard, of Pittsburg, Pa., proposes to devote one acre of a plat of land just outside the city limits of Allegheny, which she purchased a few years ago, to a cemetery for pet animals. In connection with this she will establish a hospital for pets under an experienced man.

A cemetery of some 300 acres is proposed for Los Angeles, Cal., to be located two miles southwest of the limits, by the Inglewood Cemetery Association. Work is to be commenced

at once, and an elaborate park within the gates will be an introductory feature to the cemetery proper.

A large cemetery project has been under consideration for some time, located just outside the southern city limits of Passaic, N. J. It consists of two contiguous plots of 125 acres each, and are named respectively East and West Ridgelawn Cemetery. Ordinances have been passed for both sections. The object of dividing the tract into two cemeteries is said to be to evade a law which limits the area of cemeteries to 150 acres. There appears to be some opposition to the project and legal proceedings may result.

\* \* \*

Grand View is the name of the new cemetery in process of development at Batavia, N. Y. It will comprise forty-five acres and is beautifully situated on the eastern side of the town, and affords fine views of the surrounding country. About fifteen acres will be improved to begin with under the supervision of the superintendent, from plans and designs by Bellett Lawson, Jr. A receiving tomb, office and waiting room will be among the early work. The soil is a gravelly loam, high and well drained. The officers of the association are: President, John W. Pratt; vice-president, George J. Austin; secretary, W. G. Pollard; treasurer, G. D. Williamson; superintendent, George H. Phelps.

\* \* \*

Mount Hope cemetery, Joplin, Mo., the site for which was selected last June, comprises a total of eighty acres, twenty-five of which are under improvement after plans by Mr. Sid J. Hare. It has been the intention to improve it on up-to-date lines; the roadways are eighteen feet wide and are substantially constructed, and every lot is adjacent to a road or path. Four lakes are provided for in the plans and about one-third of the area is devoted to decorative planting and landscape effects. It is located on high land and commands extensive views. It is proposed to construct an office, lodge and chapel which will cost some \$60,000, and the Spanish style of architecture is to be adopted, while there will be two entrances. Modern cemetery rules will prevail in all respects, and perpetual care will be provided for. The Southwest Missouri Electric Railway will put in a spur to the cemetery.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1906.

To the Editor Park and Cemetery, Chicago.

The most effective field of action to secure for the several state and local societies of cemetery officials and their relation to the national body is a subject of much importance to our members. To those who will shortly be making preparations for the local meetings this year I wish on behalf of the A. A. C. S. to call attention to the statement of Brother Creevy at the Washington convention (report, page 19), not with the purpose of dictating a policy for them to pursue, but with a view of securing a harmony of relationship and a distinction of purpose between the older and newer bodies.

To be perfectly candid, our own Illinois Association needs as much light as any on the best method to pursue to attain the true ends of a state society, which I understand to be the getting together of its members in closer relationship without infringing upon the main objects of the A. A. C. S. by too closely following the programs of the latter.

To compass this end, the writer will feel under obligations for suggestions on the proper conduct of a local society and will view with satisfaction any success our sister associations may have in similar accomplishments during the present year.

(Signed) EDWARD G. CARTER,  
President A. A. C. S.

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

## PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.), \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 a year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Country Calendar, The (C. Cal.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 a year; single copy, 5c.  
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden, The (G.), (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.  
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
- Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
House Beautiful The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
National Nurseryman (N. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.  
Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Woodland and Roadside (w. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.  
World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.

*Civic Improvements.*

- Survey of Civic Betterment, Chaut., Dec., '05.  
Standard Road Specifications. G. R. M., Nov., '05.  
Road Grading Machines. (From 9th annual report of Commissioner of Highways, Ontario, Can.) G. R. M., Dec., '05.  
Some object lessons in Good Roads. Jas. W. Abbott, G. R. M., Dec., '05.  
Value of Beauty, Municipal Asset. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, C., Jan., '06.  
Bournville Village Experiment. Arena, Nov., '05.  
Urbanizing Rural New England. N. E. M., Jan., '06.  
Types of the Modern Equestrian Group. Chas. H. Payne, M. N., Jan., '06.  
Monuments in Animals Cemetery Hartsdale, N. Y. M. N., Jan., '06.

*Gardens and Landscape Gardening.*

- Garden Wonders in a 25x35 Backyard. I. G. Tabor, G. M., Jan., '06.  
Confessions of a Garden Sinner. H. G. Taylor, G. M., Jan., '06.

- Arbor Lodge. Illustrated. Arch. Rev., Jan., '06.  
Decorating the Home Grounds. A. T. Erwin, Fruit Grower, Jan., '06.  
*Trees, Shrubs and Plants.*  
The Need of Reforestation. By S. B. Elliott. For. L., Dec., '05.  
Nutrition of Plants. What Plants Need. Sci. Am., Nov., '05.  
Outdoor Plant Decorations for Winter. Delineator, Nov., '05.  
Analysis of Fertilizers. Sci. Am., Nov. 18, '05.  
How Burbank Produces New Flowers and Fruits. Cosmopolitan, Dec., '05.  
Soil Fertility. J. B. Dandeno. Pop. Sci., Nov., '05.  
Automatic Apparatus for Watering Plants. Sci. Am., Nov. 11, '05.  
Radiation of Light by Plants. Sci. Am., Nov. 25, '05.  
Brave Blossoms. F. E. Hawson. Ov. M., Nov., '05.  
Soil Sterilization. R. S. Adams. Hort., Dec., '05.  
Forest Reserve in White Mountains. Hon. F. W. Rollins. F. I., Nov., '05.  
Rhododendrons. Hort., Dec., '05.

- How New Plants Come In. Prof. W. Whitman Bailey. P. W., Nov., '05.  
Deforestation and Climate. Dr. Henning. For. L., Dec., '05.  
Forest Preserve District for Chicago. For. L., Dec., '05.  
Hardy Waterlilies Worth Growing. H. S. Conrad. G. M., Jan., '05.  
Plant Poisons. Sci. Am., Nov. 4, '05.  
Transforming the World of Plants. Cosmopolitan, Nov., '05.  
Winter Campaign Against Scale Insects. E. P. Felt. G. M., Jan., '06.

**Books, Reports, Etc., Received.**

A very handsome pamphlet has been issued from the Mount Hope Cemetery Association, Chicago. Intended for prospective purchasers, it is beautifully illustrated and printed, and contains price lists and suggestions, most attractively set forth.

\* \* \*

The National Irrigation Association, from its St. Paul office, has issued some printed matter consisting of newspaper editorials and interviews on the subject of the giant strides now being made in the development of the arid spots of the Western states. Some of the stories are almost incredible, but there is now no question but that the irrigation projects of the Government are going to do literally marvelous things in extending civilized agriculture to large sections of the country hitherto considered scarcely fit for man or beast.

\* \* \*

Easton Heights Cemetery, Easton, Pa., has issued a neat illustrated pamphlet, historical and educational, giving information on the methods of the management, explaining the rules and such other matter as will interest not only the lot owners themselves but prospective purchasers. The cemetery consists of 30 acres and was dedicated on January 12, 1891; the idea of the cemetery was conceived and the grounds selected by Mr. Henry W. Merrill, who has been its superintendent from that day to this.

\* \* \*

The modern card system of record is adapted to the requirements of Mountain Home Cemetery, Kalamazoo, Mich. The cards are 9½ in. by 4 in.; on the face are ruled spaces, ten squares to the inch, for plat of lot and location of graves, beneath which is space for information concerning deeds, etc. The back of the card is ruled and printed for burial records. This card properly filled in and kept up to date obviates the necessity of a visit to the secretary's office and research in the official deed

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

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Issued on the 15th of the Month.

book, while references to pages in this book are made on the card to connect the data. These cemetery cards are filed in the card boxes and placed in the card cases, which are made by the manufacturers of furniture, and references can be made to the cards without delay and very conveniently. They were designed by Mr. James Fraser, Supt. of the cemetery; the method of diagramming the lot and grave is, however, not original with this card.

\* \* \*

#### A Correction.

On page 378 of the October issue Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey is credited with being the president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, Mass., at the convention of the American Civic Association. Such errors unfortunately occur in spite of everything, but we agree with Mr. Kelsey that they should not be permitted to remain on record without correction. Mr. Kelsey registered as president of the Salem Civic League and as representing the Appalachian Mountain Club, of which he is a member of the Council, as Counsellor of Exploration and Forestry. Prof. Charles E. Fay, of Tufts University, is president.

\* \* \*

#### Catalogues and Trade Publications Received.

Illustrated catalogue plants, seeds, etc. Henry F. Michell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirty-sixth annual catalogue Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Grass Growing for Profit is a pamphlet edited and published by William S. Myers, F. C. S., Director of Nitrate of Soda propaganda, New York, and is devoted to detailing the value of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer for grass crops. Incidentally a large amount of information pertinent to the subject is also included.

From Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., wholesale nurserymen, Dreshertown, Pa., a 1906 calendar illustrated with a view of the sunken flower garden in



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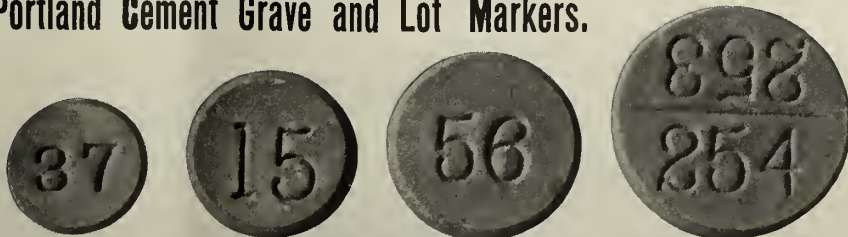
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Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and the European sycamore trees on either side.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., 3101-3109 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, send an illuminated crystaloid desk calendar for 1906 with metal mountings and removable month and date cards so arranged as to make the calendar perpetual.

An interesting event in American agricultural and horticultural journalism is the 75th anniversary of *The Country Gentleman*, the issue of January 4 celebrating the day. The paper has appeared as *The Genesee Farmer*, *The Cultivator and Genesee Farmer*, *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman* and *The Country Gentleman*, under the direction and in the ownership of Luther Tucker and his sons and grandsons, without any intermission or irregularity, for 75 years, or since its first issue in Rochester, N. Y., on January 1, 1831. This period practically covers the rise and progress of agricultural education in this section of the world, although a number of earlier efforts are on record; and it is an interesting study to note how the science of agriculture first took hold and how it has gradually grown to become the greatest economical force in these United States, and in fact in the world. It must be a matter of great pride to all connected with *The Country Gentleman*, owners and workers alike, to realize the many years that this journal has contributed to the educational needs of the agricultural community, and to look back upon a long career of usefulness under the inspiration of so capable a man as Luther Tucker, the founder. Sincere congratulations are most cordially extended.

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**Horticultural Associations.**

After wandering about the state for 24 years, the 48th annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society was held in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28-30, and a very comprehensive program was carried out, and a successful meeting held, many delegates from adjoining states being present. The various subjects were managed by prominent authorities, and much valuable information brought out. It is to be regretted that more attention was not given to home improvement, in which this old society should be especially interested.

\* \* \*

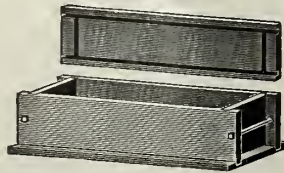
The annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society was held in Grand Rapids, Mich., the first week in December. While the program was of imposing interest both as regards horticultural interests, forestry and outdoor improvement, the attendance was not at all what was either expected or wished. In the meetings of this association the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station fully participates with the result that exceptionally valuable discussions usually result.

\* \* \*

The 39th annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society was held in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 5-8 last. It would not be saying too much to name this the banner horticultural society of the West, both on account of its membership, which has about reached the 2,000 mark, and its wide-awake and go-ahead characteristics. It

is not possible in a limited space to do justice to the fine program presented, nor to touch upon the various lines of work included in its proceedings, but its meetings bring out not only the foremost men and women of the state interested in horticultural and improvement matters, but attract the leaders in such work from other states. On another page will be found an extended extract from a paper read at the meeting by Mrs. Anna B. Underwood, Secretary Woman's Auxiliary, State Horticultural Society, on "One Season's Work with Children and Flowers." The Woman's Auxiliary was organized with the object in view of bettering the conditions in rural districts, small villages and towns and during its organization of about seven years it has accomplished quite a good deal. The Woman's Auxiliary had charge of the improvement section, and among other papers read were: "Horticulture for the Schools," "An Association as an Incentive to the Improvement of Home Grounds," "The Evolution of Rose Culture," "The Study Club and Its Advantages for Busy Women." A large amount of business was transacted, and the spirit of the association can be very easily understood by the program and its announcements.

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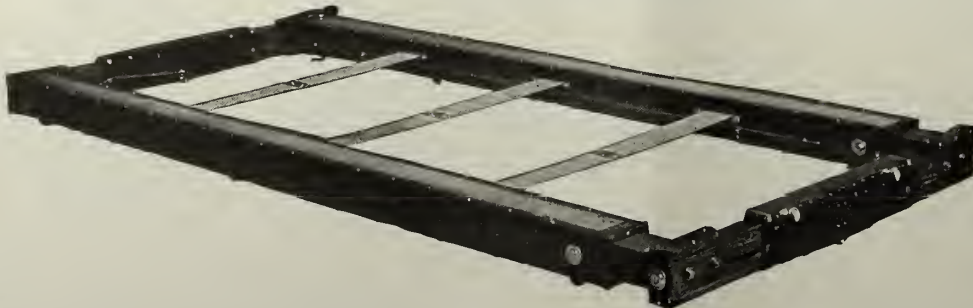
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Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.**  
President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellet Lawson, Pax-tang, Pa.  
Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

**The American Civic Association.**  
President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Phila-delphia.  
Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

**American Society of Landscape Architects.**  
President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.  
Vice-President, Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James Bldg., New York.  
Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Av., New York.  
Secretary, Downing Vaux, 63 Bihie House, New York.

**American Association of Nurserymen.**  
President, E. Alhertson, Bridgeport, Ind.  
Vice-President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.  
Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

**Massachusetts Civic League.**  
President, Rev. Edward Cummings, Boston.  
Vice-President, Joseph Lee, Boston.  
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.  
Secretary, Edw. T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

**Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.**  
President, William F. Kasting, Buffalo.  
Vice-President, H. M. Altick, Dayton, O.  
Secretary, Wm. J. Stewart, Boston.  
Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

**Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.**  
President, Prof. C. E. Bessey, Univ. of Neh., Lincoln, Neh.  
Vice-President, Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Waters, Washington, D. C.  
Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Garden.

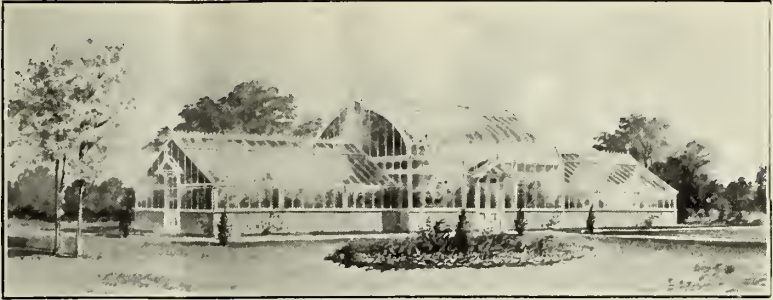
**American Society of Municipal Improvements.**  
President, Charles Carroll Brown, Indian-apolis, Ind.  
First Vice-President, John R. Barlow, Mon-treal, Can.  
Secretary, George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.  
Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

**League of American Municipalities.**  
President, R. G. Rhett, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.  
Vice-President, Henry Bohl, Columbus, O.  
Treasurer, W. D. Morgan, Mayor, George-town, S. C.  
Secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Ia.

**Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials.**  
President, George Gossard, Washington C. H.  
Vice-President, M. Whitaker, E. Liverpool.  
Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.  
Illinois Association of Cemeteries.  
President, Edward G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chi-cago.  
Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon.

**New England Cemetery Association.**  
President, Geo. W. Cressy, Salem, Mass.  
Vice-President, Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.  
Secretary-Treasurer, William Allen, Cam-bridge, Mass.

**Michigan Cemetery Association.**  
President, Frank Eulich, Woodlawn Ceme-tery, Detroit.  
Vice-President, J. W. Burns, Port Huron.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.



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Situation wanted as supt. of ceme-tery; will be free Feb. 1st; am at pres-ent engaged in one of the leading cemeteries of eastern Penn. Am an experienced man in all branches of cemetery work—superintendency and grading of grounds, selling plats on the installment plan a specialty. Ad-dress W. N. Kiefer, Easton, Pa.

Wanted—By competent man expe-rienced in Nursery and Landscape work, position as foreman, supt. or assistant supt. of a Park of cemetery. Would consider engagement that would lead to such a position later. Address F. N. H., care Harwood, 173 White St., Springfield, Mass.

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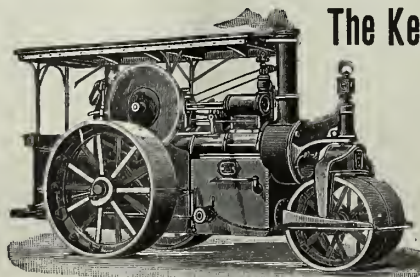
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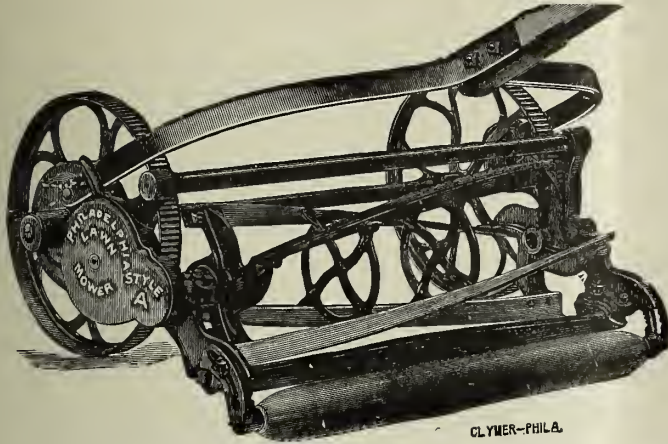
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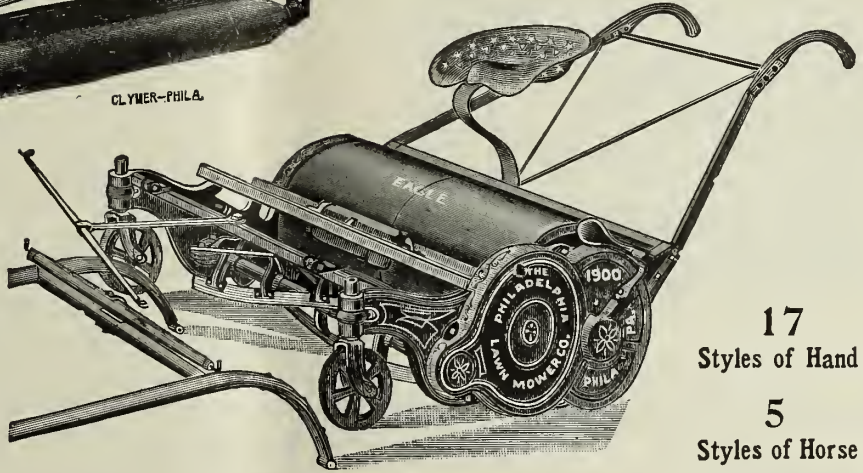
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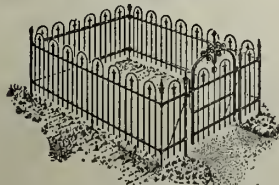


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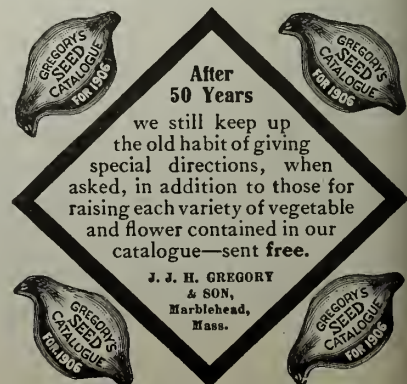
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

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VOL. XV. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1906 No. 12

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### *Park and Cemetery Superintendents.*

It is reported that the new superintendent of the Minneapolis parks, Mr. Wirth, late of Hartford, Conn., had been influenced to leave that city because the park system was about completed and that there was no further field for endeavor there. There must always be more sides than one to this question. A really well considered and adequate park system for any large city can never stand still; it must progress and keep up with the times and therefore actually needs the oversight of a thorough superintendent. As we have long ago foretold, the parks will more and more become of an educational as well as a recreative nature for the people, so we will believe that Mr. Wirth feels that he has a mission that appeared impossible of fulfillment at Hartford and so in the interests of progressive park development he accepted the broader opportunities. We hope Minneapolis will give every facility for the improvement of its parks, which may rapidly increase their already well merited reputation. The same idea should be uppermost with the cemetery superintendent; when a man of genius is found by the officials of the corporation to occupy such a position in their employ, he should be given every reasonable latitude; it will be a paying proposition and dividends will be large in the public recognition and appreciation.



### *The Setting of Municipal Buildings.*

A matter that offends all educated people when visiting the average American city is the way so many of our public buildings are set in relation to their surroundings. That is to say, given a block as the amount of space to be appropriated to the structure, it is designed, as a rule, to cover the block entirely, regardless of its artistic value or the value it may impart to its surroundings. This has been a serious oversight and has been a reflection upon all who were concerned in such disregard of first principles. Of course this same experience is common to most of the civilized countries in the centuries past, but it has been observed and has been remedied in many situations, and both in London and Paris vast sums of money have been expended to remedy these recognized defects in municipal art. The misfortune is that recent examples in our own country compel the assumption that there is still considerable lack of appreciation of what is demanded in such municipal problems. A band of lawn around a public building effects a remarkable change, but this has been a piece of wasted real estate in the eyes of

most of those who have hitherto had control in such matters; the "world do move," however, and broader ideas and the growing artistic spirit are factors that will not "down" in our further municipal progress.



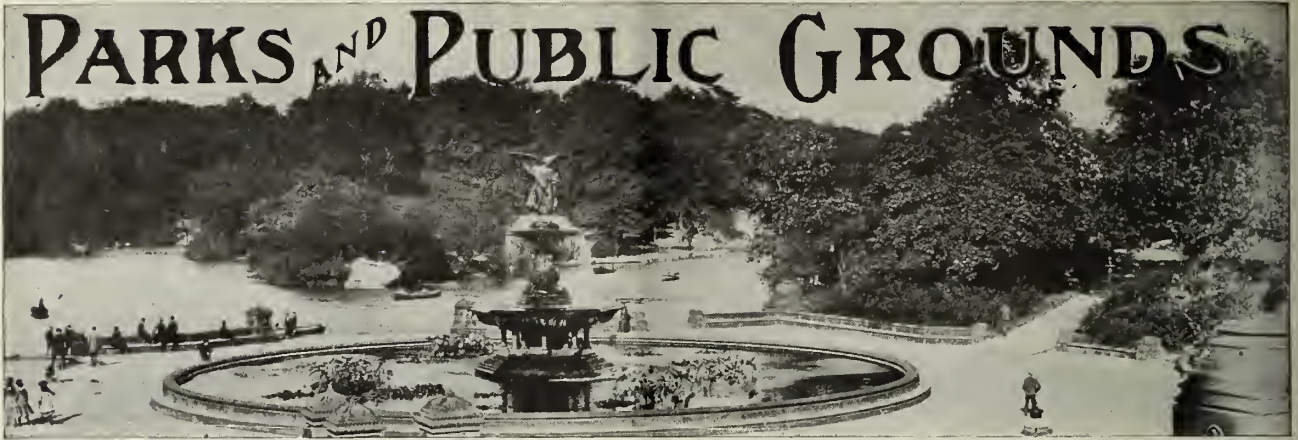
### *The Wide Tire Question.*

Chicago is grappling with the question of vehicle tires, an ordinance being before the city council regulating their widths so as to be proportionate to the loads carried. Of course there is the usual opposition from many quarters, none of it bearing particularly upon the main question, that of the saving of expense in the maintenance of roadways. All these matters are far better governed in the leading European cities than in ours, the idea of American liberty seeming to be the privilege of doing as one pleases without regard to anyone or anything else, and considering the vast amount of the people's money that has been spent in road repair to permit such freedom in the matter of wheel tires, it is strange that practical economists have not considered this important question before. Such a regulation should be rigidly enforced; it is economical not only as to roadways but as to the motive force, whether horseflesh or other power.



### *The American Civic Association.*

Progress along the whole line marks the work of the American Civic Association for the year 1904-5, dating from the merger with the Improvement League, effected in 1904 at St. Louis. On September 1 last the membership was 1552, a gain of 471. Its receipts between June 10, 1904, and August 31, 1905, were \$5,573.22. During the year 156 addresses were made by members of the Executive Board, besides the publication of a number of bulletins and leaflets pertinent to the work. A catalogue of civic organizations of the country shows that in 1904 there were 1,740 such associations, which increased in 1905 to 2,426. Each department of the association is securing a set of lantern slides that will present the aims and accomplishments of workers in that particular department. In all lines of endeavor a very gratifying progress is being made, but it takes work and fidelity on the part of the officers of the association to secure it. It would be impossible in the space at command to do any justice whatever to the good accomplished over the large field coming within the aims of this organization, and every year finds it better equipped for still greater usefulness. But there is much to be done, and the more we study conditions and realize the needs the greater seems to be the necessity for vigorous activity.



### The First County Park System.\*

We know of no work so entirely explanatory of the inception, methods and progress in the development of a large park system as the book entitled "The First County Park System," written by Mr. Fred'k. W. Kelsey, and devoted to the Essex County, N. J., system of parks. It is, therefore, intensely interesting and instructive, and moreover authoritative from the fact that Mr. Kelsey was intimately connected with the inception of the system as an active official, is a resident of the county and is a warm advocate of ample park facilities for the people.

It is a book not only instructive as to the methods of procedure to be pursued in the work of establishing a large park system, but it also embodies a number of practical lessons to the people as to how they should insist upon the conduct of their park affairs for which they provide the funds. The Essex County Park System was inaugurated under auspices which promised ideal results, but in view of the money to handle and the spoils in prospect, certain aspects of the "graft" question crept in, destroyed the ideal, created scandal and lost public confidence; and while the county has secured some splendid parks, whether they will ever be completed and connected as originally designed is a question.

In order the better to understand the various steps in the progress of the undertaking from the business and political aspects, a brief running account gathered from the pages of the book will be given, because the reader in this way will be enabled more readily to grasp the situations as they occur, and form a more reasonable judgment.

No similar undertaking of the magnitude of the Essex County, N. J., park system was, perhaps, ever inaugurated under more auspicious circumstances. When the project was made public, it was received with unambiguously favorable comment from all sources, and from this, on December 6, 1903, there came about a meet-

ing of the Board of Trade of the Oranges, at which a resolution, presented by Mr. Kelsey, was adopted, urging "that legislation may obtain at an early date that will enable the growing communities in this portion of the State to provide a suitable system of parks and parkways," and authorizing copies to be sent to the Governor and representatives of the district. Meetings of interested bodies followed, a committee was appointed to formulate a "suitable plan," and a definite and complete scheme was agreed upon. The press cordially supported the movement, which intended a comprehensive plan of parks and parkways for the entire county.

Investigations and studies were made of parks, park legislation and methods of procedure elsewhere, and on April 16, 1894, a sub-committee, Messrs. Kelsey and Keasby, presented a communication to the chairman of the Committee on Parks of the Newark Board of Trade, containing a plan unanimously passed upon by all committees interested, as being the most feasible for establishing a system of parks and parkways:

"First—That action be taken by a special commission authorized by legislative enactment applicable to Essex County.

"Second—That such commission be composed of five members appointed by the resident judge of the Supreme Court, and that an appropriation be provided by a direct charge upon the county for requisite expenses, surveys, plans, etc., the commissioners to serve without compensation.

"Third—That the commission be strictly non-partisan, its members selected for fitness, with the sole object of devising the very best scheme for a system of parks that is practicable for the entire district."

The plan met with immediate popular approval, and without delay the bill was prepared in strict accord with the plan above outlined, with the exception that the time for which the commission was to be appointed was limited. The bill was introduced into the legislature by Senator Ketcham on April 26, was promptly taken up, and on May 8 it had passed both

\*From the new book on the Essex County Parks, entitled "The First County Park System." Copyrighted 1905 by Fred'k W. Kelsey. Published by The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 57 Rose St., New York. In cloth. Half-tone illustrations. \$1.00 postpaid.

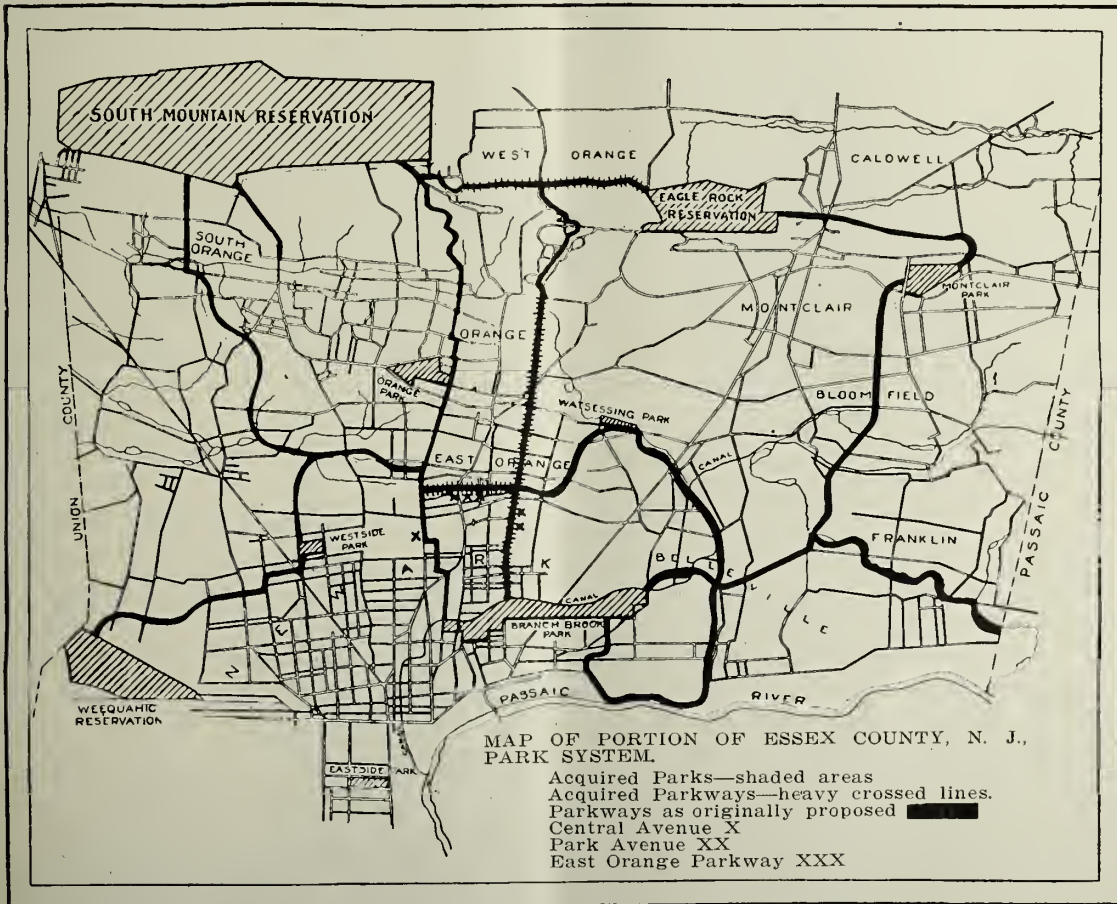


branches and received the Governor's signature. The law authorized the presiding justice of the Supreme Court to appoint a commission of five persons for the term of two years, to consider the question on its merits, to prepare maps, plans, etc., to collect expedient information and make a report on a comprehensive plan for laying out, acquiring and maintaining the park areas. Expenditures were limited to \$10,000, to be provided by the Board of Freeholders, the commissioners to be reimbursed for actual traveling expenses while discharging their duties.

The sailing for a short time was very smooth for the active park builders while arranging the preliminaries and awaiting the appointment of the commission by the Supreme Court judge. Here the first stumbling

that Mr. Peck should be president, in which the board acquiesced, but without recognizing the judge's right to interfere. Mr. Kelsey was elected vice-president, Mr. Jackson was agreed upon as temporary secretary, and Mr. Meeker was made treasurer.

One of the first acts of the board was to get in touch with the various governing bodies of the county, to learn their needs and recommendations, to secure information as to possible lands suitable for park purposes, and the share of the burden of cost likely to be assumed by them. This brought a very large amount of useful information and of course much that was of no practicable value whatever. In the meantime the commission was not idle and a vast amount of information and experience was garnered. A resolution was



block, but not a serious one, was met: Judge Depue had determined upon certain nominations, all of which did not meet the prompt approval of those interested in ideal park work and non-partisan control. The question of the "fitness" of certain members was a question. The first commissioners under the law, and to be known as the Essex County Park Commission, were: Messrs. Jackson, Peck, Kelsey, Meeker and Bramhall. The organization of the board took place on the afternoon of June 23, 1894, and everything promised an enthusiastic and active campaign for the best results, with all outside interests unanimous in support of the board. The judge, however, was again heard from at the organization of the board in his expression of a desire

adopted providing that the meetings of "the Commission be in executive session, and that the secretary furnish a report to the press after each meeting." This resolution was mainly intended to forestall efforts to boom land values upon decisions of the commission regarding location.

By early September of 1894 the commission had looked over a number of available sites, giving particular study to such as promised well, and by this time the general plan of the system was gradually being evolved. Expert advice was now, however, needed, and arrangements were made with five well known landscape architects who were to "prepare plans, and act in the capacity of 'park-making ad-

visers.'” These authorities were: Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, Nathan F. Barrett, Ehrenberg & Webster, John Bogart and Gray and Blaisdell. They were instructed to act entirely independent of each other, and being provided with a county map and available information, each was to lay out a system of parks and parkways as best met the county conditions as to population, etc. The necessary expenses in making the investigations were met by the board, but the compensation was a fixed fee, which, as the arrangement was in a measure competitive and might possibly lead to a future engagement, was in each case very reasonable. The five plans and full reports by this method cost the commission \$2,372.13, an exceedingly small outlay.

By December 6, 1894, the plans of the commission had so far matured that a committee was appointed to consult with counsel for the purpose of preparing a charter for a succeeding commission.

In the preparation for this charter for a permanent commission two questions had arisen and had been considered seriously; one as to whether said commission “for establishing and maintaining the park system should be elective or appointive, and if appointive, in what official or court or courts the appointing power should be vested.” The second question was: “Should provision be made for directly assessing the cost of the lands for the parks and the improvements, or both; or should a portion of the cost be provided for by a general tax, according to the ratables upon the county as a whole.”

After careful discussion of the first problem, and mainly under the before-expressed suggestion that “fitness” should be the pertinent qualification, it was decided in favor of the appointive system, and after further considering the matter of appointing power it was settled that the single court appointment was preferable. These decisions were reached after due deliberation on the conditions facing the investigators and might not be expedient for other localities.

The financial proposition was an interesting and yet troublesome one, due also in large measure to local circumstances. As the writer says: “Almost every scheme of providing for the cost of park lands and the improvements was considered,” including “direct assessments on contiguous property in full or in part; partial assessment on adjacent lands; and for the entire cost being provided in the general tax levy upon the whole district or municipality.” Objections to all propositions were strongly in evidence, and the park charter was finally drawn under the reluctant conclusion, “that the expense of acquiring, developing and maintaining the parks of the system should be borne by the whole county by issuing county bonds, and through the tax levy.”

The parkways were provided for under the assess-

ment-for-benefits plan, and in the proposed new charter the commission was given the right to appropriate for a parkway any existing highway, after securing the concurrence of the common council or other body having authority over highways.

The question of the amount of funds to be provided under the new law was finally decided at \$2,500,000.

On February 26, 1895, the act was passed by the senate by a vote of 14 to 0, and on the following day by the House on a vote of 50 to 0, and the bill carried with it an appropriation of \$2,500,000, “to be approved by the people, and to be expended by a board of five men appointed by the Supreme Court judge. It is well said that this “was one of the most remarkable and unique pieces of State legislation which up to that time had occurred.” When the question was submitted to the people of the county the law was approved by a majority of 8,321.

On April 19, 1895, the first commission met for the last time and audited the financial statement which showed total expenditures of \$4,474.25; this had been received from the free-holders, and the account was closed.

It is doubtful if any body of men organized for a public undertaking has ever left a better record of devotion to duty or of work accomplished. We shall see next how the new board managed the people’s commission.

(To be continued.)

### HOW TO BUILD A STONE WALL.

A correspondent of the *American Architect* sends to that paper the accompanying picture to show the right and the wrong way to build a rough stone wall. He writes: “The section of wall to the right of the cross was built by an Italian workman. The stones are beautifully fitted together—an example of true Cyclopean



THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG WAY TO BUILD A WALL.

masonry. The wall to the left of the cross was built by workmen of another nationality and is a good example of how *not* to build a wall.”

## The Boston Park System

*Paper read by John C. Olmsted at the Boston Convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects.*

(Concluded.)

*Franklin Park*

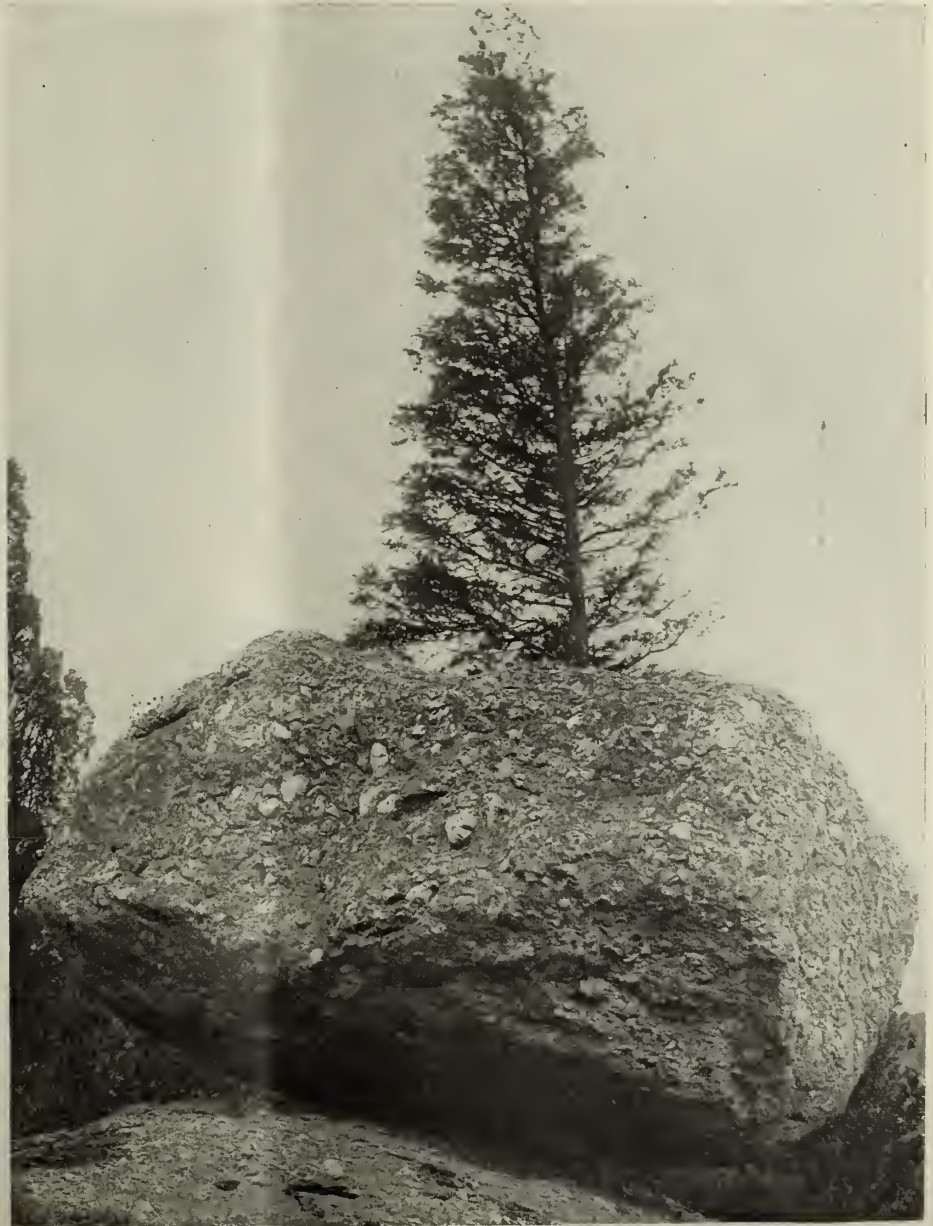
As an illustration of park designing, the plan and report on Franklin Park is probably the best piece of work, in spite of some disappointments in execution, done by its designer, Frederick Law Olmsted.

The gentle meadows and rougher hills and ledges, and the already well grown trees lent themselves not only to many picturesque bits of landscape designing, but afforded, with moderate grading, excellent fields for such sports as are permissible in a landscape park. It is fair to say that much of the landscape was designed, because in its original state it was decidedly different in effect. It was a district of suburban and country residences with all the usual artificial improvements of similar suburban districts, such as houses, stables, greenhouses, barns, sheds, retaining walls, earth terracing, flower and vegetable gardens, orchards, drives, rows of shade trees, walls, fences, streets, electric poles, gas lamp posts, hydrants, quarries, cultivated fields and straight sided wood lots.

One primary condition of the design was self-imposed, namely, the idea that the greater part of the park should be left unlighted and should be closed after a certain hour for the night. This idea was, no doubt, a sound one, while the park had only a small population about it and while the cost of lighting and policing the park efficiently remained almost prohibitive. But already yielding to the characteristic American hatred of restraint and willingness to take chances of robbery and even murder, this theory of shutting the greater part of the park during the latter half of the night has been abandoned.

Another less vital feature of the plan of Franklin Park—The Greeting—has never been carried out and

appears to have been definitely abandoned; presumably owing to a preference to extending the open field treatment, and a dislike for such artificial aids to enjoyment as the Mall in Central Park, New York, Rotten Row in Hyde Park, London, and the corresponding drive in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. The idea in



BALANCED ROCK, FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.

each case is a social congregating place; and in such a case, a considerable degree of artificiality is not only appropriate, but actually essential for neatness and convenience.

Another feature designed in contiguity to The Greeting was The Little Folks Fair. This was intended to contain the means of amusement permissible or more

or less customary in parks, such as a path for pony riding, another for goat carriages, smoothly paved places for scups and swings and the like. Experience proves that sooner or later such things get into parks and the prudent designer will plan a suitable concentration of them in a place where they will do the general rural landscape of the park little or no harm, rather than leave them to be scattered here and there haphazard, and often with no regard to the effect upon the general design or the need of reserving certain parts of the park for quiet enjoyment of the landscape. It was for this sort of protection of the park proper that The Parade was created as an adjunct to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and Franklin Field as a supplement to Franklin Park.

Another feature of the plan was the assignment of a considerable area along the north or cityward margin of the park for use at some future time by a Zoological Society for a popular exhibit of living animals. It was, however, strongly urged that the collection include only hardy animals, or such as would require only occasional or slight protection. The occupation of part of the park by anything like the jumble of large but cheap and unlovely buildings of the usual Zoological Gardens, was, of course, repugnant to the designer of the park, yet experience indicated that it was more prudent to endeavor to guide and select what might otherwise be done badly, some day, in response to popular demand. However, not even a start was made so the idea amounts to nothing more than the assignment of a site for some such thing.

The introduction of golf playing is an unwise sacrifice of the pleasure and comfort of many in the quiet enjoyment of the park. Not only are the attractive and harmless sheep driven out, but the gently rolling slopes, with the picturesque slight roughness incident to sheep pasturage, and so appropriately suggestive to the nerve wearied visitor of the peace and quiet of the real country, are replaced by the hard, artificially smooth surface made by constant clipping and rolling. But what is worse the nerves of the visitor are still further irritated by the anxiety as to being hit by the hard and swiftly driven balls. It seems too bad that the few scores of people who may be playing golf at a certain time should be allowed to practically monopolize a hundred acres or perhaps two hundred acres of the most beautiful park pastures, excluding, or at any rate causing discomfort to the thousands of other visitors who may wish to stroll or play there at the same moment.

#### *Columbia Road*

Following the connected chain of parks and parkways the next link is Columbia Road. Owing to certain exigencies of local politics and city finance, this avenue was constructed by the Street Department and

subsequently its maintenance was put upon the Park Commission. The two roadways, although wide enough for present traffic, and even for that of the near future, are certainly not wide enough to afford any adequate expression of dignity or liberality. One of the roadways is reserved for pleasure traffic, while the other is open to commercial traffic. There is a grass strip between the two roadways wide enough for a double track electric railway and one row of trees.

#### *Dorchesterway*

This connects Columbia Road at Edward Everett Square and extends to The Strandway, having been laid out by the Park Commission. It crosses the Old Colony Railroad by a simple but substantial bridge, and then turns abruptly towards South Boston. The original design was to have it extend by a long curve to the shore of Dorchester Bay, but the city having acquired the road-bed and right of way of the former location of the Old Colony Railroad in this locality, the less desirable route was followed as a matter of economy.

Probably few of those engaged in determining upon a park at City Point, the east end of South Boston, had the faintest conception of what was to result from the imagination of the landscape architect, for there was practically nothing to guide the imagination. There was a small fringe of upland outside Q street with a few small boating establishments and wharves upon and attached to it. The rest was mud flats at low water, and shallow water. The first thought was to have a shore drive and beach, the next to extend the drive across the shallow water to Castle Island; then to run out a point and a long promenade pier at the other end. The beach between the two naturally took on in the mind of the designer a convex curve, hence followed the idea of Pleasure Bay. Dredging the bay to supply material for filling; adding a great bathing establishment and refreshment pavilion for the populace, brought the design nearly to completion. But there were many difficulties and a vast expense involved. The plan is not yet entirely executed even with the expenditure of a million dollars, but the plan was cordially approved and the city has an original and magnificent recreation place which is immensely patronized on warm, pleasant holidays by the populace, but not much visited by the well-to-do of the other districts of the city. It is a worthy terminal for one of the most varied and picturesque continuous park systems of the country.

Time is lacking for describing other parks and playgrounds belonging to the city. As a concluding statement, the city has paid out for parks up to a year and a half ago just about \$18,000,000 and is satisfied she got her money's worth.



# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The attractive little city of Redwood, Calif., has recently been presented by the ladies of the place with a small park, which has been appropriately named "California Square." The ladies taking very active part in the affair belonged to the "Native Daughters of the Golden West." A piece of low land, several acres in extent was secured, and during a few years past has been improved, graded, laid out as a park and ornamentally planted, at a cost of some \$3,000. Recently this park was presented to the city by the ladies with appropriate ceremonies, which included the planting of a fine specimen of Sequoia gigantea, the giant redwood tree. Several memorial trees were also planted by various societies and individuals. Cordial public thanks were voted to the ladies for their patriotic efforts. Such gifts might be emulated to the advantage of all concerned in many other thriving towns.

\* \* \*

The annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, Mo., shows that the receipts from the city and other sources for its care and maintenance was \$29,906.32, and its principal expenditures as follows: Labor, \$16,177.70; salaries, \$1,400; music, \$1,844; stable expenses, \$1,462.01; other expenses, \$4,018.99—a total of \$24,902.70. The year 1905 was a favorable one for park work on the whole. The report refers to the wear and tear of the roads particularly due to powerful motor-cars which necessitated considerable attention to maintain them. It also speaks of the reduction in the cost of keeping the gutters clear of weeds by the use of chemical weed-destroyers. Aquatic gardening attracted much favorable comment. In the chain of lakes tropical bamboos, grasses and iris were ornamentally used, with palms and other stately plants as backgrounds, and in the water free use was made of the *Thalia divaricata*. More than a thousand seedling water lilies were produced by cross fertilization, some of them of exceptional merit, and some of the leaves of the Amazon water-lily attained a circumference of 21 feet. Some of the schools of the city were given plants, gold fish and flowers, to brighten their rooms, an entirely different kind of graft from that of supplying the political officials of so many parks with flowers and plants for any and all occasions. The park as a whole was maintained in an excellent condition.

\* \* \*

The Year Book, for 1905, of Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., contains some choice reading for those who need encouragement to help in the cause of park building. Audubon Park promises to be in the not distant future a notable example of how to establish in southern conditions an ideal park for the southern city resident. Conditions, material and otherwise are so different in that section of our country, that it needs not only wisdom but exceeding great patience in order not only to encourage opportunity but to grasp it when it shows ahead. The men controlling Audubon Park affairs deserve the credit of the community and all the help they need to continue the improvement of this beautiful park, on the lines laid down on the plans designed by the Messrs. Olmsted, and which want of means is keeping very backward just at present. However, the year-book is still hopeful of final results and very moderate resources are being used to the best advantage to maintain what has been established, and to work along in the way of improving the park so that finally the plans prepared may be consummated. The year-book contains a map, showing the preliminary plans of the landscape architects, and a proposed new continuous drive, which will be a great attraction. It also contains a beautiful panorama half-tone of a portion of the park. Audubon Park contains 247 acres. We note that the winter has been kind to the floral displays, but that the park authorities have great difficulty in preventing the spoliation of the beds and plants by selfish visitors.

The Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston, has an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to be expended in five years in different parts of the Metropolitan Park District. Already \$385,000 of this has been expended on the Lynn shore front boulevard. Plans involve a continuation of the King's beach boulevard from Red Rock, its present terminus, to Nahant Beach, and when that is completed it will be the finest shore drive along the New England coast. This shore drive has become very popular, and thousands often come out to witness the ocean in a storm.

\* \* \*

A new note has been struck in Cleveland, O., by the appointment by the public school authorities of that city of Miss Louise Klein Miller to take charge of the school gardens, under the title of "Curator of School Gardens." Miss Miller has become identified with this new department of educational labor and is a successful writer and lecturer. It is to be hoped that this matter of school gardens will be taken up by many more cities in the country, cities that have done so thus far can be counted on one hand. It must, however, be entered upon in a determined, sensible way, for it is a new development, fraught with great possibilities, and in many directions, for the growth of our civilization.

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The Directors of Appalachian National Forest Reserve Association, at their meeting of December 7, last, by resolution advised the members of the Association to also join the American Forestry Association in order to combine forces in urging action by the government towards establishing the Appalachian Forest Reserve as well as that of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. This is a good move and our representatives at Washington should pay heed to this decided call. In fact there are many localities of either exceptional beauty or of phenomenal nature in our Eastern states that should be reserved from the rapacity of individual or corporate greed and dedicated to this generation to be bequeathed to the next as time rolls along.

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Few realize what park making in an immense city like Chicago means, or what work it entails. Since a new order of things was created for the well known Lincoln Park, a constant activity has been maintained. Within five years one of the most beautiful parks in the West will be completed, a large area of which will once have been Lake Michigan. The new extension is to contain the finest yacht harbor on the Great Lakes, in the form of a circular stone basin. The sea walls are being constructed from stone quarried out during the excavation of the great drainage canal, and which the Lincoln Park Commissioners are allowed to remove from the spoil banks to the extent of 500,000 cubic yards. A huge steam dredge will be delivered next fall when the work of filling in between the sea wall and the land will be pushed with vigor.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Special Civic Improvement Supplement

Containing Papers Presented at last Annual Convention of the American Civic Association

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### The Second Step in Municipal Park Development.

By G. A. PARKER.

The first step in municipal park development began in 1849, with the article which A. J. Downing wrote for the New York paper, to which can be traced the formation of the Elm Park in Worcester, the Bushnell Park in Hartford and Central Park in New York, the first three distinctly municipal parks in the United States. They all were begun before 1855, and were the first lands bought for municipal parks in this country, and it is well to note that these lands were bought by the people's money and not the gift from anybody.

During the next five years a portion of the land now known as Fairmount Park in Philadelphia was taken from the water department and dedicated for park purposes. Druid Park in Baltimore, Lincoln Park in Chicago, were begun, and some other cities were taking steps towards installing municipal parks. During the period of our Civil War but little was done in park work, but about 1870 it revived with considerable energy and during the next 25 years many of our large park systems were evolved. It was during these years that Frederick Law Olmsted was in his prime and doing his great work, which culminated in the World's Fair grounds in Chicago in 1893. Also during this period several other skilled landscape architects came to the front.

During the last ten years municipal park work has taken on a magnitude little dreamed of a quarter of a century ago, so that now the solitary individual park which was the first conception has grown into a series of parks, connected with

boulevards and park ways and is still further expanding into an outer belt of parks or reservations of tremendous magnitude or narrow strips of river banks or the sea-shore or lake front; and furthermore, valleys, hilltops, forest and great meadows have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, for public use, and paid for by public money. More than this, and to my notion better than this, are the neighborhood parks, field houses, gymnasiums and play grounds, which have recently multiplied many fold. Now all this is, to me, but the first step of municipal park work.

In dating the first municipal park movement from 1849, I do not forget that park-like effects existed from time immemorial; some of them of magnificent proportion and of most costly development, and many of them were semi-public, being owned by national government or by the Crown and great nobles of the old world. I do not forget the park-like effects which have been the work of man from the beginning of historic times, and have come down to us from the Egyptian, Chaldeans, Persians, Chinese, Japanese, Greeks, Romans, Italians, French and English, nor do I forget the public common and green and square which have existed in this country from its first settlement, yet, I put the date of municipal movement at 1849, for then that movement began in all seriousness to be systematically produced and practical results followed, which we enjoy today.

I have no desire to review descriptively, statistically or in any other way the parks of our cities, but I wanted to say

what this first park step has been, for it may aid us as to why it is necessary to take the second step at this time. In fact, we have already begun to take this second step; how far we had gone in it I did not realize until I listened to the discussion at this meeting.

Beauty is the mantle which is to eventually clothe our city, and our first step was to learn how to weave the park fabric which is not only to cover our public ground, but will give a limited control over private grounds.

To weave this park fabric has now been learned; that is, be a park large or small, a public square, or the street triangle, a large mountain or forest reservation, or a narrow strip on the shore; be it a children's playground, a field house or a gymnasium, or the narrow strip of grass next to the sidewalk or the trees which overarch the street; let the ground be of any size or conditions that may be; if the use of it is defined and the purpose it is to serve is known, the man can be found somewhere who has just the knowledge, experience and skill to produce the results desired. True, some of this work has been most wretchedly done, but that does not alter my proposition that somewhere there is a man who knows how to do all this work well, and fit it for its purpose. Therefore, I say we have learned to weave the park fabric and are prepared to furnish our part of that mantle of beauty which is to envelop our city. But this mantle of beauty is not a fabric to be spread over the whole. Beauty is not a blanket; it is gangular; it is more like a dress or a suit of clothes, and must be cut and made to fit the city it is to serve. Just as truly as the dress has to be cut and fitted to the lady it is to adorn. The skill to weave the mantle was the first step; the cutting and fitting, the dress-making and tailoring, was the second step, and this second step is needed now. First, because those who have become skillful weavers, and as such are apt to believe, we naturally believe, that the main thing regarding parks is to get a piece of land which we can develop and make into a park, weaving there some pattern which we ourselves are skillful in weaving, and which we know is beautiful; and important as that may be from our standpoint, it is of less importance than to have the park so made, and so located, as to fit the condition of the neighborhood, or city that it must serve. I think every lady prefers a gown that fits her, even though of less costly material, less elaborately made than a more costly dress of finer material, better design and most elegantly constructed, if it is too large, or too small, or unfitted for her use. She would be right in rejecting the more costly garment under those circumstances and accepting the simpler garment, and so a park suited to fill the needs of those it serves is better than the most elaborate or beautiful park that is unfitted. And right here let me say that I believe a park can always be built suitable to the needs of a community, and within the means which that community can easily and will readily pay for, if the matter is reasonably put before them, and I also believe that one of the most serious obstacles in park work are the elaborate, costly, visionary, little understood and never developed park schemes which are brought forward whenever park projects are considered, often by some enthusiastic citizen whose visions are as indefinite and impractical as the dream of a shadow of smoke, or by some self-styled half-baked embryotic so-called landscape architect whose main ambition is to produce something which no human being ever did before, and usually succeed in doing what no human being would ever want to do again; then again, it not infrequently happens that those who are experienced and are true artists will allow their desire for the best to lead them to propose costly designs which cripples or prevents that which the city could and would have done.

Such men are skilled weavers, artists without doubt, but are not skillful, practical, tailors or dressmakers in the park sense.

Either our theories of parks are wrong, or our practice in the selection, development and management of parks is lacking, or else there is something needs doing which has not yet been done, for there are many parks which serve but slightly the purposes that parks are supposed to fill in a community. The test of success in park work is whether the people use them or not; if they are not so used, either the people have no need of parks or they do not supply that need, and there are parks on parks that are not used nearly as much as they ought to be; that is, if our theory of what parks should be is correct. I think we all will admit this fact to ourselves, however, slow as we may be to admit it to the public. Now we are apt to think the public is at fault, and to think we must educate them up to appreciate our artistic production. It seldom occurs to us that the parks may be to blame, and not the people. To admit the fault is in the park is mortifying to our pride and detrimental to our reputation as skillful workmen.

We have for so long considered parks as being a sort of a living picture and artistic production that we strive to make it such and we do right in so striving, yet, first of all, even before the art, a park is made for use, and should be made usable, and to fit the needs of the community so they will use it. In this respect it is like the home. The first function of a home is to be usable, inhabitable, home-like, comfortable; we all know what we want our home to be, and high art is not the first thing we provide for it. Art is the crown of our home, and it should crown our parks, but art rests on the useful, and so in our parks there are lots of things that come before what is commonly known as artistic. I say commonly known as artistic, yet, I most thoroughly believe that the most common things may be the most beautiful, and the best art is in the simple effect, and that much that passes for art is not art at all, but superficial embellishment. True art in the home or park may be anything but costly.

The second step in the park problem approaches the question from an entirely different standpoint. It is from the standpoint of the people, and not from the standpoint of beautifying a piece of open ground in a city, but this may seem as a continuation, the lengthening out of the old step, and not a new one, and I imagine you are now saying to yourselves, we have always considered parks from the needs of the people, and what you are saying is nothing new. That is no new departure; but wait a moment, let me tell you what has occurred during the last five weeks in my office in Hartford.

Within a few days of each other, representative men of three of the largest cities in the United States (one located in the east and the other two cities more than a thousand miles from Hartford, and as much as that distance from each other), entirely unconscious that the others were considering the same problem, sought from the accumulated information in my office data for the study of the following questions. These questions I put into words of my own:

*First:* What portion of private property should by law be kept from being built upon; that is, reserved for the benefit which light and air are to the city, as a whole, as well as to themselves as private owners?

*Second:* What should be the width of streets, relative to the height of building, and what part does the street play in distributing light and air to the city, and what part do they take in the recreation of the people, or as play ground for children, and how far do they perform the function known as park function?

*Third:* What part can streets take in providing plant life for cities in the form of street trees, grass or flowers, and what influence has plant life upon the health and happiness and sanity of the people?

*Fourth:* What is the maximum number of people that should be allowed to live on one acre of the city's territory, and what tenement or other laws should be enacted that will tend to limit them to that number?

*Fifth:* What are the varying number of square feet that the different sections of a city needs per capita for small parks and play grounds, and what is the minimum number of square feet a child needs when actually using a play ground?

*Sixth:* What is the maximum distance a child should be expected to walk to its play ground, and what are the principles that underly their location and distribution?

*Seventh:* What is the maximum distance people can be expected to go to their neighborhood park, and how should they be located, constructed and cared for, and what should they provide for the people.

*Eighth:* What is the minimum number of square feet of gravel space per capita that should be provided, and what ratio should this gravel space bear to the lawn and planting for scenic effect, and what accommodations should be provided in these places?

*Ninth:* What is the natural sub-division of the people in the neighborhood or circles, or cliques, or clans, and why and how does this separation take place in those classes which are common to most cities, and how is the cleavage between neighborhoods to be recognized, and what are the needs of the different classes as to provision for light, air, open space and recreation?

*Tenth:* All agreed that paternalism was not wanted, and the question was thoroughly discussed as to what policy the state and city could adopt which would make it possible for each neighborhood or city to provide for itself its own needs. That such a policy might be possible was believed, but none had a very clear idea as to what it was or just how to work it out.

*Eleventh:* All agreed that the first step towards discovering this policy was for a commission or for a committee of citizens to be formed in each city and that they invite men not residents of their own cities, outsiders, who could come and in cold blood, as it were, study the situation and see if a solution of these questions could not be found.

Each of my visitors came to me convinced that such a commission or committee was the first step to be taken; each

had discussed the matter with some of the leading citizens in his own city before coming, and had partially arranged for such a commission to be raised, and none of them had thought it best to invite more than one park man for such a study; the other men to be invited were distinctly not park men. They all thought that park men were so wrapped up in their own narrow, even if artistic, point of view, their judgment in matters of this kind would be narrow, warped and unreliable.

You may well believe that I was chagrined and mortified to learn that these men of national experience and observation should have come to the conclusion that park men were unfitted to solve what I had supposed to be peculiarly park problems, and it set me to thinking as to what was the matter with us; and my conclusion seems to be, as far I reached a conclusion, that while we had learned the first step of our work—that is, how to make the park fabric—we needed now to take the second step, which seemed to me to be to cut and fit what we weaved to the needs and uses of the city. It seemed that these men had discovered, what we ought to have discovered ourselves, that we were making many unfortunate misfits. It cut my pride, it took me off of my high horse, and set me back to the beginning of things to work out the park problem from the people's side and not from the land's side. It showed me the falseness of some things I had thought were true, and made rubbish of some things that I thought most valuable.

I had but little information to give these gentlemen, but they gave me much. I, not they, was the gainer from their visit, and if there was time I would gladly state to you the substance of those discussions, and more than once they took us way into the small hours of the night. There is a great field of labor opening here and it means better city conditions. Heretofore I had been working around the edges. This seemed to be the very substance of our problem, and that a solution is coming I am sure, for history has told us over and over again that whenever a great crying need comes to the world that the Lord seems to brood over us, and by that brooding to inspire men widely apart, entirely independent of each other, to take up the needs of his world and to see the light by which it can be helped, and I believe if all was known it would be found that in other cities men have been thrashing out this problem and had reached practically the same conclusion.

Have I shown that another step is needed in park developments? Have I indicated what that step may be? If so, I am content, for it is a step that every park man can take by himself, and know that the Lord is leading him.

## Outdoor Art.

BY WARREN H. MANNING.

Outdoor art is fine art. It is the art of making and saving living pictures that painters will paint. That person who has a genuine appreciation of nature, whether it be for the little things that grow or the great landscapes of sky and earth and water, has the instincts of an artist. He may not have the technical skill to depict upon paper the aspect and pose of a fern, flower or tree, or to place upon canvas the fleeting expressions of nature that most appeal to him, but he can recognize the beauties and deficiencies of the common things and common scenes about him; he can use his influence to preserve the beauty and supply the deficiencies, and the measure of his success in this work will carry his name as far down the vista of time as will most of the work that artists do. More people and more generations of people may gain a mental, moral and physical uplift from the living pic-

ture of a really beautiful landscape, with its never-ending change with the procession of the seasons, than from any landscape upon canvas. In no respect would I belittle the work of the true artist. He who has the power to place upon canvas the brief periods of supreme beauty that every student of nature would like to preserve, or who can depict the beautiful composition of mass, form, line, light and shade that nature can but seldom does produce, without a blemish, speaks so commanding a note that the average man is compelled to stop and look and listen, even though he does not understand. The student of a picture-gallery crowd can testify that while it will swarm and chatter about the street Arab story or home-parting scene, it will linger quietly and thoughtfully before the work of a master. You who have studied the crowds in a public park, will realize that while



they will also gather for a brief period about the showy flower beds with expressions of wonder and admiration, they will spend the day where there are beautiful landscapes.

I believe the average taste of the public is correct, and that it does appreciate a really beautiful thing. In evidence of this, I only need to point to the tremendously rapid growth of the sentiment and practice that is represented by the membership of this association. We need more teachers who are competent to teach, and such teachers are rapidly developing more disciples of outdoor art who will look beyond the pretty flower bed and the neat yard to the permanent improvement of their towns on broader lines, and who will set about to acquire the fine trees, the beautiful passages of landscape that will fit into the broader scheme. You will say that public reservations are expensive and that you have not the means or influence to secure them. I say that you are wrong in this assumption, for if you really have the instinct of the artist, and a real love for the beauty in nature because it is beauty, and not because the individuals or publications to whom you look for your ideas say it is, you will be able to sway others to see as you do, at least enough to give of the abundance of their land or their money.

Let me give you a few leaves from my book of experience to show how often a suggestion may fall in fallow ground. A park commission, having an appropriation sufficient only to purchase the park land of a proposed extensive park system, was told that they must acquire their parkways by gift from property owners. This was unanimously declared impossible, but an opportunity to divide into house lots a six hundred acre tract on the line of the proposed parkway made it possible to provide liberally for this parkway and to secure the sixty acres needed therein as a gift to the city. Another unconvinced property owner, after having seen the benefits and beauty of parkways in another city, was convinced, and now offers to give with equal liberality; three other large property owners are doing the same, and it now appears certain that nearly the whole of the parkway land will be thus secured, or secured from public holdings established for other purposes.

In a small city of the northwest a large body of primitive pine upon the shores of a beautiful stream much used for pleasure boating was to be cut for the last bite to a big saw-mill that was about to be closed for all time, owing to the exhaustion of its forest supply. The suggestion was made to a member of the lumber company that the preservation of lines of trees along the bluff and groups of trees at prominent points would preserve the essence of all the unique beauty of a stream that would only be commonplace after the pines were cut. He was doubtful, as it represented a large asset. At another visit the same ground was gone over and the same suggestion made to another member of the firm, who seemed coldly non-committal. At the next visit the mills were dismantled, and a million feet of lumber had been saved to preserve the beauty of the stream. Not only this, but also a large number of splendid old trees along the shore of the great water-power pond, as well as on bluffs in the heart of the town, all of which might have gone to the mills had the owners so willed.

In a small town in eastern Massachusetts was a high hill-top, from which the finest view in the town was to be secured. The supposed owner, the village grocer, was approached with the suggestion that it be given to an association who would hold it open to the public for all time. He assented promptly, but found his land did not take in the summit. He believed it belonged to a hardworking, but well-to-do farmer. This farmer was approached, first with the suggestion that he save a fine old hemlock on the hillside. With a good deal of emphasis he stated that he had been saving

that tree for nearly fifty years. He, too, offered to give land at the summit, but it was found that his holdings did not reach it. The storekeeper purchased sixty acres for the purpose of carrying out his intention. Then the project for a woodland reservation one hundred feet wide and nearly three miles long was suggested, with the expectation that the owners would give the land; already nearly one-third of the land required had been promised, and this in a so-called non-progressing farming community. In this same community it was the practice of the lumber men to cut to the roadside. It was found only necessary in most cases to call the attention of the lumbermen to the desirability of preserving all the roadside growth to secure its preservation; and one lumber man, having no personal interest in the town, saved a large and fine oak of considerable commercial value upon the suggestion that it would be a fine thing for him to do, and because he cared for the beauty of the tree as well. The suggestion to individuals owning particularly fine trees that they deed these trees to the village improvement association, has met with a favorable response, and papers are being prepared for the preservation of several such trees. It has been my experience that there are very many land and tree owners who care so much for such beauty that they are willing to make a considerable sacrifice to preserve it if the agency is provided and if they are approached in the proper spirit. Think how such memorials will grow in beauty, even if neglected, for Nature is forever building her creations as fast as they decay, and ruthlessly tearing down the creations that man has made of material gained by despoiling Nature.

How many unendowed or endowed memorial buildings, or other structures, in towns or on college campus, erected fifty or more years ago, are standing today, and how many are likely to stand fifty years more, when you consider the short period of a building's usefulness, and the tendency of towns and colleges to live so close to their income as to only maintain useful things, especially if the cost of maintenance is a considerable item. How many of the donors of fifty years ago would be proud of their gifts were they to see them associated with the better work of today.

There are many beautiful trees and landscapes that have been growing and will continue to grow for centuries, that are certain of destruction sooner or later if in private hands, for there is no entailment of estates in this country that will keep them for centuries in a family. The only assurance for the preservation of such objects lies in their being placed permanently in hands of some legally constituted body of officials or citizens' association with the power to hold and administer the land and keep it open to the public for all time, with money secured from taxation, from gift or from the property itself. There are dangers to be guarded against, however.

Until the time comes when such intrinsically valuable natural resources upon a public reservation as minerals, forests and water powers will be managed honestly for the benefit of the public, with a proper regard for aesthetic as well as economic returns, such resources will be a serious menace to the public interests, and will compel a constant fight to prevent private parties from destroying that which is of the greatest value to the public. For example, it would appear that in spite of all the protest that has been made against such desecration, that Niagara Falls is doomed. On one side the power rights upon a reservation acquired for the people have been sold for a mess of pottage. We have heard how public-spirited the power companies are in providing a very large fund for the maintenance of the public park, but when the power companies have taken all the water from Niagara Falls how impossible it will be with all the money that can be secured from the power generated by this

water to construct artificially a natural object as fine or as impressive as the falls now are.

Another danger comes from the opportunities that are offered for political patronage in our parks or park systems that has been and is expensive to acquire, to construct and to maintain. Where there is much patronage this control is pretty sure to pass from the group of public-spirited and self-sacrificing men who initiated the park movement and established the parks to the politician. Not only is this true of the city, but it often is true of the small towns, where similar political conditions prevail in a small way.

Again, the great taxable value of such large reservations in the heart of a city, as Boston Common, New York Central Park, have led to repeated efforts to secure some portions of the park for commercial use for public institutes or public buildings. The subway is already in the edge of both Boston's Common and its Public Gardens and a group of museums is spreading over a considerable portion of Central Park, and the proposition, to run streets through these reservations crops out periodically. It should be borne in mind, however, that neither of these reservations was originally designed to be a part of a modern park system.

It is such considerations that lead me to believe that it is not always wise to include in our city park system very large bodies of land having a high taxable value, especially where they form a barrier to direct lines of travel, as does Central Park of New York. Furthermore, the fact that the electric car lines and the automobile make the range of a daily outing so much greater than was possible a few years ago with the horse, that our public pleasure road systems must be much more extensive than they are now to serve the needs of that part of the public who pay the largest share of the taxes, while the needs of the people in moderate circumstances who must need the parks, should be supplied by the isolated small local playgrounds, or playgrounds upon broadenings in adjacent parkways, to which these people may walk daily. They cannot go daily to the large parks, for they are at such a distance that they must pay car fares to reach them. Undoubtedly the present nuclei of town, city, county, state and national parks will expand into a national system, in which the steam roads, already great national park-ways, and the electric, automobile and carriage roads will have their logical place. It will be a system based first upon practical consideration, the reservations being governed by the

topography and so located as to include the natural lines of travel, as the railroads are now located along stream valleys, which are also the natural lines of drainage.

You are asking by this time what this has to do with my Outdoor Art proposition, which you may from its designation regard as an aesthetic consideration only. If you do, I want to protest against your disposition to set a barrier between beauty and utility, for the more you think and observe the more you will be convinced that they go hand in hand and that intrinsic values are depending more and more upon beauty, a gospel that should be preached and preached.

Bear in mind that our modern park systems are very generally extended to include the valleys and shores of streams, the shores of ponds, the high bluffs along stream valleys, and the summits of hills, land of the smallest commercial value on account of occasional submergence or its inaccessibility, the land that the owners are most likely to give for a public reservation because of its low value, the land that has been neglected and thereby allowed to acquire a beautiful growth of trees and shrubs.

I would again place emphasis upon the fact that those who would enduringly improve their town must do more than to encourage the planting of flower beds and cleaning of yards. These are important details and they all help to educate public sentiment in the right way. This, however, is not the kind of work that is likely to enlist the earnest support of the most far-seeing business and professional men—the men who prefer to do big things. Such men, when they once realize the importance and value of a comprehensive plan of the town that will include in a public reservation system the land of little value but of great beauty, will put in work that will count.

This association and the majority of its departments are enlisting in educating the people up to the point where they will do just such work as I have outlined. I conceive it to be the special work of the outdoor art department to help the people to gain a fuller appreciation of the real beauty of the common scenes and objects about them, that can be acquired and developed at small cost, to show them how they can again at small cost make many hideous objects and scenes attractive. I would place special emphasis upon the small cost, because I believe if we are to have a more beautiful America we must enlist the multitude who have small means, as well as the comparatively few with large resources.

## Extension of the State Capitol Grounds, Hartford, Conn.

BY FREDERICK L. FORD, CITY ENGINEER, HARTFORD, CONN.

One of the most striking examples of what can be accomplished for the civic improvement and development of our American cities, by means of persistent, organized and well directed effort, has just been forcibly illustrated by the work of the recent Connecticut Legislature.

As you all know, Hartford is the capital city of the Nutmeg State, the home of its executive and administrative departments and the storm-center of much of its political activity. It is located upon the banks of the Connecticut River, and in about the geographic center of the state.

In order to give you a general idea of what the newly purchased land adjacent to the state capitol grounds, authorized by the last Legislature, means to the state of Connecticut and the city of Hartford I must reflect a little upon the history of the acquisition and development of our famous Bushnell Park and state capitol grounds. The condition of these grounds in the early fifties is best described in a letter written at that time to Donald G. Mitchell, of New Haven, better known as Ik Marvel, by Dr. Horace Bushnell, through

whose earnest advocacy, tact and persistence this park was set apart by the city of Hartford. In this letter he says:

"I had been appalled by the God-forsaken look of the premises; the New Haven railroad spanned the territory lengthwise from end to end, having a deep cut under College Hill a high embankment through the low ground on the east, where it came to a full period in a high, unsightly structure of wood standing astride of the river, and serving as a bridge, car-house, freight-house and passenger office. Two lines of high grading, one from the west end and the other from the east, converged as curves at a wooden-covered bridge in front of the present station on Asylum street, and made up a triangle for backing off to Springfield and New Haven. In the center of the lot was the engine house and a woodwork and ironwork repair shop; back of the latter on the east was a deep gulf or hole, dyked in by the embankment, into which the ashes and cinders were rolling, overhung also on the embankment side by a rough wood shed, standing partly on legs and having a high water tank and pumping works on its

eastern end, which said hole is now a pretty basin or tarn, bordered neatly with turf for the great fountain. The waste and broken trumpery was everywhere, and besides the great hole above named there were two others inside the embankment triangle, and still another dug out in the western slope of the hillside, to obtain gravel for the dam of a huge old grist-mill standing on that border. Around the hill were grouped eight or ten low tenements, with as many pig sties, that appeared to have dropped there by accident. Farther around, at the extreme north bend of the river, and directly off Asylum street, in front of the New Park Church, all the garbage and truck of the city were dumped, as in a Gehenna without fire—shavings, under-bed fillings, tin waste, leather cuttings, cabbage stumps, hats without tops, old saddles, stove pipes rusted out—everything, in short, that had no right to be anywhere else. There were beside, on the premises, two old tanneries—one falling to pieces and the other managing to stand upon a slant; and on a high clay bank, just in front of the present Park Row block, was a little African Methodist chapel, looking out for prospect on the general litter of the region. And, finally, there was a back-side frontage of filthy tenements, including a soap works, that ran completely round the east and northeast bank of the rivers and projected their outhouses over it on brackets and piers."

After five years of energetic work Dr. Horace Bushnell succeeded in his efforts, and on the 22d day of December, 1854, the city council proceeded to lay out the park, and went upon the grounds in a body to make proclamation to the owners of their intended occupation, thereby making Hartford one of the first cities in the United States to develop a rational scheme for a city park. The land consisted of forty-two acres and cost \$135,000. The same ground is estimated to be worth, at the present time, over one and one-half millions of dollars.

Up to the early seventies Connecticut was afflicted with two state capitals, one located at New Haven, upon its famous green, and the other at Hartford, in the old Bullfinch building, now owned by the city of Hartford and used as the headquarters for its municipal departments. In 1871 the state decided to abandon its two capitals, and passed a bill authorizing the construction of a single state capitol building at Hartford. It appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose, provided the city of Hartford would contribute an equal amount and furnish a suitable site. The city appropriated the money and selected the westerly end of the new (Bushnell) Park as a suitable site for such a building. Dr. Horace Bushnell opposed this selection most vigorously, in opposition to all the newspapers of the city and a great majority of its citizens.

About this time Mr. A. E. Burr, editor of the *Hartford Times*, suggested the present site of the state capitol, upon ground which was then owned and occupied by the buildings of Trinity College. This suggestion was approved by Dr. Horace Bushnell, and appealed to the citizens in general as being the proper solution of this vexatious problem. The city then bought, for a sum of \$600,000, the Trinity College grounds and turned them over to the state for the location of its new state capitol.

The building now occupies a commanding position upon the summit of Bushnell Park. With its massive white marble walls, towering in sharp contrast above its broad, greenward base, it is a striking example of a magnificent building, made more imposing by the beauty and harmony of its setting. But this beautiful picture was far from complete. Between the state capitol grounds and the Consolidated railroad, which borders upon Bushnell Park for a short distance near our Union Station, there was a tract of land familiarly known as the "Roundhouse Site," of 12½ acres, 10½ of which were used by the railroad company for the location of its

local repair shops and roundhouses for the storage of its engines. This plant had been in operation for so many years, and Hartford's citizens had become so accustomed to it, that they failed to realize the discordant features of the surroundings. But the opportunity for the transformation of these grounds came in a peculiar way, and as the result of a spirited contest, as do all accomplishments really worth striving for.

During the Legislative session of 1901 an act was introduced appropriating \$50,000 for repairs to the First Regiment Armory, located at Hartford. Upon investigation the appropriation committee found this building in such a dilapidated condition that repairs of any nature would be unwise, and recommended the appointment of a commission to select a new site for a combination armory and arsenal.

The report of this committee was accepted, and the commission provided for in the bill was later appointed by Governor George P. McLean. This commission selected a site, had plans prepared for an armory, and reported to the 1903 Legislature. For various reasons the recommendations of this commission were rejected, but a bill was passed for a second commission to investigate the same subject and report to the 1905 Legislature. This commission was clothed with wider powers than the previous one, as it had an appropriation of \$20,000 and authority to procure options upon the site, and plans, specifications and competitive bids for an armory, together with the site, to cost a sum not exceeding \$500,000.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, on August 15, 1903, and about four months before this commission was appointed by the governor, the writer of this paper published a detailed article in the *Hartford Times*, suggesting the propriety of purchasing the railroad property adjacent to the state capitol and adopting it as the site for the new armory. In this article he remarked that "One great trouble with our American cities in the development of their municipal projects has been a lack of confidence in their own growth. This unexplainable conservatism has cost them many thousands of dollars. With decades of healthy expansion behind them, they are still unwilling to branch out and lay the foundation for a great future along the broad, comprehensive lines which their past history would certainly warrant."

This article was received throughout the state with commendable enthusiasm. Some of the state papers, while admitting the wisdom of entering upon such a scheme, were a little fearful that it was too bold and far-reaching for the present generation to undertake. One paper, in commenting upon it, said: "The fact that the *Hartford Times* devoted two pages to its illustration and presentation is evidence that it regarded the scheme as being meritorious—a credit to the genius of the designer and an enterprise worth filing as something which may move a future generation if it does not stimulate the present growing generation into action. There is no doubt that if the glory of a state is in its men—its citizenship—that its public buildings and institutions, by their grandeur and usefulness, disclose the character of its men and the enterprise and civic pride of its citizens.

At first it strikes one as a large undertaking—perhaps as an extravagant idea—but to calmly think of the proposition leads to the conclusion that the capital city should be the great and attractive center in every state, and as the center of government every citizen and taxpayer should in it take personal pride. It would be a grand manifestation of enterprise to have such a scheme entered upon."

The state of Connecticut at this time was not only contemplating the construction of a \$500,000 state armory at Hartford, but was preparing itself through the work of another commission to build a beautiful state library building.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

So you can easily appreciate the great opportunity which confronted the state of Connecticut and the city of Hartford at this time. If both of these monumental buildings could be grouped about the state capitol and Bushnell Park as a center, with each building surrounded by sufficient grounds so that its proportions could be appreciated and enjoyed, the state of Connecticut would have a civic center equaled by few cities in America.

Here, then, was the opportunity—but how to shape it into a genuine reality was the problem.

On November 14, 1903, the members of the second state armory commission were named by Governor Abiram Chamberlain.

On December 15, 1903, a petition signed by 100 of the leading men of Hartford, was presented to the new commission, asking them to authorize the writer to prepare detailed plans and estimates of his scheme, in order that a close approximation could be made of its cost. No information was ever obtained as to whether this petition was received with enthusiasm or ridicule, or whether it was pigeon-holed or consigned to the waste basket. However, no request was ever received from the commission for further information or enlightenment upon the possibilities in the development of the roundhouse site for military purposes. For two months nothing was heard of the armory question, until on February 13, 1904, it was announced that the commission had agreed upon a location on Main street, about a half-mile away from the state capitol. While the selection of this site was favorably received in some quarters, the citizens of Hartford in general didn't appear to be in any great danger of developing a hot-box in their enthusiasm over the choice of the commission. The supporters of the roundhouse site for the location of the new state armory were disappointed in this decision because the commission had apparently ignored all of their requests for its careful consideration, and these advocates believed most firmly that it possessed some merit.

Here was a combination of circumstances, in February, 1904, but ten months before the convening of the 1905 Legislature, which made the cause of the roundhouse site advocates look hopeless. The commission was a powerful one; it had selected its site and paid down between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in options to bind its choice, and was proceeding with the preparation of plans for the armory. At that time it was generally conceded that the railroad company which owned 10½ of the 12½ acres contained in the roundhouse site was strongly opposed to its sale to the state and its abandonment for railroad purposes.

With this powerful combination of forces arrayed against us, we believed there was still a fighting chance, for it was a matter for the legislature to settle, and we could not see how they could deny us a hearing and an opportunity to present our case. Up to this time it had been impossible to determine how much local support could be counted upon. After studying the situation with a great deal of care, we were satisfied that if we could get the public thoroughly aroused and interested in the proposed improvements about the state capitol we could present our cause in a formidable manner. In order to bring about such a result the writer had a series of twelve articles prepared by men qualified by training and experience to treat his particular subject in a convincing manner upon "The Grouping of Public Buildings." The publication of this series was commenced on April 30, 1904. The articles appeared in seven of the leading republican, democratic and independent newspapers of the state, and were read with much interest. The series was closed after the fall election of members to the 1905 Legislature, at a time which we considered ripe for its presentation by a more detailed article on the roundhouse site. While these

articles were being published, the writer called a consultation of friends and suggested the organization of a municipal art society, to support, among other things, the roundhouse site scheme. This conference resulted in a call for a preliminary meeting, and the organization of "The Municipal Art Society" of Hartford, Conn., which had within a few months of this meeting a membership of over 300, and now has between 400 and 500 members.

On November 28, 1904, this society passed strong resolutions endorsing the roundhouse site project, thereby being the first local organization to take such action. While these forces were at work, the writer was hustling around giving lantern-slide lectures on "The Grouping of Public Buildings" before other local organizations. Within a short time similar resolutions had been passed by the "Landlords and Taxpayers' Association," "The Civic Club," "The Florists' Club" and "The Hartford Business Men's Association," having a combined membership of over 1,500.

The clouds of the storm which was to break with full force over the Legislature a few months later were rapidly forming. That our campaign was making progress we appreciated because criticisms like the following began to appear in one of the local papers which sympathized with the armory commission: "Now comes forward the useless Municipal Art Society; Ford, the dreamer, and the Taxpayers' Association, in the role of general 'Buttinski.'" The more we were clubbed the harder we worked. An alliance between all of the organizations endorsing the roundhouse project was next formed to carry the contest before the General Assembly.

The state capitol became the storm center of this spirited contest, and the advocates on both sides maneuvered for advantage for several months. While behind the commission in advantage at the convening of the General Assembly, the roundhouse site advocates obtained the endorsement of Governor Henry Roberts, who committed himself to its purchase and use for military purposes in unequivocal terms in his inaugural message. This action by the governor was like a bolt from a clear sky to the supporters of the armory commission, but an enormous advantage to the roundhouse site advocates. It placed them in a position to present their cause before the Legislators with much greater confidence in its success. But this project was far from won at this time.

Three members of the armory commission were members of the Legislature. One was the lieutenant-governor, presiding over the senate, another was a member of the senate, and the third was a member of the house. With no advocates of the roundhouse site in the Assembly, it still looked like a hard contest to win. When the various committees were appointed by the speaker of the house, the armory commission scored a second victory by getting the member of their commission who was in the house appointed house chairman of the military committee, before whom the whole matter would have to be threshed out. About this time it was suggested by some of the supporters of the armory commission that if the roundhouse site advocates would drop the question of the location of the armory, they would unite with us in the purchase of the railroad property, and let the Legislature decide later whether or not the armory should be placed upon this site or upon Main street, as recommended by the armory commission. To this proposition we quickly consented, for we believed that if the railroad property was purchased in advance of the Main street site there would be little chance of the Legislature buying a second armory site; and furthermore, we all realized that the great accomplishment was in the purchase of the grounds and the removal of the long-standing nuisance, and that its future use was of secondary importance. With both sides agreed upon this action, a bill was presented and passed very early in the session authoriz-

ing a commission, consisting of the board of control (the governor, the treasurer and the comptroller) and two members to be appointed by the governor, to purchase the railroad property and private residences necessary to carry the capitol grounds to Broad street. This commission got to work in earnest and had the deeds passed for a part of the property required, before any hearings had been held by the military committee on the armory question. When these hearings came, the roundhouse site advocates had a tremendous advantage. With nearly \$75,000 already expended for about two acres of private property, and good prospects for a satisfactory agreement with the railroad company over an additional 10½ acres, why should the state buy the Main street site for \$150,000 more?

After the hearings were completed, the military committee, by a vote of 7 to 4, reported against the recommendations of the armory commission, which had expended nearly \$20,000 in options for the site and plans and specifications for the building, and in favor of the "roundhouse site." But the end was not yet. The negotiations between the new purchase commission and the railroad company were dragging, and one member of the General Assembly had a resolution all prepared and ready to introduce repealing the act creating the purchase commission and throwing overboard the whole plan. It is easy to imagine the instigators behind this move, for it was growing more apparent each day that the roundhouse site fight was really won with the passage of the bill, creating the purchase commission, as this bill was so framed that the commission could actually pass the deeds without coming back to the Legislature for further instructions. By clever work the member who was to present the repeal bill was persuaded to wait for two days, and during that time the purchase commission closed the deal with the railroad company and secured their property for \$185,000.

It is easy to imagine what happened from now on. When the report of the military commission came up for action, the roundhouse site project won by the overwhelming vote of 272 to 18, three votes of the minority being members of the armory commission. Subsequently a bill was passed providing for a commission, "to consist of the governor, the adjutant general and three members to be appointed by the governor, to take charge of the land acquired by the state as an addition to the capitol grounds, grade and lay out the same, and secure plans for an arsenal and armory adapted for location on said lands, and which can be erected at a cost not exceeding \$400,000."

On August 8, 1905, the governor appointed the following persons to serve upon this commission: Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Alexander T. Pattison, Simsbury, and Hon. Charles M. Jarvis, Berlin.

This commission has been organized, and is busily at work under its instructions. At the present time practically all of the buildings upon the railroad property have been removed and work is progressing rapidly upon the removal of the six apartment houses secured as a part of this site. By December 1, 1905, the entire tract of 12½ acres will be cleared, and a nuisance of many years' standing will be obliterated. As the tract is being cleared, people are beginning to realize the magnitude of these grounds and what this accomplishment really means to the state of Connecticut and to the city of Hartford. As an asset to both it will be second only in importance to the acquisition and development of our famous Bushnell Park.

I have told this story in some detail to show how victories which mean much for the civic advancement of our American cities can be won against overwhelming odds, if the cause is just and the fight is waged in the open, by means of persistent, organized and well directed effort.

## The Improvement of Washington.

BY CHARLES MOORE, OF DETROIT, FORMERLY SECRETARY OF THE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

When the plans for the improvement of the District of Columbia were placed on exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, in December, 1901, a chorus of approval went up all over the land. The scheme was magnificent; the dream was glorious; what a pity that it was too stupendous ever to be realized! The chairman of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives brought up the seemingly conclusive objection that no less a sum than \$200,000,000 would be the cost of carrying out the work projected; and then he added, not without a tinge of malice, that the park commission, being the creature of the senate, was born out of wedlock, and therefore was not entitled to consideration by so respectable a body as the Congress of the United States. And because he held the purse strings, many of those who needed appropriations fell in with his way of thinking. So that instantly there was arrayed against the plans and against the commission personally an amount of open and secret antagonism which for a time seemed overwhelming. To make matters still worse, the senator who was responsible for the creation of the commission, and who had taken upon himself the task of scuring the legislation necessary to lay the foundations of the project, suddenly died, apparently leaving no successor. Fortunately, however, Senator McMillan's life was spared until he could frame the bill for the removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Mall, and carry it through the senate. This legislation, as events have proved, was the solid rock on which the now assured success of the plans has been built. For, it has been argued again and again, having spent the millions neces-

sary to restore the Mall to the public, why permit the purpose of this great expenditure to be thwarted by the perversity of individuals, either through ignorance or through wrong-headedness?

Moreover, there were in President Roosevelt's cabinet men who keenly appreciated the largeness, simplicity, effectiveness, real economy and historic value of the new scheme, which was in reality the Eighteenth century plan of Washington projected to its legitimate conclusion in the Twentieth century. To John Hay, Elihu Root and William H. Taft belongs the credit of standing steadfastly by the commission's work when it was threatened by executive officers, and at the most critical juncture the president himself came to the rescue and with firmness and decision put an end to the subtle intrigue that had for its object to defeat the whole project by projecting the Agricultural Department building into the Mall.

Nor have the plans been without friends in Congress. Senators Newlands and Dryden have proved themselves quite the match for the vituperative Senator Hale, whose appreciation of architectural effect may readily be measured by recalling his prolonged and bitter fight against the so-called Olmsted terrace to the Capitol. In the house, Mr. Powers, of Massachusetts, came forward at a crisis and prevented trouble.

It may be said confidently that today the main features of the Mall scheme as laid down by the commission have been so fixed that the general plan will be carried out. The location of the Union Station for the seven railroads entering Washington; the construction of office buildings for the

house and senate on sites facing the Capitol grounds; the placing of the National Museum on the north side of the Mall, and the Agricultural Department on its appropriate spot; selection of sites for such semi-public buildings as the Continental Hall and the Washington University structures on a line with the Corcoran Gallery of Art—these achievements are noteworthy victories for the improvement plans.

There comes a time, however, when by reason of overconfidence or carelessness, good beginnings result in bad endings. So long as Washington, Adams and Jefferson maintained personal oversight over the development of the nation's capital, L'Enfant's plan was adhered to; but from the reign of Andrew Jackson to the administration of William McKinley the fundamental principles of the original design were lost sight of and lands were sold for a song which must now be repurchased at a great price.

Among the critical questions in the immediate future is the determination of the site for the Lincoln memorial. February 12, 1909, will be the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. The times are ripe for such a memorial as shall signify the appreciation in which the American people hold the great president. Senator Cullom of Illinois conceives it to be a pious duty, owed both to the friend of his young manhood and to his state, to see that before he retires from the senate a suitable memorial to Lincoln shall be provided for; and Speaker Cannon is of similar mind.

Perhaps no one feature of the Park Commission's plans received more thought or evoked more discussion than did the location of the Lincoln memorial. In the end questions of expediency gave way to the larger conception, and the location assigned to Lincoln recognized him as standing in the public estimation in the same category with Washington. There is in the whole plan of the District of Columbia, but one site on which the Lincoln memorial can be located so as to place the savior of the country next in honor to its founder, and that is on the axis of the Capitol and the Washington monument, on the banks of the Potomac. This position, terminating the great Mall composition, was deliberately selected by Messrs. Burnham, McKim, Saint Gaudens and Olmsted, and the choice had the cordial approval of Mr. Hay, who recognized to the full the force of the reasoning by which the choice was arrived at.

The only objection that has ever been urged publicly to this site came from Mr. Cannon, who, with his peculiar humor, insisted that the location was absurd; first, because nobody would visit it, and secondly, because the place was so malarial that the structure would shake to pieces with ague. It is true that the site is now a part of that undeveloped park area which was reclaimed from the Potomac in order to improve the health of the city. Yet when but a few years ago the portion of Potomac flats directly south of the White House was laid out with good roads, it speedily became one of the most frequented drives in the district. The truth is that these once malarial marshes when planted will provide the most accessible and the most beautiful portion of the entire park system. The Lincoln memorial site would thus become a great assembly point for the driveways leading up the river to the Rock Creek boulevard, down the river to the island park, and across the Potomac to Arlington.

Only less important than the site is the form which the memorial shall take. The park commission put forth a tentative plan of a marble portico, simple, dignified, imposing. Mr. McCleary, the chairman of the house committee on the library, and by virtue of that position a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, visited Europe recently on a tour of investigation. Without endeavoring to anticipate his findings, it may be doubted whether any other form of

memorial than the one devised by the park commission is so well fitted to stand on the axis of those two superb creations, the Capitol and the Lincoln monument. At least, no word of competent criticism has called in question the design of the portico, while on the other hand this plan, adopted by the men who achieved the unsurpassed beauty of the Court of Honor at the Chicago Fair, has been approved by the thousands to whom the Washington plans have been an inspiration. Before any change shall be made in the design, the American people should be certain that no less careful consideration be given to the subject and no less competent hands be intrusted with the work.

Another important and timely subject is the location of the Grant statue, now approaching completion in the Brooklyn studio of the sculptor, Shrady. The park commission planned to create a broad thoroughfare on the western front of the Capitol in the space now occupied by the obsolete Botanical Garden. This space, adorned by the statues of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and enriched with fountains, should give a fitting approach to the Capitol, and at the same time act as the connecting link between the Capitol grounds and the Mall system proper. The best illustration of just what was intended is to be found in the Place de la Concorde, which forms the cross-axis of the great Paris composition.

The Shrady statue was designed for this location, and to place it in the rear of the White House, as has been proposed, would simply belittle both the monument and the hero it commemorates, while to give it the site intended would result in providing an essential element in the great scheme.

The most serious menace to the carrying out of the Washington plans during the years that necessarily must elapse before they can be brought anywhere near completion is the divided and often conflicting responsibility under which the parks and public grounds of the District of Columbia now rest. Experience forbids the hope that succeeding administrations will contain men of cultivation and taste sufficient to overcome the diverse independent views which in the past have prevented systematic effort to accomplish a single great harmonious effect. Indeed, the struggles that were necessary before the present administration came to realize the desirability of adhering to the plans proposed at a time when public interest in civic improvement was fresh and keen, make it certain that unless the entire park system of the District of Columbia shall be placed under the jurisdiction of a single park board, the perversion of the present plans is as unavoidable as was the distortion of the original plans devised by L'Enfant under the supervision of Washington and Jefferson.

President Roosevelt, recognizing the foregoing facts, has attempted to remedy the difficulty, in so far as he was able to do so, by re-establishing the Senate Park Commission with an additional member in the person of Mr. Bernard R. Green, the superintendent of the Library of Congress, a man in whom Congress has great confidence. Unfortunately, however, the law prevents the employment of persons without the direct sanction of legislation, and also forbids the acceptance of service without pay. While a way has been found to evade in part the prohibitions provided to check abuses of a different kind, still the present arrangement is at best but temporary and partial. The need is a permanent board of control, such as is usual in other cities; and this can be accomplished only by Congressional legislation. In order to bring about legislation there must be a strong realization of the necessity of such a board and a willingness on the part of those in authority to relinquish their control for the furtherance of the general good. Congress must be made to realize the situation and must be induced to provide the remedy.

Here, then, are the tasks most nearly at hand and most necessary to be accomplished.



## Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals--V.

### Three Little Known Sunflowers

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

It is not generally known that there are fully sixty distinct species of *Helianthus*, sunflower, and yet everybody has heard of the name of sunflower, an exclusively American genus.

Of the species native of Michigan, my attention has been specially attracted by three which I think should be better known.

#### *Saw-Toothed Sunflower. (Helianthus grosse-serratus.)*

It is supposed that two or three species are confused in this one. The plant I am familiar with is the rarest sunflower in Southeast Michigan. I have never found but two or three groups of it, 25 miles apart in different counties. It is one of the most showy of all sunflowers. In habit it differs very widely from the giant sunflower (*Helianthus giganteus*), notably in these respects: It does not form solitary clumps like the Giant sunflower, but forms large, dense masses, hence is specially adapted for massing, not for solitary groups. The roots are not thick and fleshy tuberous as in the Giant sunflower. It is much less tall than the Giant sunflower—five to eight feet tall. The flower heads are larger, much more showy, and vastly more numerous. Stems five to eight feet tall, very smooth and highly polished, glaucous (sea-green), leaves rich, shining green, smooth, lanceolate, very coarsely toothed. Plant immensely branching, bearing very many large, brilliant golden yellow flower-heads, about three inches wide. Grows well in any soil not too wet. Extra fine for forming masses of yellow.

#### *Indian Potato Sunflower (Helianthus subtuberosus Bourgeau).*

The roots of this species bear fleshy tubers of a delicious flavor, greedily devoured by boys, and one of the original foods of the Indians, as was the potato and sweet potato, and as different from either as each differs from the other, belonging to widely different

genera. By the way, the name Potato properly belongs to *Solanum tuberosum* alone,—the so-called Sweet Potato should be called Batata,—which would save much confusion and silly nonsense, and it should be expressly known that no variety of Sweet Potato bears any resemblance to yams, and Southerners make a grievous mistake in calling large, coarse Sweet Potatoes, Yams, the Yam being no more like a Sweet Potato than are Indian Corn and Sugar Cane, though it has a thickened, in some cases edible, root stalk, while Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes are tubers.

The name "Indian Potato" has been suggested for this Sunflower, as it is a standard Indian food, but it is clearly a misnomer, as the name Indian Potato clearly belongs to the common Potato, it also being an original Indian food. As the roots bear edible tubers that must be dug from the ground like Potatoes, it might be allowable to call it Indian Potato Sunflower, yet it would be better to have learned the original Indian name.

Plant forms clumps arising from tuberous roots, 4 to 6 feet tall, rough, coarse, bristly, hairy. Leaves mostly opposite, thick, narrow. Flower-heads not numerous, smaller than those of the Giant Sunflower, of a much paler yellow. While the tubers of the Giant Sunflower are as inedible as those of the Indian Turnip, the roots of this species have a sweet, delicate, aromatic flavor, highly pleasing to the palate of the average boy. It deserves attention as a possible food-plant, for our race as well as the Indians. Flavor much superior to that of the Tuberous-rooted Sunflower, barbarically dubbed "Jerusalem Artichoke," which is neither an artichoke, nor ever came from Jerusalem, it being purely American, the name Jerusalem in this case barbarically originating from the Italian Girasole, Sunflower,—as did "Strawberry" from straberry, "Horse"-radish from Harsh-Radish. etc.

*The Western Sunflower (Helianthus occidentalis).*

I mention this species because it is a unique Sunflower, nothing else much like it, and besides it flourishes in dry, sandy, barren land where few plants thrive. While it requires a dry, sandy soil it will thrive better if the soil is also rich in humus. Grows 2 to 4 feet tall, branches spreading, all the stem-leaves very small and wide apart, not visible at a little distance, the root leaves large, forming a rosette at base of stem. Flower-heads large, disk and rays, rich yellow. A double form would be elegant indeed, and find good use in dry, barren places.

**MISLEADING INSTRUCTION.**

It is hard to make people realize that this is a great country, with a marvelous diversity of soil and climate, and that a system of horticulture adapted to one section will not fit another.

For instance, "Country Life in America" gives good directions for the planting and care of trees for a narrow strip of country lying along the Atlantic coast, but such advice, I fear, considering its popularity as an authority, is costing the people of the interior very heavily. Take, for example, the recommendation to plant trees in the fall. In the dry air of the West this is fatal. The August planting of evergreens is urged. I know both the East and the West, and while such advice is good in the East it is not for the West.

A recent issue recommends the planting of broad-leaved evergreens. This is all right for the East, but it is an impossibility in the West. We cannot raise holly, azaleas, rhododendrons and kalmias. I have lost hundreds and we cannot make them grow here in Nebraska. There is only one kind that we do succeed with and that is the holly-leaved barberry, *Berberis repens*, called the Oregon grape. This resembles the holly except in the fruit, and it grows in the Rockies and the Black Hills—the latter type does best on our prairies. The fruit is purple, ripens in August, is used in jellies and jams and is worthy of trial. It is a good decorative plant for the house at Thanksgiving and Christmas. It also has one of the most fragrant flowers that blooms.

I have seen the Oregon type growing in the Arnold Arboretum, but it is not as hardy as that from the Black Hills.

Many trees which are highly recommended in the East are worthless here. The tulips, the beeches and many kinds of evergreens we must discard. Many of the Japanese maples and evergreens will not stand 110 degrees in the shade.

I have seen similar results in Colorado. I have lived there and know, yet many things do well, notwithstanding the dry air. Evergreens from the Black Hills and the eastern slope of the Rockies flourish well; the Austrian pine is a grand success. *Deutzias* are a failure and it is no use to bother with them; yet in our State Experiment Station here in York we have twenty kinds of *Philadelphus*, *Syringas*, as many kinds of *Spiræas*, and to the latter we can add our var. *dumosa* from the Rockies. We have over fifty kinds of lilacs and are sure we can raise all the 140 varieties now in cultivation.

Most of the hardy perennials do well, no finer phloxes can be raised anywhere, and we are originating new sorts with single flowers larger than a silver dollar. Our five hundred varieties of pæony can challenge the world, and so, after all, we are not so badly off.

York, Neb.

C. S. HARRISON.



CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

**TWO OLD TREES IN A CEMETERY.**

The two interesting old trees shown in the accompanying illustrations are standing in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, Del. They were both planted there 55 years ago, and the *Cunninghamia Sinensis* (*C. Lanceolati*) has attained a height of 30 feet. The Cedar of Lebanon is 60 feet high and eight feet in circumference.

Superintendent S. C. Penrose, to whom we are indebted for the photographs, writes that he does not know of any other specimens of the *Cunninghamia* growing in this country, and would like to hear if there are others.



CEDAR OF LEBANON, WILMINGTON, DEL.



**SOPHORA JAPONICA (JAPANESE PAGODA TREE.)**

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Of the many beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation other than those of our own country, by far the greater number are from Japan. And besides those



SOPHORA JAPONICA.

already known, Japan is not nearly exhausted yet, new trees and shrubs continually coming to us from there, as explorations bring to light the many treasures the islands contain.

The subject of our notes is not a new one. Sophora Japonica has long been known to the horticultural world, being first brought to notice so long ago as nearly 150 years. It is recognized as being long known by the size of the trees in cultivation in our own country. There are some very large trees in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, many times the age of the one illustrated, which in itself is not a small tree, as will be perceived.

When in flower, it is a grand sight. The blossoms are cream colored, and the panicles are so large and so numerous as to make a great display, really weighing down the branches. Pods containing bean-like seeds follow, and in warm seasons they ripen sufficiently to reproduce themselves. The reason ripening does not always take place is that the flowers do not appear before July, which gives hardly time enough for the seeds to ripen.

Being of a round headed growth, it is a good tree to plant by itself rather than in a group; and in such a position its beauty, when in flower, is the better enjoyed. In the picture it will be seen that the tree

stands in an angle where a driveway and two pathways met, and it is not far from a pond of water lilies, the whole being near Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park. There are many fine specimens of this tree in the park, besides those already mentioned, as the park itself is composed of several private grounds of former years, the owners of which were lovers of fine trees, and in this way many uncommonly large trees of rare kinds may be found within its limits.

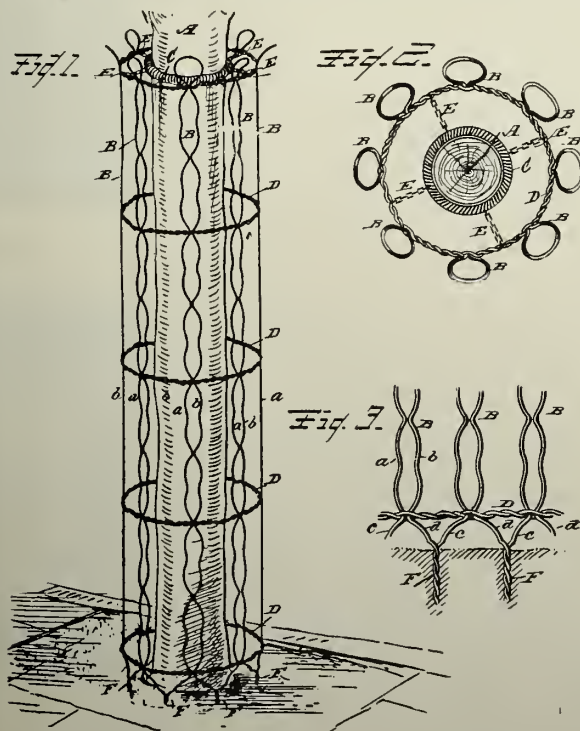
Besides the common form of Sophora Japonica, which the photograph represents, there are several varieties of it, the most notable being a weeping one, called Sophora pendula. The branches of this have a curious way of one curving over the other and then descending almost perpendicularly.

In Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, there is a very old specimen of the weeping variety.

**A PATENT TREE GUARD.**

C. D. Holt, of Medford, Mass., has patented the tree protector shown in the illustration. Fig 2 is a plan view of the upper end of protector, showing the body or trunk of the tree in horizontal section. Fig. 3 is a detail view, on an enlarged scale, showing the twisted-wire anchors entering the ground. The pickets B are held at suitable distance apart by en circling cables D of twisted wire.

The pickets are preferably constructed of heavy galvanized wire, crimped or otherwise formed into any desired design, and bent double so that the leg of one picket will be opposite to the leg of the adjoining picket.



A PATENT TREE GUARD.



### Twentieth Century Methods and Devices for Burial Services.

One sometimes inclines to the opinion that nothing can mitigate the harshness and cruelty of death and its attendant details and ceremonies, but this is a mistake. Modern methods and devices certainly do much to soften the hard necessities of such occasions. And, while this is accomplished so unobtrusively as to be seemingly overlooked at the time, there is no question that good impressions are made and that the reasons are recalled and recognized later.

Perhaps these things are especially true of present features of the interment proper. Various methods are resorted to for veiling or doing away with the awful shock of crude clay exposed to the view of those with senses already aquiver from a trying series of inevitable and overpowering incidents—this last being the most difficult to endure. Cemetery Superintendents favor, some one, and some another of several means of overcoming this phase of a trying situation. The accompanying illustrations show how the end is accomplished at Oakwoods, Chicago. All bare earth, and even the open grave itself is clothed in winter by evergreen boughs, while palms and other potted plants, together with fern fronds serve a similar purpose in summer.

The lowering device, carrying the casket through the interlacing greenery, which springs back into position and screens the sharp outlines, creates a less severe effect than the old-time procedure still in opera-



POTTED PLANTS AND FERNS—THE SUMMER GRAVE COVERING AT OAKWOODS CEMETERY, CHICAGO.



EVERGREEN BOUGHS FOR GRAVE AND EARTH COVERING, OAKWOODS CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

tion in many places, probably in all except where progressive men who belong to organizations of cemetery officials, and who in other ways keep themselves informed, are in authority. This device is also desirable because of its great convenience.

W. N. Rudd, of Mt. Greenwood, Chicago, goes still farther and has all loose soil removed from the lot until the ceremonies are closed and the cortege has departed but also makes systematic use of evergreen boughs.

Two views give a clear idea of the somewhat different and rather more elaborate practice followed at Woodlawn, New York. A charge of \$10.00 is made for supplying a lining for the grave as shown with evergreens and (in this case) lilies and Sprenger's asparagus. The second Woodlawn cut fitly illustrates the use and comfort of tent chairs and ground covering the latter consisting of cocoa matting—modern conveniences which should be in general use since they not only tend to conserve the comfort and the health of those in attendance but also secure a measure of seclusion which is in the interest of good taste. No charge is made at Woodlawn for these admirable adjuncts.

Both of the Woodlawn pictures were made in connection with the burial of Mr. Whitney, Secretary of State in Cleveland's cabinet.

The practical features of the eastern plan appeal to



TENT, MATTING AND EVERGREEN EARTH COVERING IN USE AT WOODLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK.



GRAVE LINING OF LILIES AND ASPARAGUS, WOODLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK.

us as excellent and deserving of general adoption while the Chicago plan of removing the soil and using interlacing evergreen boughs through which the casket disappears, seems simple, beautiful and tasteful.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

## Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries.

By W. N. RUDD.

*Some conclusions drawn from the practice of American cemeteries and the considerations involved in a system of perpetual care.*

### General Considerations.

The question of perpetual care, both general and special, is one that confronts the management of all cemeteries and, perhaps, is the one most important general issue in the cemetery business. After allowing for the widest differences in local conditions and the demands upon the various cemetery organizations by the varying classes upon whom they depend for patronage, and after separating the reporting companies into the two classes into which they naturally fall: namely, those owned by private individuals or corporations and operated for the financial gain of their owners, and those operated by the lot owners, or in other manner, but in which the entire receipts are applied to the benefit of the cemetery—after

making all of these allowances, there still remained so wide a discrepancy in the different views on the subject in all its bearings, except in the one fact that perpetual care of some kind is essential, that it is evident proper general study has not been given the matter, and present conditions may be said to be chaotic.

The word "perpetual" which rolls so glibly from the tongue has a vast significance, one beyond the comprehension of the human mind, and we must approach the consideration of such weighty subjects without the cocksureness so painfully evident in some of the articles which have gone before.

The best guide in solving the mysteries of the future is the facts of the past. Let us go back fifty years. Burial places

existed then—have always existed so far as we know—but the modern cemetery did not exist. Will the cemetery of today exist fifty years from today? Perhaps yes—perhaps no. And yet fifty years is but a passing moment as compared with the time covered by the word “perpetual.” The present use of grass or turf for covering cemetery lots is well nigh universal, and yet who can say that some time in the future other plants or other materials may not be produced which will be much better for the purpose, and will be generally used? Who can say how soon the best of our ornamental plants and shrubs will be discarded for something infinitely better, or that our present methods of care may not be revolutionized? The only sure thing about the future is that great changes will come, and in forming our plans and drawing our contracts we must be strict only in safeguarding the spirit of the obligation, and leave to our successors the widest possible freedom of action as to the details. We must discontinue taking contracts for planting a bed of General Grant geraniums annually, forever, and leave future trustees free to stop such planting when the time comes that such planting would be an offense against the eternal fitness of things. We must bind the trustees, not to continue forever what the creator of trust may wish done now, but to change, from time to time, to that which he undoubtedly would wish done were he living under the changed conditions of future years.

### *Details to Be Considered.*

**NECESSITY OF PERPETUAL CARE FUNDS.**—There seems to be no question but that funds should be set aside for the perpetual care of the entire cemetery.

**METHOD OF RAISING THE FUNDS.**—The nearly universal method seems to be by the setting aside of a sum at the sale of each lot, either as a percentage on the selling price, or as a fixed amount per square foot, supplemented by such sums as the owners of lots sold without perpetual care can be induced to pay. Other funds generally applicable to special lots are raised by payments by individual lot owners, after an estimate by the cemetery officials of the amount necessary to produce an income sufficient to pay for the special work desired.

An alternative method of raising the general funds is by the setting aside of a portion of the unsold lots to be sold at a future time and the proceeds to be used for such funds. This method should be of especial interest to those cemeteries which, for the time being, require the use of the entire proceeds of the lot sales for development.

**KINDS OF PERPETUAL CARE FUNDS.**—They may be classed in three divisions.

*General Perpetual Care Funds*—those devoted to the care of buildings, drives, lakes, fences and unused or unsalable portions of the cemetery.

*Lot Perpetual Care Funds*—those devoted to the care of the lots and graves, the used or sold portions of the grounds, but not specifically set aside for care of special lots.

*Special Perpetual Care Funds*—those contributed in trust by lot owners for the purpose of securing special work upon individual lots or graves, and of which a special accounting must be made.

*The Contingent Fund* is another fund not spoken of, which it might be desirable to establish. This could be provided for by a small tax on the other funds, and would be used in case of emergency, when the regular income from any fund was insufficient to meet unusual conditions, or to offset losses or delayed income.

The first two are by some advised to be kept as one fund and where from the beginning all lots and graves have been sold under perpetual care no valid objection would seem to lie against this method. Where, however, as is the case in most

cemeteries the perpetual care feature is introduced after many lots have been sold without such provision, two funds would seem necessary, the lot fund income being devoted to the care of the contributing lots and the general care fund being partly used for the keeping of other lots in as good condition as the amount available would warrant.

**DIVISION OF FUNDS.**—The recommendations seem to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1-3 general care, 2-3 to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lot care. It is a question whether they should not be equally, or nearly equally divided, especially if there are many old lots to be cared for. Possible surplus earnings in the general fund could be transferred to the lot fund, but the reverse transfer could be objected to by the lot owners.

As the special funds would require extra labor and expense in accounting, and as they benefit no part of the cemetery except the lot in whose favor they are received, it would seem eminently proper that a portion of their income should be transferred to the general fund as advocated by Mr. Pirie in his paper before the Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

**INVESTMENT AND DIVISION OF PROFITS.**—For the purpose of investment the monies of the several funds should be combined and treated as a whole. At the end of the fiscal period the net income should be ascertained and prorated among the different funds, after deducting the percentage assigned to the contingent fund. The special fund would be also again prorated among the individual endowments.

**TRUSTEES OF THE FUNDS.**—In some states the law expressly authorizes cemetery corporations to accept such trusts, and it is doubtful whether the courts would prohibit such action even where it was not specially authorized by statute. Few corporations, however, possess perpetual charters, and provision should be made for the transfer of the trust at the end of the life of the corporation, upon its refusal to act, or after the sale of all the lots, especially if the corporation be conducted for profit.

The funds may be placed in the hands of trust companies, in which case, also, provision for the transfer of the trust should be made.

Perhaps the preferable way would be by trustees, selected originally by the corporation or by vote of the lot owners. This body might be self-perpetuating, or vacancies might be filled by judicial appointment. Continuation of the lot owner vote system would not be desirable, as the changes and division of ownership and the apathy of those concerned would soon make the voters representatives of only a small minority of the lots. There would seem to be little doubt but the trust fund should be placed in the hands of a corporation or trustees other than the cemetery management. The actual work done in the care of lots will be, for many years at least, executed by the cemetery corporation. If they also control the funds they will be placed in the position as trustees, of making a bargain with themselves in their capacity as cemetery managers. This is liable to result in embarrassment and would render a possible future suit regarding the execution of the trust difficult to defend.

**AMOUNT TO BE SET ASIDE.**—The amount recommended varies from 5 cents to \$2.50 per square foot. Some sort of care can undoubtedly be given for the income from the smaller sum, while the larger amount is more than is needed, save in exceptional cases. The weight of authority favors 25 cents per square foot, or thereabouts, as a minimum for the modern cemetery of average size. The same care will, in general, cost more in a small cemetery than in a large one, and under some climatic conditions, than under others. Too much dependence must not be placed on a continuance of present operating expenses when low, as conditions may change. The amount to be set aside should be such as can be carefully and conserva-

tively estimated to produce an income sufficient to maintain the cemetery in future as well, at least, as it is maintained now, having in mind falling interest rates and possibly rising labor and other expense. It would seem that 10 cents per foot should be a minimum for the cheaper class of cemeteries, and 25 cents for the average better class cemeteries. A percentage to produce this amount from the cheapest lots should be adopted, and the application of the same percentage to the higher priced lots will harm no one, and add materially to this average.

One can well call to mind the advice of a character in fiction "Git a plenty while yer a gittin" and apply it here.

In cases where the cemetery management assumes the present care of the grounds, a less amount may be set aside, provided the funds are allowed to accumulate until they amount to \$7,500 per cemetery acre (25 cents per foot on an estimated 30,000 feet of salable lots per acre) this, of course, for the average better class cemetery.

**INTEREST RATES.**—In most of the reports 3 per cent is fixed as the rate used in making estimates. Certain securities yielding less than 3 per cent are now eagerly bought, and the tendency of interest rates is steadily downward. Account must be taken of possible loss, and of the levying of taxes on such funds in future. Expenses may continue to increase as they have of late years, although such increase is artificial and will likely not endure through many years. Three per cent is undoubtedly too high for absolute safety, 2½ per cent would be better and it is no sure thing that 2 per cent will not, before many years, be all that can safely be counted on.

**THE CONTRACT.**—Where all lots are sold under perpetual care no contract is necessary except for special care payments, the conditions adopted and published by the management, applying to all lots. In the case of special funds, however, a contract is needed.

It should be concise and definite, so far as securing the carrying out of the spirit of the trust and the safeguarding of all proper interests of the person making the deposit, and his heirs.

It should disclaim any requirement for separate investment of funds.

It should allow a reasonable part of the income to be transferred to the general fund as a payment for the extra expense of administering the trust, and because uncared for or poorly cared for places in the cemetery are a damage to every individual lot.

It should allow some part of the income to be transferred to the contingent fund.

It should bind the trustees only to such care in the handling of funds as might be reasonably required of unpaid agents.

It should not be so worded as to be possibly construed as binding the trustees to expend more than the actual income.

Its wording should not be such as to prevent accumulation in case of emergency.

It should contain a clause similar to the following:

"Recognizing that changes in conditions will occur in future years, the extent of which it is now impossible to foresee, there is reserved to the trustees the fullest possible liberty of action in construing the terms of this trust, and in applying the income of the above sum to the care, maintenance and betterment of the above mentioned lot, the graves therein, the appurtenances thereto, and the surroundings thereof."

The Missouri Cemetery Improvement Association, mention of which was made in a recent issue, appears to be having a hard time in getting an ordinance through the St. Joseph, Mo., council, permitting the location of its new cemetery.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The 69th annual report of Rural Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., shows a total amount for the perpetual care fund of \$93,622.93, an increase for the year of \$1,309.35. The general fund had a cash balance on December 30 amounting to \$6,379.04, making total funds of \$101,311.32. During the year 10 deeds of gift were received for perpetual care amounting to \$950, and lots were sold to the amount of \$1,900. There were 16 vaults built, 13 monument foundations laid, 23 headstones set. There were 87 burials in 1905.

\* \* \*

The Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., reports fair business for 1905. Nineteen and a half acres of land were improved and there was expended for such work by the cemetery \$34,217.96, while the lot owners expended \$49,347.54. The lot sales amounted to \$68,000.50, and there was paid for labor \$14,138.71, with an average number of men employed, 26. To the endowment fund there was added \$1,000 and \$16,396.18 to the fund for improvement and maintenance. Cash on hand December 31, 1905, \$128,996.10. Among the improvements were 4,000 feet of new roads. The lot owners number 3,203, and the total interments amount to 14,451. The same management was continued for 1906.

\* \* \*

A writ of certiorari was obtained last month by the property owners of Acquackanonk Township, N. J., in an appeal against granting an ordinance giving the right to the East Ridgelawn and West Ridgelawn cemetery companies to maintain a cemetery in the center of that township. The case was to have come up at the February term of the Supreme Court. Counsel for the property owners maintain that the two cemeteries are practically one and that the law provides that no cemetery company is entitled to more than 250 acres, while in order to overcome that obstacle the two cemeteries have been organized. The ordinance was granted both by the Township Committee and Board of Health.

\* \* \*

On page 442, December issue, in a note referring to Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London, Conn., it states "that 25 cents per square foot" should be set aside for perpetual care. The president, Mr. Frederic S. Newcomb, writes that this should have read, "not less than 25 cents," the intention being to provide enough. The same note states that the perpetual care fund now amounts to \$3,600, whereas it should have read that \$3,600 was received for that fund during the past year. The total fund now approaches \$25,000, mostly received in recent years. Under the will of the late Miss Anne Beckwith, a valuable block of real estate was bequeathed to the cemetery, valued at some \$30,000, the income of which is to be set aside until it reaches \$10,000, which sum is to be expended in providing a suitable rest house for visitors to the grounds. Thereafter the income, after maintaining this rest house in repair and the lot of the testator in proper condition, is to be available for general improvement.

## Directory of

**PARK, CEMETERY, AND  
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATIONS**  
And Kindred Organizations.

**American Association of Park Superintendents.**  
President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
Vice-Presidents, Byron Worthen, Mancheeter, N. H.; W. J. Zartmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; R. H. Warder, Chicago, Ill.; E. Baker, New Orleans, La.; W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.  
Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**Association of American Cemetery  
Superintendents.**

President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.  
Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

**The American Civic Association.**

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Secretary, Clinton Rogere Woodruff, Philadelphia.

**American Society of Landscape Architects.**  
President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.  
Vice-President, Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James Bldg., New York.  
Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Av., New York.  
Secretary, Downing Vaux, 68 Bble House, New York.

**American Association of Nurserymen.**

President, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.  
Vice-President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.  
Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Tex., 1906.

**Massachusetts Civic League.**

President, Rev. Edward Cummlags, Boston.  
Vice-President, Joseph Lee, Boston.  
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.  
Secretary, Edw. T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

**Society of American Florists  
and Ornamental Horticulturists.**

President, William F. Kasting, Buffalo.  
Vice-President, H. M. Altick, Dayton, O.  
Secretary, Wm. J. Stewart, Boston.  
Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

**Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.**  
President, Prof. C. E. Beesey, Univ. of Neb., Lincoln, Neb.

Vice-President, Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Waters, Washington, D. C.  
Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Garden.

**American Society of Municipal Improvements.**  
President, Charles Carroll Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, John R. Barlow, Montreal, Can.  
Secretary, George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.  
Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

**League of American Municipalities.**

President, R. G. Rhett, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.  
Vice-President, Henry Bohl, Columbus, O.  
Treasurer, W. D. Morgan, Mayor, Georgetown, S. C.  
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**Ohio State Association of Cemetery  
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Vice-President, M. Whitaker, E. Liverpool.  
Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.  
**Illinois Association of Cemeteries.**  
President, Edward G. Carter, Oakwoode, Chicago.  
Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon.

**New England Cemetery Association.**

President, Geo. W. Creesy, Salem, Mass.  
Vice-President, Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.  
Secretary-Treasurer, William Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

**Michigan Cemetery Association.**

President, Frank Eurich, Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.  
Vice-President, J. W. Burns, Port Huron.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.

**TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE**

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

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**PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.**

American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Ann. Am. Ac.), \$6.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 a year; single copy, 25c.  
Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.  
Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Country Calendar, The (C. Cal.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 a year; single copy, 5c.  
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden, The (G.), (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.  
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
year; single copy, 25c.  
House Beautiful The (H. B.), \$2.00  
House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
National Nurseryman (N. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.  
Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
Woodland and Roadside (w. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.  
World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, --c.

**Civic Improvements, Home Grounds,**

Beautifying the Roadside, by James H. MacDonald, G. R. M., 7:6-8. Jan., '06.

Country Home, The Ideal, for the Man of Modest Income; adress by Oglesby Paul before the Convention of the Society of American Florists. Hort., 3:16-17. Jan. 6, '06.

Making a Factory Pleasant, by Flora L. Marble. Illust. F. L. Feb., '06.

Yard Spaces, Limited, How to Make the Most of, by Phoebe Westcott Humphreys. Illust. F. L. Feb., '06.

**Gardens and Landscape Gardening.**

English Garden, An Old, by C. H. Payne. Hort. 4:9. Jan., '06.

Ferns, Rock Loving, in the Garden, by G. A. Woolson. Illust. G. M. 2:24-6. Feb., '06.

**Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.**

Cemetery, The Modern Rural, by Henry F. Torrey. Illust. (continued). Gardener's Chronicle of America, Nov., Dec., '05; Jan., Feb., '06.

Macadam Roads and Streets, by H. P. lette. G. R. M., 7:11-14. Jan., '06.

Rock Garden in the City Park at Wellington, Germany. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 21:27-29. Jan. 20.

**Trees, Shrubs and Plants.**

American Forestry Association, Annual Meeting of. F. I. 12:11-25. Jan., '06.  
Andorra Nurseries, The. Illust. N. N., 13:187-91. Dec., '05.

Forest Reservation Policy for the East, by F. W. Rollins, F. I., 12:25-7. Jan., '06.

Forestry Education in the Agricultural Colleges, by S. B. Green. F. I., 12:30-2. Jan., '06.

Hardy Ornamental Fruits, by John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 14:97-8. Dec. 15, '05.

Moving a Large Oak, by Thomas White. Illust. Hort., 3:15. Jan. 6, '06.

Ornamental Plants. Illust. Gardener's Chronicle, 2:142-4. Feb., '06.

Planting and Pruning Trees, Paper by Rudolph Timmler. Gard. 14:134-5. Jan. 15, '06.

Plants, Hardy vs. Tender, by W. R. Gillette. Hort. 2:651. Dec. 16, '05.

Rhododendrons, The Gorgeous Family of, by Hans J. Koehler. Illust. C. L. A., 9:429-32. Feb., '06.

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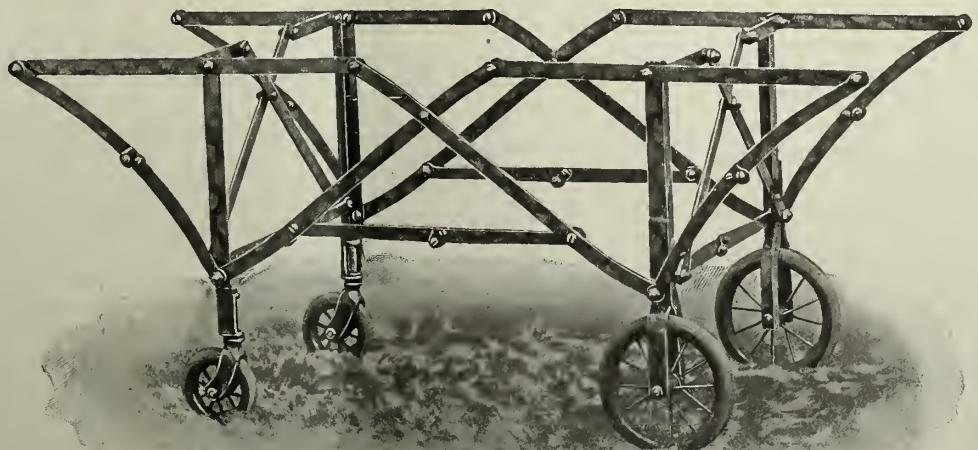
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1538 Am. Tract Society Bldg., New York.  
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Foreign Subscription \$1.50.  
Published Monthly.

Issued on the 15th of the Month.

Trees, A Plea for the, by John Davey.  
Illust. M. J. E. 20:63-4. Jan. 17, '06.  
Trees, Sacred, of Rome, by St. C. Baddeley. 19th Cent. 58:100-15. Jul., '05.  
Veitch's Introduction from Northern China, A Few of, by J. A. Pettigrew. Hort. 2:649-50. Dec. 16, '05.  
Winter Flowers, More, by J. N. Gerard. Illust. C. L. A., 9:409-10. Feb., '06.

### Books, Reports, Etc., Received.

From the United States Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service. What it is and How it deals with Forest Problems. Advice for forest planters in Oklahoma and adjacent regions, and Working plans for Forest Lands in Berkeley Co., S. C.

Bulletin No. 121, issued by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, gives a description of cottony grass scale together with its life history, natural enemies, remedial measures and bibliography.

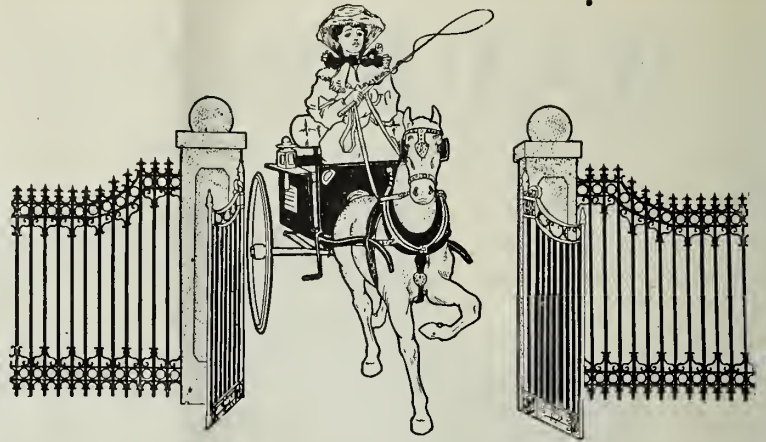
The American Civic Association, Bulletin No. 3. Year's work for Civic Improvement. Leaflet No. 8, Department of Nuisances, Mosquitoes and How to Abate Them.

The 18th Annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind.

By-Laws and Rules of Riverview Cemetery Assn., Portland, Ore.

The Park System of Portland, Me. By James P. Baxter, Mayor of the city. Illustrated with views, plans of the Park System by Olmsted Bros. and proposed improvements.

A sample of the order envelope and direction card for school children who buy flower seeds from the Home Gardening Assn., Cleveland, O., accompanied by circular describing the methods used, will be mailed to schools and improvement associations with a copy of the Association's fifth annual report, on receipt of 25c. Organizations that contemplate introducing flower seed planting among the children will find this literature helpful.



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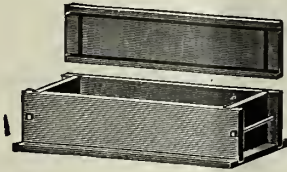
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**Personal.**

J. W. Rodgers has been appointed to succeed B. P. Critchell as superintendent of parks in Cincinnati, O. Mr. Rodgers has been in the green house business in that city for the past ten years.

Mr. George M. Painter, Supt. of Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., was married to Miss Mary Alberta Smith of that City on February 14th.

**Correction.**

S. N. Baxter calls attention to misstatements in the December PARK AND CEMETERY referring to the ornamental trees of Lookout Mountain. The berries of *Cornus alba* are white instead of a dazzling red as stated. Possibly the writer referred to *Cornus florida*. The acorns of the burr oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*, are, he states, much larger than those of the chestnut oak.

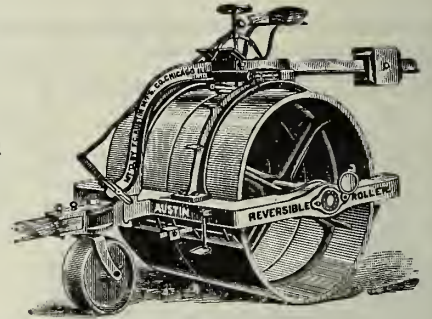
**DANDELIONS.**—A Kansas subscriber writes asking for some practical method for getting rid of dandelions. They are a great pest and any information that will help in destroying them will be gladly received.

**Trade Catalogues Received.**

Everything for the Garden, Peter Henderson & Co., New York. Field Grown Roses for the People, California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal. New Floral Guide, 1906, the Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa. Flower and Vegetable Catalogue, Pape & Bergmann, Quedlinburg, Germany. "Ornamental Hardy Plants of the Best Class and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines," a list of choice young stock for setting out in nursery rows, Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Catalogue, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Waukegan Nurseries, R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill. Catalogue and Price List, California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal. Spring Catalogue, the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. Semi-Centennial Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, James H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass. Beckert's Garden, Flower & Lawn Seeds, wholesale and retail lists, Wm. C. Beckert, Allegheny, Pa. Surplus List for Spring, 1906, the Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn. Wholesale Seed Catalogue, Henry F. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Bulbs, Hardy Plants and Shrubs, S. J. Galloway, Eaton, O. Illustrated Catalogue of Lawn Mowers, the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

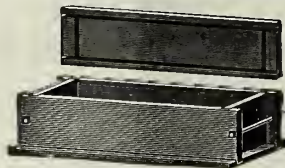
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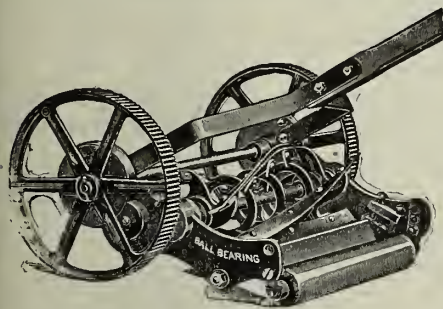
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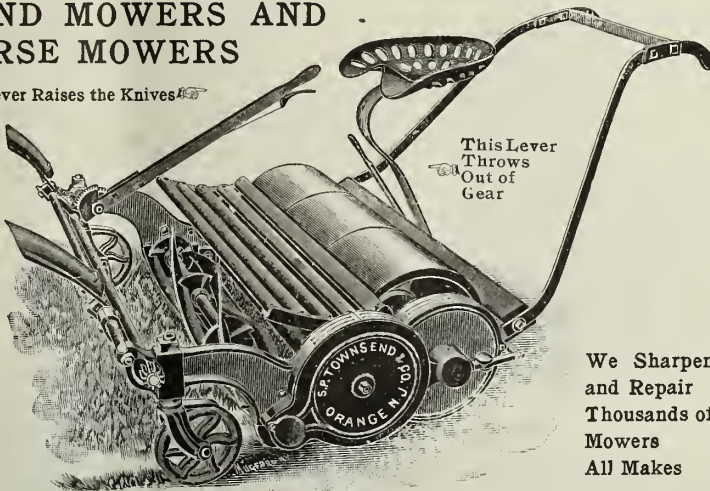
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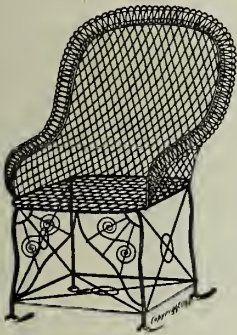
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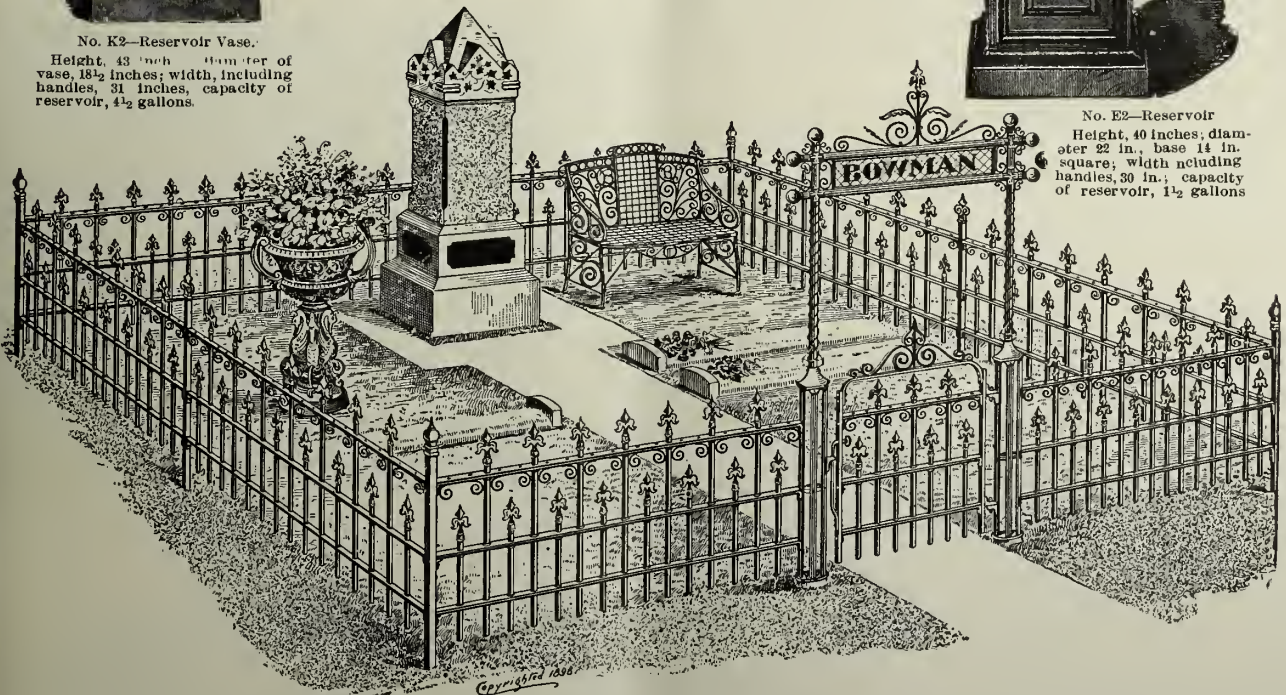
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FORESTRY NOTES.

One of the greatest of wastes in the Southern wood industry has been caused in the production of resin and turpentine. Whole forests of pine have been destroyed in a very few years by the crude methods of securing the above products, and the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture has performed a great work in introducing better means of tapping the trees. The old way of cutting a box or cavity in the base of the tree to catch the resin flowing from the blazes made in the trunk above has been superseded by the cup and gutter system. An earthenware cup is fastened to the tree and the flowing resin is directed into it by means of metal gutters. This has resulted in much less waste in gathering the product, better grades of resin and a conservation of the vitality of the tree. After securing these gains the department turned its attention to the work of reducing the size and number of the blazed or chipped faces and also the depth of the wounds. The first season has shown the practicability of the plan. A reduction of the area of the wounds and also of their depth naturally lessens the drain of the vitality of the tree, and while an equal yield is obtained the future is not discounted, and, besides, more years of working life of the tree is secured. Under the old system the annual yield rapidly falls off and an early death follows. From three to four years has been about the profitable time a turpentine forest could be worked, but many more years is expected under the new order of things. One of the saddest scenes in the Southern forests is the immense acreage of dead turpentine groves.

\* \* \*

Some of the Eastern papers are urging the government to give some attention to forestry in the Eastern and Southern states, as a matter of a just distribution of government benefits. Attention is drawn to the Appalachian Forest Reserve, which ought to be consummated, for it means incalculable benefits to a large section of country. The mountains are being denuded of timber at an alarming rate, nature's equilibrium is being thereby radically disturbed, and the whole domain is too valuable to the country at large to be ignored. And the government itself is the only agency that can be depended upon to check the ruthless devastation now under way, and restore the tract to its proper condition of usefulness. Public opinion is quite well crystallized on this question and Congress should finish the work.

\* \* \*

The ordinary reader is often mentally discouraged over the forestry question because he has been brought up on the idea that a forest tree requires from 50 to 100 years to mature. While this is true of the tree in its native wilds, where it has to struggle for an existence under nature's laws, and fight an unceasing battle, with the survival of the fittest as the governing principle, under modern cultural methods many forest trees will yield good returns in from 12 to 15 years, such as those desirable for posts, poles, ties, etc. An estimate of values and returns on some Catalpa speciosa and black locust groves, planted in Ohio some 15 to 25 years ago, has recently been made by a representative of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Careful figures were made and it was found that eight catalpa groves from 21 to 25 years old, none of which had received careful attention in the way of pruning, cultivating or thinning, and most of which had been planted too closely, showed an average yield of 2,777 posts per acre, 63 per cent of which were first class, valued at \$238.08 per acre, or \$10.30 per acre each year since the trees were planted. Such information has been corroborated in other localities and should convince the land owner that a few acres of forest or woods is a good investment.



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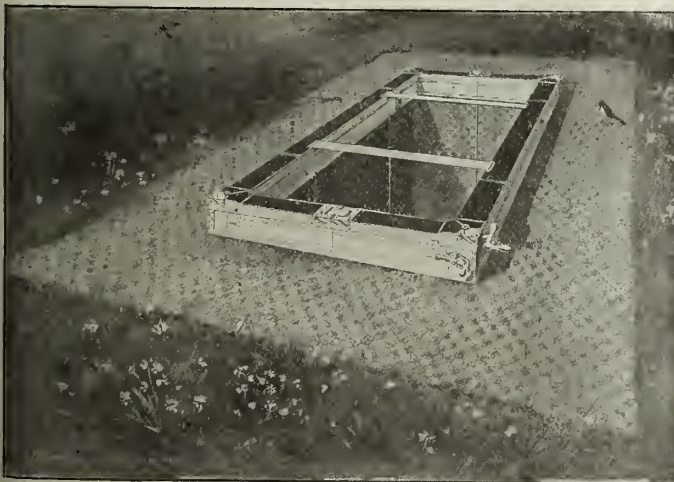
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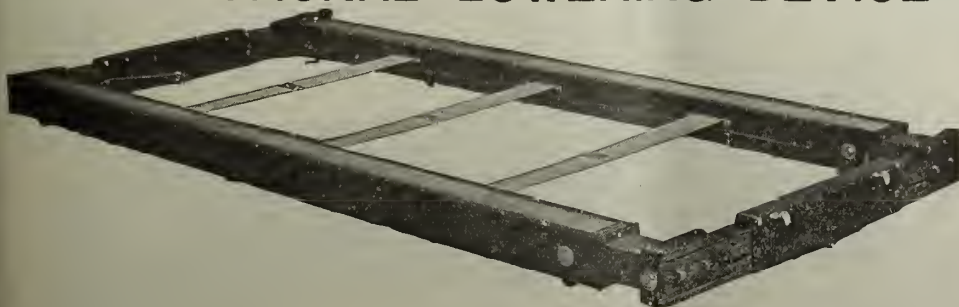
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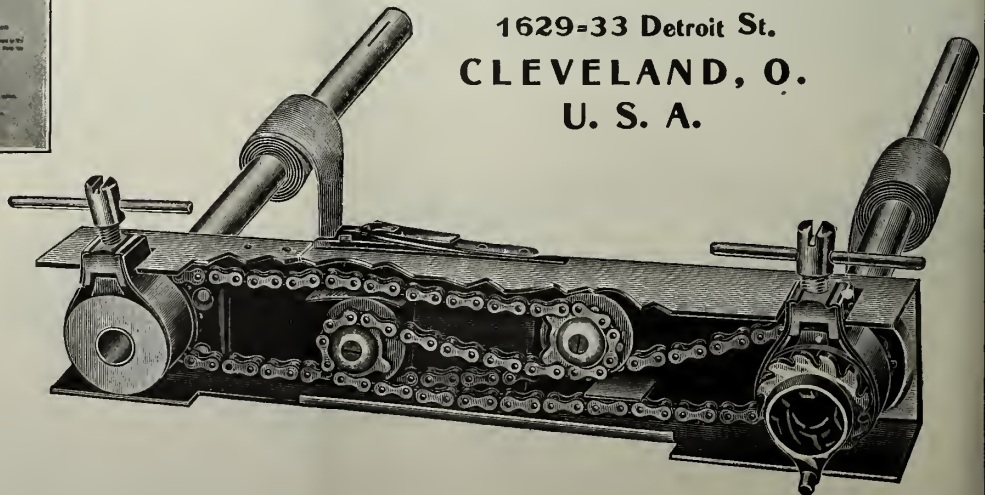
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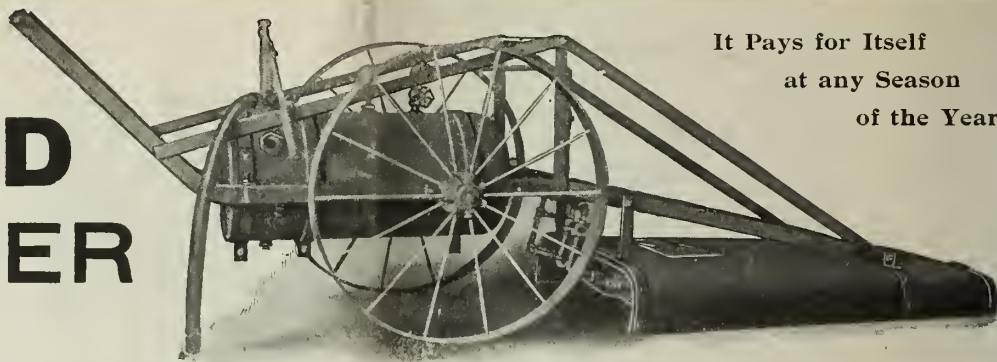
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"I often think," said a clergyman who is frequently called upon to officiate at funerals, "that one funeral is apt to lay the foundation for another. In no detail of ordinary life are the people more careless of health than as they stand around the grave. On one of the recent cold days a pretty feature of a young girl's funeral was the presence of little girl pall-bearers. The children all wore white dresses, and the white coffin with the flowers added to the lack of horror about the ceremony. This was all very well while we remained in the furnace-heated house, but as the funeral cortege took its way to the cemetery the white-gowned little girls went also. In the bleak wind they stood, shivering, and, although some one threw wraps over their shoulders, I noticed that each poor little girl's teeth were chattering. When rain or snow is falling the last rites become even more dangerous to health. I wish that St. Louis might adopt the method of inclosing the grave in a tent, or at least putting a canopy over it, as is commonly done in Eastern cemeteries during inclement weather.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*"

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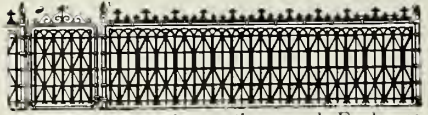
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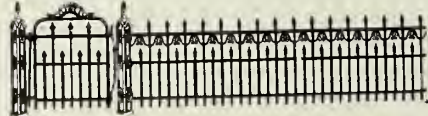


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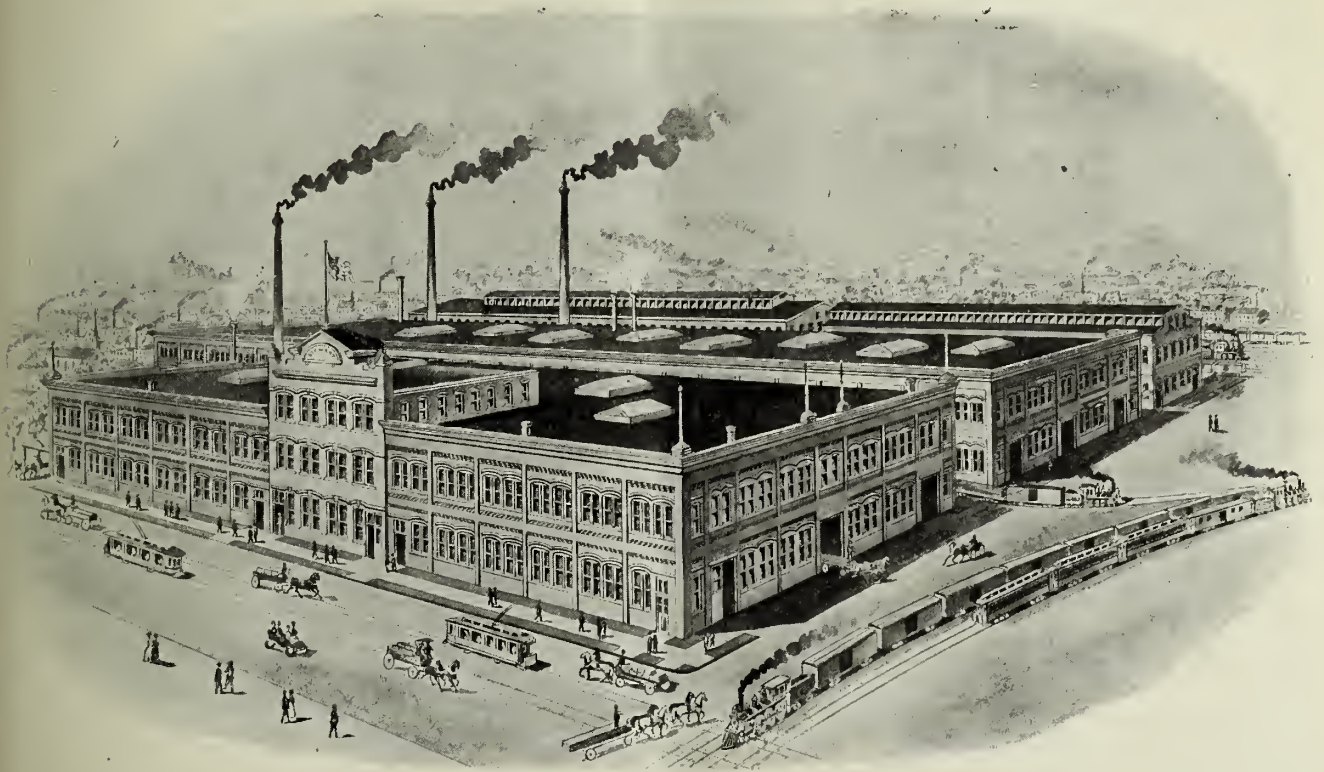
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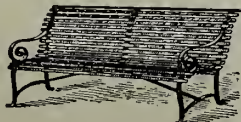
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XVI. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1906 No. 1

### *Wanted—An Inspiration.*

A great deal of improvement work lags for the want of an inspiration on the part of some willing worker. And a large amount of effort is being expended from sheer force of will. Were it possible to combine inspiration and will and supply the combination on demand to every organization now struggling to improve its environment, what an impetus would be given to the movement in general. We know of no more forceful source of such necessary inspiration as is required for the ordinary work of outdoor improvement than the successful career of the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, O., an account of which is given in another column. In the course of some seven years it has succeeded in creating a decided desire for home gardening among a goodly proportion of the working population of Cleveland; carrying the idea into the public schools, so that the Board of Education has taken up school gardens in earnest; the improvement of the vacant lots; care of the block; neighborhood and ward gardens and the exchange garden. Cleveland undoubtedly now leads in the diversity of its improvement efforts. The details and history of the work of this association warrant the belief that similar effort will produce like results in any town, small or great, but it also shows that intelligence, wisdom and enthusiasm are necessary factors; yet the methods and results are surely an inspiration.

### *Arbor Day.*

We are approaching the Arbor Day season in the majority of states, and no effort should be spared on the part of the school authorities of the country, to inspire the pupils with permanent respect for the day, and an earnest desire to practically demonstrate that respect. In some of the southern states it has already been observed. This recognition of Arbor Day is of increasing importance. The value of trees in relation to property, their health-giving attributes, beauty, comfort and general usefulness, are now recognized facts, but facts that must be impressed upon the people to secure prompt attention, and derive all the benefits. The local press throughout the country should be induced to give particular attention to the Arbor Day programs and the duties incident to it; and its practical observance both by the citizen and his children can be consummated in so many useful ways that naught but good can possibly come of the planting of a tree or a number of them every successive Arbor Day, and in any desirable situation. A pathetic note

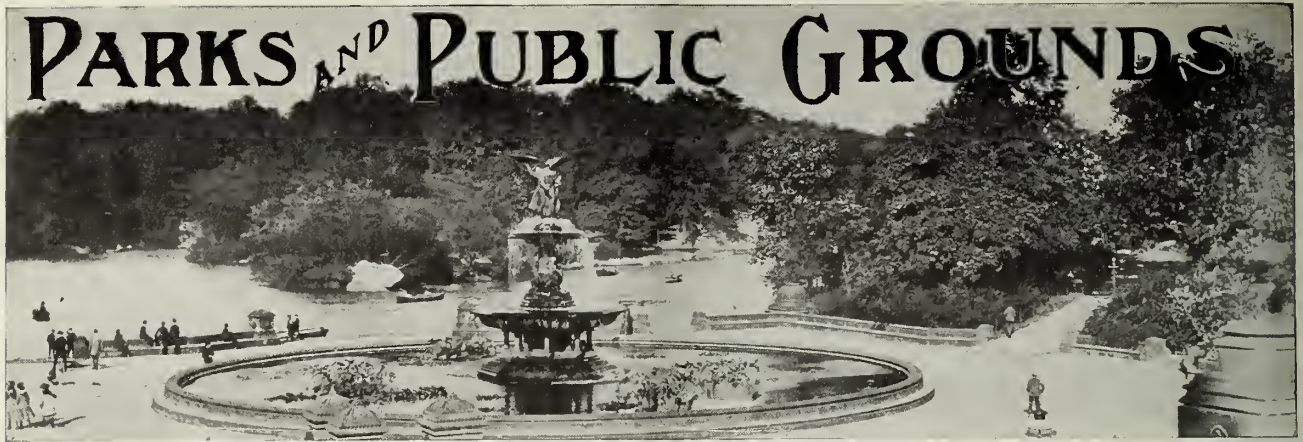
in sympathy with the above is the reported words of ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, when on his death bed recently. He requested that a pecan and a walnut tree should be planted at his grave, as he wished no stone monument, and that when the trees bore fruit the nuts should be distributed to the citizens of the state for seed, in order to help make Texas a land of trees.

### *The Tree Butcher.*

It is generally appropriate on the approach of spring to annually utter a note of warning concerning the trimming of trees. More or less pruning or other care is necessary every year, either to promote health and vigor, remove dead wood, or to induce desirable changes in form or growth; but such work should never be done except by expert tree men. As has been often said in these columns, every kind of tree must be treated in accordance with the needs of the particular kind; the elms have their peculiarities, the oaks theirs, and so on; and only men with a thorough knowledge of these conditions should ever be permitted to prune a tree. In all communities, where it is possible, such work should be done under the directions of a city forester, or a competent nurseryman. The latter might be employed by the local city improvement association, and it will pay.

### *The Rural Cemetery.*

Spring once more suggests the renewal of the campaign to limit the amount of the poorer monument work in our cemeteries. How to do this the most satisfactorily and appropriately for all interests concerned, ought to be the constant study of the superintendent in sympathy with modern ideas. No cemetery organization should tolerate a constant repetition of a poor design on its grounds, and every superintendent should strive so to control the lot-owner's tastes as to secure memorial work that will not, at least, be a detriment to the plot under his care. It is the incongruous collection of comparatively cheap and generally poor monuments that bring discredit upon the vast majority of our small cemeteries, and checks the respect, latent in every human being, for the home of the dead. Although much attention is being given to the cemetery by local improvement associations, there is so much to be done, that constant urging must be credited to zeal in a good cause. An instant's thought would give force to the idea that burial in a garden is infinitely preferable to that in a stone yard, which is really what an average rural burial ground suggests, with the addition of metal rabbits, lambs and other creatures of wondrous design.



### In the Parks of Havana.

BY I. A. BARNES.

When the American army of intervention entered Havana and assumed the reins of government they found themselves with something like seventeen parks in that city to care for, scattered over various sections of the city and along the water front. Some of them hardly deserved the name, on account of the smallness in area and the condition in which they had been kept by the Spaniards. Some of them were mere vacant spaces at the sharp angles formed by two streets which were not exactly parallel with each other, such as are to be observed in Washington, where the lettered streets cross the avenues at all sorts of angles; but there were a few of the parks which could lay claim to at least having been pretty nice at one time in their history, although by reason of the war they had been sadly neglected.

One great trouble was that the Spaniard's idea of a park is a peculiar one in that he seems to want to put a fence or even a brick wall around the parks as soon as they are planted.

The two finest parks in the city of Havana are the Columbus (Colon they call it) and the Central. The former is said to be the most beautiful small park on the American continent. Then there is the fashionable drive known as the Prado, with its double row of trees and elevated promenade in the center. This extends from the sea front at the entrance of the harbor and just opposite the historic old Morro Castle through the heart of the city to Colon Park. About midway of this drive there is located Central Park. It is a small park containing probably not more than 20,000 square yards and is at the head of the two principal retail business streets of Obispo and O'Reily (he was a Spaniard, nevertheless) and most centrally situated, surrounded by the principal theaters, hotels and shopping district of the city.

The thing which particularly attracts the attention of the visitor is the dense shade of the place, produced chiefly by a kind of laurel sometimes called the sacred

tree of Hindoostan (*Ficus religiosa*) and by the beautiful flamboyer. The latter is a brilliant sight in the month of February when its canopy-like top is covered so thickly with a mass of the brightest scarlet flowers as to well deserve its name of the "fire tree" of the tropics. This floral display is followed by its delicately cut, fern-like leaves of a beautiful shade of green and so thickly set and overlapping each other like shingles on a roof as to give the tree the appearance of a gigantic green umbrella. But both of these trees have their drawbacks. While the former seems to be just as much in leaf in January as in June, and is to be greatly admired for this delightful characteristic, still it has a habit of dropping its soft berries on the chairs and benches underneath; and, as the Cuban young gentleman, as a general rule, attires himself in a spotless white linen suit when he goes out on parade to enjoy a cigar—you know the rest. The flamboyer drops its leaves along in December and the branches are entirely bare, with the exception of the long, black, ugly seed pods 10 or 12 inches in length and hanging down in great profusion. In this condition, the contrast between it and the palms and other trees of the park is quite marked.

The photographs do not show the center of the park with its wide promenade, children's playground and bandstand—an elevated platform made of stone and cement and about 50 feet across. No chairs or benches are provided for the musicians. The band is a splendid one, composed of more than seventy performers, and they give open-air concerts in this park every Thursday and every Sunday evening of the year.

There are some benches in the park, but seating accommodations, in the main, are dependent upon the company which holds a concession from the Government to supply chairs for the public, making a charge therefor. This privilege (quite a valuable one) is sold by the city to the highest bidder and the charges

for the use of a chair for the evening vary from 2 cents to 10 cents, Spanish money, ten cents of their money equaling about eight cents of ours. For the chairs in the front row ten cents is charged, with a corresponding reduction as one gets farther away from that location. The front row, however, does not mean the row nearest the band. The band is in the center of the park and chairs in that immediate vicinity command only two cents each; but along the pavement next to the side of the park fronting on the Prado the fairest of the Havanesse promenade back and forth during the entire concert. What a display of black-eyed Spanish beauty, and lovely costumes! The young men come early so as to get good seats in the front row in order



VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK, HAVANA.

to, as they call it, throw bouquets at the promenading young ladies. This throwing of bouquets is in the form of audible remarks made as the procession moves along in its continuous march down and back again, all going in one direction. Just imagine a pavement about 20 feet wide. There is a row of chairs on each side, and between these rows the promenaders must pass down one and up along the other line of chairs. The occupants of these chairs must keep their feet well within bounds in order to prevent their being stepped upon, as the crowd of promenaders at times is about all that the narrow space will admit.

thing new and he is inclined to make a protest; but it is either pay or move on.

As is a customary sight in all the parks and many street corners in Cuba, the gaudily painted kiosk, with its array of sweetmeats, soft drinks, ice cream, etc., is likewise to be observed at the corners of this Central Park. An enterprising firm of Spaniards has two stereopticon outfits going, one on each side of the park, so that the crowd can be amused throughout the evening by the comic pictures displayed on the canvas, interspersed with advertising announcements of miscellaneous Havana firms. This firm must also pay the city for this privilege, and these incomes help to pay the expenses of the band, for these musicians are carried on the rolls of the city employes as members of the police force. The organization is known as the municipal police band. Their uniform is the same as that of the regular policeman, but they do no police duty and simply play in some park of the city every afternoon and every evening; and they play well, too.

It is amusing to see some of the American tourists drop over from one of the hotels and sit down in a chair prepared to enjoy a good smoke. The collectors have a good memory of faces and know whether or not they have already collected the charge for that particular chair, although a seat check is given when payment is made. To the American, the idea of charging for a seat in a public park is some-



THE WALK IN CENTRAL PARK, HAVANA.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### The First County Park System—II.\*

It would be such an anomaly in public enterprise, under our common method of politics, to witness progress in the development of a park system so harmonious and so universally satisfactory as that which was described in our last issue under the first body of commissioners. It must have astonished the appointive power, Judge Depue, for yielding to influence, which he undoubtedly did, his determinations as to appointments for the newly authorized commission changed the current and introduced elements of partisan and corporate influence which gave excellent promise of future dissension. No adequate reason for a change appears, except a political one.

The new commission was announced on April 18, 1895, and consisted of Messrs. Peck, Meeker, Shephard, Kelsey and Murphy, and they organized on April 20. It was announced at the meeting that Judge Depue had expressed a wish that Mr. Peck should be president, Mr. Shephard, vice-president, and Mr. Murphy, treasurer. A discussion on the judge's right to determine the organization naturally followed, but for reasons of policy it was allowed to stand. The composition of the board, on the face of it, reversed the policy of the first board.

Two serious questions soon presented themselves: The selection of counsel to the board and the policy to be pursued relative to the location and acquirement of the parks for the system. The nature of these questions in connection with their relation to the financial issue lent an added importance to their solution. The composition of the new board with its strong infusion of political and corporate bias, undoubtedly created a well-founded distrust in the minds of the two members of the original board, continued in office. In the appointment of Mr. Joseph L. Munn as counsel, considering the gentleman's record in connection with corporate and other interests, it could not be said that his nomination was a judicious one.

The question of policy in laying out the system caused a long discussion, carried over a number of meetings. The old board had emphatically declared to deal with the system as an entity; the new board declared, by one of its new members, that its own judgment, independent of any previous determination, should prevail, and no amount of argument had any effect on this political affirmation of a piecemeal policy.

On May 20th, 1895, Messrs. N. F. Barrett and John Bogart received appointments to prepare the landscape plans, and about this time requisitions for funds were made upon the freeholders and promptly honored. In July, 1895, the Branch Brook reservoir property, the

nucleus of the Central Park for Newark, a plot of about 60 acres, was transferred to the Park Commission, and a plan for the general lines of Branch Brook Park were approved July 30. A little later a small park in the Eastern district of Newark was located.

About this time also a general invitation was issued to all public spirited citizens suggesting donations of land for park purposes, and citing instances where such gifts had been of vast importance in establishing parks. In course of time a number of valuable gifts were received in response to this appeal.

The difficulty of securing land so as to avoid the consequence of undue publicity, leading to extortionate demands, decided the board to appoint real estate experts as part of the working organization of the commission, and the result amply justified the action.

The policy continued to be a source of discussion until, as explained in the following extract: "The suggestions of the court as to local 'representation' and the two new commissioners appointed to carry



ROAD IN THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., PARKS.

out that principle had borne fruit, and before the close of 1895 the section policy" (that of treating each park separately) "for the Essex County parks was well established and became the controlling principle, as it has, subject to minor modifications, since remained."

One of the most satisfactory efforts on the part of the board was the first bond issue. After consultation with bankers and financial men, including Mr. J. P. Morgan, whose advice was very beneficial, a bond issue of \$2,500,000 at 3.65 per cent was made by public competition, and at a slight premium, the first million netting \$1,008,400 which was received August 26, 1895. This was distributed among responsible banks in the county to be ready for use as required, and the purchase of park lands was commenced. And here, of course, began the pressure of recognition, etc. The

\*From the new book on the Essex County Parks, entitled "The First County Park System." Copyrighted 1905 by Fred'k W. Kelsey. Published by The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 57 Rose St., New York. In cloth. Half-tone illustrations. \$1.25 postpaid. Illustrations courtesy Newark Evening News.



estimated cost for Branch Brook Park on June, 1895, was \$361,685; at the close of 1896 the cash expenditure for land alone amounted to \$850,687, and a year later it had reached to \$1,129,086, or nearly one-half of the entire county park appropriation for this one park of 278 acres. Something practical was now in the public mind, and to meet it on May 25, 1896, proposals were invited for the improvement work. The bids were opened in the usual executive session, and this caused a public rumpus, and the commission was taken severely to task by both press and public. A demand for open sessions of the board found utterance, and a resolution to that effect was offered, but it was postponed from meeting to meeting.

Many questions now began to crop up, for instance: the labor unions, in respect to wages; the several municipal and other bodies concerning financial settlements and the closing of streets, etc., which kept the board busy. The real work of grading was begun in Branch Brook Park, June 15th, 1896.

In the fall of 1895 the commission determined to establish a park on the east side of Newark, a populous district of the city, and a tract of a little over 12 acres was completed in 1897 at a cost of about \$160,000. The preliminaries for this park created a demand from the West side for a park in that section. The first commission had made no special recommendation for a park there, but the composition of the commission invited all kinds of raids, and in consequence of the pressure it was decided to create the desired park. In December, 1896, the provisional estimate called for an outlay of \$75,000; a year later cash disbursements for lands and buildings amounted to \$172,234, which covers about all that has been paid for land and buildings. The improvements have cost some \$100,000 and the area is 23 acres. In connection with this park is a question of parkway extension, for which \$40,000 is held in trust, which has been in suspension for years.

During the summer and early autumn of 1895 the park about Eagle Rock was taken up. This point, on the bold precipitous cliff of Orange Mountain, is 600 feet above tide water, commands famous views, and was naturally the first choice of the outlying parks. Architects and engineers were authorized to prepare maps and outlines of recommendations for a park including Eagle Rock. The limits arranged took in a little over 400 acres, extending along the mountain cliff and containing some of the finest view-points in New Jersey.

The announcement of choice of site met with a very cordial reception from press and public. The estimated cost of land for this park was \$202,775; actual disbursements by January, 1901, for land and buildings were \$243,563. Up to the present the total cost of the park, including the 413 acres of land and improvements, has been about \$300,000.

The plans of the first commission contemplated a mountain boulevard running along the crest of the mountain and connected with the main thoroughfares of the county by other boulevards, a most attractive and practical proposition. The new board, however, in spite of resolutions and discussions, stuck to the plan of treating parkways as separate from parks.

A fine tract of land of some 121 acres, a counterpart of the Eagle Rock Park, upon which options had been secured, and which were strenuously advocated by the former board, was abandoned. Steps were taken to secure the South Mountain Reservation, a magnificent tract of scenic property, which was in due course, December, 1896, accomplished, and the limits of this reservation include about 2,500 acres at a cost of about \$250,000. The reservation has a length, north and south, of about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and an average width of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

Weequalic, or Waverly Park, was a creation of the new commission, for neither from location nor existing conditions did the site commend itself in any way to the old board. Except on the part of one member of the new board, little interest was taken in it. There were also other difficulties in connection with the acquirement of the land. Considerable discussion was indulged in, and the opposition was well founded, but it went through. This park comprises 265 acres; the original estimate of 1895 of \$180,000 became, December 31, 1901, \$243,563. Large amounts have been spent since, and much more will have to be expended before it can answer, to any marked advantage, the purpose for which it was acquired, says the author.

The selection and development of the last of the county parks, the Orange or Triangle Park, not already referred to, "involved a continuous contending of differences between the commissioners themselves on the one side, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the public on the other." Those favoring the project finally won out after two years of continual effort. The site of this park (see map in last issue) had been favorably considered by the first commission, but it was radically opposed by two of the new members. The proceedings of the board in connection with the acquisition of this park is interesting reading, but its friends persisted, and the final result has been satisfaction to all important interests involved in its location and development. It has become what was predicted of it, "one of the garden spots of the county," a gem of the county park system. It has been improved upon modern lines and methods, and "is one of the most attractive and restful landscape pictures that have resulted from modern park-making." The total cost for the 48 acres of land and buildings, with the expensive additions of 1898 included, has been \$185,213, and for all improvements about \$115,000.

(To be concluded.)



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The city of Joplin, Mo., has been offered a large tract of land belonging to the Schifferdecker estate, on condition that the city raise \$10,000 for its maintenance and improvement. An appropriation of \$1,000 toward the fund has been made, and the commercial club has pledged itself to raise the remaining \$9,000.

\* \* \*

The Lincoln Farm Association has been formed to take charge of Lincoln's birthplace, near Hodgenville, Ky., and convert it into a permanent national park. The association, which has Governor Folk of Missouri as its president and some of the most eminent men in the country as trustees, is to be a self-perpetuating body, acting as agent for the American people. The farm itself, purchased by Mr. Collier, the New York publisher, is to be taken in charge by the association and restored as nearly as possible to its original condition, this work and its future maintenance to be provided for by subscriptions from all the people.

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The annual report of the park commission of Lowell, Mass., for 1905 tells of some interesting work in a number of lines not commonly included in the activities of a park board. The city council appropriated \$500 for the extermination of the brown tail moth, and there were 31,628 nests removed and destroyed by the park superintendent. The commission also received many applications from citizens for the removal and trimming of trees. The report of the general superintendent, Chas. A. Whittet, contains an interesting discussion of the value of parks, and also some valuable advice concerning shade trees. Extensive improvement has been made in the South Common. The athletic grounds were graded, a running track and baseball grounds laid out and a drinking fountain erected near the entrance. An outdoor gymnasium is also to be erected this spring. The appropriation for the year was \$12,544, of which \$8,999.92 was expended for labor, and \$3,771.28 for general expenses.

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Bulletin No. 15, Vol. 5, of the New York Botanical Garden, reports continued progress in the general plans for the construction of a garden and park and the collections in all departments have been materially increased. The permanent fund was increased during the year to \$4,500, and the total membership is now 1,129. The city appropriations, amounting to \$70,000, were expended for the construction work, and the general maintenance allowance for this year has been increased from \$70,000 to \$80,000. The main park driveways have been completed and opened and the entire driveway system planned for the garden is planned for completion this year. A five-rubble stone bridge for the drive across the valley of the Bronx river and a one-arch cut granite bridge across the valley of the lakes north of the museum building have been completed, and the general plan calls for two foot-bridges, for which designs have been prepared.

Extensive plans prepared by Olmsted Bros., of Brookline, Mass., for the development of the park system of Baltimore, have been adopted with certain modifications. The plans will involve the expenditure of about \$3,000,000. One-third of this is now available, and the present and the next legislatures will each be asked to authorize another million. The groundwork of the improvement is the construction of boulevards connecting the various parks. In the northwestern section there will be constructed a boulevard between Druid Hill and Gwynn's Falls parks; and several new squares will be laid out. On the northeast, there will be a boulevard between Clifton and Wyman parks, the Broadway series of squares will be extended to Clifton, and several new ones established. In the southeast there will be an extension of the Patterson Park boulevard to Broadway and between Patterson and Canton parks, with several new squares. On the southwest of the city the park at Gwynn's Falls will open up a most promising tract of land, and the water front will be greatly improved. Much of the territory to be brought within the park system includes fine timber, streams of considerable volume and such variations of plain, hill and dale as to make it admirably adapted to the desired uses.

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In a recent prize competition for papers on "Greater Springfield," conducted by the *Springfield News*, Springfield, Ill., many excellent ideas for a larger, better and more beautiful city were received, which it is hoped will form the basis for systematic improvement work. Arthur Hay, formerly secretary and engineer of the Springfield Park Board, was the winner of the third prize. The first was awarded to W. S. Burroughs, and the second to Mrs. V. T. Lindsay. Some of the suggestions received were as follows: Beautify lawns and boulevard spaces between pavements and street; offer prizes for the best kept lawns, best kept blocks, etc.; abolish the smoke nuisance; form a permanent "Greater Springfield" organization. Mr. Hay suggested moving the tracks of the Chicago & Alton Railway to make way for a state park about the capitol. Other recommendations in his paper were: Build a new union station at Tenth street, spanning Capitol avenue; boulevard Capitol avenue from the state house to the new union station; then let Capitol avenue be flanked by state and municipal buildings, each on its own grounds. Straighten and widen First street and boulevard north from the state house, with a drive to Lincoln monument, abandoning the present Monumental avenue and the drive leading thereto. Let the state acquire the present grounds of Bishop Seymour, the Edwards school and private residence on the block bounded by Second, Spring, Charles and Edwards streets, and use the site for the location of state buildings in the future. A system of boulevards radiating from the capitol is also suggested.

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### NEW PARKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The waterworks committee of the City Council of Minneapolis has decided to advertise for bids for 300 trees for the boulevard from Central avenue to the reservoir. This improvement was planned ten years ago, and was one of the conditions of the transfer of the reservoir site to the city by Thomas Lowry.

The Park Board of St. Paul, Minn., has passed a resolution to make a park of the tract bounded by Jessie, Edgerton, Case and York streets.

The city of Evanston, Ill., has recently completed the filling in of a tract of land on the lake front as an addition to the lake front park. This completes a park of eight acres that has been filled in and reclaimed from Lake Michigan.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## The Cleveland Home Gardening Association.

What can be accomplished by a good idea, consistently developed and applied with intelligence and wisdom, is well illustrated in the history of the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, O., which has been issued as part of the report of the organization for the year 1905. It has worked out a practical method of civic betterment through the instrumentality of the children, a means of arriving at results which has always been advocated as most promising.

It was in 1900 that a plan was perfected for the sale of seeds to the school children, and this at first among the primary grades only; and in this year a beginning was also made in the improvement of school grounds. For the latter a public-spirited citizen contributed the funds. The effort was so successful that the school authorities have since provided for this work. An experiment or illustrative garden was another development, the object being to test the adaptability of seeds to the most unfavorable conditions, and to demonstrate the proper method and arrangements of planting. When the schools opened in the Fall flower shows were arranged at which the flowers grown by the children on their home grounds formed the central feature. These shows are now provided for annually and are attractive events.

In 1901 bulbs were distributed for the decoration of school rooms, and a series of illustrated lectures was inaugurated in the school rooms wherever possible, otherwise in adjacent halls. Their object was to show how the expenditure of a few cents for seeds, coupled with a little work, could produce more beautiful home surroundings.

In 1902, in addition to all the other work, the association undertook the improvement of a down-town block, to show what might be done by concerted action. Twenty-one out of twenty-three families in the block heartily co-operated. Seeds and plants were offered to those willing to care for them, and prizes were also

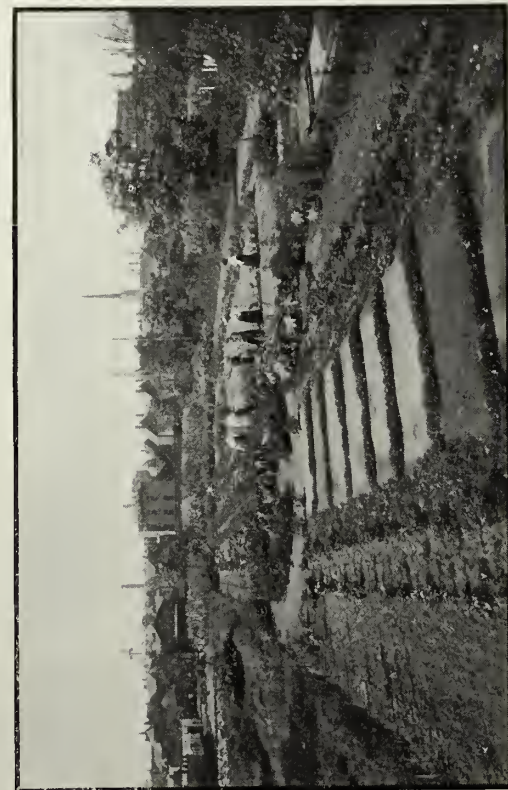
offered for the best garden and window box. This was very successful.

In 1903, thanks to the generosity of one citizen, the association was able to offer prizes in bulbs for the best garden, window box and flower bed in each ward, to which was added a cash prize of ten dollars by the association itself for each of the three classes. The same year there was published a list of trees, shrubs and hardy plants, for the information of those desiring to make permanent improvements.

In 1904 the most important work was the provision of school gardens for four buildings; the Board of Education prepared the needed ground and the association did the rest; and in 1905 the questions of improving vacant lots and the establishment of an exchange garden were taken up.

There were sold in 1905, 389,895 one-cent packages of seed; 223,786 of these were distributed among the Cleveland public school children; 3,010 to the parochial schools; 12,000 to the Slavic alliance, and 151,099 to schools and organizations outside the city. Of the gross amount, 47,648 packets were vegetable seeds which were added to the list. Many citizens of outside states were among the purchasers. In the spring the association made a successful beginning in introducing its work into Fairport, a harbor town of 3,000 situated at the mouth of Grand river, three miles from Painesville, O., a third of the population being Finns.

The experiment in establishing school gardens begun in 1904 was so successful that in 1905 they increased to eight, and at present the entire work is assumed by the Board of Education and put in charge of Miss Louise Klein Miller, who has been appointed Curator of School Gardens, the first position of the kind created in the United States. The work in all the gardens is entirely voluntary, being done by the pupils outside of school hours. This work in Cleveland has attracted the attention of experts.



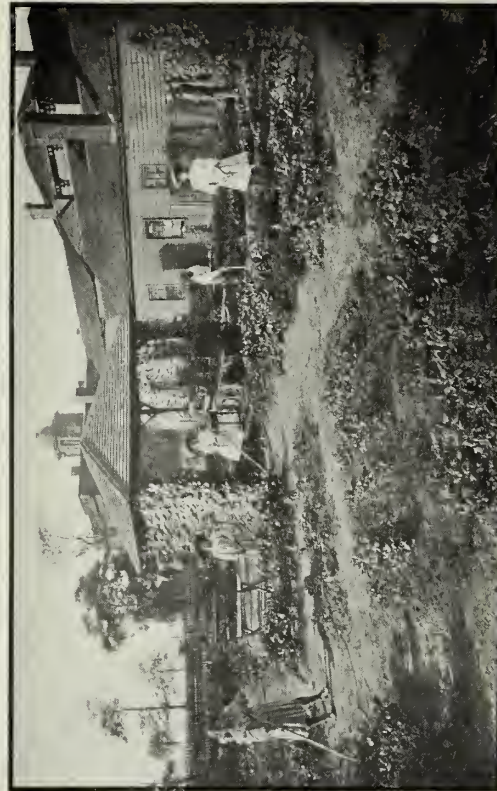
The Exchange Garden—General View.



A Prize Ward Garden.



The Neighborhood Garden—Before.



Neighborhood Garden—After.  
SOME VIEWS SHOWING RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE HOME GARDENING ASSOCIATION, CLEVELAND, O.

In 1905 an exchange garden was established, half an acre in extent. In reply to an appeal for surplus plants from all sources, generous contributions were made and the exchange system is proving another success. On this ground an 18-cent garden is maintained.

The vacant lot question was taken up seriously during the year. Many gardens were created and a satisfactory beginning made in this department of improvement. Another form of vacant lot cultivation was also tried, which came to be known as the neighborhood garden. It was originally designed for the use of ailing children without being restricted to that class owing to the labor involved. Most of the sick children dropped out, but the experience demonstrated that while the original purpose was not accomplished, the work can be greatly enlarged and the neighborhood garden become an important factor in the improvement of city conditions.

In relation to ward gardens, the year 1905 showed that in the contest for prizes entries were made from every ward in the city.

The association in 1903 began to look after the trees of the city and by its influence a city Department

of Forestry was established. Three wardens were appointed and several thousands of trees planted.

The entire expense of the seed distribution has been met by the proceeds from the sales; the only compensation paid is to the person who attends to the orders and packing and to those who put up the packages. All money contributions have been used either for prizes or for extending the work.

In this brief account of this association's activities, two questions suggest themselves: Where is there another organization that has produced such results in so short a time? and why can not any other go and do likewise. The results of the work of the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, is unquestionably remarkable; in no line of activity has it failed, and besides having laid firm foundations for making Cleveland a city beautiful, it has placed it in the position of a leader in outdoor improvement work, and demonstrated that money is not the all-important factor. Every organization in the country should, if possible, secure its reports which may be obtained from the Association, 368 St. Clair St., Cleveland. Seeds are also furnished to outside organizations.

### Recent Progress in School Garden Work.

The development of the school garden during these first few years of the twentieth century is a matter of astonishing interest. With the data of experience now in print concerning what is being done, and to what extent the idea has spread, one can speculate upon the apparent anomaly that gardening, in connection with the earlier years of a child's education, has not been practiced in all the years of advanced human intelligence. On the face of the question it would appear the most natural thing in the world that the innate love of nature so prominent in most children's characters, should have suggested long, long ago, that gardening in some form or another, would not only give zest to the school studies, but would open out the intelligence, the better to grasp the problems which

the pursuit of the three R's entailed upon the juvenile intellect.

Leading educators of the young, particularly in the East, are enthusiastic over the results so far attained, and while a majority of teachers perhaps have balked at the fancied difficulty of correlating the educational features of gardening with the curriculum of the common schools, this difficulty has been surmounted by those of broader views, and it has been found that the studies involved in the making and cultivation of school gardens have vitalized the children's intelligence and made the other studies more agreeable and general results more decided.

The school garden as part of a child's education does not comprehend doing away with studies now



TEACHERS' CLASS AT SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE, HARTFORD, CONN.



KINDERGARTEN CLASS AT WADSWORTH SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.



FIG. 1. GARDEN PLOT LAID OUT BY SIXTH GRADE BOYS ON GROUNDS OF DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

prosecuted in the public schools by substituting others, but it does contemplate the teaching of the common school subjects in a different way from that commonly pursued. As Mr. W. A. Baldwin, principal of the State Normal School, Hyannis, Mass., says: It suggests something "like the laboratory method in the primary and grammar grades. This is the method of life." Reform in many ways is urgently needed in our grade and grammar schools, and it is very gratifying to realize that the practice of school gardening as part of the regular public school course promises to make that education more useful and effective; and that it does so promise is now beyond doubt.

A brief reference to the principal points at which the school gardening in conjunction with public school courses is now practiced will amplify what has been said above. A pamphlet recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 160, on "School Gardens," by B. F. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, gives an account of the effective co-operation which the department has established with the Normal Schools of Washington. The Department for years past has given much attention to agricultural education generally, and in relation to school gardens it early realized that work in this direction would be slow, from the fact that few school teachers possess any particular knowledge of gardening. This difficulty has been overcome by securing the active sympathy of those in charge of the normal school work in the District, and the Department has supplied lecturers, greenhouses and plant material by which the scope of the work was broadened, and highly satisfactory results have been obtained. The first efforts made in 1902, with little to begin with on the part of the schools, but with the government practically behind the movement, have led to garden work being carried on in 32 of the Washington schools in 1904. The work of the school yard has been correlated with the class-room in every grade, and a keener interest in school work is a notable result.

The school authorities of Philadelphia do not appear to take so keen an interest in school gardens as some other eastern cities, although there are seven gardens conducted for school children, which, however, owe their existence to the Vacant Lot Association. Two of these are controlled by the Civic Club, and the two largest by the Board of Education, for which an appropriation is made. The children are divided into classes, each class attending three-quarters of an hour in the morning, while in the afternoon some time is given to clearing up the morning's work. The main idea in respect to these gardens and gardeners is that a taste may be acquired as well as a knowledge of work which will tend to the cultivation of the vacant lots of the city.

Two notable efforts in New York have attracted wide attention—DeWitt Clinton Park and Public School No. 4. The former contains the Children's School Farm, conducted by Mrs. Henry G. Parsons. This park is 7 acres in extent and is in the heart of a tenement district. During 1902 and 1903 Mrs. Parsons carried on her pioneer school on the rough site, and continued it as well as she could while the contractors were proceeding with the work of improvement. The Park Board has arranged a suitable plot in the park for the continuation of the farm school and this feature will make this small park one of the most noted in the world. This experiment of Mrs. Parsons in such a locality is remarkable evidence of the value of gardening in both ethical and educational directions.

The results of the efforts at school gardening in Public School No. 4, in the heart of the New York Ghetto, and among children, few of whom had little idea whatever of plant life, were astonishing.

The first school garden in Boston was started in 1891 at the George Putnam Grammar School, and was planted with ferns and wild flowers, designed to supply the school with science material. The Massachu-



FIG. 2. GARDEN PLOT SHOWN IN FIG. 1, SIX WEEKS AFTER PLANTING.



VACATION COMMITTEE OF SECOND GRADE CHILDREN, FRANKLIN SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., FOUR MONTHS AFTER PLANTING.

sets Horticultural Society for many years had offered a yearly prize for the best school garden and the best made of it. In 1900 individual plats were first cultivated and in 1901 the Boston Normal School operated the second garden of the kind. The Normal School now offers a lecture course in simple agriculture, laying out school gardens and teaching gardening to children. The difficulty in all the older cities is to find convenient land for the garden itself, and in Boston some of the brick paving about the school premises has been taken up to provide the necessary facilities. There are now a number of prosperous school gardens in Boston; but the expense of the work is as yet largely borne by private contributors through such associations as the Twentieth Century Club, etc.

The Education Society of Brookline, Mass., has established three school gardens to demonstrate the practical value of such gardens and with the hope that the school board would adopt the garden as an adjunct to public schools generally. The experiment has been highly gratifying, demonstrating that the plan is feasible under adverse circumstances and full of promise of wide adaptability.

About the best experience on record as yet is that of the State Normal School at Hyannis, Mass., where the principal, Prof. W. A. Baldwin, has made a very close study of the relations between school gardens and other school work, and has worked up a scheme of grade education in which the correlation of the two makes for the good of both. The figures, facts, and particulars comprehended in the garden work are incorporated into the class exercises, and even the business connected with the work of garden making, planting and disposing of the products, is included in the class work of the higher grades. A summer normal course for teachers affords an opportunity for teachers to study this growing question.

Much attention is being given to the subject in Worcester, Mass. although but little practical aid has

been accorded by school authorities. A number of the more progressive teachers, assisted by a public spirited citizen, Mr. Walter D. Ross, enlisted in the cause, and Mr. Ross has furnished seeds and fertilizers for over two years to all schools desiring them. In 1904 twenty-seven schools availed themselves of the offer. The work is done in the nature-study period of the child's education, the out-door work following informal lesson in the classroom. Since the idea took firm hold there has been considerable improvement in the neighborhood of the schools.

Inspired by interest in civic betterment through the Woman's Institute of Yonkers, N. Y., and supported by a private subscription, the Yonkers garden-school was started in 1903, when two small gardens were established in the tenement district with 36 boys from public and parochial schools in the vicinity. Two unsightly vacant lots were first occupied and with such success that it was determined to engage in larger operations the next summer. The garden-school now covers  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres of ground, on which some 250 plats are laid out, and a proper equipment is maintained for working them. A superintendent and laborer are engaged and are assisted by volunteer help. Each boy pupil pays 2 cents per week as a membership fee. If he is unable to pay in cash, an equivalent is accepted in produce, and a book account is kept for each plat. The instruction in the main is individual, and is as complete as possible under the circumstances. In 1904 the estimated market value of the produce was \$1,200. Each boy was entitled to the fruits of his industry. The interest has increased and far greater facilities must be provided. It is stated that were girls admitted and land available, nearly 1,000 children could be cared for. Another local association has also entered this interesting field in a smaller way.

Rochester, N. Y., sets a good example. The school authorities grade and sod the school yards, while the



A LESSON ON WEEDS AND WEEDING, HYANNIS, MASS.

shrubbery and other planting is by private effort in conjunction with the children. Ample land is furnished for decorative playground purposes, and most exemplary results have followed. The influence of the children has completely changed the public lethargy so common in such lines of work, and the improvement on many streets and about the schools is most marked. Certain associations have begun the penny distribution of seeds, the newspapers have co-operated most liberally, and the nurserymen and seedsmen have been generous in their disposition to encourage the children in the cultivation of the garden and in other phases of the work.

St. Louis has made some splendid advances, both in the work of outside improvement of school grounds and in school gardening proper. The new school grounds are quite attractive and in special instances exceptionally so. Many of the clubs and associations have joined in promoting the work, and in 1904 the school board itself assisted the movement throughout the city. In that year individual plats, or grade gardens, were started by a number of schools on vacant lots near-by. In 1903 the sale of seeds was begun by the Engelmann Botanical Club under promising conditions, but four seedsmen stopped this work by a claim before the school board that it interfered with their business. This is the only instance of such a claim recorded in the country, and proclaims the caliber of the men; school garden work must of necessity help trade. The Civic Improvement League has been privileged to use some land of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and a regular school garden work has been inaugurated.

The most far-reaching of the many efforts at school

garden instruction thus far established is that now carried on at Hartford, Conn., under the title of the School of Horticulture and conducted by Mr. H. D. Hemenway, who has become an authority on the subject. This school offers to children and teachers a practical course in horticulture and agriculture. Two hours daily are given to the course, of which one-half is spent in the class room and the remainder in the practical work of greenhouse and garden. The work begins indoors in February and in May land is assigned to all the classes for practical study. All the details of this school, the arrangement of the courses, the opportunities offered to both teachers and pupils for a thorough general knowledge of the work, are worthy of investigation. Its influence is quite apparent in Hartford, and few teachers anywhere have such splendid opportunities to prepare themselves for this educational movement as those of this city. The school has already attained an enviable reputation.

In this brief review of the status of the school garden situation over the country, not a fraction has been told. Not only in well-known centers, but in remoter localities the movement is taking root, and this suggests a satisfactory outcome, the result of which will be not only the higher culture of our future citizens, for there is nothing like an understanding and appreciation of nature to impart this culture, but it may also lead to a better distribution of our population. Once impart to the child a love of flowers and fields, and the city can not hold him unless it can give him a garden spot. A turning to the garden promises more mental and physical development, more virtue, and a more rationally distributed prosperity to our people.

## Flower Shows and Bulb Culture in Cleveland Public Schools.

BY MISS LOUISE KLEIN MILLER,

*Curator of School Gardens, Cleveland Public Schools.*

A Flower Show suggests to people in general long tables upon which are arranged fine specimen plants, individual flowers, or bunches of flowers arranged in vases, all properly labeled with common and scientific name, wise looking judges going about with score cards, scoring flowers as they would cattle or poultry and awarding the red and blue "First Prize" and "Second Prize."

Not so are the Autumn Flower Shows in the Public Schools of Cleveland, O.,—they are the loving bringing together by the children, the choice products from fifty thousand home gardens, the results of the two hundred and fifty thousand penny packages of seeds sold by the Home Gardening Association to the children of the Public Schools of Cleveland last Spring.

To stimulate gardening, for several years illustrated lectures have been given in the Public Schools under

the auspices of the Home Gardening Association, showing what had been accomplished and suggesting future possibilities. In a Russian Jew district last winter the principal of the school told the writer not to be disturbed if there was an undertone during the lecture, because the parents could not understand a word of English and the children would interpret the lecture to them as it was being given. The murmur, far from being an annoyance, was a stimulus, and an inspiration to carry the gospel of beauty to those who would otherwise be unable to receive it.

Envelopes with a list of seeds and directions for planting were sent to the schools in April; the children made their selections and the packages were ready for distribution the first of May. Besides the seeds, thirty thousand Gladioli corms were ordered and bloomed in the home gardens last summer. Thirteen



barrels and three hundred and fifty flour sacks were required to deliver the seeds and corns to the schools.

The success of the Association is largely due to the fact that nothing is attempted that can not be accomplished, and only such seeds are offered as can be raised by easy culture and inexperienced gardeners,—as asters, dwarf or climbing nasturtiums, phlox, china pinks, verbenas, cosmos, four o'clocks, lady slippers, bachelor buttons, zinnias, coreopsis, marigold.

Until this year the schools of the city were divided into four classes. A first prize of ten dollars and a

in every pore, when he said, as he presented his limp offering in his little fat hand, saying, "Teacher, my flowers are hot."

In congested and smoky districts where floral culture is unpromising, to say the least, some of the contributions were most pathetic. Jimmie Michael Donohan said he looked all over his yard for a flower and could not find one, but as he had saved a few pennies he went into a milliner shop and bought some fly-specked and dusty paper flowers, the price of which was five cents, but under the circumstances he secured



FLOWER SHOW AT WADE PARK SCHOOL, CLEVELAND.  
"Another Show Was Educative in Its Significance."

second prize of five dollars were offered in each class, the money to be used in beautifying the school grounds. In addition to the money prizes, Judge Dellenbaugh offered one thousand bulbs to all schools having a creditable flower show. Thirty schools entered for the prizes, although flower shows were held in other schools.

This year the money prizes were eliminated and every school having a creditable flower show received one thousand bulbs. There were forty shows, more beautiful and interesting than last year.

The principals and teachers entered into the spirit of the work with enthusiasm, and although the details of arrangement required great expenditure of time and effort, their energies seemed tireless. The shows were objects of artistic taste and great beauty, results not easily secured when it is remembered that many of the contributions were in bunches of two or three flowers of different and discordant tones, and others anything but in fresh condition, as was realized by a little chap, with interest and perspiration shining

the treasure for two. He put the flowers into a flower pot and triumphantly carried them into the school where they were given a place of honor. A little girl in the Russian Jew neighborhood brought her window box. Her father keeps a second-hand furniture store and she took a small drawer from an old bureau and raised a cabbage plant in it. A tall slender stalk and tuft of a few small leaves poorly repaid the solicitous care of the summer, but it gave her pleasure. A youngster of the second grade from the same school came at six o'clock in the evening, breathless, inquiring for the teacher. He had a dusty piece of golden rod, and said, "I went to Woodland Hills for it and walked all the way!"—a distance of six miles. The flowers in this show were considered so precious that each child wanted to tie a piece of paper or string around his offering and requested that the contribution be returned to the owner at the close of the exhibition.

Better but not more gratifying results were secured in the districts where the children could purchase a larger number of seeds and had better opportunities

for raising flowers. One school in a favored neighborhood bought six thousand packages of seeds and the show was artistic and beautiful in the extreme. An effort to secure quality was shown at one school by a display of fine specimens of each of the different kinds of flowers named in the list. Another show was educative in its significance. It was arranged in the auditorium on the third floor, part of the space being enclosed by a fence of wire netting, covered with vines and bordered with golden rod and asters, to represent a herbaceous border. Within the enclosure were formal beds of different flowers, arranged with reference to a color scheme, the effect being very harmonious. Entering the garden through an archway covered with vines, visitors walked through the paths toward the stage, which was covered with green cloth which represented a terrace, provided with seats and

pearance of growing in a lawn,—giving the finishing touch to the composition.

The beauty and attractiveness of the shows was much enhanced by the addition of golden rod and asters which were brought from the woods and waste places. The older boys in all schools took special delight in securing these contributions and were encouraged to do so, as it gave them a taste for and appreciation of the beauty of common things and gave many children an opportunity of seeing autumn wild flowers which they probably could not see in any other way.

The reports from the principals and teachers have been most gratifying. They declare that without exception the influence of this work is refining and uplifting; that it especially appeals to boys; that it discloses the side of some boys' natures that they never dreamed of; that the children see a different phase of



FLOWER SHOW AT GIDDINGS SCHOOL AT CLEVELAND.  
"An Effect Which Was Really Enchanting."

adorned with statuary, vases and effective flowering plants.

Another spacious display had a star in the center of the hall for its dominant feature, with a bell covered with autumn leaves suspended by garlands of flowers and leaves. Beautiful statuary, pictures and foliage plants were disposed about the hall,\* the columns supporting the ceiling were worked with golden rod and purple asters with a dash of orange in the marigolds and bitter sweets, the entrance arched by an arbor of green and gorgeous color, all produced an effect which was really enchanting. After preparations had been completed and the show was ready for the judges, one of the most troublesome boys of the school, from one of the poorest homes, said he thought the show could be improved. He hurried home, cut the grass, brought it in a basket and made a circle around the star, just touching the points; but this did not satisfy him. He took some companions, and in a short time reappeared with a basket of clover cut from another yard which they scattered over the floor, around the star and within the circle, thus giving the star the ap-

pearance of the teacher's nature. It brings teachers and pupils into closer and more sympathetic touch by their mutual love of the beautiful.

#### *Bulb Culture.*

Great interest has been manifested in the Home Gardens, School Gardens and Flower Shows of the Public School children, but there is not a general knowledge of one of the most interesting features of the work fostered and encouraged by the Home Gardening Association, thus arousing an appreciation of and engendering a love for the beautiful, enhancing thereby the attractions of the fair city of Cleveland.

Nearly 100,000 bulbs of different varieties have been distributed among the school children through the instrumentality of the Home Gardening Association and its friends, since last May. Thirty thousand Gladioli corms were sold to the children and teachers last spring at a penny apiece in lots of one to one hundred. These tall showy spikes of flowers growing from the spear-like leaves added a touch of color and beauty to many gardens, and in some instances a solitary plant blooming under the most unpromising conditions of smoke,

gas-laden air, surrounded by weeds, tin cans, bottles and rubbish, indicated a love of beauty which makes the whole world kin.

Judge Dellenbaugh, the generous friend of school children, to stimulate bulbous plant culture, presented 1,000 bulbs to each school making a creditable showing at the flower shows this year. These bulbs, 40,000, have all been planted and are in the soil waiting for the first warm breath of spring to call them forth in all their grace, beauty and loveliness. The bulbs have been disposed of in as many different ways as there are schools, some in formal beds, some in borders and others scattered

through the grass to come up in unexpected places. It would have delighted the Judge's heart to have seen fifty-four eighth-grade children of the Warren School, each supplied with twenty bulbs, armed with a knife, sharp stick or "dibble," on their knees in the grass, tucking the crocus bulbs away in snug comfortable places for the winter.

As the Warren School received the first prize for the school gardens, the children had five hundred tulip bulbs, which were placed in two circular beds in the front yard. After the beds had been prepared and made smooth, the children had a practical lesson in geometry. They found the center of the bed, drove a stake to which was tied a cord in such a manner that it would move freely around the stake. The bulbs were to be planted in concentric circles six inches apart. The cord was tied around another sharp stake six inches from the one in the center, making the radius of a circle a foot in diameter. Successive circles were made by increasing the radius six inches each time. The bulbs were set five inches apart in the circular grooves, and covered with four inches of soil. As an additional protection a light dressing of manure was added, which will be increased later in the season when it is needed.

Last spring 47,000 bulbs were ordered through the Home Gardening Association by the children and teachers. The bulbs were shipped direct from Hol-



WINTER BULB FLOWER SHOW AT FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, O.

land and delivered to the schools in their foreign packages. The consignment consisted principally of tulips, narcissuses, daffodils and some hyacinths. These will be used especially for school room decoration. The manner of caring for the bulbs varies with conditions and experience of school officials. Fortunately some of the custodians of the school buildings are trained gardeners, and are able to give valuable assistance in bulb and floral culture.

The teachers and children of the Fairmount School have been very successful with their bulbs. The school is provided with a number of boxes 36x9x9 inches, painted green, used as window boxes. The janitor prepared a compost heap of dry leaves, manure and soil which he turned thoroughly several times during the summer, making it a good potting soil for the autumn. The boxes were half filled with soil, and bulbs used which will produce a succession of blooming. The Crocuses were used for the edge of the boxes for earliest blooming, and a hyacinth in each end for late blooming, with narcissuses and tulips for intermediate blooming. The boxes were all buried in a pit in the back yard, and covered with six inches of earth, and a top dressing will be added later. About January first the boxes will be removed from the pit, taken to a cool place and when the leaves appear they will gradually be brought to the light. For five weeks there will be a wealth of bloom to delight every child's heart.



"OUR FLOWERS"—SCRANTON SCHOOL FLOWER EXHIBIT, CLEVELAND, O.



### Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals--VI.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

#### Our Native Valerians.

Few things are much prettier than an old well-established clump of the European Valerian—*Valeriana officinalis*—for this plant is not only valuable as a medicine but as an ornamental. Its large clusters of small pink or white fragrant flowers, rising to the height of three or four feet, are certainly a fine sight. Our native Valerians are by no means to be despised as ornamentals. I will mention but few of them, however.

#### *Valeriana pansiflora*, Mse. *Large-Flowered Valerian*.

Remarkable for its comparatively large pink flowers, which are three or four times longer than those of the European Valerian (one-half to five-sixths of an inch long); few or many in terminal clusters. The plant grows from one to three feet tall. The lower leaves usually undivided, broad-ovate, cordate, stem leaves 3-7 pinnately divided. Root stocks slender, mostly horizontal. Prefers moist soils. Pennsylvania to West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri.

#### *Valeriana edulis*, Nutt. *Edible Valerian*.

This name is rather an unsafe one. While it is true that the large, thick, fleshy carrot-like roots are used as food by various native Americans, vulgarly but improperly called Indians, it is, nevertheless, a fact that in a fresh state, or improperly prepared, these roots are dangerously poisonous. Even as the Bitter Cassava or Manihot, though dangerously poisonous when fresh, is made to supply the delicious tapioca when properly prepared, so this poisonous plant supplied our Aborigines with a wholesome article of food when properly prepared. While not a very handsome plant, it is one that is not liable to escape notice in a collection. Grows three or four feet tall in upland, wet places, usually in marl, the root throwing up many long, narrow,

smooth, rich green, parallel-veined, undivided leaves. Stem leaves few, pinnately lobed; lobes narrow. Flowers small; many in a large cluster at top of stem. Yellowish white, slightly fragrant.

#### *Valeriana uliginosa* (T and G.) Rydb. *Swamp Valerian*.

A neat, pretty species, considerably resembling the European Valerian, growing one to three feet tall, with oblong or spatulate root-leaves, and three or four pairs of sparingly hairy-stem leaves, which are pinnately parted into from three to thirteen ovate, to lanceolate, usually dentate, segments, bearing at top a rather dense cluster of pink or nearly white flowers.

#### *Valeriana septentrionalis*, Rydb. *Northern Valerian*.

A smaller plant than preceding; like it, possessing same medicinal properties as European species, but having the clearest white flowers of any species of Valerian I have met; a neat and very pretty plant well worthy of culture as an ornamental. Erect, one to two feet tall; very smooth throughout; root-leaves long-stalked, spatulate or oval; stem-leaves about three pairs, lowest petioled, upper sessile, divided into 5-7 oval to linear-lanceolate, entire segments. Flowers many, clear white, in dense clusters, fine for cut flowers, smaller than those of preceding species, but larger than those of the European Valerian. It grows in the northern portions of the United States to sub-arctic America, west to British Columbia, in wet soil, preferring highland swamps; one of the most conspicuous flowers of the highland swamps of south-eastern Michigan, strangely enough associated with *Cypripediums*—of similar medicinal properties—and with rattlesnakes! Old plants form large clumps, rather prefers marl-beds; therefore like *Valeriana edulis*, a lime-loving plant.

**Arbor Day in the Different States.**

Recognizing the increasing importance of Arbor Day, and in response to a general demand, the American Civic Association has prepared a "Suggested Arbor Day Program," published in Bulletin 16 of that organization. The program is the work of Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, vice-president of the association's "Outdoor Art" department, and contains, besides a program for the observance of the day, a list of famous trees in the country, and a list of dates for the celebration of Arbor Day in the different states.

The table of dates not yet observed this year, prepared by the Bureau of Forestry, and revised by information concerning this year's dates that we have received is as follows:

Arizona, Friday following first day of April and Friday following first day of February; Arkansas, December 15; California, observed by separate counties, but not generally; Colorado, third Friday in April; Connecticut, appointed by governor, this year April 28; Delaware, appointed by governor, this year March 30; District of Columbia, not observed; Florida, first Friday in February; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, last Monday in April; Illinois, date fixed by governor and superintendent of public instruction; Indiana, last Friday in October; Iowa, date fixed by proclamation of Congress, this year April 27; Kansas, date fixed by proclamation of Congress; Maine, date fixed by proclamation of governor, usually early in May; Maryland,

in April, date fixed by proclamation of governor; Massachusetts, last Saturday in April; Michigan, last Friday in April; Minnesota, date fixed by proclamation of governor, this year April 20; Mississippi, December 10; Missouri, Friday after first Tuesday in April; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Nebraska, April 22; Nevada, date fixed by proclamation of governor, usually in April; New Hampshire, date not fixed, usually in May; New Jersey, usually third Friday in April, appointed by governor; New Mexico, second Friday in March; New York, Friday following first day of May; North Carolina, October 12, usually observed; North Dakota, first Friday in May; Ohio, second or third Friday in April, this year April 20; Oklahoma, second Friday in April; Oregon, appointment by governor, this year April 13; Pennsylvania, appointment by superintendent of instruction, one day in spring and one in fall; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; South Carolina, third Friday in November; South Dakota, date fixed by governor; Tennessee, date fixed annually in November; Texas, February 22; Utah, April 15; Vermont, latter part of April or first of May; Washington, irregularly observed, date set by governor, different dates east and west of the Cascades; West Virginia, third Friday in April and third Friday in November; Wisconsin, date fixed by governor, this year May 4; Wyoming, date fixed by governor, this year April 27.

**Notes of Trees and Tree Planting.**

In the message which Governor Higgins recently sent to the New York legislature he recommended that shade trees be planted along the improved highways, and that the expense thereof be included in the contract for the improvement of the road. The governor spent a part of his summer in Europe, and undoubtedly in France was impressed with the careful construction and maintenance of the highways and the frugality of the French people in that they planted shade trees along the road, not for the one purpose only of beauty to the traveling stranger, but for the purpose of holding moisture in order to keep the stone roads from ravelling, as they do when they are dry and the little stones roll apart from one another. This ravelling is prevented if the road is sprinkled, but the thrifty Frenchman has learned that it is cheaper to plant trees and hold the moisture in the air around the road in a natural method, rather than to pay taxes to have a man run a sprinkling cart. The thrifty Frenchman has also learned that on his 25,000 miles of main road, which are built and maintained by the nation, he is in reality maintaining a forest from which he is able to cut a certain number of trees each year, which he sells, and thus obtains a revenue toward road maintenance. In place of the trees that he cuts he puts out new ones, and there is a constant succession of new trees being planted and old trees being cut. The serious question in this state of the loss of timber from our watersheds makes it highly advisable that wherever practicable trees should be planted along all stone roads to protect them from ravelling. Trees are not planted along gravel roads, as it would make them too muddy, but when planted along stone roads they are very valuable toward maintaining them economically.

\* \* \*

In the effort to assist toward uniformity of usage in scientific names of forest trees, and also to lessen the chaos in the use of common names, the Forest Service has already published "A Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States." This serves as a guide when a tree has been identified by the botanist. But the first requisite is that the identi-

fication should be correct. For this reason the Forest Service now offers its technical knowledge to city authorities. There are two ways in which assistance may be given. Where the work is on a large scale, a representative of the Service will visit the town or city and identify the tree by examination on the spot. In most cases, however, identification by correspondence will prove entirely adequate.

For such identification a full set of specimens, illustrating mature foliage and, if possible, specimens of the flowers and of the fruit should be sent. Fruit specimens are very essential, but flowers may be omitted if they cannot be readily secured. Two or three specimens of branches in leaf, 10 to 12 inches long, taken from the different parts of the crown, so as to exhibit all of the leaf forms common to the species, will answer for the foliage.

Suggestions as to labels and their use are also made by the Service when requested.

\* \* \*

A philanthropic citizen of St. Louis has offered, through the Civic Improvement League, prizes to the amount of \$500 to the pupils in the public schools who will secure the largest number of orders for shade trees, to be planted in the city according to plans and specifications prepared by a committee. The child who wins first prize secures \$200, and there are other prizes of one hundred, seventy-five, fifty and several ten dollar prizes. This scheme has resulted in a tremendous amount of activity among the school children.

\* \* \*

Sid J. Hare, landscape architect, of Kansas City, Mo., recently delivered a lecture before the improvement association of Joplin, Mo., giving some pertinent advice about the care and planting of trees, beautifying of streets, the improvement of school and home grounds, and other lines of improvement work.

\* \* \*

The Alameda Improvement Club, of Alameda, Cal., will plant several miles of sycamore trees alternated with dra-caenas along the sidewalks.



### Crowded Monuments.

BY W. N. RUDD.

The lawn plan is practically the only plan recognized by the American cemetery manager of today. The advantages of this system and the increased beauty of cemeteries conducted in this manner are so well recognized as no longer to be a subject for discussion, and yet we see in many parts of many cemeteries, especially in the cheaper parts of the grounds, a condition which entirely nullifies the work done under the lawn plan, and which totally destroys all good landscape effects. We have done away with copings, fences, hedges, and tall slabs, to the great advantage of all concerned, but so long as we allow the erection of monuments in close proximity to each other, the good of abolishing those unsightly things is largely nullified.

The tendency of a large class, whose means are limited, is towards show. The smallest possible lot, and the largest possible monument is the rule with them, and where, as is often the case, the smaller lots are grouped together, a sad condition of things is soon evident. Meaningless and ugly shapes of the stone cutter's "art" of white, gray, pink, blue and mottled marble, all the colors of Barre, Quincy, Westerly, Scotch granites, pinks, pink browns, deep browns, bluish browns, blacks, cream colors, all the shades of gray,—one is tempted to say all the colors of the rainbow—are massed and jumbled together, until the landscape is nothing but group after group of clashing colors and ugly forms. One loses in the cemetery his tendency toward the modern and more liberal forms of belief, and goes back to the literal brimstone when viewing the work of the traveling monument peddler (and of many who do not travel) and the design-book man. There is no adequate punishment for them in this world, but let us hope for the best (or rather the worst) in the future one.

The lawn plan carried to its logical conclusion would, of course, eliminate all monumental structures

of any kind projecting above ground. The times are not ripe, however, for such radical steps. The monument is with us to stay a long time—perhaps always. Statistics are not at hand, but the writer will venture the assertion that during the past year, and during each year for a long time back, the monuments erected both in number and value largely exceeded those of previous years.

The question is not of attempting the impossible and trying to do away with them, but of so regulating their erection as to mitigate the evil as much as possible.

Rules adopted by some cemeteries limiting the space occupied by the monument to a small percentage of the total area of the lot are excellent and effective and should be in force in all cemeteries. They have, however, one defect. Occasionally a lot owner will decrease the base area of his monument beyond all proper proportion in order to erect a large monument on a small lot.

It is, of course, desirable on all lots fronting on drives to set back the monuments as far as possible, but in inside lots the monument should always be placed in the exact center of the lot. This will assure each one being at the greatest possible distance from the other, and will often interfere with the grave spaces so that the purchase of a large lot is necessary, and the larger the better (or rather, less bad) the effect.

A plan tried at first on a small scale and now adopted in all new sections in our grounds, and which we believe has done more and will do more for the appearance of the grounds than any other regulation, is the prohibiting of monuments altogether on certain designated lots, and the putting of a clause to that effect in the deeds. The plan is to lay out alternately a large and a smaller lot, on the latter the monument being prohibited. It will be readily seen that in this way

the monuments will necessarily be scattered, and that no one monument will ever be near enough to another to clash with it, and no crowding will ever occur. No objection is made by the owners of the large lots to the smaller ones adjoining, as from their being no monuments on them they are in no sense a damage.

At present in our newer sections over one-half the lots are sold with the no monument clause, and we find no difficulty in selling them, especially as we

charge a relatively higher price for the monument lot, explaining that it increases the expense of cutting the grass.

This regulation is a great blessing to the lot owner as well as to the cemetery, as the prohibiting clause many times prevents his falling a victim to the wiles of some monument peddler and buying something which he does not really want and can ill afford to pay for. Needless to say, the dealers don't like it.

### The Taj Mahal, India's Famous Monument.

In a country so rich in decorative tombs it is difficult to say which is the finest, but the Taj or—as it is more properly known—the Taj Mahal is, perhaps, the most beautiful. Built in 1630, it is rightly described as one of the wonders of the world. Erected by the Emperor Shah Tchan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal, it stands in an oblong garden—down the centre of which runs an artificial stream, and is enclosed by a wall of red sandstone in the centre of which—and facing the Taj—is a superb gateway of sandstone ornamented with inscriptions from the *Koran* in white marble. The monument stands on a marble faced raised platform about eighteen feet high, and over three hundred feet square. At each corner of the terrace is a beautiful minaret one hundred and thirty-three feet high, the proportions of which are perfect, and in the centre of the marble platform is

the mausoleum—a square of one hundred and eighty-six feet. Above this is the great dome, fifty-eight feet in diameter and eighty feet in height, and underneath is the wonderful trellis-work screen of white marble. Within this enclosure are the tombs of Shah-Tchan and the wife to whom he erected the memorial. Führer thus describes the rest of the mausoleum, and as his description is difficult to improve upon, it is, perhaps, best to quote it: “In every angle of the building is a small domical apartment of two stories in height, 26 feet 8 inches in diameter, and these are connected by various passages and halls. The light to the central apartment is admitted only through double screens of white marble trellis-work of the most exquisite design, one on the outer and one on the inner face of the walls. This building, too, is an exquisite example of that system of inlaying with precious



THE TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA, INDIA.

stones which became the great characteristic of the style of the Moguls after the death of Akbar." Every spandrel, each angle, and almost every architectural detail in the Taj is beautifully inlaid with jasper, blood-stones, agates, and other stones. Relieved by the pure white marble this scheme of decoration is a revelation to those who are unaccustomed to the glories of the eastern tomb. Nor is it used lavishly and indiscriminately; though *in evidence* in all parts of the building it is apportioned so discreetly that it never obtrudes itself. Indeed, the decoration of the Taj speaks volumes for the 17th century Indian architects.

England's leading humorist, Clement Scott, once visited the Taj, and subsequently conveyed his impressions to the public through the medium of a daily paper. Though he described this beautiful monument as a "miracle in marble"—speaking of the Taj as if it were a conjuring-trick, he clothed his ideas in language which was—in the main—sensible and appropriate. "I did not," said he, "at all understand the artistic beauty of marble until I visited India." Thanks to the efforts of American monumental sculptors, the possibilities of marble have been demonstrated in the best possible manner, but if among readers of this paper there are any who care to journey so far afield as India, an examination of the Taj Mahal must have the best possible influence on their work. "Into the fair body of the Indian marble," he adds, "\* \* \* are worked designs and arabesques borrowed from the Persia of ancient history, and flowers of exquisite hue and symmetry, suggested by the more advanced and civilized Florentine artists, who were tempted over by the well-filled coffers of Shah Tchan." It was the original intention of the Emperor to build for himself a still more magnificent tomb across the river, and to cause the two to be joined by a bridge of silver, but fate and circumstances," remarks Clement Scott, "decreed that this should not be, so in the Taj Mahal rest side by side these married lovers under a milk-white canopy that is the admiration of the whole civilized world." His description of the building is equally happy—"\* \* \* the marble made into delicate lace-work; by exquisite carving; the screen of marble as light as gossamer; the tomb of white marble encrusted with the most precious colored marbles in the world, and studded with unconnected jewels."

The photograph gives no idea of the glories of this matchless monument; nor would a competent painter succeed in doing it justice. The wonderful whiteness of the marble; the blueness of the pale Indian sky; the green of the trees and the deep purple of the clustering bourgainvillias—all combine to make a picture to depict which is, probably, beyond the skill of the greatest artist. Several have attempted the task, but the best result is a failure—a complete failure. The Taj must be seen—in the full glare of the noon-

day sun, when the air is clear and the garden sweet with the scent of the roses and lemons; of an evening, when the marvellously rich Indian sunset forms a fitting back-ground, touching in color the domes and the tops of the minarets; and at night against the inky blackness of the sky. One should also see it by moonlight—the beautiful tropical moonlight—when, as one of England's minor literary geniuses once said in a rare moment of inspiration, "the color is all spent, and the Taj, transformed into a peerless lily, stands erect in its garden to receive the cold embraces of the moon. On the principle that "a prophet has no honor in his own country" the educated blacks have neither admiration nor veneration for the Taj: some of them live months in Agra without once going near it. Nor do Anglo-Indians appreciate it at its true worth; half-drunken, haft-caste subalterns in native regiments furiously drive there after a guest-night at mess, and white men and women use it as a rendezvous for their flirtations. Vulgar brutes picnic in the garden and yell banal patriotic songs to a banjo accompaniment, and the soldiers from "cantonments" think it a feather in their caps to scratch obscene remarks on the walls with the stump of a "coffee-shop" pencil. But if this exquisite "Dream in Marble"—as a French traveller has so aptly described it—is not appreciated by the native and Anglo-Indian element, it is a lasting delight to every one of the hundreds of travellers who have journeyed to Agra specially to judge for themselves of its beauties.

GEORGE CECIL.

#### TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The local committee of arrangements for this convention has set the dates: August 21, 22 and 23, and has selected the Hotel "Cadillac" for headquarters and place of meetings.

The committee feels that the most vital and practical part of the proceedings lies in visiting and inspecting the various cemeteries and parks, and will, therefore, in formulating its program, endeavor to combine reading and discussion of papers, visiting and inspection of cemeteries and parks, business and entertainment in a way to obtain the best results for the limited time of the meetings.

While some papers have been promised, more are wanted, and the committee here desires to plead for volunteers to prepare short papers.

The committee fully expects to have further information and the complete program ready for publication in May issue of PARK AND CEMETERY.

Inquiries will be cheerfully answered by  
FRANK EURICH,  
Sec. Local Committee, 604 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

**State Cemetery Association Meetings.**

The New England Cemetery Association held its annual meeting Monday, February 12, in the New American House, Boston, thirty-two of the fifty-four members being present. The secretary reported increase in membership and funds during the year, six meetings having been held.

F. M. Floyd, superintendent Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., was elected president; Geo. F. Standley, superintendent of Beverly Cemeteries, Beverly, Mass., vice-president, and Wm. Allen, assistant superintendent Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

After the dinner a valuable and interesting paper was read by Mr. John Farquhar on "Shrubbery and Herbaceous Planting in Cemeteries," which is promised for publication at a later date.

J. H. Morton, of Boston, read a paper on "Grasses and Fertilizing," a subject which furnishes food for endless but instructive discussion.

Wm. Allen read a paper on grading and regrading, which was followed by discussion.

The meeting was full of interest from opening to close, at 10:15 p. m.

\* \* \*

The third annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries will be held at Bloomington June 26-27, headquarters at Illinois Hotel. The opening session will be at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday, June 26, either at the hotel or at the Bloomington Cemetery office, to be announced later. There will be sessions Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning and a drive Wednesday afternoon. Program will be given later.

\* \* \*

**Getting Rid of Dandelions.**

A Kansas cemetery superintendent writes for information concerning the best method for getting rid of dandelions, which, he says, are one of the greatest pests on the grounds. In response to this question, Superintendent David Woods, of "Homewood," Pittsburg, and H. Wilson Ross, of Newton Centre, Mass., say to cut them out by the roots. Mr. Ross adds: "Other methods of using acids, etc., take just as much time and give no better results."

Superintendent Frank Eurich, of "Woodlawn," Detroit, says: "I am of the opinion that, generally speaking, we can't get rid of them entirely on large areas. We dig out large quantities annually, endeavor to keep them in check somewhat by constant mowing, but have given up the idea of ever getting entirely rid of them."

John M. Boxell, superintendent "Oakland," St. Paul, writes: "In my experience, the best way to get rid of dandelions is to remove the plants by cutting the roots three or four inches below the surface with an asparagus knife, and allow none to go to seed within the grounds. If not cut deep enough, they will sprout up again with several heads instead of one."

In a bill recently passed by the Virginia legislature, providing for additional cemetery area for Norfolk, Va., an amendment was added allowing action for damages by persons whose property has been injured by the location of a cemetery near it.

\* \* \*

On petition of the funeral directors and ministers of the city the Spring Hill Cemetery Association, Danville, Ill., has decided to discontinue Sunday funerals, except where it conflicts with the rules of the Health Department.

\* \* \*

Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago, is making use of souvenir post cards to advertise the beauty of its grounds. One of the cards is reproduced herewith. The views are printed in colors, with a sentence or two beneath in fac-simile handwriting calling attention to some feature of the cemetery, inviting visitors to the grounds, or giving direction for reaching them.



*Mt Hope is Chicago's most beautiful Cemetery. Why not visit it? Takerolley Line South or Grand Trunk R.R. A.M. Hinckley, Eng*

SOUVENIR POST CARD USED BY MT. HOPE CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

A recent issue of the *Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger*, contains an interesting historical account of Oakdale Cemetery, which has developed into one of the finest in that section of the country, under the care of Superintendent Timothy Donlan, who has been in charge of the grounds since 1862. The cemetery has recently acquired some land for extensive improvements.

\* \* \*

On Jan. 1, 1872, Ebenezer Drake placed in the Maine Savings Bank at Portland the sum of \$50, a gift to the Maple Grove Cemetery Association of Mechanic Falls. This sum was to remain there until with its earnings it should amount to \$100,000. It has now been thirty-four years, and the amount has increased to over \$200. One of the directors was curious to know when this money would be available, and computing he found that in 153 years more, or about the year 2059 this sum will have reached the required amount and will be at the disposal of the association.

\* \* \*

The Department of Health of the State of Pennsylvania has adopted the following regulation:

"Except by special permission from the Department of Health, no interment of any human body shall be made in any public or private burial ground unless the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be at least five feet from the natural surface of the ground, except where solid rock or water may be encountered. Then the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket shall be not less than four feet from the natural surface of the ground; and with the further exception that still-born children and children less than four years of age, dead of any diseases other than anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy,

(Continued on p. XVI.)

## Directory of

PARK, CEMETERY, AND  
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American Association of Park Superintendents.  
President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
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Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Association of American Cemetery  
Superintendents.

President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago.  
Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.  
Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

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Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

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President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.  
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Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Av., New York.  
Secretary, Downing Vaux, 68 Bible House, New York.

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Vice-President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.  
Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

## Massachusetts Civic League.

President, Rev. Edward Cummings, Boston.  
Vice-President, Joseph Lee, Boston.  
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.  
Secretary, Edw. T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

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and Ornamental Horticulturists.

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Vice-President, H. M. Altick, Dayton, O.  
Secretary, Wm. J. Stewart, Boston.  
Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.  
President, Prof. C. E. Bessey, Univ. of Neb., Lincoln, Neb.

Vice-President, Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Waters, Washington, D. C.  
Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Garden.

American Society of Municipal Improvements.  
President, Charles Carroll Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, John R. Barlow, Montreal, Can.  
Secretary, George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.  
Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

## League of American Municipalities.

President, R. G. Rhett, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.  
Vice-President, Henry Bohl, Columbus, O.  
Treasurer, W. D. Morgan, Mayor, Georgetown, S. C.

Secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Ia.  
Ohio State Association of Cemetery  
Superintendents and Officials.

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Vice-President, M. Whitaker, E. Liverpool.  
Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.  
Illinois Association of Cemeteries.  
President, Edward G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago.  
Vice-President, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon.

## New England Cemetery Association.

President, Geo. W. Creesy, Salem, Mass.  
Vice-President, Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.  
Secretary-Treasurer, William Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

## Michigan Cemetery Association.

President, Frank Eurlich, Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.  
Vice-President, J. W. Burns, Port Huron.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

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American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
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Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 a year; single copy, 25c.  
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Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
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Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
year; single copy, 25c.  
House Beautiful The (H. B.), \$2.00 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
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World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.

*Civic Improvements. Home Grounds,*  
City's Fight for Beauty, The. By H. Schott. Illust. W. W., 11:7191-205. Feb., '06.

*Gardens and Landscape Gardening.*

Cypress, Japanese. By Harry J. Chandler. Hort., 3:216-17. Feb. 24, '06.

Gardens, American, Picturesque Features of. By Phoebe Westcott Humphreys. Illust. F. L. Mch., '06.

Garden Hidden by Informal Planting. By Thomas McAdam. Illust. C. L. A., 544-7. Mch., '06.

Japanese Garden on a Village Lot. By Matthias Homer. Illust. C. L. A., 9:534-6. Mch., '06.

Lawn, How to Make a. By Leonard Barron. Illust. C. L. A., 9:521-27. Mch., '06.

Vagabond Garden Reclaimed. By Martia Leonard. Illust. C. L. A., 9:531-3. Mch., '06.

Wall Garden, A New Kind of. By W. E. Pendleton. Illust. C. L. A., 9:528-30. Mch., '06.

Water Garden, The Making of a. By Henry S. Conard. Illust. G. M., 3:78-81. Mch., '06.

Wild Gardening Beside a Wooded

Lake. By Wilhelm Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 9:548-52. Mch., '06.

*Parks, Cemeteries Public Grounds.*

Cemetery, The Modern Rural. By Henry F. Torrey. Illust. (Cont.) G. C. A., 3:14-16. Mch., '06.

Oils, The Chemistry of, and Their Use in Road Construction. P. M., 14:3-10. Feb., '06.

Parks, Successful Natural. By William Palmer. P. W.; 9:18-11. Jan., '06.

*Trees, Shrubs and Plants.*

Ampelopsis, The. By John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 14:177-8. Mch. 1, '06.

Arbor Day Program and Suggestions for. F. L., Mch., '06.

Calaveras Grove of Big Trees; Reasons for Their Preservation by the Federal Government. By Mrs. Lovell White. F. L., 12:1023. Feb., '06.

Color Gayety and Preference for Free Flowering Shrubs. By Richard Rothe. Illust. G. C. A., 3:9-11. Mch., '06.

Hardy Flowers. (Address by E. O. Orpet before Mass. Hort. Soc.) F. R., 17:986-7. Mch. 1, '06.

(Continued on p. VI.)

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- Herbaceous Plants, Notes on. By W. H. Waite. Illust. Hort., 3:215-16. Feb. 24, '06.
- Horticultural Science, Society for, Annual Meeting of. Gard., 14:178-82. Mch. 1, '06.
- Roses, Grafting. Gard., 14:187. Mch., '06.
- San Jose Scale, An Insect That Makes Us Do or Die. Illust. C. L. A., 9: 561-3. Mch., '06.
- Street Trees, Planting and Care of. By P. H. Dorsett. P. M., 207-8. Jan., '06.
- Sun-Dials in Modern Gardens. By Walter A. Dyer. Illust. C. L. A., 9:537.
- Trees of a Great City. By J. Horace McFarland. Illust. Outlook, 82: 203-11. Jan. 27, '06.
- Twigs of Woody Plants. By A. S. Hitchcock. Illust. P. W., 9:11-7. Jan., '06.

**Books, Reports, Etc., Received.**

The proceedings of the American Forest Congress, held at Washington, D. C., Jan. 2 to 6, 1905, under the auspices of the American Forestry Association, have been published in book form, and constitute a compendium of the ripest modern thought and information on forestry matters, that will be invaluable to all who are interested in forestry. The book contains 474 pages and forty-eight addresses by recognized authorities on every phase of the forestry question, which are grouped under seven heads as follows: Forestry as a National Question; Importance of the Public Forest Lands to Irrigation; The Lumber Industry and the Forests; Importance of the Public Forest Lands to Grazing; Railroads in Relation to the Forest; Importance of Public Forest Lands to Mining; National and State Forest Policy. The book is published by H. M. Suter, secretary American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.

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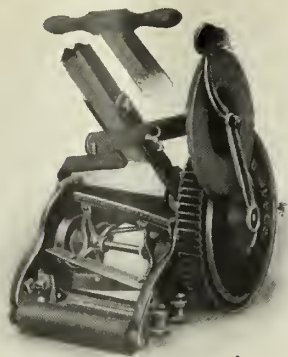
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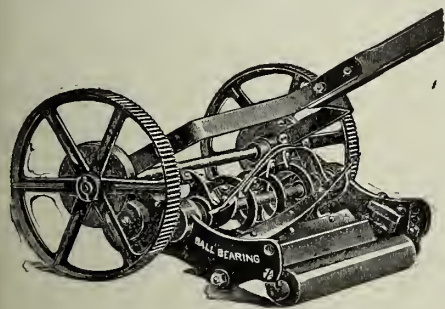
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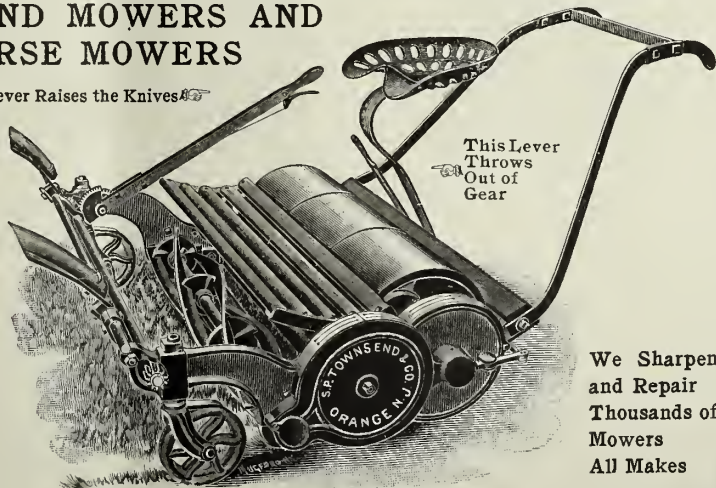
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*Evergreens: How to Grow Them*  
By C. S. Harrison. Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn. There is a lack of practical information on the subject of evergreens, so far as it relates to their selection, care and management for the average grower. And yet this is a class of trees, in a large measure very ornamental, and in very many situations extremely useful, speaking of such trees apart from their commercial value. They occupy a distinct place in the landscape, and in the improvement of the farm or residence property they may be made to serve purposes of both utility and beauty, accentuating the planting schemes of either requirement. Their variety is a remarkable characteristic of the class, but like all plants, it should be borne in mind that they must have natural conditions as to soil and climate in which to thrive, and that evergreens which grow well in one locality or soil will fail in another where conditions are not congenial. Evergreens of most of the desirable kinds for ornamental planting are, however, wonderfully adaptive in their nature, and their number makes it quite an easy matter to secure a selection suitable for almost every section of the country. Mr. Harrison's little book affords a fund of instructive suggestions and knowledge in this direction, and it is particularly explicit on the proper methods of not only growing evergreens from seeds and by propagation, but also on handling them during their collection in the mountains and forests and in packing them for transportation. The latter is a most important matter and its neglect or ignorance of requirements has caused both loss to the purchaser, and what is worse, neglect on the part of those having opportunities to use them from venturing to do so. We would suggest to both Mr. Harrison and his publishers that they exercise more care in the proofreading, for carelessness in this regard unfortunately usually reflects on the book instead of the producers.

The Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1905, which has just been published, contains a complete report of the fiftieth or semi-centennial meeting of the state society, and also reports of the three district meetings, with much other valuable matter. There is also a large amount of valuable historical matter, which was collected especially for the semi-centennial meeting. This report is mailed free to all members of the society. For further information, address the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.



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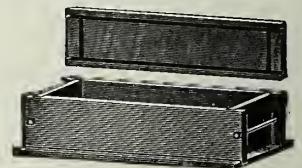
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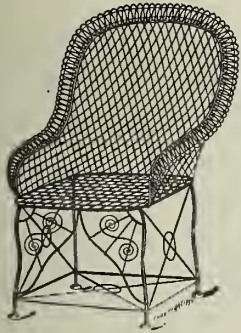
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"Forest Belts of Western Kansas and Nebraska," by Royal S. Kellogg, Bulletin No. 66 of the Department of Agriculture, treats of the physical conditions and topography of the tract mentioned, the natural forest, and its types, and a detailed study of the types found in western Kansas and Nebraska. Illustrated.

Bulletin No. 63, Department of Agriculture is "The Natural Replacement of White Pine in Old Fields in New England," by S. N. Spring. It gives a brief history of the white pine, its growth and habits, and the development and characteristics of white pine woods in old fields and pastures. Half-tone illustrations.

The Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del., has issued bulletin No. 73, entitled "The K-L Emulsions and Spraying," by C. P. Close, giving formulas for these mixtures, directions for their use and some results that have been obtained.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, sends three specimens of its advertising literature—a small, neatly printed descriptive book, a vest-pocket calendar on celluloid, and a special four-page folder telling about the perpetual care fund, the special yearly care, and the special trust for lots.

"Ridgelawn, The New Metropolitan Cemetery," is the title of a descriptive booklet of the new Ridgelawn Cemeteries, comprising 270 acres between Paterson and Newark, N. J.

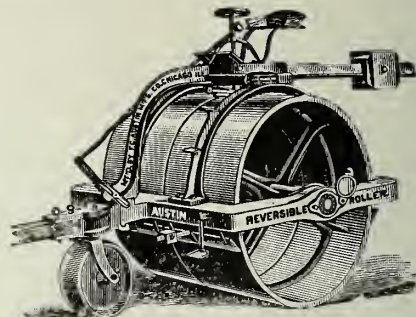
The American Civic Association has issued in the form of a pocket size booklet the admirable address of President Ambrose Swasey, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, delivered at the convention of the association last fall. It is entitled "How Cleveland Business Men Have Improved Their City," and tells of the many activities of the Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland, which is a model organization of its kind. The association is also making arrangements for the publication in late spring or early summer of a handbook, to contain the rest of the papers read at the Cleveland convention and other information touching the work of civic improvement. Suggestions as to the contents and arrangement of this handbook are solicited by the secretary.

#### Trade Catalogues, Etc. Received.

Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York; Catalog No. 55; Choice Trees and Hardy Shrubs, 1906; beautifully printed and orderly in arrangement; index, giving botanical and common names of many of the best trees and hardy plants. Also a vest-pocket

## Austin Reversible Rollers

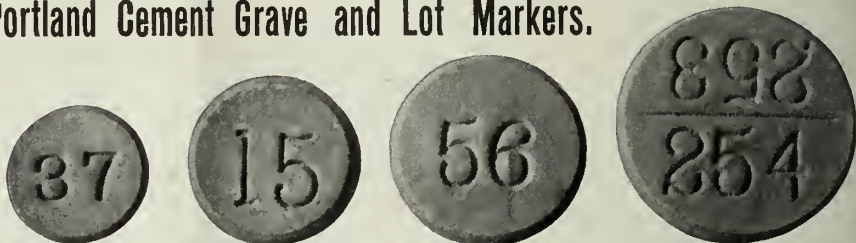
**Distinctive features**  
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**Perfect balance.**  
**Weight can be added without altering proper balance or adding pressure to bearings.**  
**Five sizes.**  
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**CHICAGO ILLINOIS**

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MACHINE FOR MAKING, PAT. AUG. 13, 1901.

These Markers last forever and are nearly white in color. Made in 3 inch, 3½ inch, 4 inch and 5 inch diam. Cheaper than painted wooden stakes. Write for circulars and booklet of Cemetery Specialties. Address, LEO G. HAASE, OAK PARK, ILL.



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**TERRA-COTTA**

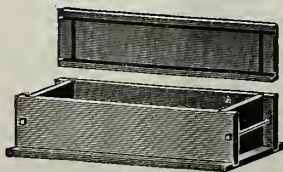


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**Roofing Slate, Blackboards, Structural Slate**  
 Special attention given to Slate Burial Vaults, Catacombs, etc.

**ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY,**  
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are indispensable to a well-ordered cemetery. Specimen pages of record books, indexes of interments and lot diagram books sent on application.

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furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

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### How to Plan the Home Grounds.

BY SAMUEL PARSONS, JR.  
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CONTAINS 27 chapters of Suggestive Text, profusely illustrated. Good advice on the Selection of Home Grounds—Site of House—Roads and Paths—Lawns—Flower Gardens—Trees—Shrubs—Plants—Vines—Residential Parks, Fences, Bridges and Summer Houses—List of Plants for General Use on Home Grounds—Parks and Parkways—Churchyards and Cemeteries—City and Village Squares—Railroad Station Grounds. Size 5x7½; 249 pages. Binding, cloth. Price, \$1.00

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**STEAM ROLLERS**  
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For rolling Macadam, Gravel, Asphalt and Dirt Roads. The most successful machine for rolling turf and light driveways.  
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The 15th Annual Volume begins this month

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Mr. C. M. Loring Minneapolis, Minn., "Father of the Minneapolis Parks" and ex-president of the American Park and Outdoor Association says: "Through the influence of such publications as Park and Cemetery and Landsc Gardening, American villages will in another decade be noted for their neatness and beautiful homes. I esteem them very highly, it would have a large circulation."

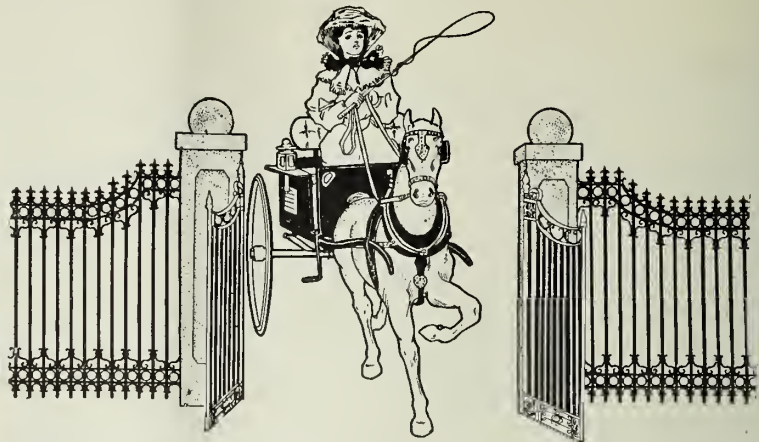
folder, "A Few Fine Things for Spring, 1906."

Moon's Trees; Horticultural Art Book of the Glenwood Nurseries, Morrisonville, Pa. The usual handsomely illustrated and well-arranged catalog of the Wm. H. Moon Co.

Henderson's Farmer's Manual, 1906. Peter Henderson & Co., New York; Shipping Price List of the Peterson Nursery, Chicago; Wholesale Trade List, Spring, 1906, of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.; Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland, O., Catalog No. 64, representing a superior class of iron fencing and entrance gates especially adapted to parks, cemeteries and public grounds.

The question of obtaining a satisfactory hose has long been prominent with greenhouse owners. The severe strain of constant dragging over the rough walks and around short, sharp turns soon renders the hose liable to kink, and users in general conclude that a hose that lasts six months is doing fairly well. A hose is now on the market which its makers, the Mineralized Rubber Co. of New York, claim comes nearer to perfection for greenhouse work than any offered heretofore, their aim being strength, lightness in weight, and durability. The first qualification was made by constructing a hose that would stand any hydrant pressure, and the last by a peculiar method of manufacture. It is well known that the flow of water in a tube is governed by the interior diameter of the smallest part of that tube. As the couplings of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose are only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in the interior the hose practically conveys the same amount of water as a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose. Keeping this point in view, the manufacturers constructed a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose with ends enlarged to admit a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch coupling, thus delivering as much water as a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose and with no back pressure. The Anchor Greenhouse Hose is guaranteed to stand any regular hydrant pressure, and not to kink, and testimonials from users show that it has given two years' constant service in greenhouse work.

The Burnham, Hitchings, Pierson Company, who since the consolidation of the Lord & Burnham Co., Hitchings & Co. and the Pierson-Sefton Co., July 7, 1905, have been known as the largest greenhouse concern in the country, has been dissolved. Lincoln H. Pierson, who for so long was identified with Pierson-Sefton Company, originator and patentee of the U-Bar form



**High-grade Iron and Wire Fences**

for all purposes. The kind that lasts the longest, looks the best and costs the least.

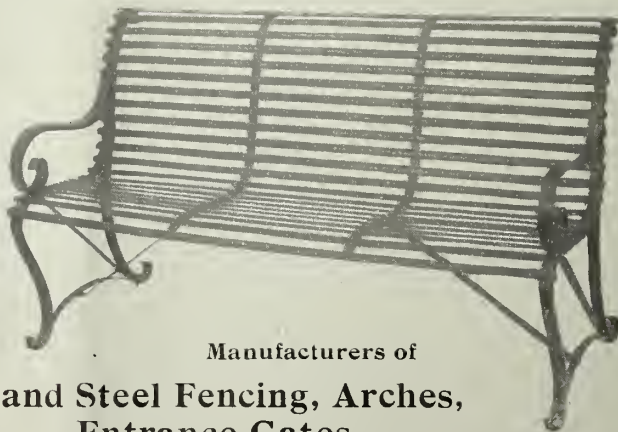
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**THE OHIO STRUCTURAL IRON CO.**  
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Manufacturers of

**Iron and Steel Fencing, Arches,  
Entrance Gates,  
Mausoleum Doors, Lawn Seats**

**TREES and SHRUBS**

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**Hardy Ironclad Hybrid and Maximum Rhododendrons  
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Systems of Records for Cemeteries of all sizes. Send for specimen pages to

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Prices F. O. B. Philadelphia.

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Advices, Sketches, Designs or full Working Plans for Cemeteries, Parks, and Public or Home Grounds. Surveys made if required. Correspondence solicited. City Park Engineer.

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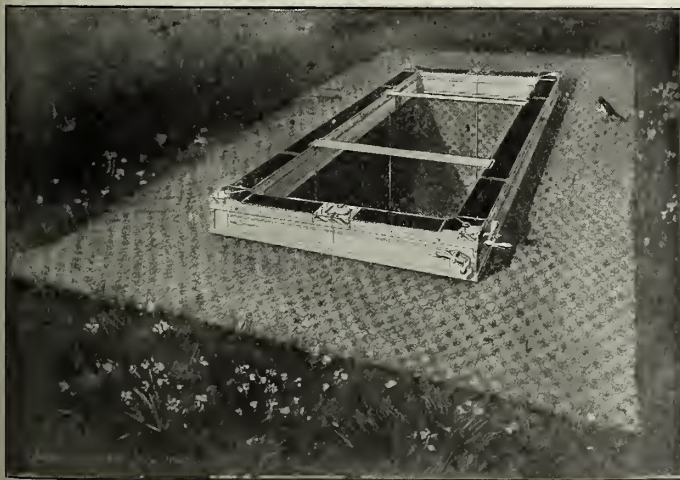
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SPECIAL MIXTURES SEED FOR GOLF GROUNDS

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Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Thirty-five sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

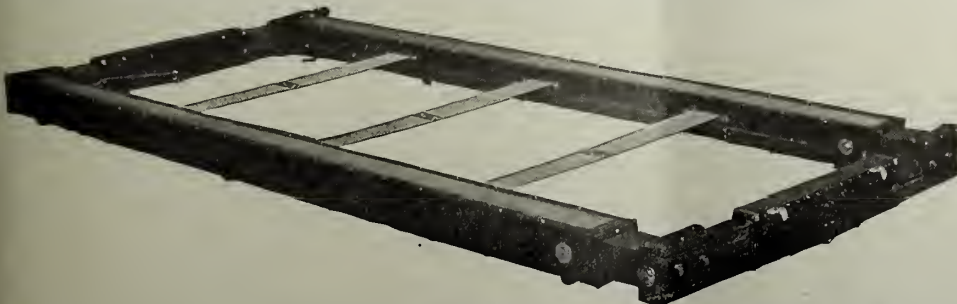
This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

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John Marsellus Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.  
The O. K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.  
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THE NATIONAL LOWERING DEVICE Improved and Beautified.



Our improved Device is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill can make it. It is adjustable as to length and width to fit and conform to any size grave. Has power to raise as well as lower. Is finished as well as a fine piece of furniture with polished oak top and ends, absolutely safe and easy to operate; every Device tested to 1200 lbs. before leaving the factory; more in actual operation than all other kinds combined.

We guarantee their safety and perfect working in every particular. There are others, but we believe it is conceded that

none compare with the Improved National. When you buy, buy the safest, handsomest and only perfect Device.

NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE

LDWATER, MICH.

of construction, has secured all U-Bar patents and is doing business under the name of "The Pierson U-Bar Company," with offices at Metropolitan Building, New York City. The firm of Lord & Burnham, long identified with the best in greenhouse construction, will continue their offices at their old place, 1133 Broadway, with their factories at Irvington, N. Y., which have been considerably enlarged. Messrs. Hitchings & Co., the pioneers in greenhouse boiler heating, and who for years gained no little prominence in greenhouse construction, will have their offices at 1170 Broadway, New York.

**SITUATIONS WANTED, ETC.**

Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 7 words to a line. Cash must accompany order.

Wanted—A position by a cemetery superintendent of large experience in cemetery work and management; a practical landscape gardener; thorough understands the culture of rare trees and shrubs. References A1 from responsible parties. Address Superintendent, care Park and Cemetery.

Wanted—By competent man experienced in Nursery and Landscape work, position as foreman, supt. or assistant supt. of a Park of cemetery. Would consider engagement that would lead to such a position later. Address F. N. H., care Harwood, 173 White St., Springfield, Mass.

Position Wanted—as a Landscape Gardener and Florist in a Park, Cemetery or on a private place where first-class work is desired; am experienced in drawing plans for laying out grounds and artistic bedding; have a thorough knowledge of general stock. German, married, age 36; best of references; state salary paid. Address Park, care of Park and Cemetery.

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For Park and Cemetery  
Lawns use sheepmanure.

**George Ripperger**  
Long Island City, N. Y.



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PLANTS, VINES, BULBS, SEEDS. Over 40 acres of Hardy Roses, none finer grown. 44 greenhouses of Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Everblooming Roses, Geraniums and other things too numerous to mention. We send by mail postpaid seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Vines, etc. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Larger by express or freight. Direct deal will insure you the best and save you money. Try it. Your address on a postal will bring you our valuable 168-page catalogue free. 52 years. 1200 acres.

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**LIVE-FOREVER PINK ROSE AS A HEDGE. 10 to 20c EACH PLANT.**  
This hardy and beautiful rose blooms abundantly every year, 500 roses on one bush, and succeeds everywhere. It is especially desirable for bedding, for the rose hedge or as a climbing rose. No garden is complete without this rose which endures more neglect than any other, and is less troubled by insects. Price of Live-Forever Rose; 2 year bushes, 20c each, 12 for \$2.00, 50 for \$7.50. Price of 1 year bushes by mail post-paid for hedges, 10c each, 12 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.00.  
**TREES FOR SALE** All of the best hardy varieties of fruit trees, small fruit plants and vines true to name. Buy direct from grower and save 35 percent. Green's New Illustrated Catalog, also a copy of Green's Big Fruit Grower Magazine Free. Send postal card for them today. Address, **GREEN'S NURSERY CO., 406 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.**

**Ornamental Trees and Shrubs**

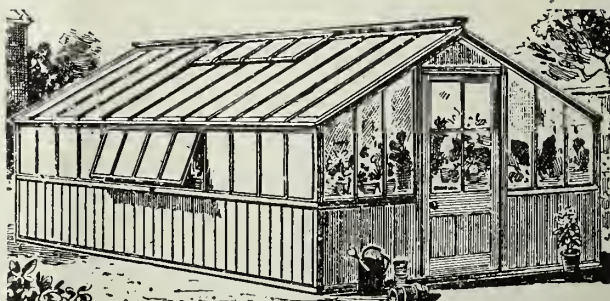
The ornamental department of our business has been a specialty with us since the foundation of these Nurseries, fifty-three years ago. We have large blocks of Oriental Planes, Sugar and Weir's Maple, Pin and Red Oaks, Lombardy Poplars and Weeping Willows, also fine specimen Hemlock Spruce from 2 to 5 feet.

Seventy-five acres of Shrubs of the best kinds for ornamental effect. Fifty varieties of Lilacs, eighteen of Altheas, seventeen of Spiraeas, nine of Deutzias, and a large stock Viburnum tomentosum. **3¢ Established 1853. 3¢ 600 Acres.**

**HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Penna.**

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AT LITTLE COST



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**FOR PARK OR CEMETERY**

The illustration shows a Premier Greenhouse—length 12 feet; width, 9 feet; height, 8 feet. It has double walls, 3 inches in thickness, double-strength glass, plant tables, etc., fitted complete; built in sections, and can be erected in two hours. The usual price is \$115, but for a short period a limited number will be supplied at the reduced price of \$78.50. Freight paid. George B. Clementson, attorney at law, Lancaster, Wis., writes: "The Premier Greenhouse is the most attractive proposition for the plant lover I have ever seen." Catalog on application. Greenhouses from \$25. Conservatories, Garden Frames, Summer Cottages, Auto-houses, Poultry-houses, and Portable Buildings of every description.

**CHAS. H. MANLEY, Premier Manufacturing Works**  
Dept. 3. ST. JOHNS, MICHIGAN

ASTERS—German grown—in colors or mixed—  
Victoria . . . . . T. P. 25c, 1/4 oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75  
Victoria, Giant . . . . . T. P. 30c, 1/4 oz. 70c, oz. 2.50  
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Queen of the Market . . . . . T. P. 10c, 1/4 oz. 15c, oz. .40  
PETUNIA—Sgl. Large Flo. Fringed and Stained, California Giants, each T. P. 50c Dbl. Large Flo. Fringed and Stained, T. P. \$1.00.  
VERBENA—Mammoth, in colors or mix'd, 1/4 oz. 25c, oz. 75c  
SALVIA—Bonfire, T. P. 25c, 1/4 oz. 70c, oz. \$2.50; Splendens—1/4 oz. 30c, oz. \$1.00.  
CYCLAMEN GIG.—Separate colors or mixed, 100 seeds 60c, 1000 seeds \$5.00.

STOCKS—Dwf. Snowflake, T. P. 25c, 1-8 oz. \$2.50; Large Flo. 10 weeks, T. P. 25c, 1/4 oz. 70c.  
BEGONIA—Erfordia, Dwf. Vernon, Vulcan, Zulu King, each T. P. 25c.  
MIGNONETTE—King of the Dwarfs, T. P. 25c, 1/4 oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75; Bismark, T. P. 15c, 1/4 oz. 25c, oz. 75c.  
MOONFLOWER—White Seeded, oz. 25c, 4-oz. \$1.25; Black Seeded, oz. 25c, 4-oz. 90c.  
BONORA—The New Plant Food—lb. 50c, by mail 65c. 5 lbs. per express \$2.50.  
Write for 1906 Wholesale Catalogue, now ready.

**W. C. BECKERT, Allegheny, Pa.**

**ANCHOR GREENHOUSE HOSE**

LONG SERVICE REASONABLE PRICE

Stands any hydrant pressure. Samples on application.

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18 Cliff St., New York



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. H. BRUSH, ESQ., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Gates and Railings erected by

**The Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio**

Manufacturers of

Fine Entrances, Railings and Fencing. Steel Fence and Entrances for Cemeteries a Specialty.  
Also Steel Seats and Vases. :: :: Catalogue and Estimates Furnished upon Application.

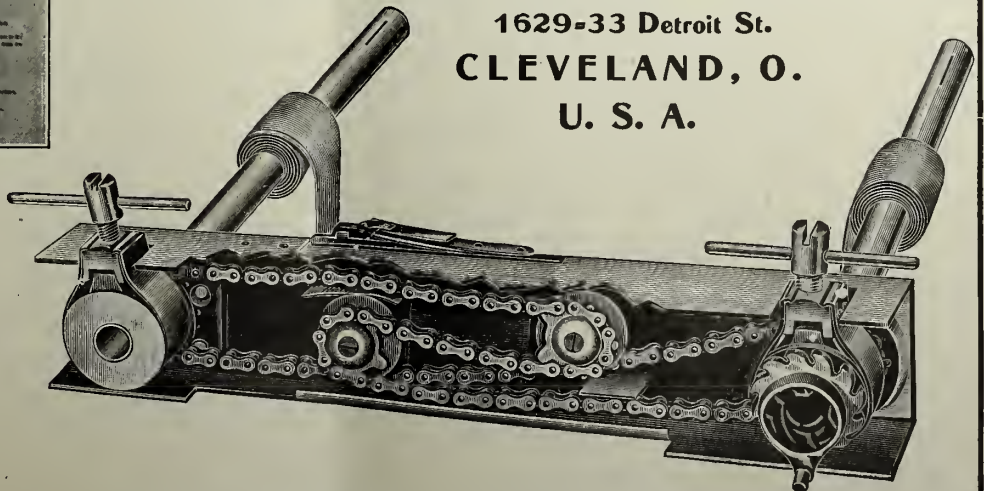


# The Bomgardner Lowering Device

The cut below shows the mechanism of the Bomgardner double-telescoping steel lowering device, the idlers, as shown moving apart as the device is closed, and moving together as it is widened. Write for catalogue and further information.

## The Bomgardner Manufacturing Co.

1629-33 Detroit St.  
CLEVELAND, O.  
U. S. A.



The above is a facsimile of the award granted the Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the grand prize being the highest award given to any exhibit.

(Continued from p. 21.)

smallpox, scarlet fever, tetanus, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, shall be buried at such a depth that the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be not less than three and one-half feet from the natural surface of the ground."

This new rule abrogates the old rule requiring interments to be made nine feet under ground, for the reason that in some parts of the state the ground is either so rocky or moist that it is impossible to dig a grave nine feet deep.

\* \* \*

The following is a new rule recently adopted by Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.:

"Hereafter all boundary posts will be set by the cemetery. They must be cut so that they can be set at least 3 feet 6 inches in the ground or have foundation to that depth, and dressed on the bottom to set level on the foundation, and when delivered must be laid on the avenue close to the sod-line at the nearest point to the lot in which they are to be set, and a written order for setting same must be left at cemetery office. The charges of setting posts from 6 to 12 inches square will be made to the contractor of sixty cents per post in addition to the regular cost of foundation. For posts larger than the above dimensions, special rates will be charged.

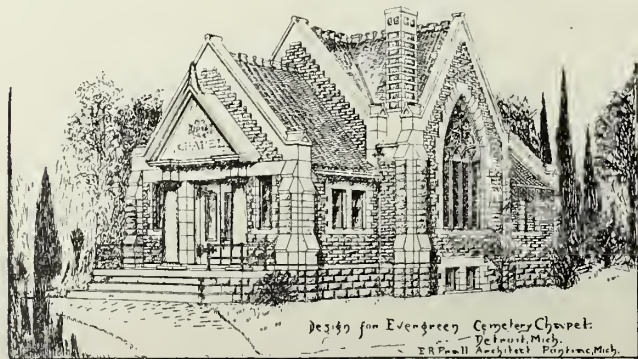
The commissioners reserve the privilege to stop all construction and erection between December 1st and April 1st. Any work set during the winter months will be allowed only by special arrangement with the superintendent, if deemed advisable by him.

The following change is made in the masonry charge. All foundations, as heretofore, shall be built by the cemetery and paid for at the rate of thirty cents per cubic foot, with the exception of foundations equivalent to 200 cubic feet, or over, for which a charge of 25 cents per cubic foot will be made.

"The charge for sodding and grading will be 4 cents per square foot instead of 3 cents as heretofore.

\* \* \*

The accompanying illustration shows the design for a chapel and receiving vault which is now in process of erection at the new Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Mich. It will be a handsome stone structure fitted up in modern style and



Design for Evergreen Cemetery Chapel.  
Detroit, Mich.  
E. R. Powell, Architect, Pittsburg, Mich.

the receiving vault will contain about sixty catacombs. Since the organization of the Evergreen Cemetery, last April, over 400 lots have been sold. Warren K. Nible is superintendent.

The Episcopal Cemetery, Rhinebeck, N. Y., has been consolidated with the Rhinebeck Cemetery Association, whose grounds adjoin it.

**FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.**

The Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., at its recent annual meeting reported receipts of \$26,050 and expenditures of \$24,371. The total amount received for endowments during the year was \$6,449. The report also refers to the dedica-

Hardy

American



Native

Plants

The best and hardiest Rhododendrons are our true native species, CATAWBIENSE and MAXIMUM of the high Carolina Mountains. Azaleas, Andromedas and Rare Flowering Plants

Grown by Highlands Nursery, at 3,800 feet elevation. Single plants or carlots. A unique catalog of Native Plants, beautifully illustrated, free. Special lists to Park and Cemetery officials

Harlan P. Kelsey, Owner, Salem, Mass.



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

**Wrought Iron Entrance Gates**

FOR CEMETERIES, PARKS AND GROUNDS  
FENCES AND RAILINGS  
DOORS AND GATES FOR RECEIVING VAULTS.

Absolutely First-class Work—Modern Designs

**THE VULCAN COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.**

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS

tion of Blake memorial chapel, which has been illustrated in these pages, and compliments Superintendent Creevy on the completion of his twenty-five years of service. The association has recently issued an attractive four-page folder for mailing to lot-holders, giving reasons for placing lots under perpetual care. It reads as follows:

**A FEW REASONS WHY I SHOULD PLACE MY LOT UNDER PERPETUAL CARE.**

- 1st. Because all the lots sold today are sold only with perpetual care.
- 2d. Because I have a deep interest in the welfare and future preservation of our cemetery.
- 3d. Because, unless I attend to this matter myself, there is danger that my lot may present in the future the same unsightly appearance that many of the old lots do at the present time.
- 4th. Because, even if I pay yearly, yet in the end my lot is not endowed, and may be neglected by future generations; it needs no argument to prove that it is always better to insure now by a moderate payment the care of the lot for all time to come.

The endowment for your lot would be \$.....  
 Endow before Feb. 1, and this year's grass cutting bill will be returned receipted.

**WHAT WE DO FOR AN ENDOWED LOT.**

- 1st. Keep the grass cut and top dress annually.
- 2d. Return turf or seed when necessary.
- 3d. Clean and re-set stones when necessary.
- 4th. Do everything necessary to lots except to renew stones.
- 5th. Perpetually insure stones, renewing whenever it is necessary, under Stone Insurance Endowments.
- 6th. Decorate lots or graves with cut flowers or flowering plants and shrubs, under Flower Endowments.

Report of Superintendent A. D. Smith, of Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Cal., tells of the opening up of four new plots of ground and records 1,021 interments for the year, making a total of 25,134. A new receiving tomb was finished during the year, and 1,215 of cement curb and gutter was laid on the main drive. The trustees are considering the erection of a new pumping plant. The total yield of the hay crop was 140 tons, which yielded a net profit of \$565. Total receipts for the year amounted to \$80,951 and the expenditures \$54,285. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$228,581, and the perpetual guarantee fund, \$42,627, making a total of the two trust funds, \$271,208.

At the annual meeting of the Pine Grove Cemetery Association, Lynn, Mass., the treasurer's report showed the corporation to be in excellent financial condition. At present it has about \$47,000 in invested funds, about \$1,800 in cash in the treasury, with a debt of about \$1,900 on the receiving tomb account. About \$40,000 is invested in Milford Water Company bonds and notes at 4 per cent interest—a gilt-edged security.

The seventy-fourth annual report of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., shows an interesting year's work: The proceeds from the sale of lots has been \$8,484, which is less than usual; and the same was true the previous year of 1904. In addition to this sum for the sale of lots, the treasurer's report shows the receipt of \$64,046.40 for the care of lots, and \$1,426.75 for deposits in the receiving tombs, making the total receipts in this department \$73,957.15. The expenses to prevent the ravages of the brown-tail and gypsy moths for the year has been \$2,526.06.

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a perpetual care fund of \$22,000. An annual report shows much work done during the year.



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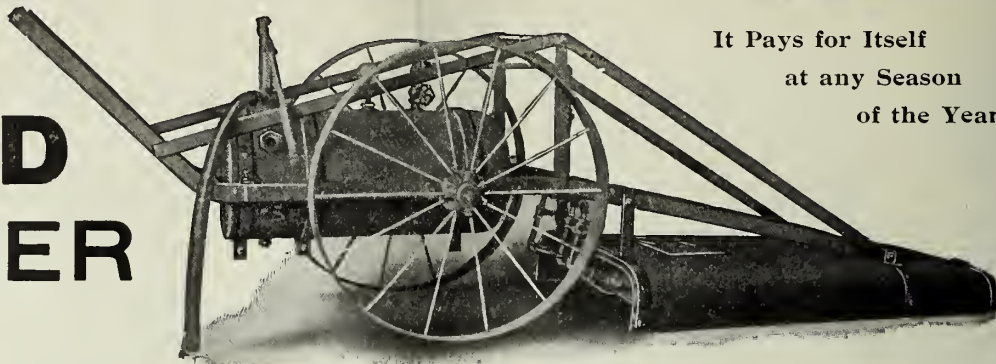
American Ash	8 to 10 ft.	Maple Siberica	3 to 4 ft.
American Ash	10 to 12 ft.	Maple Weir's C. L.	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Eup., white	6 to 8 ft.	Mt. Ash	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Eup., white	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Carolina	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Eup., white	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Carolina	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	5 to 6 ft.	Poplar Carolina	10 to 12 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Silver	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Silver	8 to 10 ft.
Box Elder	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Silver	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	6 to 8 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	8 to 10 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Big.	8 to 10 ft.	Willow Golden	6 to 8 ft.
Catalpa Big.	10 to 12 ft.	Willow Golden	8 to 10 ft.
Hackberry	6 to 8 ft.	Willow Petzoldi	6 to 8 ft.
Hackberry	8 to 10 ft.	Willow Petzoldi	8 to 10 ft.
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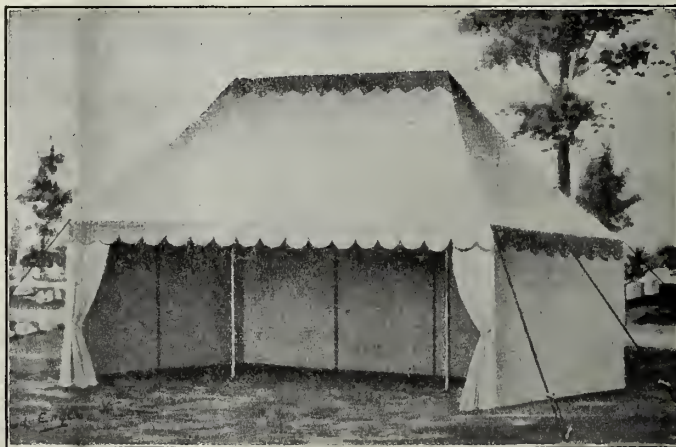


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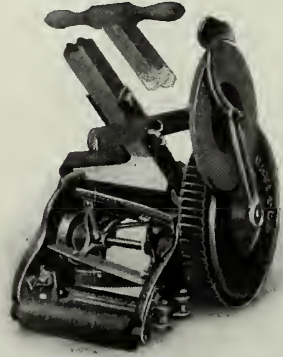
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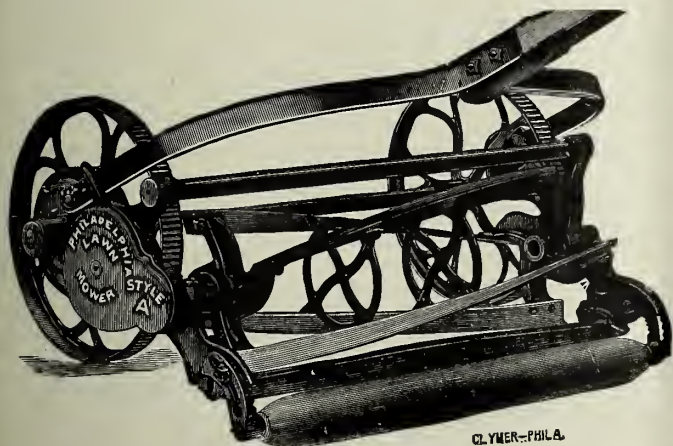
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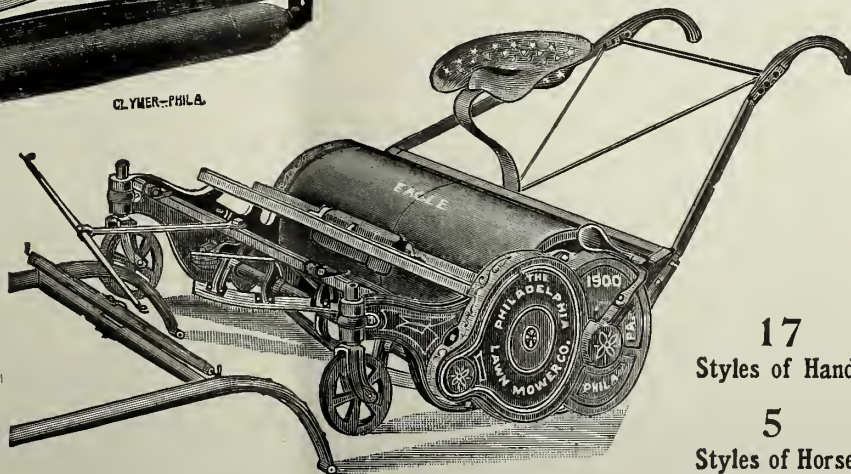
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, April, 1906.

No. 2

### *Municipal Cleaning.*

A good example was set by the mayor of Norfolk, Va., when by proclamation he set apart April 11 as Municipal Cleaning Day, in which he asked the citizens to observe the occasion by cleaning up their yards, beautifying their premises, and reporting infraction of health ordinances and other common lapses. The mayor is also President of the Board of Health, and thus should be an efficient official in urging the observance of his own proclamation. However, the idea is a good one, and should be studied by all officials having the authority to promote like proceedings. Such authoritative propositions carry weight, and once set going in practical working order, might easily become fixed municipal habits, year by year becoming more useful in creating clean and beautiful cities.



### *Frontage Rights on Country Roads.*

We have come across a question in connection with rural improvements which appears an important one. The rights of the property owner on the public roads are clearly not definitely understood even by the average lawyer, to say nothing of the layman. One man will claim cultural rights in front of his property from the fence line to the roadway proper, and will cultivate crops accordingly. Another denies the right. When muddy and bad roads come with their usual regularity at certain seasons of the year, then everybody's traffic turns from the roadway proper into any portion of the highway which promises better travel. Now to make the matter short, it is obvious that driving on plowed and cultivated land, unless in the depth of winter with a heavy snow blanket, is practically impossible, so it is evident that the property owner who keeps his side of the roadway in grass or lawn as an improvement, and grass makes an almost ideal road border, is at a decided disadvantage and is practically prohibited from maintaining a grass frontage to his property. In consultation with a country legal official it was admitted that an owner had the right to put in cultivated crops in the unoccupied road limits, but it was denied that he had the right to prevent traffic over his roadway lawn, another of the innumerable conundrums, which lawyers are so loth to unravel. We know of an instance developing these anomalous conditions; within a mile east and west of the farm in question, potatoes, grain and strawberries have been continually grown up to the travelled track, but these same growers have maliciously insisted upon their right to drive over the whole length of the grass fronted farm when they

choose to assume that the sod is preferable to the mud, and with the consequent damage to both appearance and grass. We should be glad to know from any of our readers what their country road laws require on this important question, considered in relation to maintaining sightly farm frontages.



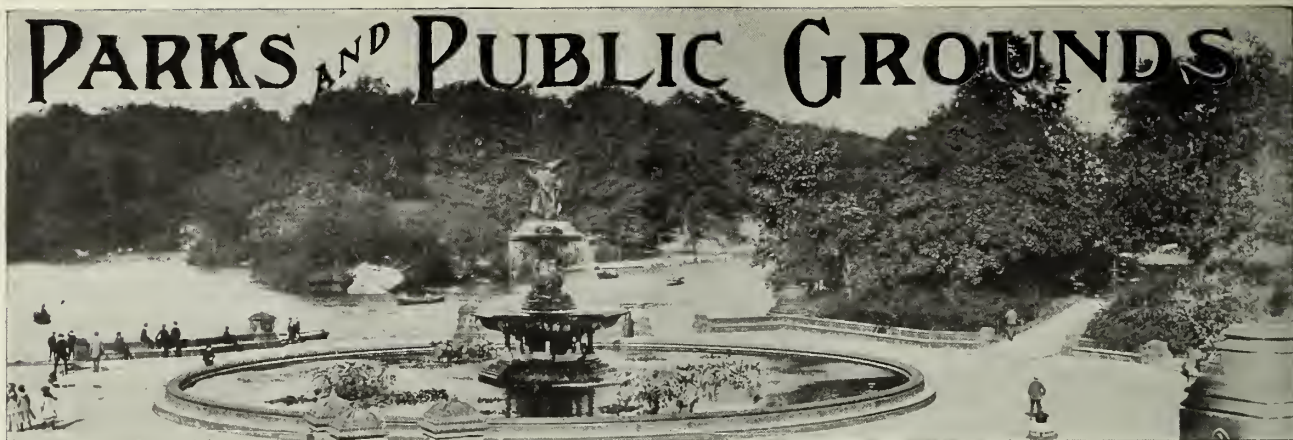
### *Education by Railroad.*

The vast amount of good that has been done by seed specials in educating the farmers along the western railroads makes the cost an insignificant matter. The railroads will get in the near future a heavy dividend from the investment. As a matter of fact, in the efficient manner in which these trains have been equipped and technically manned, it has simply been the bringing of the agricultural college to the farmer, giving him an opportunity to test, practically, the latest discoveries and experiences in the profitable growing of crops. There has also been another method adopted by certain of the trunk lines, which is having immediate and well-lasting effects—that of establishing permanent farms under expert farmers in favorable locations. This affords a practical lesson in what the land of the locality is capable of, under proper care and culture, and makes the agricultural development of the West one of more rapid progress. It is education and encouragement at one and the same time, and will be the means of promoting a better class of farming, and of settling the lands with a more progressive population.



### *The Congressional Free Seed Distribution.*

The Congressional free seed distribution which has been growing into greater disrepute as the years have passed, is in a fair way of being entirely discontinued at an early date, provided the public exerts itself to that end. The item in the Appropriation Bill covering the expense for 1907 has been stricken out by the committee, but of course it might be reinstated in the passage of the bill through the House, if its friends in Congress prove more forceful than its enemies. By the abuse of the original intent of the measure, it has become a useless expenditure of public money, doing no practical good to anybody, although having a host of friends among those who are gratified at the receipt of a few packages of usually very common seeds from their representatives at Washington. Its uselessness has been fairly established, and it behooves every reader interested in the use of public funds for beneficial purposes to write to his representatives, state and local, at Washington, urging them to cast negative votes when this item comes before them.



## A Season's Succession of Flower Shows in the Boston Public Garden.

BY LUKE J. DOOGUE.

A little account of the flower shows in the Boston Public Garden, showing how the beds are used many times during the season, how the stock is grown and handled for these displays, and the manner of merging one show into another without leaving any empty beds, will, perhaps, prove of interest to those who have enjoyed the flowers during past summers and may also be instructive to those who have gardens of their own, by suggesting ways to improve their work. The object of the Superintendent in planning his year's work is to have a continuous and progressive flower and plant display from the earliest possible moment in the spring, until the cold weather drives everything indoors. The show is progressive from the fact that from the time the first plant is set out, there is a continuous change going on in one part or another of the garden, extending to all the beds in turn. From spring to fall there are from eight to nine distinct decorations made. The first show begins just as soon as all danger from frost is past. The date varies from year to year, depending wholly on the condition of the weather. This show is produced within twenty-four hours and is the most appreciated of all the work done during the season, coming as it does, almost before the frost is out of the ground, and the memory of snow storms and blizzards is still fresh in our minds. By saying that it is accomplished within twenty-four hours, is meant that within that time, the beds are filled with plants of Hyacinth and Narcissus in full bloom, where but a few hours before nothing could be seen but the tips of the tulips, pushing through the hard ground. The preparation for this beginning is made the fall before, when the Hyacinths and other flowering bulbs are potted and plunged into cold frames and covered to a depth of eight inches with sifted ashes and afterwards with leaves to a good depth. They rest in this condition until two weeks before they are wanted in the spring,

when the ashes are removed, and the glass sashes put over the beds to hasten the growth. Liberal watering and plenty of sunshine, bring the blossoms quickly to maturity, when the pots are placed in a cool shed to harden off, and are kept there until the weather warrants attempting the first display. Teams and men are held in readiness, and when the word is given everyone does his part and the plants are quickly in the garden, all arranged in boxes of separate colors. The work of planting is rapidly done. As the tulips are already in the beds, the pots are plunged between them. The empty boxes are gathered up at once, scattered pots are packed away and not even the packing straw and hay is left to suggest any unusual effort.

This is what is called the Spring Show, and to accomplish it 20,000 Hyacinths and 10,000 Narcissus are used. The effect of the rapid transformation is astonishing to many, but it really means that from that time until the fall, these same beds would be used over and over again, and would at no time be empty. By the time these bulbs have begun to lose their freshness the Tulips have quietly pushed their way up and the fading Hyacinth and Narcissus flowers are all cut off at once. The Tulips rapidly expand and over 200,000 bulbous plants are in flower at once. The varieties are chosen to insure a show, in which each bed, or section will be in equally good condition during a certain period. This show is a potent factor in drawing crowds, and on pleasant Sundays from actual count more than 125,000 passed through the gates of the Garden. It is safe to say that nowhere outside of Holland is such a show attempted so successfully. Among these flowers, there are many thousand that are grown by the department which compare favorably with any imported stock. When the winds and heat have succeeded in blighting the brilliant coloring of the flowers, the force at the greenhouses are

preparing stock for the next change, which requires Pansies, English Daisies, Polyanthus, Forget-Me-Not, and Wall Flowers in abundance, for there are many beds to be changed. When the tulips begin to show signs of passing, these plants are sent down and plunged in the beds between the tulips, and the colors so selected that a pleasing contrast is effected in all beds. The Forget-Me-Not is particularly effective and attracts great attention. Like the other changes, this one is quickly made, so that by the time the tulips have dropped their flowers, there is the different groundwork of the flowers mentioned above, all in full blossom. Besides the larger beds there are many smaller circular ones that are situated close to the main walks, which are planted with Wall Flowers. The flowers have proved a great attraction, and the unusual size of the blossoms and the delicate violet odor have made this an attractive novelty. These beds have successive shows of Lilies, Spiræa, Iceland Poppies and Coxcomb. It would be next to impossible to enumerate the changes that are made in each bed or section of the garden, as something is being constantly changed as necessity requires, to keep the beds in perfect condition, but, generally speaking, there are understood to be nine distinct changes in the garden during the summer. When the Daisies, Forget-Me-Nots, etc., are through, the beds are again

filled with Geraniums, but only for a short time, just to serve as a sort of fill-up between displays, to keep up the succession of flowers. When the Roses are ready the Geraniums are removed to the outlying beds that skirt the garden and the Hybrid Perpetuals and Teas put in their places. There are 3,000 Hybrid Perpetuals and 2,000 Teas. They are easily handled, as they are grown in pots, and they flower freely. During the rose show the teams are busy carting down from the greenhouses fifty large rustic vases filled with Hydrangeas, which are placed about the garden in the most effective positions. These vases are dressed so that the flowers festoon the sides of the vases, almost touching the ground. The effect is very pretty and graceful.

With the roses come the lilies. There are two displays of lilies, the Longiflorum and Harrisii coming at this time, and the Japanese lilies later. These are massed in large groups and make a stunning effect. Particularly attractive are the Japanese group. There are ten thousand of these used. It is unusual to press the hardy plants into duty of this kind, but they fill in very effectively if handled as in this case. Three thousand Lobelia Cardinalis, two thousand Digitalis, two thousand Campanulas are used. These are grown from seed the year before and potted in the fall, and kept in a cool greenhouse during the winter. They



THE FIRST OF THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN.  
 1. Taking hyacinths and narcissus from winter quarters, where they are kept buried in ashes and leaves. 2. Preparing for the spring show. Getting out boxes of narcissus. 3. Tulip bulbs in beds. 4. The beds shown in No. 3, 24 hours later.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

are in flower when put out. This group is merged into the lily show and are in perfection by the time the lilies are taken out. The flaming red of the Lobelia and the daintily marked bells of the Foxglove, which grow to a surprising height thick with bells, attract much attention. Up to this time the tropical plants have been pressed into service, doing temporary duty in different parts of the garden awaiting their permanent placing in the beds which does not come until well into July. The display of decorative palms is the last effort of the year, and necessitates a great

sured success will make one anxious to extend the operations to greater lengths.

Each year about 1,500 Cotton plants are grown and are used in large beds by themselves. During the summer season they thrive and make healthy plants, with hundreds of bolls, which, however, do not wholly mature out of doors. They are matured in the greenhouses, and are then sent to the different schools, where they are much appreciated. The cotton gathered is not sufficient to affect the market conditions, but it is cotton to the amount of several pounds and



### PROGRESS OF THE FLOWER DISPLAY IN BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN.

No. 1. The stock brought from the greenhouses. No. 2. Arranging the hyacinths between the tulips. No. 3. Every bed is changed at once. No. 4. Hyacinths and narcissus. No. 5. The same beds shown in No. 4, showing foxgloves among the roses.

amount of labor in placing them, as they are very large and difficult to handle. The beds are afterwards edged. This is an attractive operation in itself, requiring many thousands of plants, particularly Echeverias. The border of dwarf Coxcomb both in the dark crimson and bronze color, with the heavy large combs many inches long, is one of the most remarked. All the plants for these successive shows are grown at the City Nurseries in Dorchester, and carted into the city a distance of two and one-half miles. This method of continuing the displays after opening with the early bulb show can be followed in large or small places with equal success, and once attempted the as-

Northern grown cotton. An interesting group is the coffee bed, where about one hundred plants are growing, and the border of dwarf Coxcombs, with flowers measuring from eight to twelve inches, make an interesting exhibit, particularly to the children.

A bed of Pineapple plants, another of Peanuts, Bananas and Sugar cane are little sidelights to the larger scheme, which are interesting object lessons.

The season ends as suddenly as it begins. At the first indications of a cool snap all hands are busy; a dozen teams go back and forth with their loads, and the result of the activity leaves the beds empty and the garden in its winter dress.



The First County Park System—III.

(Continued)

The last issue completed the record of the general provision of parks and park lands, and this present installment will briefly chronicle the main incidents connected with finance, the campaign for parkways or boulevards, and the politics which did so much to injure both the progress and the development of the system.

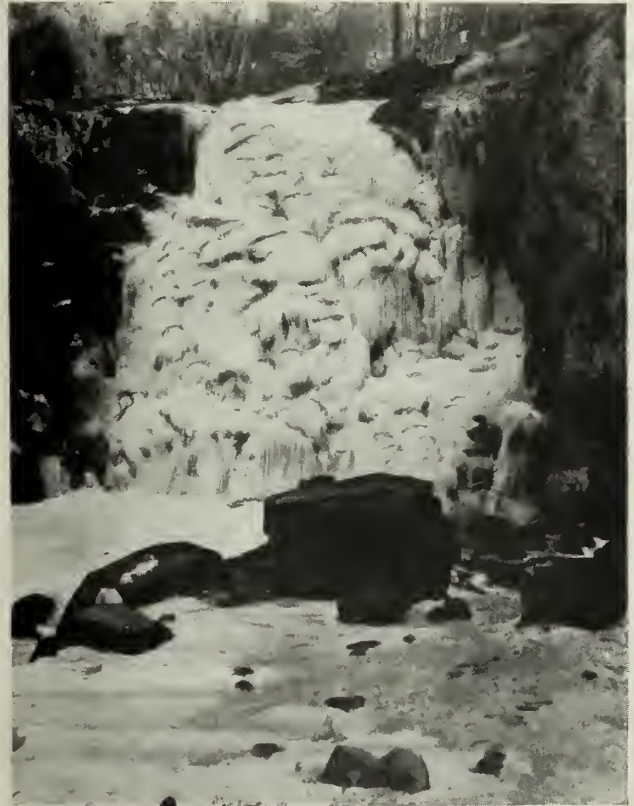
In February, 1896, a requisition was made upon the Board of Freeholders for the remaining \$1,500,000 of the authorized \$2,500,000, and on June 16, bids were opened. Some of the offers were for 4 per cent bonds, while J. & W. Seligman offered a small premium for a similar bond to the first, viz.: a 3.65 bond. The 4 per cent bond offered an opportunity for a little "high finance," in the way of providing a sinking fund out of the premium, and it carried. It certainly did this, but the provision of this sinking fund in this way is to cost the tax-payers over \$5,000 per year interest during the life of the bond.

The estimated cost of lands at the various parks and the approximate estimates for the immediate improvements, made by the experts late in 1896, amounted to \$2,548,000, for which the appropriation of \$2,500,000 had been made for a "system of parks in its entirety." The situation early in 1897 showed an impending deficiency of a considerable amount and the people were so informed in a report of the commissioners. The public were naturally surprised and the commission was called to account from several sources. This again brought to the front the question of elective or appointive commissioners, which was warmly discussed; but agitation soon ceased, and as a change in the law was not in immediate prospect, attention was turned to the financial situation. Considerable dissatisfaction was publicly expressed, but the completion of the system was desired and another bill, in which a referendum clause was inserted, and calling for \$1,500,000, passed the legislature and was approved February 21, 1898. At the election of April 12, the vote carried the question by a much smaller majority than before. The commission was losing public support. On January 11, 1898, the commission made a requisition for \$1,500,000, but the bond issue was delayed several months on account of a legal question, but were finally sold as 4 per cents, netting a good premium; this with the last installment of the principal was finally turned over to the commission August 3, 1900. The park system originally promised the people of Essex County for \$2,500,000 had now cost more than \$4,000,000.

The partisan and non-partisan composition of the board of course resulted in more or less friction, and a most persistent cause of much of it was the dereliction in duty of the politician counsel. This gentleman

drew his salary but gave very poor service in return, much of the legal work being delayed altogether beyond reason. Nevertheless, two members of the commission continually pleaded for his retention, with the result that after promises of better service he was still retained. To his inattention to business can be attributed considerable loss of money, in addition to the cost of employing extra legal help on many occasions.

It is unnecessary to enter particularly into the question of politics which seriously and continuously interfered with the success of the county park scheme, by reason of the interests in the game which was part



HEMLOCK FALLS IN WINTER, ESSEX COUNTY PARK SYSTEM.

of the life of at least two members of the commission, and the retention of an altogether undesirable legal adviser was due to this cause.

Powerful corporate as well as political influences had been at work for some time to prevent the reappointment of Mr. Kelsey, whose term of office expired in April, 1907.

The proposed parkways had invited the attention of the Traction Companies, always keenly alive to valuable franchises, and the contest over these thoroughfares had been in action for some time. These companies and the political bosses had already done some profitable work for themselves, and it was Mr. Kelsey's determined fight on all occasions for what had

been promised to the people, in its system of public parks, that made him an objectionable member of the board, and which resulted in his failure to be reappointed for the third time, and Mr. George W. Bramhall was selected in his place.

Growing out of the conditions existing at the time of Mr. Kelsey's retirement from the board arose this question: "Whether the plan of parkways for connecting the larger parks as then established, into a park system, and as repeatedly promised the people, should or should not be carried out.

As expressed in Mr. Kelsey's book, volumes might be written on this subject. There were so many interests to bring into harmony to secure these valuable park adjuncts, and which was the aim in creating a



THE STREAM THAT FEEDS HEMLOCK FALLS,  
ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

complete county park system; and, moreover, there were so many powerful interests to overcome in order to obtain them under such conditions as would leave the people's rights inviolate. Whenever the question reached a phase dangerous to the graft of the interested commissioners, with the aid of a majority the commission was silent.

When matters got into such shape as permitted an intelligible representation of the situation to be given to a public mass meeting, the park project in its true aspect was unanimously indorsed, and the traction forces as strongly condemned. But still the value of the franchises on parkways leading to and connecting such a comprehensive system of parks, and subject to such large centers of population, were too valuable to

forego without a keen fight, and the use of all the so effective in many of the larger American corporation exploits.

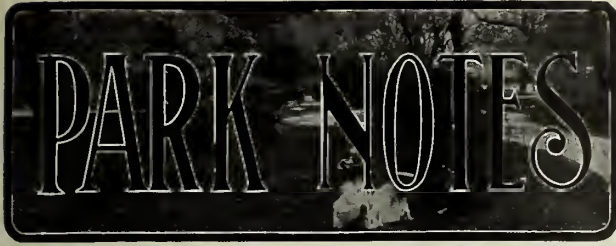
The first part of this fight resulted in the Township committee on March 15, 1897, passing an ordinance transferring both Park and Central Avenues in East Orange to the Park Commission for parkways, and by the same vote at the same meeting, killing the trolley ordinance for Central Avenue.

But the "interests" still kept at work and taking advantage of an honest desire on the part of many people in Orange to obtain better transportation service, sought a franchise for a trolley line on Central Avenue from the Orange City Council, while a decision on transferring the avenue to the park commission had been postponed. County press and public immediately took up the matter and assailed the council; then came legal discussions and technical quibbles, propositions and counter propositions; the park commission was accused of apathy, its counsel in being friendly to the trolley company, with much truth in the assumptions, and finally when the transfer ordinance was passed by the council the mayor vetoed it, and the veto was sustained on November 21, 1895, and this in spite of the fact that nine-tenths of the people favored it. The corrupting forces were again triumphant.

The following opening extract of Chapter 14 is explanatory: "East Orange having completed the parkways transfer, the Park Commission having formally accepted both avenues there, and the City of Orange having twice failed to complete the transfer ordinance, the parkway situation, early in 1899, might be compared to a well-equipped, safely-ballasted, strong coach with a balking team. Every facility was at hand for the commission to mount the driver's seat of that coach, to quietly and firmly take the reins, and without resort to force, not even to the last, to guide the load of obligations and pledges, which the board had already made to the public regarding the avenue parkways, to a safe and successful destination."

Everything was in the Board's favor, but the canker within its membership led to an inactive when not an evasive course, and at the critical juncture of parkway affairs, it continued to sit in executive session month after month for several years, taking no initial action, while the traction company left no stone unturned to secure its object. It was manifest that the inactivity of the Board was influenced by corporation activity. The Board of Freeholders would not complete the East Orange transfer of the desired avenues, on the plea that "there was nothing to show that the park commissioners were not willing for a trolley line to be constructed, should they take the avenue for a parkway."

(To Be Concluded.)



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A bill is before the Legislature of New York, providing for the parking of the west shore of the Hudson, at available points between the Palisades which are already assured as a public reservation. There are many picturesque spots of scenic and historic interest, which are being ruined by quarrymen who are blasting out the rock for road material.

\* \* \*

The Park Commissioners of Houston, Texas, have decided to do away with their zoological collection and replace it with a play-ground. The animals have been sold to the Electric Park, Little Rock, Ark. The play-ground will be equipped with a running track and all the necessary apparatus for a first class outdoor gymnasium.

\* \* \*

The Seneca Park Committee of the Rochester, N. Y., park board is planning a series of outdoor entertainments for that park. There will be a May Day Festival, which will include the Maypole dance, music, speeches and other exercises, to be followed later in the season by a Pony Show. A Turnfest will be held in June, that will be participated in by a large number of Turners from Rochester and other cities.

\* \* \*

Superintendent Warder, of Lincoln Park, Chicago, has been making special effort to rid the trees in the parks of cottony maple scale. The trees have been gone over thoroughly, and about 35,000 of the scales were found, about 94 per cent of which died after the spray. Several additions have been made to the Zoo, and a border of shrubbery is to be set out along the Clark St. side of the park, to shut off the view of the street. Work has begun on the new addition of 235 acres just north of the park.

\* \* \*

The Board of City Surveyors of Philadelphia is now considering the ordinance which passed the City Council two months ago authorizing the construction of a parkway from Logan Square to Fairmount Park. An ordinance directing the construction of this Boulevard passed in October, 1905, but Mayor Weaver objected to the route owing to the large amount that would be involved in damages, and he had the bill recalled. Another bill which made a change in the route was substituted, and after considerable contention was finally passed. The sum of two million dollars is available for the proposed improvement.

\* \* \*

Toronto has come into its park lands very easily, says the *Toronto Globe*. Few of them had to be bought, and the 200,000 for Garrison Common and \$78,000 for the properties west of the Exhibition Grounds have been the heaviest expenditures. There is remaining in the city's fund for the purchase of parks about \$90,000, and the city has the right this year to make a special assessment for the purpose which would yield about \$165,000 if the full assessment permitted

was made. The first property purchased under the legislation which permits citizens to acquire an area of two acres or less as a local improvement is just being turned over to the city.

\* \* \*

According to the revised valuation placed upon the city parks of Hartford, Conn., by the Park Board, the different tracts are valued as follows: Pope Park, \$180,000; Bushnell Park, \$1,000,000; Elizabeth Park, \$225,000; Goodwin Park, \$150,000; Barnard Park, \$75,000; Buckingham Square, \$15,000; Sigourney Square, \$40,000; Lafayette Street Square, \$15,000; Ancient Cemetery, \$50,000; Village Street Square, \$4,000; total \$1,754,000. This revaluation of the lands was done in preparing the annual inventory of city property for the comptroller as required by ordinance.

\* \* \*

**FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.**

The 7th annual report of the Commissioners of Hopedale, Mass., shows an expenditure of \$3,031, which has resulted in a number of improvements. New tennis courts were built for the playground, a system of pathways completed, and improvements made in the bathhouse.

The thirteenth annual report of the park board of Denver, Colo., shows that Denver now owns and maintains 14 public parks, with a total area of 703 acres, including City park, 320 acres; Congress, 100; Curtis, 3; Chaffee, 3; Dunham, 3; Fuller, 3; Highland, 9; Jefferson, 9; Lincoln, 16; Platte, 5; Park Avenue, 10; Washington, 115; Montclair, 2; Observatory, formerly University Park, 5 acres. The board received a total of \$163,876.82 for the year and expended \$160,543.22.

\* \* \*

**NEW PARKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.**

The Board of Estimate of Greater New York has recently voted \$105,000 for the parks of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens as follows: For re-soiling trees in Prospect Park, \$50,000; for maintenance of new parks, pathways, and drives, \$35,000; for care of trees in city streets throughout the boroughs, \$20,000.

The State Park at Minneopa Falls, near Mankato, Minn., provided for by the Legislature of that state, is to be opened this spring. It contains a waterfall 60 ft. high, and other wild and majestic scenery.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. has leased to the town of Bristol, Conn., for the sum of \$1.00 per year, a plot of ground near the railroad station to be used for a park

The State Land Board of Colorado has offered to present to the City of Denver a strip of land for a boulevard between Colfax Ave. and City Park.

A bill is to be introduced in Congress providing for a large addition to Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C. The tract which is to cost about \$422,000, embraces 100 acres, southwest of the Zoological Park, extending from Rock Creek westward along Massachusetts Ave.

The City of Minneapolis is to park a ten acre tract about the Northeast Pumping Station in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Garfield, and Mrs. N. A. Fletcher, have presented to Grand Rapids, Mich, a 25 acre tract valued at \$30,000 for a public park. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, has donated his services in designing and improving the tract.

Blackwell's Island, New York, is to be a public park, and the penal institutions are to be moved to other sites. The penitentiary is to be moved to Riker's island where a new structure will be built for it, and the workhouse will be moved to Hart's Island.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Effective Checking of Incorrect Advertising in Great Britain.

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

*I think that large powers of taxation as well as other powers for the control of advertisements should be conferred on municipalities as a right properly belonging to the guardians of the beauty and dignity of thoroughfares and public places.—LORD BALFOUR.*

The house cleaning season naturally leads one's thoughts towards the larger issue of city cleaning, and it is never possible to omit regrets over the billboard, because it seems to have become omnipresent, as well as more obnoxious each time the snows of winter melt and we turn longingly for vistas of parkway or colonnades of trees.

After much experience with a capricious public which might be symbolized by a weather-vane, that valiant British Society called Scapa, organized in 1893, which has checked so many abuses in advertising, has learned one wholesome lesson, and that is, to attack only the worst features, leaving minor ones for the people to eliminate naturally as their tastes become elevated. In its very much alive magazine, called "A Beautiful World," we read:

"Scapa disclaims absolutely any wish to reduce the earnings or the profits of those engaged in any branch of poster advertising. Some of its friends are designers of wall-pictures; others are connoisseurs, and devote part of their 'ample leisure' to selecting specimens. . . . But all are agreed as to the wisdom of compromise. We say that there is ample room and verge enough for enterprise of this kind—(1) on hoardings that are in good faith set up for temporary use in connection with building operations, or (2) in the interior of railway stations and similar places, where a well-ordered display of good posters on definite spaces, bearing some reasonable relation to the general plan of the building, would be, from every point of view, a notable improvement on the tasteless medley which now vexes the eye. The forms of out-of-door puffery we aim at discouraging are those which compete with the work of the billposter—sky-signs, gigantic letters, the devices in gas or electric light, which threaten to extinguish town architecture; the field-boards, which deprive the people

of England of much of the pleasure which landscape affords. . . . Just so far as we succeed, we are helping those who provide the more agreeable medium for public announcements."

No matter how much clutter an individual will endure on a level with the buildings about him, once he raises his eyes in anticipation of a vision of sky, he promptly resents being reminded that he is subject to headaches or that Aperients are an accompaniment to his breakfast. Therefore, the sky sign was the easiest target for Scapanian arrows.

Many cities are now following the example of London and Edinburgh in abolishing sky signs, and are as pleased with themselves, as we find municipalities always are when they have accomplished an act in civic betterment.

The prohibition of monster lettering (as if the public were near-sighted) and the removal of advertising matter on bridges was the next step. A bridge is an aerial street and is, therefore, most conspicuous. It should be a thing of grace in line and color and unbroken by framed atrocities where line is unknown and color degraded. Scapa's hand is again seen in the absence of advertising vans and sandwich men in some cities. When it headed off a scheme to turn young girls into walking advertisements of whiskies and cigars it merited the prayers of every matron in the universe.

It is undoubtedly true that business interests would be benefited if some legalized restriction were enforced as to a decent and orderly manner of advertising, and if merchants could be awakened to the fact that a truly artistic and delightful poster made the reader remember the wares mentioned with pleasure instead of disdain and was, therefore, more conducive to a sale.

The Chicago firm which advertised foodstuffs on

huge boards which destroyed the appearance of the Dover coastline (and which, by the society's efforts, have been removed) did not introduce its claims to the British housewife's table, but rather ruffled her temper. Just as soon as people discover that some one is taking advantage of them, their co-operation is turned to segregation and the offender is summarily ejected.

Scapa is clever enough to secure as signers of its legislative documents people whose names are of sufficient weight to make a dent in the public apathy. Such friends, also, as Lord Balfour, the Duke of Westminster, the Archbishops of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ely, Rochester and Petersborough, and many others are letters of credit to be honored and read with attention.

The Society's friends and supporters are numerous among the farmers and villagers, who are intensely



MR. RICHARDSON EVANS.

proud of their luxuriant shrubs, their carefully trimmed hedges, and would make kindling wood of a billboard that would deface the appearance of their property.

Britons have always loved trees. Nearly every estate has one or more historic and venerated specimens. To quote from a well known writer :

"At this season many thousands of traveling Englishmen are roused to an exasperated consciousness of wrong. They leave home for something more than change of scene. They look for the enjoyment of a certain unspoilt freshness in landscape; for the charm which attaches to the monuments of the past; for the fine effects of architecture; and all the picturesque aspects of the haunts of men. Experience brings its disillusionment. *Medio de fonte leporum, Surgit amari aliquid.* Year by year the number, the vividness and the size of the intrusive objects that dis-

truss the eye increase. The sting of the injury lies in its wantonness. Ten hotel proprietors can kill the beauty of a lakeside town by sticking up monster boards on the skyline of their establishments; but the effect is to diminish rather than increase the aggregate influx of guests. 'The place'—to quote the brief judgment of the passing tourist—'is spoilt'; and those whose short-sighted competition does the harm reap no profit."

The Hon. Secretary of Scapa, Richardson Evans of Wimbledon, is, as he affirms, a "modest man," but his light is not hid under a bushel nor behind a billboard. It shines upon every advertising nuisance in England, and its flame will burn when the mortal man has long been dust. It is to his untiring zeal and patient labor that this splendid work has been made possible, not only in the main association, but in the numerous smaller local societies that have borrowed its plans and started out as full-fledged civic reformers.

One of the most successful of these children of Scapa is the club at Wimbledon, named for that gentle interpreter of Nature's moods, John Evelyn. The club has accomplished radical and up-to-date improvement by securing a triangular piece of land, known as the village green, which will be preserved as an accessory of the Wimbledon Common, famous in the reign of Edward IV. The trees will be preserved and the birds and the flora protected. The members of the club are united in an effort to secure additional vistas, viewpoints, open spaces and field paths for Wimbledon. Their latest ambition is a museum, where historical relics of this famous place, as well as archaeological specimens from other localities, may be preserved. They are checking public advertising and the habit of littering public and private grounds, and are making arrangements for model days in the country for young people, who may take day excursions, suitably chaperoned, and upon these trips be tutored as to the fauna and the flora of the past and present of Wimbledon. These days will be a striking commentary on the American picnic, which takes young people to the country to eat, drink, tear down farmers' fences, and, incidentally, swing and tear their clothes, with no thought of nature beyond the space in which they are permitted to shout and race—a privilege usually denied in city limits.

Although the old adage runs—

"It isn't all in bringing up,  
Let folks say what they will;  
You may silver shine a pewter cup,  
It will be pewter still,"

I still believe that if our young people were taught from infancy to know and to love trees, shrubs and flowers, we should not need so many lawyers to adjust claims and grant divorces, so many doctors to heal diseases, so many creeds to save souls.

### Practical Suggestions for Town Improvement.

Now that the days are growing longer, let us have a little talk about the work of the Town Improvement Society for the present season. What shall we do? Distribute seeds among pupils, offer prizes for best window boxes, neatest back yard, best high school essay, etc.? Yes, all these things of course and much more.

We know of one small town where last year they tried planting waste places, little places in front or at the side of stores, little corners here and there, with plants and seeds of the more hardy kinds. The more exposed of these places were shielded with woven wire about one and one-half feet wide as a protection against dogs. The experiment was tried with fear and trembling, as more than once the women were told, "You can't make nothing grow on that soil." But they did grow. The morning glories and the nasturtiums covered the wires, the dahlias grew even too tall. The beds were not disturbed and those who came to ridicule remained to admire. This year many more of these places will be planted, places where weeds and refuse have been at their worst, corners where the streets are not quite at right angles and vacant lots may be made beautiful. Almost any one can make a paste-board stencil "Post no bills." Armed with this and a pot of paint, get permission to put this notice on places covered with offensive, disfiguring advertisements. A cheap boy will soon remove those already there. Many owners of buildings will be glad to have this done. Then get your village board to pass a law forbidding the placing of advertising tags on poles, trees and fences inside the corporation.

If you have a very fine old tree put on it a small wood sign, giving age and name of planter and it will increase respect for trees in general as well as for that particular one.

Almost every improvement club is working for an ordinance against expectorating on the sidewalk. Most fail the first time, many the second, but be not dismayed—the time will come when you will succeed.

Work for the improvement of your depot grounds. Some railroads are more willing than others, but in most cases a request signed by your people stating definitely what you want done, will receive attention. Above all work for tree planting. Tree planting on your streets, tree planting along country roads, tree planting reaching from your home town to the neighboring town. Let us have country boulevards, with trees instead of flowers. Michigan has a state law which gives the County Highway Commissioner power to plant fifty trees this year, fifty next year and so on till every road in the township is a shaded road. He may also expend 25 per cent of the highway tax of each person in planting roadside trees, or may pay 25 cents for each tree planted, provided the sum does

not exceed 25 per cent of that person's highway tax. Persons bringing a stream of water to the roadside for man or beast, may receive ten dollars for the first year's work and five dollars per year for keeping the drinking place in repair. Had that law been enforced in that state what a changed appearance it would have. Many of the Michigan women are now working through their clubs, through civic leagues, and improvement societies for the enforcement of this law. Different towns have different needs. Let us do the thing nearest us, ever working for something that will make us love our homes more and more, and that will give to every one a home worth having and improving.

M. BALDWIN.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Press Committee of the National Council of Horticulture, a body composed of delegates representing national organizations of florists, nurserymen and seedsmen, have started a series of articles on horticultural topics for the daily press which are being printed in a large number of papers throughout the country. The object is to place reliable information on gardening, planting and other horticultural matters before the general public.

\* \* \*

A report and plans for "The Improvement of Columbia, S. C.," have been prepared for the Civic Improvement league of that city by Kelsey & Guild, landscape architects, Boston, Mass., and published in book form by the J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa. It contains 88 pages and is beautifully illustrated with half tone engravings, and colored maps showing the proposed improvements. Improvement subjects are treated in a general way, and this report will be of great interest and value to every city interested in civic improvement. Copies can be had from the president of the Civic Improvement league, Columbia, S. C., Miss Belle Williams, for 50 cents each. Some of the subjects treated in very practical and suggestive form are: Need of a Comprehensive Plan; What a Plan Should be; a Civic Center or Group Plan; the Acquiring of Land for Park Purposes; Streets and Street Trees; Overhead Wires, etc.

\* \* \*

The Omaha Civic Improvement League during the two or three years of its existence, has brought about many improvements in vacant lots, established the first public playground for children and has made it a success. It has given annual prizes that have resulted in beautifying hundreds of lawns and school grounds, as well as interesting thousands of children in such work. This year the league will endeavor to work along broader lines. It plans to establish public baths and more playgrounds. It will fight the curbstone-sign evil

in the business district, and the bill board disgrace in all parts of the city.

\* \* \*

At the recent meeting of the International Waterways Commission in Toronto, an agreement was reached regarding Niagara Falls by which both countries will take all precautions to save its scenic beauty. The American commissioners desired a report of the commission which might form the basis of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States regarding the waters of Niagara Falls. This the Canadians declined unless specially instructed by their government. The next meeting will be held in Washington, April 24.

\* \* \*

A comprehensive and artistic plan for the improvement of Denver has been submitted to the mayor and the art commission of that city by Charles Mulford Robinson. The report takes the state capitol building as the axis, and seeks to keep unobstructed the glorious vista of mountains and to maintain free and untrammelled this building and the esplanade beneath, providing for the decoration of this lower ground with fountain, basin and shrubbery and extending Fifteenth and Sixteenth street up to connect with the capitol grounds. The cost of this work, including the condemnation of property, is placed at \$2,000,000.

\* \* \*

An increasing number of improvement societies are offering prizes for home gardening and lawn improvements.

The City Improvement Club of Sheboygan, Wis., has offered prizes for the prettiest dooryards and flower beds for home gardeners whose property is not assessed at over \$5,000.

The Saginaw Civic Improvement Association, Saginaw, Mich., is making a special effort to beautify lawns and streets for its semi-centennial, which is to be celebrated this year. Thousands of orders for trees and shrubs have been received in answer to postal cards sent out by the association.

The Civic Improvement League of San Antonio has distributed flower seeds to the school children and will offer prizes for beautifying home grounds in different sections of the city. General prizes for the best results with flowers, shrubs and plants throughout the city will also be offered.

The Winter-Hill Improvement Association, Somerville, Mass., is offering prizes for the improvement of home grounds and has undertaken the work of removing objectionable features from the banks of the Mystic river and the beautifying of the banks along the town line.

\* \* \*

**Billboards.**

Boston is having an exciting discussion on the billboard nuisance, occasioned this time by an objectionable sign on the roof of a building No. 2 Park Street, and one on Boylston Street above the Hotel Pelham; these are at opposite ends of her beloved "Common." A postal card campaign was inaugurated, on the forwarding card a brief statement of the facts was printed and an earnest request made to sign the petition printed on the attached card and to return it to the committee addressed. The press has warmly co-operated.

\* \* \*

Mr. Walter B. Snow, advertising manager of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, in a reply to the protesting committee, and which was published in the *Boston Journal*, says: "I am very much pleased to note by the papers the protest which is to be made against the appearance of signs facing the Common and to find a channel through which I can add my protest to the others. Although manager of the advertising department of this company, the offence to good taste entirely outweighs in my mind the value of any publicity which might result. There is a legitimate field for

advertising, but I believe that Boston's standard is too high to permit of such an outrage as appears imminent."

\* \* \*

Mr. Sylvester Baxter, in the course of a long article in the *Boston Transcript*, touching upon the failure of the courts to uphold the legislation passed to prevent billboard advertising close to the parks, etc., says: "Even the courts have not risen to embody in their decisions the ethical principle that 'no man has a right to do harm with his own,' in place of the antiquated notion that 'every man may do as he pleases with his own.' \* \* \* A man may not throw stones at his neighbors from his own lot; he may not even assail their ears with intolerable noises or their nostrils with vile smells originating therein. But their eyes remain defenseless, the visual sense may be assailed with impunity by any one who chooses to violate it. The license to offend the public eye with little or no restraint conferred by recent court decisions in various states has made it extremely difficult to curb the evil by legal restrictions. \* \* \* The decision of the Supreme Court while not holding the law unconstitutional, practically nullifies it by declaring such rules and regulations 'unreasonable,' inasmuch as they deprived property holders of right in their lands without compensation. The fact that these rights were being used adversely to the interests that had created such values was apparently not considered. In Germany similar claims were recently the subject of a decision to the effect that uses of property for advertising purposes were of such recent origin that, when exercised adversely to the public interest they did not constitute rights for which compensation could rightfully be claimed when exercised contrary to lawful regulations."

\* \* \*

The protest of the Boston people against these advertising signs on the sky line about the "Common" has already resulted in the early removal of the Hotel Pelham board, and it has brought forth a very agreeable letter from the advertiser, The Gillette Safety Razor Co. The letter goes to show the force of public opinion, as well as the responsive chord to be found probably in all such offenders. The letter says: "We desire to assure your society of our co-operation to assist them in preserving the architectural grace and pleasant views in and about Boston Common. We are impressed by the agitation and civic attention which are manifested in connection with beautifying Boston, and desire to add our interest in every instance where the consensus of opinion predominates on the side of a more careful and judicious display of advertisements. We shall take into immediate consideration the cancellation of our Hotel Pelham sign and have it put into effect at the earliest possible moment consistent with a due recognition of the rights of all parties concerned."

\* \* \*

The billboard ordinance of Kansas City, Mo., went into effect March 21, and it is said to be the intention of the authorities to rigidly enforce it. The new ordinance requires that all billboards should be twelve feet back from the sidewalk line; that no board shall be more than ten feet from its lower to its upper edge; that the lower edge shall not be higher than two feet from the ground and there must be a space of at least eighteen inches under each billboard. No billboard shall be nearer than 100 feet to a park or boulevard and all boards must be in a straight line with at least three feet space between the ends thereof and any wall or building. Indecent pictures are prohibited. The superintendent of building is to condemn all boards that he deems unsafe, and all boards erected prior to the passage of the ordinance that do not comply therewith must be torn down in six months from the approval of the ordinance.



### Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals--VII.

#### Three Fine Aronias

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

The history of this genus of shrubs strikingly illustrates the conservatism existing in the minds of many botanists, and the slowness with which they accept truths.

The first species I shall describe is an eastern American species and was early shown to the great botanist, Linnaeus. He thought it belonged to the same genus as that German fruit, the Medlar, so little known to us Americans, so he called it *Mespilus arbutifolia*—this in the year 1753. In the year 1781, the son of Linnaeus became satisfied that it was not a Medlar, but supposed it might be a sort of diminutive pear or apple, so he called it "*Pyrus arbutifolia*." In the year 1807, Persoon established the genus *Aronia*. Professor Elliott, in the year 1821, in describing the flora of South Carolina and Georgia, gave the name *Aronia arbutifolia*. The other two species are recent discoveries, only lately named.

For more than twenty years I have been greatly bothered by two shrubs found in southeastern Michigan, never growing together, but some ten to twelve miles apart, so I would not see them the same day, one on the plains at the foot of the great Saginaw-Huron Moraine, that crosses southeastern Michigan, and one in the highland swamps so frequent upon this moraine. While evidently of the same genus they evidently were distinct species. I could find no description of them, but the old botanists described a "*Pyrus arbutifolia*," but both these shrubs had black berries. So one spring I gathered the shrub I found on the plains, and again the one in our highland swamps, and sent them to the Arboretum at Palmer Park, Detroit, Mich. But never did I realize how different were the three shrubs of this genus till July 17, 1901, when I saw all three growing together in the Palmer Park Arboretum, the two I had sent there, and *A. arbutifolia*. Few species of any genus

differ so widely in general appearance as do these three Aronias. As each has ornamental value, I will notice each briefly.

*Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Ell. *Red Chokeberry*. *Red Aronia*.—A branching shrub rarely exceeding 4 or 5 feet; under surface of petioled oval, oblong, or obovate, obtuse, or short-pointed leaves, and flower-cluster, woolly. Clusters of flowers (cymes) compound; flowers white or purplish-tinged, one-half inch or less broad, calyx and stems woolly. From one-quarter inch or less thick, globose or depressed, bright red. In swamps Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Louisiana. A pretty and useful shrub for our parks and ornamental grounds. Fruits of all Aronias excellent bird food. Fruit of this species long-persistent.

*Aronia atropurpurea*. Britton. *n. sp.* *Purple-Fruited Aronia*.—This is the first species I ever saw, the one I found in our highland swamps. This shrub is not only the neatest in shape, but the tallest of the Aronias, usually exceeding 5 or 6 feet, oftener nearly 10, or exceeding 12 feet in height, hence in a group this should be in the center or background. Very branching near the top, the branches short and slender. Calyx, flower-stalks, and undersurfaces of leaves woolly. Upper surface of leaves dull green, hence the foliage is not nearly as ornamental as that of the next, but the shrub is of a better shape than that species. Flowers very pretty, small white, in flat clusters (cymes), surrounded by leaves. Fruit oval to globose, purple-black, sometimes staying on shrub all winter. Occurs in swamps with *Ilex Bronsciensis*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Ilicoides mucronata*, bordering blue-berry swamps (*Vaccinium corymbosum* and *V. atrococcum*), often exclusively occupying the ground. An excellent tall shrub.

*Aronia nigra* (Willd.) Britton. *Black Chokeberry*.

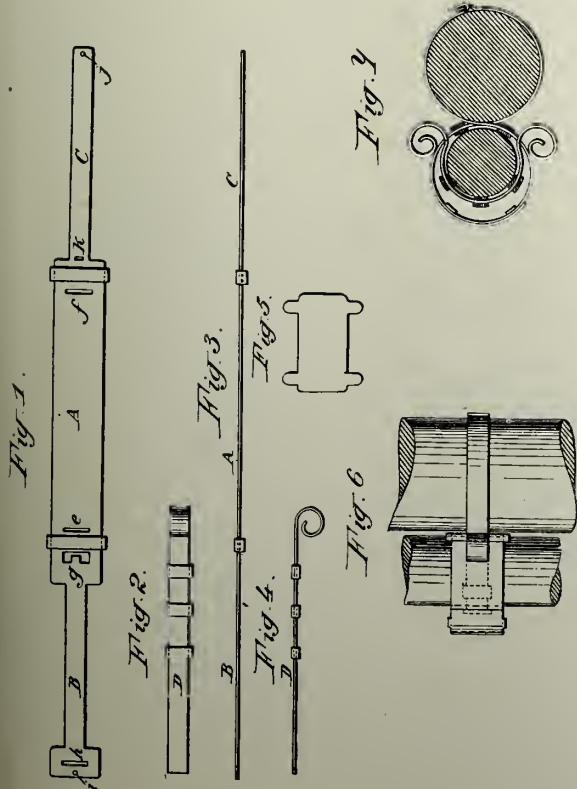


—Shrub seldom over 4 feet tall, usually lower, with many coarse, crooked, scraggly, rather long branches, but beautiful dark, shining, green, smooth leaves, handsome flat clusters of small white flowers, and black globose fruit, which drops off very early. It grows in sandy low woods, dryer sandy soils, seldom in swamps. Its handsome foliage causes one to overlook its scraggly habit.

Few groups of shrubs are better than these three species planted in a group, but never forget to put *Aronia atropurpurea* in the center or background, as it is twice the others in height. All species accommodate themselves to dryer locations.

**DEVICE FOR TRAINING YOUNG TREES.**

This guide-prop attachment for training young trees has been patented by Jules Massard of Nantes, France. It comprises mainly two metal bands B A C and D, the former of which bands is made of malleable iron, while the latter band is formed of steel. The two end portions B and C of the band B A C are narrower than the central portion A. In this central portion are formed two rectangular holes *e* and *f*, and another hole *g*, of special form. Two movable rubber rings are placed near each end of the middle portion A, as shown. The extremity of the portion B is formed with an enlarged head of the same width as the central portion A, which has a rectangular hole *h* of the same size as the holes *e* and *f* and also a smaller circular hole *i*. The portion C is of uniform width and is formed at its base with a small rectangular hole *k*

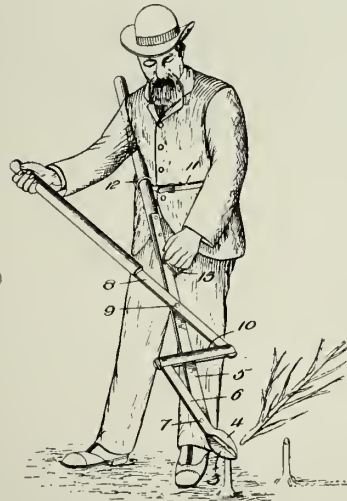


DEVICE FOR TRAINING YOUNG TREES.

and at its outer end with a small round hole *j*, similar to the hole *i*. The band D, of tempered steel, is of nearly the same length as the part A of the band B A C, and is of a width to enable it to engage with sufficient play in the holes *e* and *f*. One of its ends is softened to such a degree as to be perfectly malleable, and the opposite end is coiled, as indicated in the drawings. Fig. 5 shows the docket of sheet-iron formed with small ears designed to be applied to the outside of the band B A C when deemed useful. It will be easy to inscribe any particulars upon the docket either by the aid of acidulated fluid or by means of stamping-letters. The docket can be securely fastened to the band B A C by bending the ears over the sides. (Patent No. 799,999.)

**PRUNING IMPLEMENT.**

L. H. Mullen, of Birchtree, Mo., is the inventor of a pruning implement which is claimed to be easy to operate and capable of cutting heavy limbs, brush, etc. Referring to the drawing, 3 and 4, respectively, de-



PRUNING IMPLEMENT.

note the cutting-jaws. The jaw 3 is on the outer end of a handle 5. The jaw 4 is on the outer end of a lever 6, which crosses the handle 5 and is pivotally connected to it at 7. An operating handle or lever is indicated at 8, which crosses the handle 5 and is pivotally connected to it at 9. A link 10 connects the outer end of the handle 8 to the inner end of the lever 6. This link is in two pieces, as shown, between which the handle 5 extends.

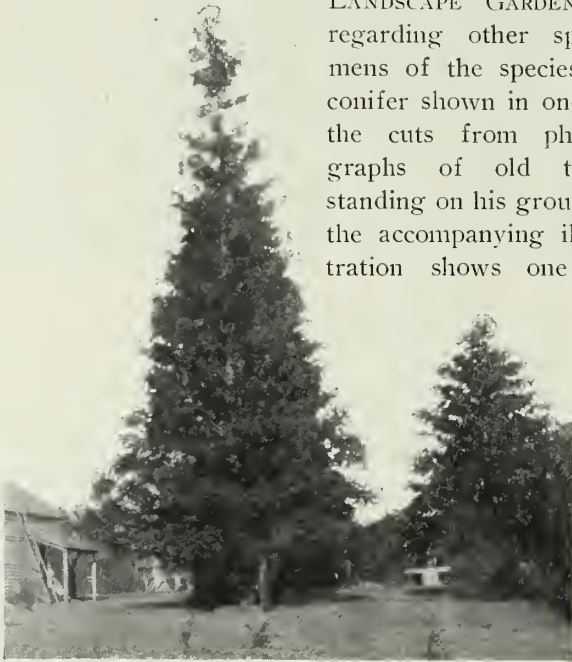
In use the implement will be carried as shown. A belt 11 extends around the waist of the operator and carries a ring 12, through which the handle 5 loosely extends. The handle also has a bail 13, which the operator grasps with one hand. The jaws are closed by pushing the handle 8 outwardly from the body of the operator, and an opposite movement thereof opens the jaws. (Patent No. 804,426.)

## Cunninghamia Sinensis in Alabama.

BY MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

In response to the inquiry of S. C. Penrose, Superintendent of Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, Del., in the February issue of PARK AND CEMETERY AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING regarding other specimens of the species of conifer shown in one of the cuts from photographs of old trees standing on his grounds, the accompanying illustration shows one of



CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS IN ALABAMA.

quite a number of *Cunninghamia sinensis* trees noted in and around the pleasant and healthful town of Citronelle, Alabama. They seem, with one exception, to be of about the same age, although some are better grown and in better condition than others. The Langdon-Azalea specimen is doubtless older and has had better care in its youth than the others for it stands on the home grounds of the old Langdon Nursery where all of the examples of this choice variety found hereabouts apparently originated. These grounds are situated some five miles south of Citronelle, about twenty-eight miles north of Mobile, and directly on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railway which has a flag station called Langdon on its right-of-way through the original property. Here Mr. Charles C. Langdon for many years maintained a nursery, the business being in a flourishing condition at the opening of the civil war.

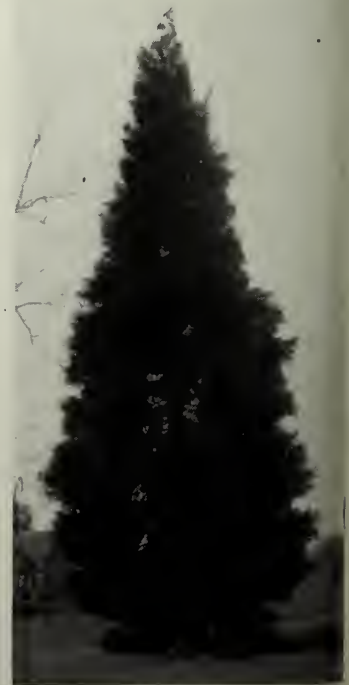
These tall evergreens are noticeable from their handsome, spire-like form, which is in each case pronounced; from their beauty of coloring, and from the graceful droop of the ends of the smaller branches on the lower part of the trees, which are otherwise stiff and formal in effect. They are decorative in line and in coloring and serve about the same purpose in the landscape that exclamation points do in punctuation. The several specimens observed are in almost every instance placed in pairs, one on either side of gateways, inside the

grounds. Some are at the outer end of the entrance avenue which usually forms the approach to southern houses, but others are at its inner end where a second gate gives access to the gardens or grounds immediately adjoining the dwelling.

From all that can be learned, the trees are from twenty-five to thirty-five years old and nearly all show dead or dying branches near the top, as seen in the one here illustrated. The Langdon tree, however, is certainly much older. Mrs. Rulifson, the present owner of the plantation, believes it to be not less than fifty years old. It has attained, I judge, the eighty feet given in Bailey's Cyclopaedia as its limit and looks even taller. The height of the man at its base is 5 ft. 8 in.

The dying branches mar the symmetry and beauty of the trees materially and would seem to be caused by starvation. The Langdon tree is very much older and taller than any of the others, yet it has suffered no more than the rest which, it is reasonable to suppose, is due to the greater care in its treatment.

There are many other rare and handsome things at Langdon-Azalea,—left-overs from other days when it was in its prime. Among them is the shapely *Libocedrus decurrens*, shown herewith. It is a splendid specimen, branched to the ground, and a rich dark green throughout—not a defective twig to be seen on it. It is supposed to be not less than fifty years old, and its height can be compared with that of the *Cunninghamia*, for it stands directly in line beyond the taller tree and shows its dense, dark outline clearly through the layers of branches of the more open-growing *Cunninghamia*. The *Libocedrus* is a beauty and shows no evidence of age but flourishes like the Bay-trees, so-called (really *Magnolia glauca*), which abound on low ground along small streams fed by the numberless springs of remarkably pure soft water which are a marked feature of this locality.



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS.  
Allied to *Thuja* and sometimes called California Arbor Vitae.

## NOTE

A nurseryman here propagates both of these evergreens; this latter is supposed by some to be *Sequoia sempervirens*, but the writer feels assured that this is wrong.



# CEMETERIES

## Monuments and the Lawn Plan Cemetery.

It is most unfortunate that officials of small and of medium-sized cemeteries fail to appreciate the practical and aesthetic advantages of the lawn plan. It is distinctly the exception to find burial places in villages, towns or even in small cities, conducted on modern lines. This is the greater misfortune because they are the very places where this practice is most needed for in many, if not in a majority of them, the cemetery is the only park.

In large cemeteries there is strict supervision of stone work, as well as of planting and of other details, but this is far from true in the average small cemetery, because the Superintendent, if there is such an official, is neither a member of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents, nor does he inform himself regarding advanced ideals and practices in cemetery matters by reading and studying the easily available literature on this and kindred subjects.

The result of absence of correct information and proper education is lamentably noticeable in various cemetery features, but is, perhaps, especially evident in the size, quality, quantity and treatment of memorial stones of every character. There seems to be a rivalry among survivors as to the dimensions of stones set up in memory of those who have passed over, without regard to either fitness or beauty.

Or is the prevailing similarity in appearance between small cemeteries and stone yards due to a preponderance of the purely commercial spirit among dealers in marble and granite? There is reason for the feeling which animates those who buy memorials of marble which often occupy ground that might better be devoted to planting, park-like in character, but the marble dealer who urges the sale of stone work inartistic in design or out of proportion to the size of the plot where it is to be placed, defeats his own



1. MONUMENT WITH HIGH AND OBTRUSIVE MARKERS.

2. AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE MARKERS.

ends in the long run. It is quite certain that too many large monuments, and overcrowding of stones of all varieties, must eventually disgust thoughtful people, and turn their minds toward trees and other gracious, living memorials.

It were a lesser evil, as well as a lesser sin, to overcharge for suitable stones—stones small and low in proportion to the size of lots, of good material and excellent in design, than to urge anxious mourning friends to decide on something that not only advertises the poor taste of seller and of buyer, but which is sometimes beyond the purchaser's means.

Number one of the accompanying illustrations aptly points our moral. Does any one see beauty or any good thing in the big, obtrusive square markers which it shows? Does not the monument sufficiently express the respect and love of the living and the qualities of the dead? Would not inconspicuous markers, at least

number to suit the dimensions of the plot on which they are to stand; second, that visible markers are superfluous in connection with monuments, and that they should in all cases be very low (say four inches high), or, better still, be set level with the surface of the ground; and third, that lots, if possible, and certainly sections should include reserve space for planting, such space to be so placed as to secure a leafy background for monuments and to enhance the general effect of the entire grounds.

Here, again, the spirit of commercialism, that dangerous germ which infects the debatable borderland where the artistic and the practical meet and merge and for which no specific has yet been discovered, although some scientist may even now be on its track, but infrequently spares any part of such grounds for ornamental planting. The more's the pity, since such planting alone makes possible the beauty their purpose demands, and without which one would as soon choose to be buried in an abandoned brick yard.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

### MONUMENTAL ART IN WASHINGTON.

A serious question is looming up in Washington, one that will demand more and more consideration as progress is being made in maturing the scheme of a "beautiful Washington." It is that of monumental art. If we are to have our national capital the finest city in the country, so far as well organized forces can create it, it is plain that every feature of such improvement must be harmonious with the balance, and this means some drastic treatment of the public statuary. It is unquestionably true that there are comparatively few of Washington's public monuments that are truly artistic creations; as a whole they are a mixed lot, and in many cases will have to be removed to less obtrusive sites in order that their demerits may not be made more conspicuous by their surroundings. We do not have far to seek for a cause for such poverty of art; the methods of procedure of recent years in providing and passing upon designs have simply invited such results, and the poor statues of earlier days must be excused on the score of our inexperience. It is nevertheless a deplorable fact that with all the wisdom supposed to be centered at the seat of our government such a conglomeration of mediocre art should have been possible. There will be work in the years to come to remedy it. *The Republican* of Springfield, Mass., has recently contributed some caustic comment on the statues of Statuary Hall, which are well-deserved considering the ridiculously faulty method of providing them. Each state is allowed to contribute two statues of her representative sons, and when all have availed themselves of this privilege, the resulted overcrowding of the limited space, does not promise well for the artistic improvement of the capitol.



3. THE SAME LOT WITH A BACKGROUND OF PLANTING.

as low as those seen in cut number two, serve to locate the individual graves? The large ones clearly detract from the dignity of the monument, as shown in number one, and it would look still better in number two if the markers were set level with the ground, so as to be invisible at a short distance. Concerning the third view, an attempt has been made to indicate the advantage of introducing a background and partial setting of shrubbery for the monument, which shall also serve to screen from view part of the surrounding grounds; an effect of privacy has been sought as well as a foil of foliage to relieve the white marble. Although not entirely satisfactory in detail, it is readily seen that planting serves admirably for this double purpose.

These views emphasize three facts: First, that monuments and other stones must be limited in size and in



FRONT VIEW OF RECEIVING VAULT, CEMETERY OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES.

### Receiving Vault, Notre Dame Des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

The receiving vault of Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal, Canada, of which two views are shown herewith, is a two-story side hill structure, 100 feet long by 52 feet wide. Each story is divided in two parts by a brick wall. The exterior is of limestone, with a metal roof. The floor of the first story is in concrete and has a slope of six inches from the back to the front, with a little curve on the transverse line.

The four vaults are well ventilated and well drained and can be easily flushed. The ceiling is formed by iron beams arched between with brick, which are covered with concrete that makes the floor of the second story. The height of the two stories from floor to ceiling is 16 feet. It has a capacity of 3,000 bodies, which are placed on both sides of the passage on wooden frames. The building cost about \$22,000.



REAR VIEW OF RECEIVING VAULT, NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES CEMETERY.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

### VALUE OF CEMETERY ASSOCIATION REPORTS.

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY: One indication of the importance attained by the work of the A. A. C. S. is the fact that its reports are sought by prominent educational institutions and are regarded as authoritative upon the matters of which they treat.

This is interesting for several reasons. It teaches us that the reports should be improved to the utmost and made as valuable as possible, so as to fulfill the expectations of those who place confidence in them. It furnishes a new standard of value for the reports themselves, as well as for the association, inasmuch as its work can no longer be regarded as confined to the membership but must be regarded as broadly educational. This is as it should be and places greater responsibility upon the society as a whole and its influence in this direction should be extended. Whenever a college or library exists with which one of our members is in touch, he should furnish the institution with a copy of the current report, if acceptable, which it doubtless will be and thereafter he should see that the report reaches their files regularly each year.

Not the least significant aspect to this new interest of ours is the necessity which it should convey to every cemetery manager of affiliation with our organization. Is it not worthy of his support? Will it not benefit his cemetery?

EDWARD G. CARTER, President A. A. C. S.

\* \* \*

State Senator McKee, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill into the Legislature of that state, providing for the taxation of all cemeteries except those owned by a church or religious association.

\* \* \*

At a recent meeting of the lot owners of the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C., charges were made against the management of the cemetery by the vestry of Washington Parish. It was declared that money from a trust fund of \$50,000 belonging to the cemetery, had been used for the support of Christ's Church. A committee of five was appointed to investigate.

\* \* \*

The new state law of New York regarding the digging of graves to a depth of nine feet, three feet deeper than formerly, is creating consternation among gravediggers in many sections of the state. In many cemeteries it would seem to be impossible to observe the law on account of the nature and depth of soil,—water, quicksand and rock often interfering with digging operations even at the former depth. In many soils also this depth would increase the danger to the gravedigger from the earth caving in.

\* \* \*

The Superintendent of Cemeteries of Toledo, Ohio, has reported that hundreds of lots in Forest Cemetery have not been paid for. They were purchased on the installment plan and about \$4,000 is still due on them. The Secretary of the Board is reported as saying that the Board will feel called

upon to avail itself of a provision in the contracts which necessitates a disinterment and removal of the bodies to the common ground unless the graves are paid for.

\* \* \*

The City Council of Providence, R. I., has passed an ordinance creating a sinking fund for Oak Grove and Mineral Spring cemeteries. The ordinance provides that all receipts from cemeteries except that received for trust funds shall be turned into a sinking fund until such time as the annual revenue from the fund is \$6,500. When the revenue equals that any receipts over and above that sum shall be turned into the general treasury as other receipts of the city.

\* \* \*

The congregation of St. Vincent's Church at Plymouth, Pa., has won its legal fight to prevent the Kingston Coal Company ruining its cemetery by mining the coal which now supports the roof of the workings directly beneath the cemetery. Judge Ferris delivered a long opinion on the subject and ordered a permanent injunction preventing the coal company mining beneath the cemetery or to restrain it from doing any mining that will affect the cemetery.

\* \* \*

A correspondent notes the discussion in our last issue concerning the destruction of dandelions and recommends the Fairmount Weed Killer, which is advertised on another page in this issue. He writes: "Apply a little of the killer in concentrated form to each plant by means of an oil can and you will positively get the result desired. I have had considerable experience with dandelion and plantain and find the application of the killer easier than any root cutter and the results more definite and certain."

\* \* \*

It is reported that all the available interment space in Calvary Cemetery, Chicago, is filled and the only place except Mount Olivet where the remains of Roman Catholics can find uncrowded quarters is in the new Mount Carmel Cemetery. Calvary has been the chief of the Catholic cemeteries since 1859. It comprises sixty-seven acres and has over 200,000 interments. Mount Olivet, the other general Catholic burying ground, has eighty acres, and it is now more than half filled. Mount Carmel, which is located in beautiful rolling ground about fifteen miles west of the center of the city, has 450 acres, and it is believed that it will suffice for at least 1,000,000 interments.

\* \* \*

The cemeteries, undertakers, florists, ministers and liverymen of Wichita, Kans., have determined to co-operate to abolish the Sunday funeral.

The Ministerial Union of Millville, Pa., has decided that its members will not officiate at Sunday funerals.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, of Illinois, is endeavoring to discourage Sunday funerals, and is also reported to be in favor of doing away with the laying of corner stones of Masonic buildings on Sunday.

The clergy of the Episcopal Church of Cleveland and Toledo, have joined in open letters to their parishioners recommending the abandonment of funerals on Sunday.

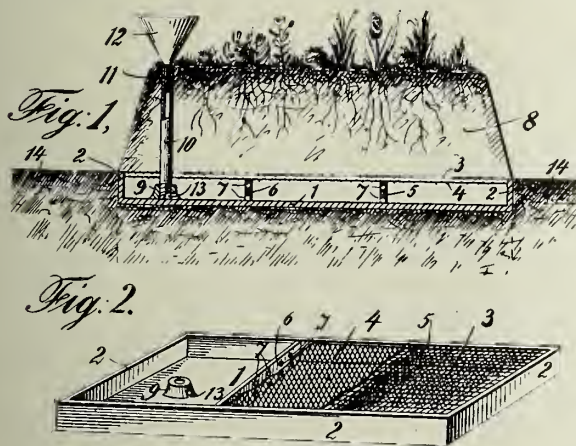
\* \* \*

The commissioners of the Burlington, Vt., City Cemeteries have recently published an attractive, illustrated pamphlet, containing a historical sketch of the cemeteries and their rules and regulations, etc. The illustrations show an excellent condition of care and maintenance and the beauty of the surrounding country lends additional charm. The rules and regulations have only once before been printed and the commissioners after a careful study of other up-to-date cemeteries have remodeled their code to meet modern conditions. Burials

were first made in Green Mount, in a little plot then two acres, when the town of Burlington was chartered in 1763, and in another cemetery, now called Elmwood, in 1794. The city cemeteries comprise Green Mount, which contains the grave and monument of General Ethan Allen, Elmwood, and Lake View. The new regulations prohibit the use of lot enclosures and authorize the superintendent to remove all that have become dilapidated; corner stones must not be set above grade and markers are limited in height. The question of perpetual care seems to be voluntary, but a considerable amount of money has already been placed in trust for the purpose, and lot owners are urgently invited to endow their lots. Mr. W. J. Van Patten will be glad to send copies of this pamphlet to persons interested.

\* \* \*

Louis Maurer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been granted a patent for a device for keeping flowers alive on graves, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. It consists of a dish-like receptacle of a size corresponding with that of the grave and adapted to be fitted on the top of the earth in such a manner that the upper edges of the walls will be level



DEVICE FOR WATERING FLOWERS ON GRAVES.

with the ground. The receptacle is at its open top covered with nettings, serving to support the ground forming the mound of the grave. These nettings permit the passage of water from the receptacle to the earth of the mound. The water can be supplied from the outside to the receptacle, but the nettings will prevent the earth from falling into it.

\* \* \*

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Lakewood Cemetery, Lake City, Minn., has issued its "Annual," a little eight page paper, giving the news of the year pertaining to the cemetery. The flower memorial service which is a very interesting feature of the work, will be held June 17th, this year; 44 names were added to the Perpetual Care list, which is printed in full. The total expenditures for the year were \$3,234. In addition to the regular perpetual care contract they have a special care bond, which is issued for any other care. One lot owner placed \$1,000 in this fund and specified that the income above what was necessary to care for his lot and monument should be used for the improvement of neglected lots.

The 64th annual report of the Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., contains an illustration of the New Belvidere entrance erected in 1905 with voluntary contributions of lot owners and others amounting to \$5,037. The total receipts from the sale of lots in 1905 was \$3,090. Perpetual care fund was increased \$5,325 during the year. The expenditure for labor was \$7,715. A list of the trust fund lots, a general list of

lot owners, and a list of the contributors to the new gateway are given in the report.

The annual report of Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me. shows total receipts of \$26,901.64, with expenses at \$26,673.34. The Joseph Browne fund now amounts to \$7,374.20, and the income from this is available for the care of neglected lots in the cemetery, and for this purpose \$408.80 was charged up the last year. More room for burial purposes must soon receive attention.

The Oakland Cemetery Association of St. Paul, Minn., has included with its annual report publication its articles of association and the by-laws and rules adopted last year. The report is illustrated with several views of the cemetery. The first ten acres of the cemetery was opened in 1854 and further improvements were made at first as necessary; in 1869 the policy of perpetual care was inaugurated and the creation of a fund provided for. In 1872 a landscape architect was engaged to lay out the grounds on the lawn plan, and substantial buildings and improvements have been added as became advisable. All the income is devoted to the improvement and care of the grounds except that set apart for perpetual care. The net ordinary receipts from operations for the past year were \$26,060.10 and from bills payable, perpetual care fund, etc., \$14,269.50. The expenditures were: pay rolls, \$17,652.16; greenhouse, \$1,168.62; other ordinary expenses, \$6,741.31; real estate, bonds, interest, etc., \$13,070.53. The greenhouse receipts were \$5,617.25. The average number of employes per month, 27; foundations built, 177; monuments erected, 50; grave marks set, 127. Total interments to October 31, 1904, 15,152, and for the year 357. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$118,921.47, an increase of nearly 4 per cent over the previous year.

The report of the Board of Managers of Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Canada, for 1905, shows gratifying improvement in all directions. So far as possible it is being brought up to date in cemetery practice. The present year promises to see still further improvements in the old grounds and the lawn plan under practical headway in the new portion. The available receipts amounted to \$12,927 and the expenditures \$12,796. After six years' work the perpetual care fund amounts to \$22,000, and while there remain some sections in which lots are sold without reference to perpetual care, the greater proportion are now disposed of under that system. Yearly care is maintained in the older part of the grounds and some 2,000 lot owners pay annual charges. These are gradually taking advantage of an offer whereby by paying the excess charged up for perpetual care on sales of new lots the old lots will be included in the system. The old cemetery, as it is said, ran itself for fifty years, so that the problems of renovation and improvement are serious ones. However, fences are being removed, mounds lowered, grades modernized and gradually a new order is being established.

NEW CEMETERIES.

The Calvary Cemetery Association, of Rock Island, Ill., has been incorporated by P. H. Kelly, C. W. Johnson, and Wm. McClellan.

The City of Des Moines, Ia., has voted to purchase a tract of 30 acres belonging to the Sims estate, for a cemetery. The price is \$15,000.

Mt. Glenwood Cemetery, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 by W. J. Root, Jas. D. Dagley, and C. O. Patton.

Leavenworth Cemetery Association, Leavenworth, Wash., has been formed and will purchase a site for a new cemetery. Petrel Davis is President, Geo. Keating Treasurer, and F. J. Nelson Secretary.

(Continued on page xvi.)

## Directory of

**PARK, CEMETERY, AND  
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATIONS**  
 And Kindred Organizations.

American Association of Park Superintendents.  
 President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
 Vice-Presidents, Byron Worthen, Manchester,  
 N. H.; W. J. Zartmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; R. H. War-  
 der, Chicago, Ill.; E. Baker, New Orleans, La.;  
 W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.  
 Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica  
 Plain, Mass.

**Association of American Cemetery  
Superintendents.**

President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chi-  
 cago.  
 Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
 Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Pax-  
 tang, Pa.  
 Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

**The American Civic Association.**

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg,  
 Pa.  
 Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Phila-  
 delphia.

Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

**American Society of Landscape Architects.**

President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.  
 Vice-President, Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James  
 Bldg., New York.

Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Av.,  
 New York.  
 Secretary, Downing Vaux, 63 Bible House,  
 New York.

**American Association of Nurserymen.**

President, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.  
 Vice-President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.  
 Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

**Massachusetts Civic League.**

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 Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
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 Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

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 Vice-President, Henry Bohl, Columbus, O.  
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 bridge, Mass.

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 tery, Detroit.

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**Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.**

Arbor Day, Celebration of, by George  
 H. Wirt, F. L., 10:115-6, Apr., '06.  
 Art in the Street, by Sylvester Baxter,  
 illus., Cent. 71:697-705, Mch., '06.  
 City Improvement. Independent, 60:  
 350-2, Feb. 8, '06.  
 Natural Beauty as a National Asset, by  
 O. Hill, 19th Cent., 58:935-41, Dec.,  
 '05.  
 School Garden Work, Elementary  
 School Teacher, 6:246-52, Jan., '06.  
 Urban and Rural Life, by F. T. Carlton,  
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 Burrell, Harper's Bazaar, 40:268-70,  
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**Gardens and Landscape Gardening.**

Annals for the Garden, by John I.  
 Sipp, illus., G. C. A., 3:59-60, Apr.,  
 '06.  
 California's Garden Calendar, by E. J.  
 Wickson, Sunset Mag., 16:284-5, Jan.,  
 '06.  
 Edging Plants, Ideal, for Walks and  
 Flower Beds, by Jens Jensen, illus.,  
 G. M., 3:136-8, Apr., '06.

Gardening, Railroad, by Paul Huebner,  
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 Gardens, Some Famous New England,  
 by Mary H. Northend, illus., F. L.,  
 Apr., '06.  
 Japanese Art of Flower Arrangement,  
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 23, Feb., '06.  
 Lawn, The Making of a Fine, by H.  
 B. Whitney, G. C. A., 3:49, Apr., '06.  
 Planting Plan, How to Use A, by I. G.  
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 Summer Garden, Planning The, by  
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 Apr., '06.  
 Wild Garden. Outlook, 82:16-8, Jan. 6,  
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**Parks, Cemeteries. Public Grounds.**

Bridges, Reinforced Concrete, by F. F.  
 Weld, illus., G. R. M., 7:257-60, Apr.,  
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 Cemetery, The Modern Rural, by H. F.  
 Torrey, illus. (cont.), G. C. A., 3:  
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 Graveyard of Dolores Mission, by S.  
 Maximo, illus., Ov. M., 47:240-7,  
 Mch., '06.

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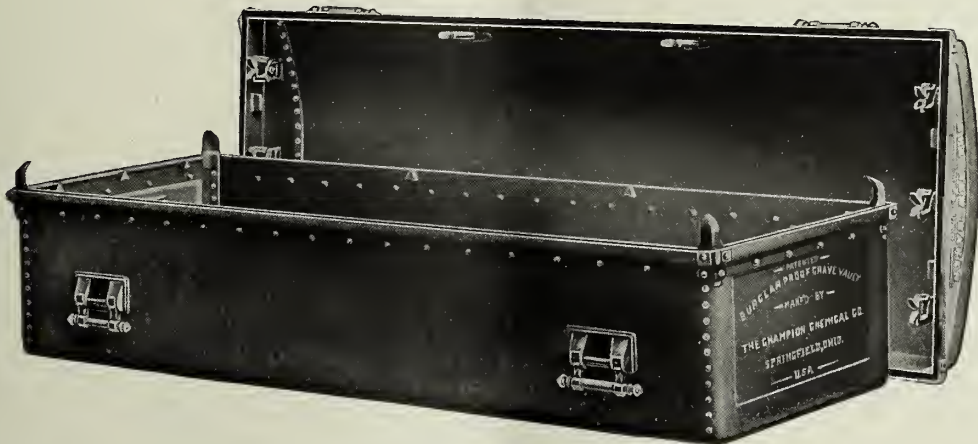


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(Continued from page 42.)

Public Squares in City and Village, by  
Sylvester Baxter, illus., Cent., 71:860-  
70, Apr., '06.

Roads, The Good, in France, illus., G.  
R. M., 7:255-7, Apr., '06.

Roads in England, Some Experiments  
on Making them Dustless. M. E., 30:  
296-7, Apr., '06.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Alpine Flowers of Easiest Cultivation,  
by Jas. T. Scott, illus., G. M., 3:133-  
6, Apr., '06.

Carnation, The, illus. paper by A. H.  
Secker. F. E., 21:376, Mch. 24, '06.

Cerasus Japonica pendula rosea, by  
Jackson Dawson, illus., Hort. 3:363,  
Mch. 24, '06.

Coniferous Trees and Shrubs in Eng-  
land and Scotland, by T. D. Hatfield,  
illus., Hort., 3:359-60, Mch. 24, '06.

Crysanthemums, New, by C. H. Totty,  
illus., G. C. A., 3:55-8, Apr., '06.

Douglas Fir. Canadian Mag., 26:397-8,  
Feb., '06.

Dust Spraying of Fruit Trees, by C.  
P. Close, illus., Fg., 1:107-8, Apr., '06.

Evergreen Specialist, An. D. Hill, Dun-  
dee, Ill., illus., N. N., 14:115-6, Apr.,  
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Evergreens, Some Choice Ornamental,  
by John T. Johnston, illus., F. E., 21:  
358-62, Mch. 24, '06.

Flowering Shrubs from April to No-  
vember, by Leonard Barron, illus., G.  
M., 3:130-2, Apr., '06.

Forest Reserves, The Eastern, W. R.,  
5:6-8, Apr., '06.

Forest Trees Suitable for Planting in  
the United States, IV.; The Russian  
Mulberry, F. I., 12:128-9, Mch., '06.

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81:851, Dec. 9, '05.

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Science and the Soil, by F. Vrooman.  
Arena, 35:159-63, Feb., '06.

Grasses, North American, Trinius panic-  
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Bot. Gaz., 41:64-7, Jan., '06.

Hardy Flowers, A Constant Succession  
of, by H. G. Taylor, illus., G. M., 3:  
145-6, Apr., '06.



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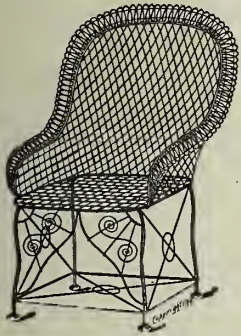
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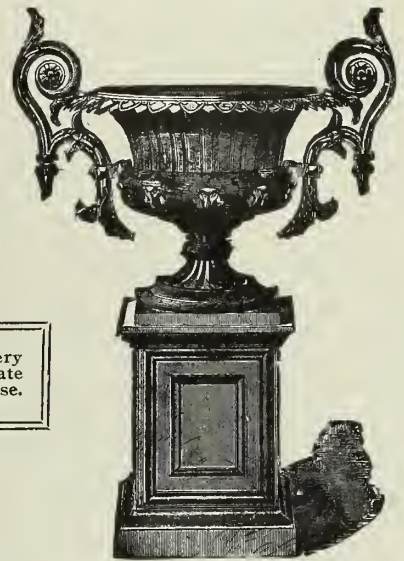
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Locust, Black, and Its Despoliation.

C. A. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., 68:211-18, Mch., '06.

Meehan Nurseries, The, illus., N. N., 14:75-7, Mch., '06.

Moth Situation, The, by Allen Chamberlain, W. R., 5:3-6, Apr., '06.

Nursery Inspection, and its Relation to the Interstate Shipment of Stock, by A. F. Burgess, N. N., 85, Mch., '06.

Planting List, Classified, for Annuals, by P. T. Barnes, G. M., 3:139-41, Apr., '06.

Roses, Soils and Manures for, by C. B. Wyncoop, F. L., Apr., '06.

Rose Garden, Competitive Plans for a, in Worms, illus. (German), M. D. G., 21:125-31, Mch. 17, '06, and 21:141-3, Mch. 24, '06.

San José Scale, Treatment of, N. N., 83-4, Mch., '06.

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Tree Ferns, by A. Hans, illus, Hort., 3:280-1, Mch. 10, '06.

Tulips, Some Late Flowering, by John Dunbar, illus., Gard., 14:193-4, Mch. 15, '06.

Wild Flowers, Rocky Mountain, by J. W. Henshaw, illus., Canadian Magazine, 26:337-52, Feb., '06.

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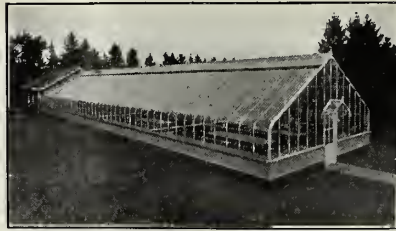
### Books, Reports, Etc., Received.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is now mailing Bulletin No. 127, Inspection of Fertilizers. The Bulletin contains the analyses of the samples of fertilizers received from manufacturers, guaranteed by them to represent the goods to be placed upon the market this season.

Bulletin 125 on "Seed Inspection" has also been published by the Maine Station. It contains the full text of the laws regulating the sale of agricultural seeds, directions for testing seeds at home, both for purity and vitality; and contains the results of purity tests made by the Experiment Station since 1902. Fifty-four kinds of weed seeds have been found in the grass seeds sold in Maine. While not all of these weeds are noxious, some of them are exceedingly bad.

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"Public Squares in City and Village" by Sylvester Baxter in the April Century is an illuminating critical essay on the possibilities of landscape gardening in the minor open spaces of



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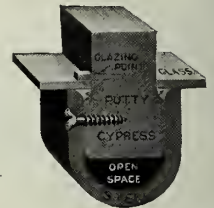
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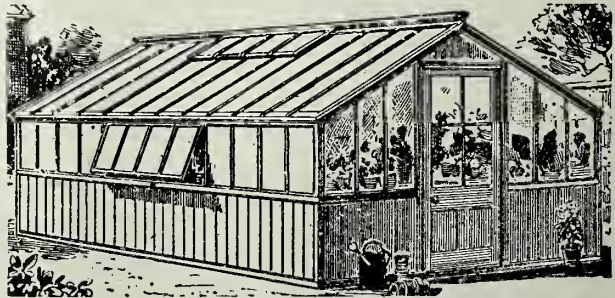
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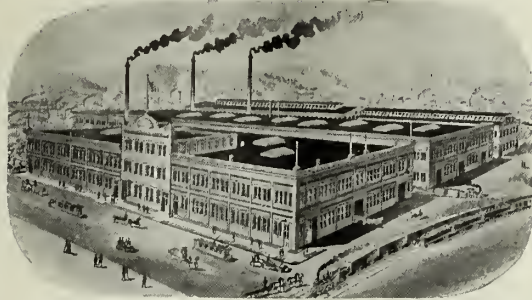
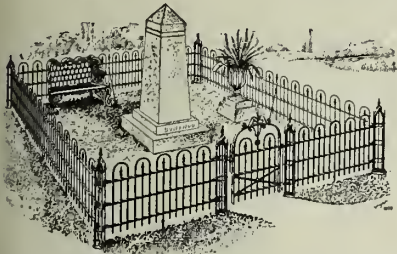
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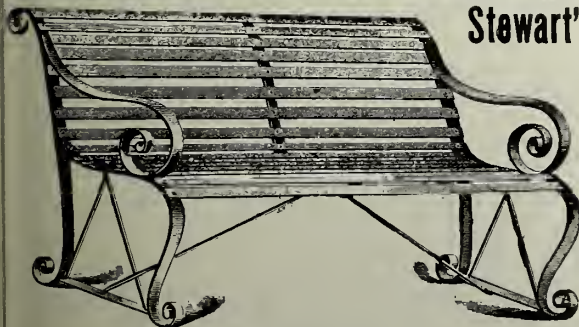
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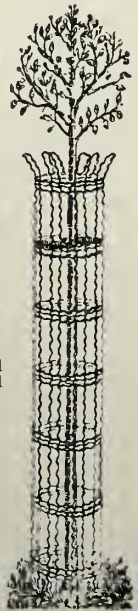
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\* \* \*

The Story of Camp Chase by W. H. Knauss is a history of the prisons in Ohio during the Civil War. It contains an account of the cemeteries where Confederate dead are buried and the care of their graves by both Northern and Southern people, with a description of all notable occurrences in Ohio during the war. Price by mail, \$2.20; published by Col. W. H. Knauss, Columbus, O.

\* \* \*

"A Working Plan for Forest Lands in Central Alabama," is published by the Department of Agriculture as Bulletin No. 68 of the Forest Service. It is a plan for two tracts of longleaf pine land, by F. W. Reed.

\* \* \*

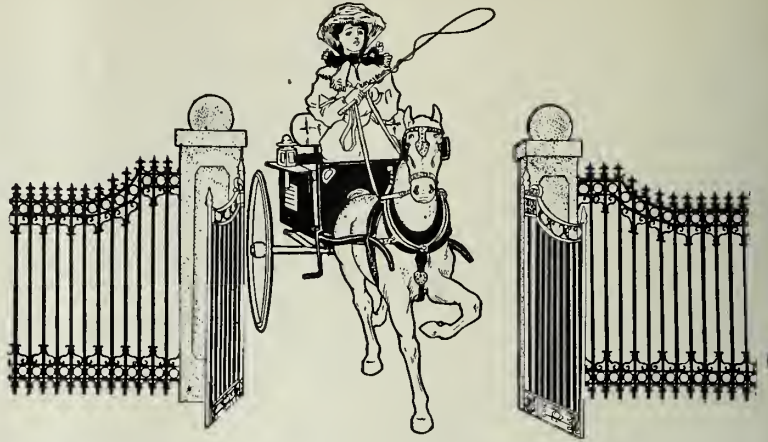
The catalog of the fifth annual exhibition of the Municipal Art Society of New York held March 21 to 31 lists 120 exhibits of sculpture, drawings, photographs, and other objects pertaining to Municipal Art.

\* \* \*

The Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, has surpassed all previous efforts in a beautiful illustrated book showing some of the scenery of the grounds. It is printed on heavy, tinted paper, 8 x 10 in size, bearing a fine half-tone picture on one page and a smaller one and a few lines of type arranged in novel fashion on the opposite page.

#### Publisher's Notes.

In response to an inquiry of a correspondent for some of the users of the Buckeye Weed Burner, the following list is given: Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind.; Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn.; Spring Grove Cem-



## High-grade Iron and Wire Fences

for all purposes. The kind that lasts the longest,  
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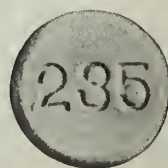
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Simplest and most  
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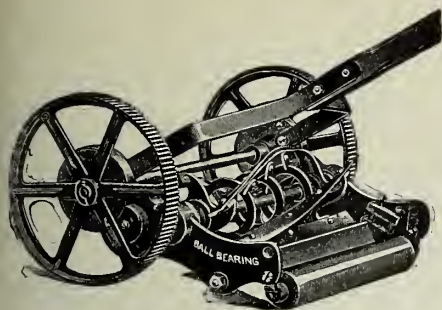
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An admirable treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art, with many suggestions for their application to the commoner problems of gardening.

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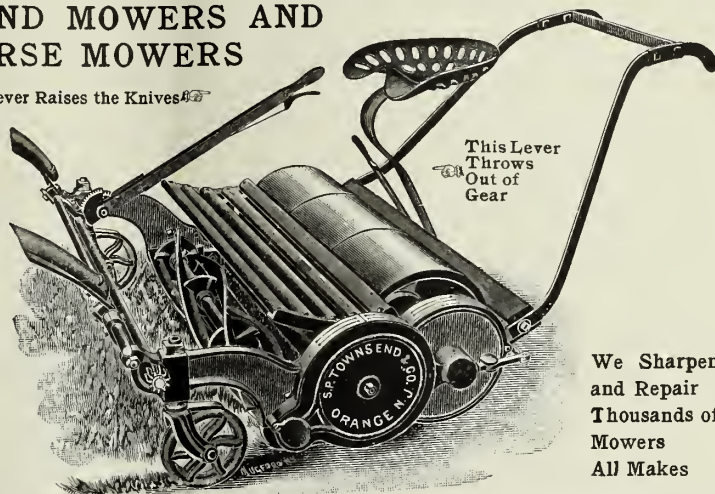
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HORSE MOWERS

This Lever Raises the Knives



This Lever  
Throws  
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Gear

All Our Hand Mowers are Ball Bearing

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ORANGE, N. J.

We Sharpen  
and Repair  
Thousands of  
Mowers  
All Makes



Kill the weeds and grass that deface your walks and drives.

## FAIRMOUNT WEED KILLER

*Original Introdurers of Weed Killing Chemicals. Beware of cheap Imitations. No Failures. Ten Years' Experience.*

Will do the work at **SMALL COST** and do it **EFFECTUALLY** and **THOROUGHLY**. Does not spoil the appearance of the walks or drives. Kills the weeds and grass, keeps gravel or broken stone clean.

**EXAMINE THIS TABLE OF COST:** A barrel of 50 gals. will make 2500 gals. of liquid ready to apply to the roadway, covering 7500 Sq. Yds. of surface, and costing **LESS THAN 2 CTS. A GALLON TO PUT ON.**

**THE OLD METHOD** of hoeing out weeds and grass is too costly. **TRY OUR WAY** and you will never be content with any other.

**Fairmount Weed Killer ONLY Does the Work Right**

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**FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL LABORATORY,**

Only Makers, N. W. Cor. Broad & Fairmount Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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NEW YORK

etery, Cincinnati, O.; Town of Garrett Park, Garrett Park, Md.; Department of Public Works, Hartford, Conn.; Franklin Park Commissioners, Columbus, O.; Department of Public Parks, Cincinnati, O.; West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

One of the superintendents writes of it: "We are well pleased with the machine and it is the most satisfactory method we have ever tried to solve the difficult problem of cleaning walks and avenues of weeds and grass."

\* \* \*

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting at Moberly, Mo., June 12-14, 1906. Many practical questions of interest to horticulturists will be discussed.

\* \* \*

At the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Wild Flower Preservation Society at the New York Botanical Garden, the following officers were elected: President, Prof. Charles E. Bessey; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Louis Pollard.

**Obituary.**

Frederick Emery, for 14 years superintendent of the Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., died March 15 at the age of 64 years. Since his retirement from his position at the cemetery last December, Mr. Emery had been in poor health, and his death resulted from a general breakdown. Before his connection with the cemetery, Mr. Emery was superintendent of Col. James A. Rumrill's farm in Goshen, Conn. During his 10 years' service here he obtained the extensive knowledge of landscape gardening, which well fitted him for the position of superintendent of the Springfield Cemetery. This position he held with success from October, 1891, till last December. Under his eye the work of beautifying the cemetery progressed steadily, and to him must be given most of the credit for the excellent condition in which the cemetery has been kept.

**Trade Publications Etc.**

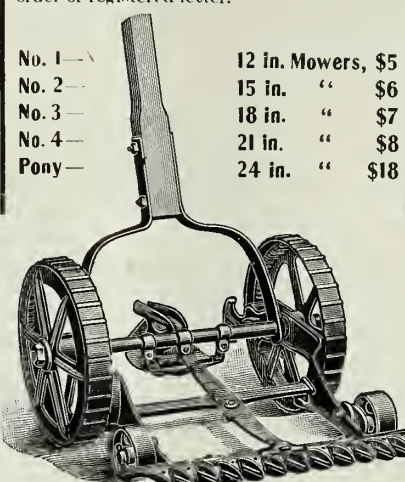
J. Woodward Manning, of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., is issuing a unique series of little books known as "Manning's Monographs," that contain a fund of valuable information, and are destined to be welcome additions to the horticultural library. No. 2, March, 1906, is on "Hardy Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and the Mountain Laurel." It is a thoroughly scientific discussion of these plants, illustrated with many fine specimens in actual growth.

# CLIPPER

## HAND and PONY LAWN MOWERS

will cut short grass, tall grass and weeds. We also manufacture Marine Gasoline Engines, 2 to 8 H.P. Please send draft, money order or registered letter.

No. 1—	12 in. Mowers, \$5	
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is one of our specialties and we have always on hand the highest grades of every valuable foreign and domestic cultivated and natural species of grass. We shall be glad to recommend suitable kinds for any soil and situation and Cemetery Superintendents who are having difficulty in getting a satisfactory turf are invited to consult us. We make special mixtures for steep slopes, gravelly banks, stiff clayey or light sandy and other kinds of soil.

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### Sheep Manure

For Park and Cemetery Lawns use sheepmanure.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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### Baker's Waterproof Grave Linings and Earth Covers

furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

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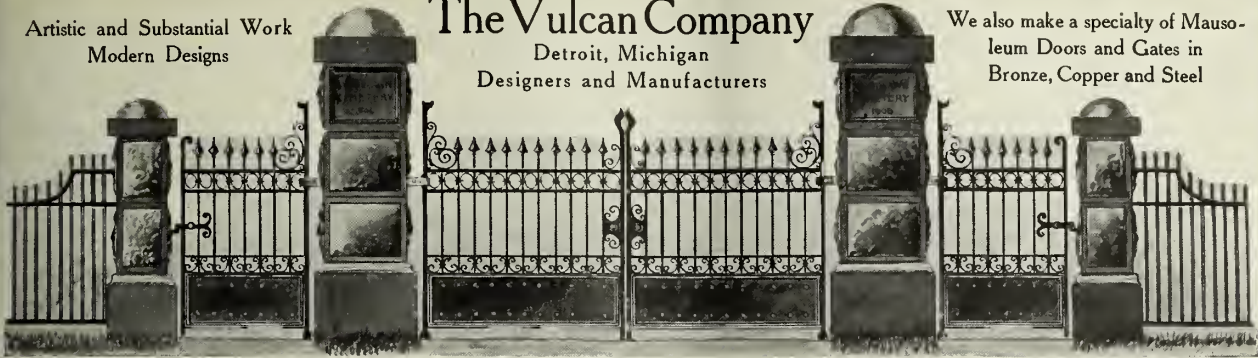
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Modern Designs

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Manufacturers of  
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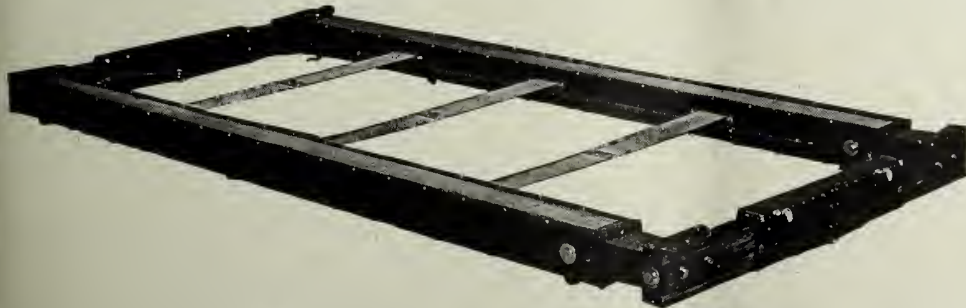
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Our No. 5 Entrance Gates. A very handsome entrance, especially with massive stone posts.

THE NATIONAL LOWERING DEVICE Improved and Beautified.

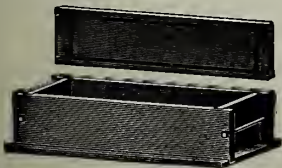


Our improved Device is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill can make it. It is adjustable as to length and width to fit and conform to any size grave. Has power to raise as well as lower. Is finished as well as a fine piece of furniture with polished oak top and ends, absolutely safe and easy to operate; every Device tested to 1200 lbs. before leaving the factory; more in actual operation than all other kinds combined.

We guarantee their safety and perfect working in every particular. There are others, but we believe it is conceded that

none compare with the Improved National. When you buy, buy the safest, handsomest and only perfect Device.

NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE CO., COLDWATER, MICH.



Grooved and Bolted

Slate Grave Vaults

CLEAN, STRONG, DURABLE.  
All sizes kept constantly in stock. Can ship at short notice. Special Attention given to Catacomb and Structural Work. Write for prices and particulars to the manufacturer.  
THE BANGOR SLATE CO., Bangor, Penn.

Portland Cement Grave and Lot Markers.



MACHINE FOR MAKING, PAT. AUG. 13, 1901.

These Markers last forever and are nearly white in color. Made in 3 inch, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch and 6 inch diam. Cheaper than painted wooden stakes. Write for circulars and booklet of Cemetery Specialties. Address, LEO G. HAASE, OAK PARK, ILL.

CEMETERY RECORDS

Send for Specimen Pages  
R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St.  
Chicago

The subject is classified as follows: History and distribution; hybrid rhododendrons; rhododendron bibliography; tender or obsolete varieties; varieties of doubtful hardihood; the ironclad list; propagation; cultural requirements; a bit of history; American evergreen species; other evergreen species; Azaleas; the Mountain Laurel.

\* \* \*

The Gibson Company, of Portland, Ore., has been organized to design, build, and furnish crematoria and columbaria, and to manufacture and sell bronze cinerary urns, niche fronts and memorial tablets. Frank B. Gibson, manager of the company, has had a long experience in designing and building crematoria, and has recently built and equipped crematory plants at Portland and at Denver, Col. The firm issues an illustrated book descriptive of their work and invite correspondence.

\* \* \*

The following catalogs have been received: Swain Nelson & Sons, Chicago, nurserymen and landscape gardeners, send a handsomely illustrated wholesale catalog and price-list of hardy trees, shrubs and vines; tree and shrub seeds, Otto Katzenstein & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; wholesale trade list, Spring, 1906, Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.; "Red tag trees," catalog of the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.; hardy trees, shrubs and plants, catalog of the Peterson Nurseries, Chicago; No. 4 of "Hoosier Pump Poet," from Flint & Walling Co., Kendallville, Ind.; Everything for the Lawn, Lawn Formation and Care, Peter Henderson & Co., New York.

\* \* \*

In the advertisement of the Anchor Post Iron Works, the little trade mark of the anvil and hammer and tongs was last month printed upside down, and it is due this firm to acknowledge that the error was ours. It appears on all of the company's advertising and makes a very striking symbol.



(As seen in New York Zoological Park.)

Popularity proven by repeated orders. Plenty of A-1 references and recommendations.

Only metallic Park Basket that is light and easy to handle; still not subject to breakage in handling about the grounds.

Has deep corrugated inside can, removable for emptying contents.

Park, Cemetery and Improvement Boards send your address and receive description, etc., in detail.

**THE STEEL BASKET CO.**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

**How to Plan the Home Grounds.**  
BY SAMUEL PARSONS, JR.

EX-SUPT. OF PARKS, NEW YORK CITY.

**C**ONTAINS 27 chapters of Suggestive Text, profusely illustrated. Good advice on the Selection of Home Grounds—Site of House—Roads and Paths—Lawns—Flower Gardens—Trees—Shrubs—Plants—Vines—Residential Parks, Fences, Bridges and Summer Houses—List of Plants for General Use on Home Grounds—Parks and Parkways—Churchyards and Cemeteries—City and Village Squares—Railroad Station Grounds. Size 5x7½; 249 pages. Binding, cloth. Price, \$1.00

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Baby Rambler, H. P., H. T., T., R., Cl., and many other  
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Best sorts from 2½ and 4-inch pots; grown by experts; in new houses, free from all diseases. Free booklet.



Extra strong; own roots; fine condition; true labels; liberal count; careful packing; judicious shipping.

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American Horticulture

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By PROF. L. H. BAILEY of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, assisted by WILLIAM MILLER and many expert cultivators and botanists.

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**Cemetery Interment Record AND Lot Book.**

A perfected system for recording the essential particulars regarding each interment and for accurately locating the position of every grave. The most thorough and satisfactory system of Cemetery Records ever published. It embraces the best features of the records used in the leading American Cemeteries. Printed on heavy paper, and substantially bound in different sizes.

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**Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.**

**We have a large and fine stock** of Alder, European; Birch, European, White and Weeping; Elms, American, White, English and Scotch; Hackberry; Judas Tree; Maples, Ash Leaved, Sugar or hard, and Weir's Cut Leaved; Mountain Ash; European and Oak Leaved; Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Carolina, Lombardy and Silver Leaved; Tulip Tree; Willow, Laurel Leaved and Gold Bark; Camperdown Weeping Elm, and a general assortment of Shrubs, particularly Altheas, Calycanthus, Cornus Florida, Deutzias assorted, Elders Golden and Cut Leaved; Honeysuckles Upright and Climbing; Hydrangea Grandiflora, Lilacs Purple and White, Philadelphus, and assortment of choice named kinds; Snowballs, Snowberries, Spirea Van Houttei, Weigelias, etc.

Our complete Catalogue mailed on Application.

**PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY**

**1418 PARK STREET**

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS**

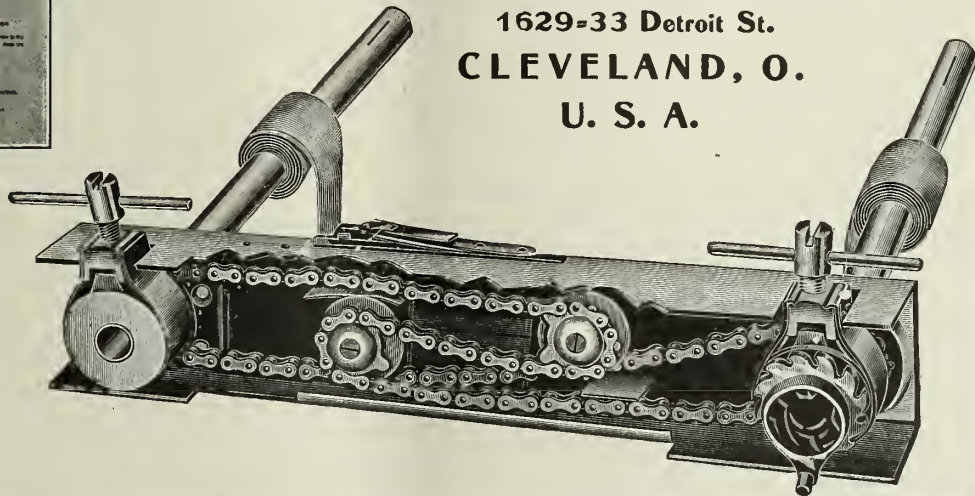
Six Hundred Acres—Established 1852

# The Bomgardner Lowering Device

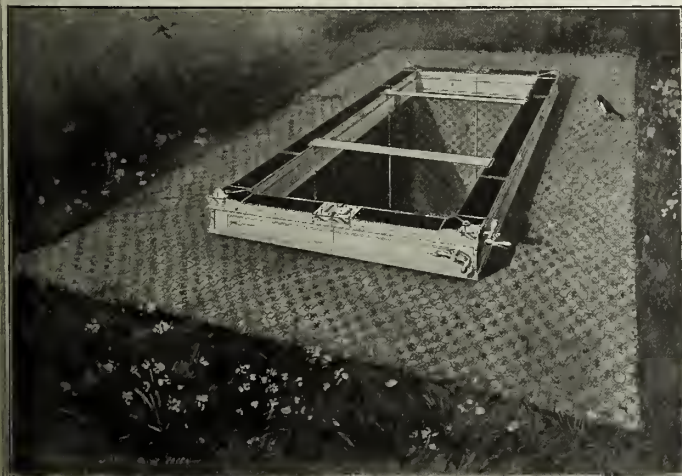
The cut below shows the mechanism of the Bomgardner double-telescoping steel lowering device, the idlers, as shown moving apart as the device is closed, and moving together as it is widened. Write for catalogue and further information.

## The Bomgardner Manufacturing Co.

1629-33 Detroit St.  
CLEVELAND, O.  
U. S. A.



The above is a facsimile of the award granted the Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the grand prize being the highest award given to any exhibit.



### Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Thirty-five sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

*The entire weight of device 75 pounds.*

### Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Eastern Offices—BRANCH OFFICES—Western Offices  
John Marselius Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.  
The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.  
Eckardt Casket Co., Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

### RESERVOIR IRON VASES

and  
**LAWN  
SETTEES**  
Manufactured  
by  
**McDonald  
Brothers**

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**COLUMBUS  
OHIO**

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### Life For Potted Flowers

Boyd's Revolving Fountain Flower Stand allows your flowers abundance of light and free circulation of air—The Fountain Attachment waters the plants better than you could by hand. A novel and attractive device that beautifies the home or garden. Takes up little space—holds 24 pots. Highly ornamental—lasts a life time. Sample at wholesale where we have no agents. Descriptive circular free. **ECLIPSE NOVELTY WORKS.,** Park St. Pulaski, Pa. Agents wanted, everywhere. Write for territory.

### Turn it Over to S. J. Hare Landscape Architect

If you want the  
Best Results  
with the  
Natural Features  
of your  
Park, Cemetery or  
Home Grounds



3216 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued from p. 41.)

The cigar makers union of Chicago has appropriated \$15,000 for the purchase of a site for a cemetery to be used exclusively by union labor. It is to be large enough to accommodate 5,000 interments.

The Independent Hebrew Charity Cemetery Association, of Chicago, will establish a 20 acre cemetery on the Des Plaines River south of 12th street. Louis Marks is President of the association, Jos. Kreeger Secretary, and Isaac Marks Superintendent.

A tract of 106 acres adjoining Wanderer's Rest Cemetery, Milwaukee, has been purchased for a Catholic cemetery.

The Anadarko Cemetery Co., of Anadarko, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by G. W. Campbell, T. H. Brooks and others.

The Manitou Cemetery Association, Manitou, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by S. M. Oxford, M. W. Barnes and W. D. Moore.

The Riverside Cemetery Association, of Camargo, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by G. M. Fields, John Hall and W. C. Faulk.

\* \* \*

### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Graceland Cemetery, Valparaiso, Ind., has purchased 35 acres of additional territory. The cemetery now contains 55 acres and E. C. Foster, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been engaged to beautify the grounds. All lots are sold under perpetual care.

The Ladies Improvement Society of Parsons, Kans., have raised a fund of \$4,000 for the improvement of Oakwoods Cemetery.

The proprietors of Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., have amended the by-laws to increase the sum set aside for perpetual care to one-third of the lot sales.

It is reported that Forest Hill Cemetery of Boston, is to purchase the crematory of the Massachusetts Cremation Society which was erected about 7 years ago at a cost of \$150,000.

The Catholic Bishop of Chicago has purchased 70 acres just north of Norwood Park for an addition to St. Adelbert's Cemetery.

Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., has issued some souvenir post cards, one of them bearing the picture of the entrance and the other a view of the grounds.

Kensico Cemetery, New York City, is to acquire 350 acres of additional territory.

Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., has purchased an additional tract of land for \$3,000.

Linwood Cemetery, Galesburg, Ill., will erect a new waiting room and chapel.

Mound Cemetery, Racine, Wis., is considering the purchase of an additional tract of 14 acres.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for an appropriation of \$12,000 to erect a new lodge and make other improvements in the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.

The town of Marblehead, Mass., has appropriated \$3,500 to build a new receiving tomb either at Waterside or the Green St. Cemetery.

Beech Grove Cemetery, Munice, Ind., has issued a handsomely illustrated book of the grounds. One of the illustrations shows the new entrance gate which was erected during the year at a cost of \$4,500. The structure consists of three pointed Gothic arches, the middle one above the roadway being 65 ft. high and the two smaller ones covering the entrances for pedestrians. It is made of niggerhead boulders finished with Bedford stone. Beech Grove now consists of 100 acres and has 7,500 interments.



## Waukegan Nurseries.

Evergreen and Ornamental  
Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS**

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

## The "Auto-Spray"

is the one perfect spray pump for hand work. Fifteen seconds' work at its plunger charges it with power enough to run your hose fifteen minutes. We make it in

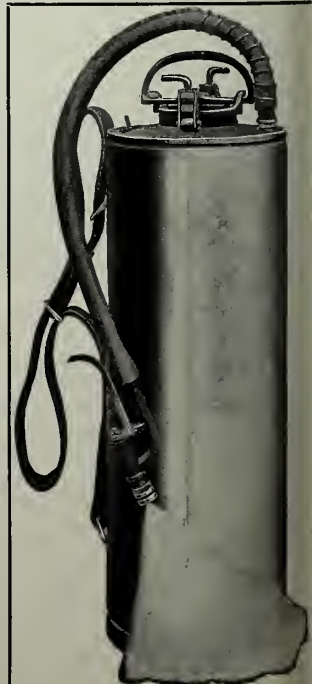
40 STYLES AND SIZES

From hand atomizers up to power rigs. Style No. 1, here shown, is almost ideal for all-purpose work. A brass cylinder holding three gallons of solution and one of compressed air, and two pumpings will discharge entire contents. Solid brass pump, stopcock, nozzels, etc. Our patent Auto-Pop valve controls spray perfectly and absolutely prevents clogging. Complete with hose, nozzle, etc. Only one Auto-Spray, but numerous imitations. Get the genuine. Used at State and Government Experiment Stations and by leading horticulturists throughout the world. Ours is the most complete line of hand and power sprayers in America. Write for free catalog and copy of most comprehensive and valuable spraying calendar ever issued. All our products fully warranted.

Mr. George T. Powell, President of The Agricultural Experts Association, 120 Broadway, New York, writes as follows: "I am very much pleased with the 'Auto Spray' at my own place, and shall recommend it very generally. It is so very convenient for use in gardens upon roses and every kind of garden plant that I will take pleasure in speaking of its value before the classes to which I am giving lectures. The sprayer is a much higher grade than many that are offered, and I think the price all right."

**THE E. C. BROWN  
COMPANY**

46 Jay St., Rochester, N. Y.



Riverside Cemetery, Oswego, N. Y., is to erect a new mortuary chapel of Maine granite to cost about \$50,000. It is designed in Gothic style by Architect Field of Philadelphia and is to be a memorial to the late Alanson S. Page.

A fund of \$10,000 is to be raised for the improvement of Calvary and Gracewood Cemeteries, Superior, Wis.

The Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., is to erect a new entrance structure and gateway, to cost about \$20,000.

Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., is to make extensive improvements, to cost \$10,000. The company's city offices will be moved to new quarters and an iron fence is to be erected around a part of the grounds. Another improvement planned is a telephone system for the grounds with about fifteen stations. A bell, located in the center of the cemetery, gives the signal for the station calls.

Elizabeth S. Cundy, of Salem, N. H., has left almost her entire estate, valued at about \$6,000, for the improvement of the cemetery in that town.

# TREES and SHRUBS

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## PARKS AND CEMETERIES A SPECIALTY

Hardy Ironclad Hybrid and Maximum Rhododendrons  
Hardy Azaleas, Japanese Maples, etc.

Very Special Prices on  
Large Quantities . . . .  
Send Lists for Quotation.  
Catalogues on Request.

FRED'K W. KELSEY, 150 Broadway, New York

### SPECIAL OFFERS ON

# Hardy Ornamental Stock

GROWN AT THE  
**MAYFIELD**  
NURSERIES

Most Northern in America

*Special Prices on the following Stock  
for Park and Cemetery Planting*

American Ash	8 to 10 ft.	Maple Siberica	3 to 4 ft.
American Ash	10 to 12 ft.	Maple Weir's C. L.	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Eup., white	6 to 8 ft.	Mt. Ash	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Eup., white	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Carolina	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Eup., white	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Carolina	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	5 to 6 ft.	Poplar Carolina	10 to 12 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Silver	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Silver	8 to 10 ft.
Box Elder	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Silver	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	6 to 8 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	8 to 10 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Big.	8 to 10 ft.	Willow Golden	6 to 8 ft.
Catalpa Big.	10 to 12 ft.	Willow Golden	8 to 10 ft.
Hackberry	6 to 8 ft.	Willow Petzoldi	6 to 8 ft.
Hackberry	8 to 10 ft.	Willow Petzoldi	8 to 10 ft.
Maple Silver	6 to 8 ft.	Hardy Evergreens—All sizes.	
Maple Silver	8 to 10 ft.	Hardy Shrubs—Assorted.	
Maple Silver	10 to 12 ft.	Hardy Perennials—Assorted.	
Maple Siberica	2 to 3 ft.		

We are making Parks and Cemeteries some very attractive Prices for strictly high grade stock boxed free on cars. Send for wholesale price list. *Catalogue free describing all stock. Special prices on Grass Seeds.*

**L. L. MAY & CO.**

Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners  
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1906

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Schmid, Edward S., Washington, D. C. (See advt.)

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Bangor Structural Slate Co Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)  
Champion Chemical Co., Springfield, O. (See advt.)  
Kimes, J. B., Philadelphia, Pa., (See advt.)  
Southern Ohio Vault Co., McDermott, O. (See advt.)

## Casket Lowering Devices

Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)  
Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)  
Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. (See advt.)  
National Burial Device Co., Coldwater, Mich. (See advt.)

## Cemetery Record Books

Interment Records, Lot and Index Books. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

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Barbee Wire and Iron Works, Chicago. (See advt.)  
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Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. (See advt.)  
Galloway, S. J., Eaton, Ohio. (See advt.)  
Kelsey, Harlan P., Salem, Mass. (See advt.)  
Leedle Floral Co., Springfield, O. (See advt.)  
Meehan, Thomas & Sons, Dresher-town, Pa. (See advt.)  
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Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill. (See advt.)  
Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)  
Secret Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)  
Townsend, S. P. & Co., Orange, N. J. (See advt.)

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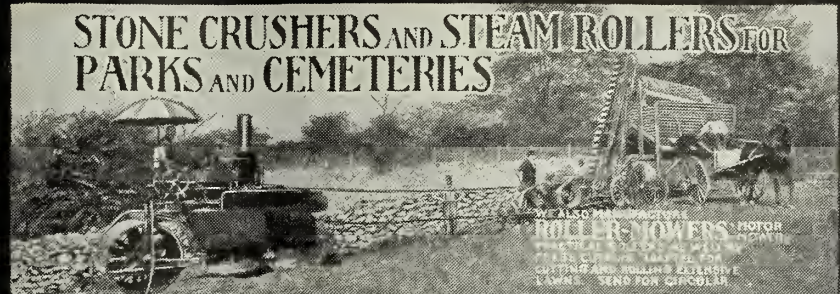
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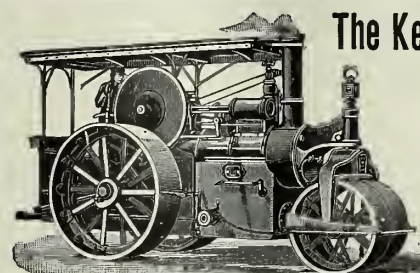
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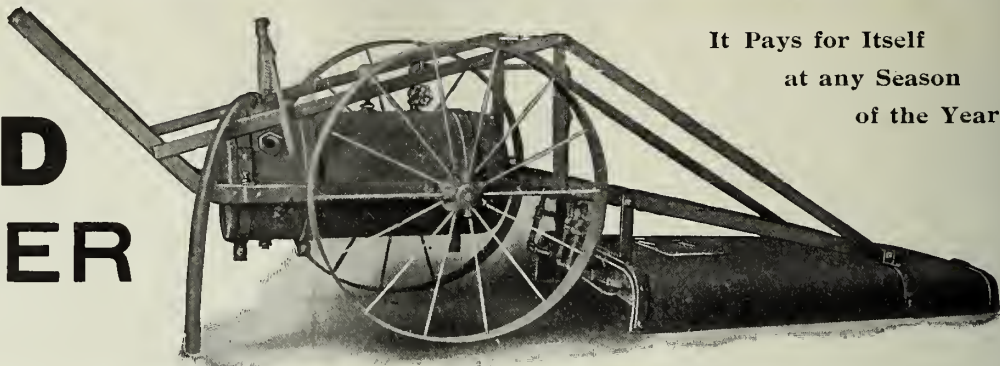
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| Foreign, \$1.25.

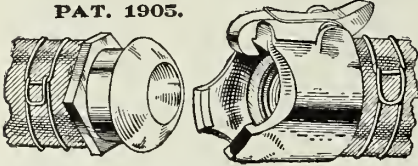


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PAT. 1905.



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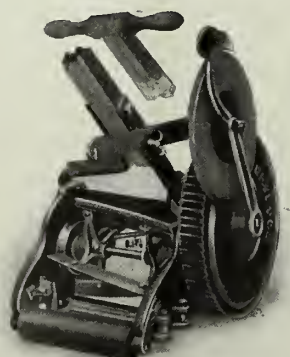
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Send for No. "B" 61 Lawn Furniture and Cemetery Goods Catalog or No. "B" 56 Fence Catalog. State about the class of goods you desire to purchase.

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The above illustration represents our No. B 870 wrought steel Arch with our No. B75 Drive gates and No. B 238 Ornamental Walk Gate Posts. It also represents three styles of fences, "C" "D" and "K." It also shows two methods of finishing fences next to arches.

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Department A

# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago; May, 1906.

No. 3

### *San Francisco.*

The terrible calamity which visited San Francisco last month, from its extraordinary magnitude, will be fresh in the minds of all the people for a long time to come. The circumstances attending the catastrophe itself, as well as the spontaneous outburst of practical sympathy resulting in relief measures which, in a large sense, robbed it of the misery and horror usually attending such terrible visitations, mark an epoch in our history which will afford a broad insight into American character. Scarcely was the destructive conflagration which resulted from the earthquake checked, before a new city, which was to rise like Phoenix from the flames, occupied the minds of the city's executive citizenship, and the Burnham plan, as it is termed, which had already been prepared under the direction of Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco, at once became the question of the hour. The plan, however, has become a problem of complete reconstruction, and a splendid opportunity develops from the disaster to put into execution the modern idea of city construction. Under the new plans it will still be a large business city, but with its component sections arranged and connected by circular and radiating boulevards. There will be the great civic center with its boulevard system, as well as other centers, and the result of the whole will be a far more beautiful city than Paris itself, which is saying a great deal. It might have been expected that the "skyscraper" construction of buildings had met a death blow for localities subject to seismic disturbance, but the contrary has proved the case; the strains and stresses provided for in modern steel structures, coupled with a proper method of securing the covering material to the frame, allow a large measure of vibration without serious rupture.



### *More Effort Needed in the Cause of Niagara.*

The pernicious activity of the agents of the power companies renders it still necessary to keep alive on the watch in order to ensure the perpetuity of the Falls of Niagara to the people. These agents in various parts of the country appear now to be resorting to the ever popular stereopticon lecture in order to try to establish the absurdity of such a proposition as this—half of the water of the Niagara river withdrawn for power purposes one mile, more

or less, above the Falls, will not affect the beauty of the Falls themselves. Such arguments are simply lies, which any high-school boy should readily be able to refute without hesitation. Ordinarily speaking, ever gallon of water taken from the river above the Falls to that extent injures the Falls. Every reader interested in the magnificent cataracts at Niagara, and we are sure all are, should show practical interest by communicating with his representatives at Washington, both in the House and Senate, demanding their vote in favor of the preservation by federal authority of Niagara. It would be a national crime to destroy such a magnificent natural possession, and solely for commercial purposes.



### *A National Advisory Board on Federal Art.*

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the organization of a national advisory board on civic art, to be composed of five members, to be nominated and appointed by the President and with the consent of the Senate. The duties of this board when called upon by authority, or moved by its own judgment, shall consider and report their opinion concerning the artistic merit of plans "proposed by legislative or administrative act for public structures, monuments and fountains, for the placing of mural paintings in public structures, or for the opening, modification, or embellishment of any public space belonging to the United States." Other provisions are, of course, made to assure the effective working of the act. The Public Art League of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, is distributing a pamphlet containing the bill, and a plea showing the demand for and the necessity of such a board. This pamphlet presents some very strong arguments in favor of the bill, and cites the progress of art development in relation to civic betterment, and the great number of art propositions now under consideration; and it also points out the enhanced values that have been brought about in cities and countries where art has been encouraged, as it should be, by the government. The unsatisfactory methods now in vogue in this country, the questionable influences often brought to bear upon it, and the absolute crudity of ideas maintained by so large a proportion of our population in regard to art, contrasted with the absolute benefits to be secured by its careful nurture and practice make this bill one to be carefully considered and supported until it becomes law.



### The Evolution of the London Park System.

The public parks of most of the great cities of the world, and of London in particular, have been in former times when first the transition from the uncultured to the cultured state became at all evident, rigidly enclosed private gardens attached to large mansions or stately palaces, writes G. P. Knowles in the London Surveyor. This remark, of course, does not apply to all parks, for some have been enclosed and laid out solely for public purposes at the public expense. At the beginning and middle of the nineteenth century Kensington Gardens became the haunt of the general public instead of a rendezvous of Royalty and Royalty's selected friends.

Within the area of the County of London, about 116 square miles (nearly 74,000 acres) there are altogether 7,544 acres of permanent pasture and grass besides the other portions of open spaces, or about 10 per cent. This is not inclusive of parks which are within easy reach of the metropolis, and which might be classed among the parks of London; of these the two chief ones are Richmond

Park of 2,469 acres, and Epping Forest of 5,552 acres.

The public parks and gardens of London, to be classified according to management, are divisible into four classes:

- (i.) Those controlled by the Crown.
- (ii.) Those controlled by the London County Council.
- (iii.) Those controlled by the City Corporation.
- (iv.) Those controlled by the Borough Councils.

In the present article attention will chiefly be paid to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

The parks and gardens over which the Crown exercises control include some of the most beautiful, the most park-like, and the largest in London. Control is effected through the Office of Works, though the actual duties of looking after the parks devolve upon the rangers and bailiffs. The office of ranger dates back as far as the time of Henry VIII.—the time at which the land which now constitutes Hyde Park came into the Royal estates.

The annual expenditure upon the Royal parks



and pleasure gardens alone was, in the year 1901-02, upwards of £118,000 per year. This expenditure is not on account of the London parks and gardens only, for the Edinburgh Royal Botanical Garden and Arboretum costs in round figures about £8,000 per annum. Holyrood Park £1,800, and Linlithgow Peel £300; the balance being distributed over Bushy Park, Greenwich Park, Hampton Court and Pleasure Gardens, Kensington Gardens, Kew Gardens, Regent's Park, Richmond Park, and St. James's, the Green, and Hyde Parks.

As the parks passed out of the state of private gardens to that of parks, open to the public, some formulated control was necessary. This is provided for by the Parks Regulation Act of 1872. The by-laws of this act are amended by a further set of by-laws published in 1904, the chief difference being that undesirable and unclean persons can be excluded from the parks—a very necessary by-law indeed, considering the class of persons which has hitherto infested the parks and occupied the seats.

The parks and gardens of London, which the Crown controls, have one special characteristic, which is perhaps the foundation of their importance as parks—that is, they have always been park-like in aspect; they have not been used as sites for buildings, and then cleared, the buildings being demolished to provide an open space. These parks, by reason of their antiquity, have a sentimental value, in addition to the value of their practical utility, which can never be approached, much less equalled,

by a more modern park, which is only so through the munificence of some benefactor, or the progressive policy of a public authority. Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens together cover an area which by far exceeds that of any of the other parks in the County of London. Hyde Park originally formed part of the Manor of Hyde, which, together with the two other manors of Eubery and Neyte, made up the estate of Eia. The manor of Hyde was, under the Saxons, the official perquisite of the King's Master of the Horse.

In 1536 Henry VIII. enclosed the park within a ring fence and appointed a ranger to look after it, an office which is still in existence. Hyde Park as it now exists is one of the best known of London public parks. Its situation is admirable, for together with the two great arteries of London traffic

bounding it on the north and south, it forms a fitting climax to the expectations of the casual wanderer who seeks the pleasure of a public park, by starting out from Trafalgar Square and going westward through St. James Park, the Green Park across Piccadilly to Hyde Park and so into Kensington Gardens.

Its area is about 400 acres. Formerly it was some 300 acres more in extent, that being the area which Queen Caroline, wife of George II. took from the park and added to Kensington Gardens in 1736. Thus the area of Kensington Gardens was increased to 356 acres, so that the two tracts together form an expanse of 750 acres of beautiful park situated in the very heart of London. This was part of the many "improvements" which Queen Caroline carried out about the time when the art of landscape



SCENE IN KEW GARDENS, LONDON.

gardening on a large scale was reckoned among the fine arts.

The park and gardens combine the beauty of a flower garden with the stateliness of well-kept timbered land. The undulating character plays its part in the general effect, the ground rising in a gentle slope from Hyde Park corner in the southeast to Lancaster gate in the northwest. This effect has not been gained without a considerable amount of labor and skill in laying out.

We have scarcely any particulars of the laying out of the park up to the time of the Stuarts. After the restoration Charles II. greatly improved the park. He employed Andre le Notre, the gardener of Louis XV. of France, to design and supervise the work. Among the improvements carried out by le Notre was the construction of the Mall in St.



FERRY HOUSE AND ISLAND IN THE SERPENTINE.

James Park. Afterwards the same artist was employed by William III. to lay out his new purchase, which is now part of Kensington Gardens. The style adopted was in accordance with the militarism of the day; hedges and trees were cut and trained to resemble fortifications and other symbols of warfare, etc. Queen Caroline, the wife of George II., greatly altered the style of the gardens to "the Dutch style of straight walks and clipped hedges, in preference to the formal and square precision of the foregoing age." Other improvements carried out at this time included the very necessary one of drainage, replanting of trees, etc., enclosure with iron railings, and the formation of three radiating walks which originated in the east of the palace and extended eastwards across the Broad Walk. Fine trees verge these walks, upon which used to meet the celebrated statesmen and wits of the period, for the

not a park of any great importance in London which is without its lake. The Serpentine received its name from the curve in its plan—for it was a



SPEKE MEMORIAL AND AVENUE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

great breach of the rectangular fashion of the time to have a plan out of straight—and was formed—in fact, it was the chief feature of the Queen's improvements—by Queen Caroline. Up to that time the site of the lake had been distinguished by eleven marshy pools, through which the West Bourne stream wended its way. In 1730, Queen Caroline set Walpole to work to devise some means of improving the park. The whole scheme embraced the formation of roads, paths, and the new Serpentine, while, to crown all, a palace was to be built on the banks of the lake, a project which, so far as the



THE CASCADE, KENSINGTON GARDENS.



place was concerned, came to naught. The scheme progressed so far that the small stream and marshy pools were drained, and the lake formed by widening and damming up the stream; paths were formed and trees planted—all this so done that £20,000 out of the Royal purse was used by Walpole for the work without the knowledge of the King, who imagined that the Queen was all the time paying for it out of her own coffers. The truth was known only at the Queen's death.

The Serpentine is too well known to the Londoner to require detailed description. Upon its waters boating and skating take place during the respective seasons. Bathing is also indulged in between stated hours, and under regulations as to the area set apart for the purpose.

Kensington Gardens possess another lake—the

Basin—which, though much smaller than the Serpentine, is very popular as a model-yacht racing pool—a pastime for which the waters of the park are greatly used.

A description of Hyde Park would hardly be complete, perhaps, without mention of the north-east corner, near the Marble Arch, which is given up on Sundays and certain other days to the discussion, in more or less active form, of certain religious, social and political problems—thereby gaining the name of "Agitators' Corner." If a park is the lungs of a city, then surely this corner must be the lungs of the oppressed, for here one may hear the venting of grievances, colorless and colored, real and imaginary, which serve, if to no other purpose, as a safety valve to the whole of our wonderful social engine.

### The First County Park System—IV.

(Concluded.)

It is unnecessary to follow this unhappy state of affairs in any detail. The growing antipathy of the general public to the commission, the constant effort of the traction company, the complications brought about by the material interests of the ruling members of the commission and the co-operation of other organizations in order to bring out of chaos a prospect of some promise to the people, creates such a complication that it requires hard study to gasp it.

The Trolley corporation secured its ordinance which was almost a foregone conclusion, and the mayor had signed it. Public indignation was immediately aroused; the Park Commission was severely criticised, charges of "boodle" were made, and the press assailed the vicious proceedings. And so the merry war proceeded until 1904 when the parkways movement and the plans for the completion of the Essex County park system culminated.

On February 29 of that year the Court of Errors and Appeals handed down a decision in the East Orange Central Avenue trolley ordinance case reversing the ruling of the Supreme court and declaring the ordinance invalid. This cleared the parkway atmosphere and active operations were instituted in several directions to induce the Park Commission to exert itself for the fulfillment of the park plans. Legal and legislative proceedings were commenced to unravel the tangle and to make plain sailing, but the opponents and corporation interests were also vigilant and apparently more powerful than the people. Another ordinance was before the East Orange City council, June 13, 1904, and the session was carried far into the night; everything was done to convert the council to the popular will, but a majority were determined, in any way possible, to carry the ordinance for trolley interests, and to the eternal disgrace of their fel-



PARK AVENUE BRIDGE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., PARK SYSTEM.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN, ESSEX COUNTY PARKS.

lows they did. The people lost Central Avenue for a parkway, but from that time it is believed that the reform movement has been taking hold so that such an exhibition of public official rottenness may never occur again.

The failure of the Park Commission to do its full duty has left the park system of Essex County incomplete, for the reason that it has failed to secure the necessary parkways to connect the existing parks. Central Avenue parkway was lost through its pernicious inactivity, and its political chicanery has cost the people of Essex County, N. J., a very much larger sum of money than an honest administration could possibly have expended for the work done. A measure to provide maintenance funds passed the legislature March 28, 1902, as also a bill for another million dollars. But on the referendum vote the majorities showed a decided decrease.

Mr. Kelsey's book is a valuable addition to park literature, which all intending park activities should carefully study. While the courts maintained the constitutionality of the appointive system of organizing commissions, the evidence recorded most directly condemns the system. The flagrant disregard of honor and duty which for years has marked, undoubtedly, the great majority of office holders, and has tainted to an unbearable degree all lines of public life, makes the appointive system a dangerous one for the people, and the desire of the people to do their own appointing is the coming reform in all situations of public trust.

### INDIAN SCULPTURE IN CITY PARK, PORTLAND, ORE.

The beautiful bronze statue of Sacajawea, "The Bird Woman," who rendered valuable service as a guide to the Lewis and Clarke exploring expedition has recently been placed in the City Park at Portland and is particularly appropriate as a memorial of historic interest and a finely modeled specimen of Indian sculpture. It is the work of Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, Colo., a pupil of Lorado Taft at the Chicago Art Institute, and has been shown and admired at both the St. Louis and Portland exhibitions.

Sacajawea stands erect and vigorous, her papoose strapped to her back, pointing the way to the explorers. She is attired in the buckskin frontier costume, and her lithe figure and animated countenance have been faithfully wrought by the sculptor. It is an embodiment of sentiment and action.

The figure is mounted on a pedestal of native stone, and standing in its secluded nook surrounded by native trees, is a forceful and spirited expression of the early pioneer life of the West.

It is a most fitting companion piece to "The Coming of the White Man," in the same park, which has been illustrated in these pages.



MEMORIAL TO AN INDIAN HEROINE, PORTLAND, ORE.



HAMILTON WHITE MEMORIAL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
Miss Gail Sherman, Sc.

### Hamilton White Memorial, Syracuse, N. Y.

One of the finest memorials that have been erected to a private citizen by popular contributions is the monument unveiled in Syracuse, N. Y., last year in memory of Hamilton S. White, who had given much of his time and means to the building up of the fire department in that city. Mr. White built and equipped at his own expense the first fire engine house in Syracuse and then presented it to the city. He served in the department without salary as Assistant Chief and Fire Commissioner for 20 years, and was chiefly instrumental in improving the department and the introduction of modern fire fighting apparatus.

The bust and groups were modeled by Miss Gail Sherman, of Syracuse, a pupil of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and a member of the Art Students' League of New York, who has had her studio in New York City since her return from Paris. Harvey W. Corbett, of New York, was the architect associated in designing the pedestal, which is of Maine granite.

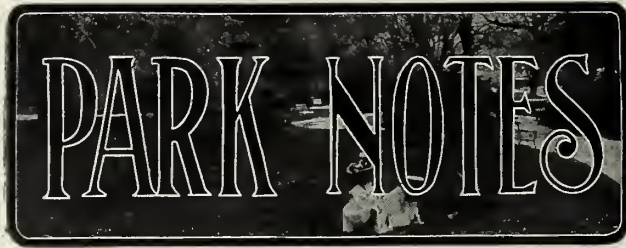
The bust is a well-modeled characteristic portrait, but the chief interest centers in the two symbolic fig-

ures, which are conceived with rare sculptural sentiment and insight, and executed as befits the subject in a masterly manner.

The figure of a seated fireman shows a brawny young man resting for a moment, but alert and active, awaiting the renewal of the fight. He holds the fireman's hat on one knee, and his overcoat flung loosely about his shoulders, falls in sculptural folds that serve admirably the purpose of drapery.

At the other side of the pedestal is a group showing mother and child, typifying the safety and repose of the home as protected by the fireman. The graceful, simple lines of the woman's figure, and the delicate rounded curves of the childish form are beautifully rendered and appealing in their suggestion of the safety of the home.

The pedestal to the top of the bust is about 13 feet high, and the width of the exedra is 23 feet. De Laney & Soule, of Syracuse, were the contractors for the granite work, and the bronze was cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., of New York.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Robert E. Bolger, for five years Park Commissioner of Detroit, was removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the City Council, April 10. Commissioner Bolger was impeached for gross negligence and unlawful conduct in office in connection with paving contracts; for unfitness and incompetency in the discharge of his duties, and for maladministration.

\* \* \*

The Public Park Association, of Providence, R. I., and the League of Rhode Island Improvement Societies are both actively engaged in promoting the bill for the Metropolitan Park System for Providence whose general features have been noted in PARK AND CEMETERY. A bill is now before the Legislature asking permission to allow the question of the bond issue for the Metropolitan Parks to be placed before the people of the state at the next election. The Public Park Association has presented a strong petition to the Legislature favoring the bill.

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#### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

At the annual meeting of the Quincy Park and Boulevard Association, Quincy, Ill., reports of officers showed the expenditure of \$9,581 for the year. President E. J. Parker's report showed an active season's work that was devoted chiefly to the maintenance of the system. The largest item of expenditure was \$5,698 for labor. The planting included the setting out of about 65,000 pieces, chiefly native stock, which cost on an average of one and a half cents apiece. The association is endeavoring to get control of one of the ancient Indian mounds near Indian Mounds Park.

The annual report of the Park Commissioners of Wilmington, Delaware, is a very handsomely printed and illustrated book, telling in detail of the work of park maintenance. Several pieces of additional territory have been added during the year, and the total park area is now 291 acres. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$22,985.

The 13th annual report of the Park Commission of Cambridge, Mass., contains much interesting matter on the extermination of tree pests. The board expended \$12,000 in this work during the year and a complete history of the gypsy and brown tail moths, their distribution and damage to trees, and methods of extermination, are given, in addition to the state law relating to those insect pests. There were 529 trees planted during the year, of which a list showing the number of each variety is given. The report contains, also, a tabulated list of the schoolyards of the city, noting their condition, the improvements needed and the probable cost of such work.

\* \* \*

#### NEW PARKS.

The Board of Estimate of Greater New York is considering the establishment of a public park to include sixty acres of land surrounding Kissena Lake, in the third ward, Borough of Queens.

The City Council of Montreal, Canada, is considering the plan for converting the old cemetery on the Papineau Road into a public park. A part of the land belongs to the Mt. Royal Cemetery Co.

Anderson Park, Rochester, N. Y., formerly known as Riley Triangle, is being improved according to plans by Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass. The city has been offered about 500 acres of land, on the lake front, between Sea Breeze and Windsor Beach, for park purposes, by H. A. Durand and George Eastman.

Plans have been made by leading citizens of Spokane, Washington, to secure a site for a Riverside Park, on the north bank of the Spokane river, west of Monroe street bridge.

The Civic League of Reading, Pa., has bought a small tract of land at Center avenue and 5th street and presented it to the city for a public park.

Nicholas Longworth has offered to the city of Cincinnati a tract of 50 acres for a public park.

A design has been adopted for the improvement of Paul Revere Park, Revere, Mass. The land, which covers about 8 acres in the center of the town, was purchased nearly two years ago.

\* \* \*

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

The City Council of Providence, R. I., has passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to give the city the power to issue bonds for the sum of \$200,000 for park and playground purposes.

The Park Commission of Milwaukee has voted to expend \$50,000 for improving the parks this season. The improvements will include construction of playgrounds; of an \$8,000 bridge in Riverside Park; extensive additions and the construction of new buildings for the Washington Park zoo; a \$5,000 greenhouse in Mitchell Park, and the improvement of old and new grounds in Lake, Washington and Kosciuszko parks. The following appropriations for improvements in the various parks have been authorized: Mitchell Park, \$14,000; Washington Park, \$14,000; Riverside Park, \$10,000; Kosciuszko Park, \$5,000; Lake Park, \$4,500; Humboldt Park, \$500.

The following extensive improvements are planned for Swope Park, Kansas City, Mo.: Zoological gardens at an immediate outlay of \$10,000, to be doubled later. Ten or fifteen miles of new roadways. A lake with a boathouse, pavilion and swimming pool. Viaducts over the Blue river and the railroad tracks. The improvement of a 150-acre meadow which can be used for public golf links or other athletic purposes. The park board will ask for an appropriation of \$500,000, of which \$150,000 will be spent on Swope Park.

Pequot Park, Westfield, Mass., is to be improved by the construction of a new entrance and extensive planting of trees and shrubbery. Thomas R. McClunie, of Hartford, Conn., will have charge of the work.

Superintendent Jens Jensen, of the West Side Park System of Chicago, has started extensive improvements for that system, which will involve the expenditure of \$3,000,000—two million for improvements and extensions, and one million for playgrounds. The entire western portion of Humboldt park is to be completed, and new sewers, roadways, and walks to be built. About \$300,000 will be expended on this park. A new refectory and a greenhouse are planned for Garfield park, in addition to much planting and road building. The old race and bicycle tracks will be removed and the southern portion made into lawns. The proposed total expenditure is about \$350,000. A new refectory and a new music stand are the principal improvements for Douglas Park in addition to

(Continued on page XV.)

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## The Exchange Garden, Cleveland, Ohio.

Early last spring, the following circular letter was addressed to private individuals, commercial florists and nurserymen:

CLEVELAND, O., April 19, 1905.

Dear Sir—

Enough perennials and bedding plants to beautify all the small gardens of Cleveland are thrown away every year.

Florists and nurserymen also, early in June, often have bedding plants unsold, which if put to use would add to the beauty of the city.

The Home Gardening Association has been given the use of a lot for a plant exchange, at 359 Euclid avenue. Hardy perennials, Cannas, Dahlias, Iris, Geraniums, Annuals and other plants will be gratefully received and distributed for planting in school yards, neighborhood and small home gardens that are now bare.

To take up the plants and send them will be some trouble, but it will bring happiness to many and make our city more attractive.

We appeal to all our citizens to help us in this endeavor. Plants will be received at 359 Euclid avenue until June 25th.

Yours very truly,

THE HOME GARDENING ASSOCIATION.

The questions naturally arise in the minds of many persons "Is that good business policy?" "Would that affect the business interests of commercial florists?" For several years the Home Gardening Association has sold penny packages of seeds through the medium of the public schools, selling last year 238,796 penny packages, reaching about 50,000 homes. The seedsmen are in hearty sympathy with the movement, giving as their reason, that the seeds offered to the children are confined to a few varieties which are most easily cultivated and yield the best returns to the inexperienced gardeners. After a few years experimenting the growing interest will seek new fields to conquer, and choice, new



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCHANGE GARDEN, CLEVELAND, O.

varieties will be desired. Who will supply the demand? The Commercial Seedsmen.

That the same thing would be true of plants is recognized by at least one florist. He wanted to clear some ground occupied by some pink peonies. A man offered to buy them, but was not willing to pay what they were worth. He offered to give them to the Exchange Garden, saying, "I can afford to give them to you, because you are teaching children to love flowers, and when they grow to be men and women, they cannot live without them, and I will find a market for my plants." In consequence of his generosity, one school yard has a hedge of pink peonies seventy-five feet long, and there are many left in the Exchange Garden to be distributed in the spring.

The gardener of a large estate sent one hundred and fifty clumps of peonies, saying, "I am so glad to give them to you, as we needed the space for



MAKING GERANIUM CUTTINGS.

distributed to applicants at Goodrich House.

.....  
Is entitled to plants from the Exchange Garden, 359 Euclid Avenue.

Open 1 to 3 p. m., Tuesdays.  
9 to 10 a. m., Fridays.

(Signed).....

The garden was under the immediate supervision of the Curator of School Gardens, who was also one of the judges of the Home Gardens and Flower Shows, competing for the prizes annually offered by the Home Gardening Association and who, therefore, is familiar with the highways and byways of the city and knows where the plants would be appreciated and where they would have the most humanizing effect.

Thousands of plants were given to the public schools and the school children came at different times for instruction and to aid in the operation of the garden. As far as possible we used perennial plants. One of the lessons was planting seeds of Larkspurs, Columbine, Lupins, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisies and other well known favorites, in boxes



PUTTING CUTTINGS IN THE SAND.

other things, and they would have gone on the rubbish heap if you had not taken them. You know a gardener dislikes to destroy plants that he has cared for so many years." So for commercial, sentimental, and other reasons we have received and distributed from the Exchange Garden about twenty thousand plants, having a reserve for the spring.

To put a lot, which for years has been covered with heavy sod and strewn with large flagstones weighing tons, into condition, is not an easy task.

The Home Gardening Association contributed \$150 for the expenses, and a garden was planned and planted. The arrangement was for the purpose of allowing persons who called for plants to see a well ordered garden, and if possible get some suggestions there, for color effects, arrangement and succession of blooming in their own planting. In order to reach the people for whom the garden was intended a number of cards were printed and



GATHERING SEEDS IN THE EXCHANGE GARDEN.

which we had made for the purpose. As soon as the seedlings were large enough to be transplanted to the garden, the same boxes were filled with sand for the Geranium cuttings, made by the children for their school winter window boxes. We endeavored to have choice varieties of plants, from which the children picked quantities of seeds for the school and home gardens.

One of the most varied, brilliant and attractive features of the garden was the mass of portulaca between and bordering the flagstones which served as a formal entrance into the garden. From it we secured effective and quick results as we had no money to have the place sodded. One garden path was bordered with French Marigolds which were brilliant all summer, and another with hardy Chrysanthemums for late blooming, and from which we propagated hundreds of plants to be given away next spring.

Any one with plans, plants and patience can make a good garden. The interesting thing was to follow the plants to their new homes and become acquainted with their new surroundings, which, in many instances, left much to be desired. The intention was to have the garden serve as a suggestion, as well as a place for the distribution of plants. One man who was solicited said he had a number of

plants to give away, but instead of sending them to the "Exchange Garden" he had given them to his neighbors—a very sane thing to do. One woman who was questioned about her plants said, "They came over the fence." A love of the beautiful is an innate heritage of children. Some are forced, through stress of circumstances, to endure a starved existence in barren back yards and cheerless alleys. They thirst for the refreshing influence of flowers, which must be afforded them by those who are more fortunately situated. As plants could find no feeding ground in such sections, flowers from the Exchange Garden were given. A visit to "Germ Alley" one hot day last summer was an experience long to be remembered.

The purpose of the Garden seems to have appealed to many persons, as this spring we have offers of many plants, seeds, roots and bulbs, which will enable us to carry on the work next summer on a more extensive scale. An experiment which has been so successful in one community must be equally so in other communities. In these days when such strenuous efforts are being made toward a "More Beautiful America," advantage must be taken of all efficient agencies, one of which is an "Exchange Garden." LOUISE KLEIN MILLER.

Curator of School Gardens, Cleveland, Ohio.

### The Transformation of the Home Grounds

Occupying the very summit of the land, south of Kansas City, Mo., lying between the Brush Creek Valley on the north and the Indian Creek Valley to the south, is "Concord Farm," the beautiful country home of Mr. W. M. Abernathy.

View No. 1 gives the appearance of the home-site two years ago. A double belt of Maples and Box-elders, set ten feet apart and alternately, formed the boundary line of an old home-site, and were the only green things on the place. To the north and west this belt had been planted five rows deep as a wind break, and had grown to be tall, slender trees with foliage only at the top of all inside rows.

The site chosen for the house necessitated cutting away a part of the tree belt to the north, and in so doing a beautiful view of the whole south slope of Kansas City, some five miles away, was obtained. By choosing this site for the house, so as to gain the city view, and give the privacy of a country home, ample lawn and ornamental ground was left between it and the county roads. This ground was broken and irregular and required some four feet fill in front of the house to get the proper slope towards the county road and to elevate the house to its proper position as the main feature of the grounds.



HOUSE AND LAWN IN 1905.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



BEFORE IMPROVEMENT—THE GROUNDS IN 1903.

A survey having been made definite plans were prepared by the landscape architect, Sid. J. Hare, of Kansas City, showing the location of buildings, trees, shrubs, flower garden, bog garden, rock garden and many other features that have since been worked into the landscape under his direction.

evergreens and lower growing shrubs.

The house faces south and through vistas made in the outer belt of trees, views were secured of the most beautifully formed country to be seen in the West. The landscape slopes gradually to the south to the beautiful valley of Indian Creek, then gradu-



THE GROUNDS IN 1905. SEEN FROM POINT MARKED X IN ABOVE PICTURE.

Advantage was taken of the few natural features that existed.

The belt of trees has been broken up, by cutting out those of no real value, thinning out others and dropping in groups of trees, tall growing shrubs,

ally rises and extends for miles, forming a charming panorama of farm homes and forest scenery.

Within the boundry of this ten-acre tract,—the south and east corner of a beautiful eighty-acre farm,—a surprising transformation has been made



THE HOUSE SITE IN 1903.





THE HOUSE SITE IN 1905.

during the past two years. Large trees were secured and moved in, and large and small shrubs, evergreens, hardy ferns, water-worn rocks, ornamental grasses, hardy flowers, annuals, bulbs, vines and all the paraphernalia of the landscape artist has transformed this neglected spot into a delightful home-site.

As words cannot always express thoughts, so pictures do not and can not show all the little nooks,

the contrasts in foliage, harmony of color, the exquisite odors, and the ever-changing scene that greets the occupants of this home every morning. Flowers from early March until the killing frosts of November; foliage, fruit, berries and bark of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs and vines make every day of the year beautiful, differing from those that have gone before and those that are yet to come.

### Arbor Day and Cleaning Day.

Arbor Day this year has in many cities taken on additional interest as a municipal cleaning day as well as a time for tree planting.

Pupils of the public schools of Louisville, Ky., were dismissed April 13 and sent home to plant flower seeds, 350,000 packages being given out for this purpose. The day was set aside for beautifying lawns and back yards at the suggestion of the committee having in charge the entertainment of visitors who are expected there 'homecoming week,' which begins June 10.

\* \* \*

San Jose, Cal., had a well organized plan of work which was outlined as follows in the *San Jose Mercury*:

"The children are to meet at the school houses in their respective wards at 9 a. m., at which time and places their labor will be organized for the day. They are expected to come with spades, hoes and rakes, and a generous competition is urged as to which school shall show the greatest results, not only for the glory of achievement, but also for winning the prizes offered. Understand, also, that this is to be a new kind of Arbor Day. Not a campaign of tree planting (although some of that may be done), but mainly what Aunt Dinah in Uncle Tom's Cabin called "a grand cl'arin' up time;" a war on weeds, thistles, rubbish and whatever else tends to make the city look untidy. Sidewalks, streets, lots, backyards, etc., are all objectives. The committees urge that cleaning up, like charity, should begin at home, and that the boys and girls should begin by cleaning up their own premises. It is not so big a job to clean up a city. Any householder, with the help of his wife and children, can put his own premises in order, and if he will do that, the whole job is done, with the exception of the vacant lots which will properly come under the care of the school house brigades."

\* \* \*

The following extract from the Arbor Day proclamation of

Mayor Allen H. Bagg of Pittsfield, Mass., shows the same spirit: 'In addition to the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, let the people of Pittsfield set apart this day, as a time when we shall make a special effort to improve conditions by cleaning up unsightly rubbish, the sweeping of yards and beautifying of our premises. Let this be a day when our citizens shall report unhealthy conditions or other nuisance that may exist, to the board of health.

\* \* \*

Governor Elrod of South Dakota gives some practical advice in his proclamation, from which we quote as follows: "Farmers are urged to plant rows of trees, especially willows, from east to west. The willows will soon make a wind break and serve other useful purposes. Apple and other fruit trees should be planted on the north side of these groves and willow hedges. It is not the north wind we have to fight but the occasional wind that sweeps up the great Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Just as soon as we can establish a 'tree line' to the south of 'our farm' we will thereby be greatly benefited."

\* \* \*

Supt. of Schools Christensen of Salt Lake City, Utah, has received reports from the work done by the public school children of the city on Arbor Day. The report shows that 7,252 trees were planted, 8,584 shrubs, 8,920 flower gardens, and also 4,098 yards were cleaned on that day. In addition to these there were 686 vegetable gardens planted by the children.

\* \* \*

The celebration of Arbor Day should receive valuable aid from the attractive little book issued from the office of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Special articles are included on school celebrations, roadside planting and care, relations of the trees and the birds and how to resist the insects harmful to trees.

## Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment

The Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment, which met in Boston on May 4, was significant as showing the wide scope of village improvement work as interpreted in Massachusetts. The subjects discussed and which have been discussed during the past meetings of the Conference include many things beyond the mere environment and its improvement. They show that the local societies in Massachusetts are aiming at the citizen himself as the real objective, and that these societies are finding pleasant and profitable work in reaching prospective citizens through the schools, playgrounds, gardens, and by other processes most of which are of recent development.

Mr. George E. Johnson of Hyde Park in his paper on playgrounds for country children showed the great need of such institutions in the country where they are ordinarily considered as unnecessary. He described the Andover Play Schools where he was formerly located as superintendent of schools. These are conducted by a local society and in their work they recognize the value of the play instinct in children and aim to give them opportunities for gratifying this instinct. This is the real work of children and its proper recognition and use, Mr. Johnson says, develops the natural abilities and broadens the senses of children.

The Round Table Conference which followed Mr. Johnson's paper was in the main a discussion of ways of interesting and employing country children to their advantage, with particular reference to those things which take the place of the old home industries which have disappeared under the factory system. Professor Charles Eliot Norton, the founder of the Ashfield experiment, told about the work there and why it was established. He said that they found that Ashfield was losing its population and that it had lost practically everything which made it an interesting place in which to live. Professor Norton thinks that the main need of the so-called decadent village is for something which will make life more interesting, as interest in life and in one's environment is in his mind an absolute essential. For this reason he established the custom of giving prizes on Labor Day to the children who have done successfully practically anything which a child may do in connection with his environment. This includes the collection of flowers, minerals and woods, and the making of such articles as canes, seating chairs, sewing and other forms of manual employment.

The value of sloyd for country children was shown by Mrs. W. W. Ollendorff of West Medway and Mr. Edward E. Bradley of Lincoln. They both

brought out that sloyd is a means of securing employment which is interesting and helpful to the boys. Mrs. Ollendorff's experience was particularly interesting because she showed that at an expense of fifty dollars from twelve to sixteen boys have been occupied during the winter with satisfactory results. Mr. Bradley entered upon the work simply as a means of bringing himself into closer contact with the boys in ways which would appeal to them.

The Cohasset Guild Hall, described by Mr. Howard Key Bartow, was established for practically the same purpose.

Mr. Henry Turner Bailey told how many things the schools are now doing for the boy which were formerly prohibited. He said that he was himself once punished for using a red pencil by having his hands tied behind him. Now color and drawing are both taught in the schools. Once boys were flogged for whittling in school, while now they whittle and do many other things which develop the ability to use tools. Most of the things which boys considered worth while and which form an essential part of a boy's life were formerly prohibited. They are now a regular part of the curriculum.

Rev. Henry C. Kimball of South Weymouth described the value of the federated church as a social factor. He explained that at present churches in the rural communities are usually the main force tending towards differences and disintegration. Federated in the true sense, they might do many things from the community standpoint which would be helpful and which would increase their hold on the people. Among other things he said that they should be able to provide a sick room equipment; day and Sunday kindergartens for children; a village parish house, which would serve as a social center; gymnasium; public baths and swimming tanks; neighborhood guilds, which would meet the needs for mutual improvement and helpfulness; a community nurse; courses of lectures and concerts; etc.

Mr. George L. Munn of Easthampton described the Easthampton method of celebrating the Fourth of July. He showed how the men and boys that were usually Fourth of July problems have been made useful by a simple method of directing their energies. One of the worst characters has dignified a new and gorgeous uniform and successfully directed a large body of boys who were given a place in the parade. Every element in the community was given some part to perform and was required to perform it well.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

### *The New San Francisco*

There is every prospect that the rebuilding of San Francisco will proceed along the lines of the broad and comprehensive plan prepared by Architect D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, who spent a year studying the problem for the Society for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco. Mr. Burnham has been called into consultation with the builders of the city and in a recent interview described the plans as follows:

"It is proposed to make a comprehensive plan of San Francisco based upon the present streets, parks and other public places and grounds, which shall interfere as little as possible with the rectangular street system of the city."

According to his plan, the core of the new San Francisco is to be the civic center located at and about the geographical center of the city—the junction of Van Ness avenue, the principal boulevard, running north and south, and Market street, the city's main artery, extending east and west. About the civic center, within a radius of a dozen square blocks, will be housed the administrative and intellectual life of the city, including the postoffice, a \$2,500,000 building; the city hall and public library. The other proposed buildings are the opera house, concert hall, municipal theater, academy of art, museum of art, technological and industrial school, the academy of music and other similar buildings.

Mr. Burnham suggests that the Union railway station be placed on the chief radial line from the civic center. Thus located it will be not more than ten minutes' ride from the city's center. As many of these radial lines are proposed as will be necessary for perfect intercommunication. They will lead to the grand circular boulevard, the "periphery of communication," which will enclose the circumference of the city, a distance of thirty miles. To this embracing highway all streets will lead and access may be had from any one of them to another lying in a distant section by going out to this engirdling boulevard, and following it until the street sought for opens into it.

The plans comprehend a treatment of many beautiful eminences to enhance both their artistic possibilities and their accessibility.

\* \* \*

The Kane county federation of women's clubs of Illinois has voted to undertake the work of beautifying 30 miles of country road, from Montgomery to Carpentersville. This road leads along the west bank of the Fox river, and from it is viewed some of the most beautiful scenery in the federation, located at Hampshire, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora. All of these towns, except the first mentioned, are located on Fox River. The entire distance between Montgomery, which is the lower section of Aurora, and Carpentersville has been divided into six sections and each club will be given a section of the work, which means that each club must look after five miles of roadway. Each club has pledged itself to raise \$300 to carry on the work, so that there will be \$1,800 gathered in to be put to good use.

At the annual meeting of the Village Improvement Society of Sterling, Mass., the following summary of a few of its activities was given: Street signs have been placed throughout the village. A new piano has been placed in the town hall, which the town voted to buy. Prizes were given to pupils of the schools for the best flower and vegetable gardens. A public tennis court has been kept in order. The little park at the north end of the village has been graded and seeded down. A rubbish barrel was placed at the high school building, and two others are soon to be located near the center of the village. There are standing committees on sidewalks, public grounds, trees, street lamps, flower and vegetable gardens and new members.

\* \* \*

A civic improvement association was recently organized by the public-spirited citizens of Kane, Pa., from which it is confidentially hoped that good results will speedily follow in promoting better conditions throughout the town and surroundings. The School-garden department, under the direction of the principal and teachers of the public school, stimulated by the commendable enthusiasm in which they have entered upon the work is a very hopeful sign for the essential educational feature of the association. Milton Craven is president of the association, and Miss Margaret Armstrong, secretary.

\* \* \*

The National Playground Association was formed at a meeting in Washington, D. C., in April. It is composed of representatives from various parts of the country interested in outdoor and athletic sports, the chief promoter of the movement being Dr. Luther Gulick, of New York City, president of the National Educational Association. According to the constitution of the new organization, its object is to collect and distribute knowledge of and promote interest in playgrounds throughout the country, as well as to seek to further the establishment of playgrounds and athletic fields in all communities and direct play in connection with the schools.

\* \* \*

The Galesburg *Week's Review*, an illustrated weekly published at Galesburg, Ill., contains a history of the Municipal Improvement Society, with illustrations of the parks, other works of the society, a picture of Dr. J. V. N. Standish, president of the society, and a detailed account of its work for the past 5 years. The society now has 200 members and has long been a leader in the work of beautifying the city.

\* \* \*

The Press Committee of the Village Improvement Society of Framingham, Mass., whose energetic work in running two columns of live improvement matter in the Framingham *Tribune*, has been noted in these columns, has adopted the method of sending out reprints of this department accompanied by an appeal for membership with a blank form for application.

\* \* \*

J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, who is conducting the department entitled "Beautiful America" for the *Ladies' Home Journal* has been publishing pictures from a number of the leading cities of the country, showing spots within their limits that are badly in need of improvement with a view to stimulating local interest in such matters.

\* \* \*

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., whose services have been in much demand for making reports and plans for beautifying cities, recently visited the Hawaiian Islands and prepared a comprehensive plan for beautifying Honolulu. On his way back he stopped at Oakland, Cal., and made a tour of that city with a view of preparing a similar plan for it.

The tree spraying committee of the City Beautiful committee of the 150,000 Club of Spokane, Wash., reports that about 3,000 trees have been sprayed in the city within a month and that the cost of spraying has been from 12 cents to \$1 per tree.

\* \* \*

The St. Charles Avenue Improvement Association, of New Orleans, has induced residents of that thoroughfare on Jackson Ave. to Audubon Park to subscribe 50 cents a year each for the purpose of cutting grass, trimming trees, etc.

\* \* \*

The City Beautiful Committee of the Commercial Club of Louisville, Ky., has inaugurated an active spring campaign of home improvements in the form of planting of lawns, window boxes, etc. The committee has received 15,000 requests for seeds, and expects to distribute 100,000 packages. Negotiations are also in progress with several box manufacturers for boxes to fit window sills.

\* \* \*

Plans have been started by the Village Improvement Society of West Haven, Conn., to obliterate from the village a swamp which has for years been an eyesore and a breeding place of disease. The society plans to dam up sections of the swamp, allow all the water to accumulate in a small area forming an artificial lake and then convert the rest into a public park.

\* \* \*

The Outdoor Art and Junior Department of the Women's Civic Improvement League of Kalamazoo, Mich., have offered a long list of prizes for home improvements and planting for this season. There are ten cash prizes for the best improved back yards, ten florists' cash prizes for the best window boxes, ten prizes to school children for boxes of plants grown from seeds and slips, prizes for school exhibits at the flower show, and for school gardens.

\* \* \*

The Civic and Outdoor Art Association of New Orleans, La., is pledged to the cleaning and adorning of the streets, the building of parks, the removal of disfiguring billboards with their frequently offensive pictures, and to everything that will help make this picturesque old town the city beautiful, and forms one of the most helpful forces that is working for the greater New Orleans. The association has forwarded a letter to representatives in Congress protesting against the vandalism of sacrificing Niagara to commerce.

\* \* \*

The Annual Report of the Massachusetts Civic League for the year ending Oct. 31, 1905, is of more than passing interest from the many lines of work discussed. The League has taken a prominent part in legislative activity, touching the welfare of the poor, the children, the drunkard and the tramp, as well as on school grounds, the billboard nuisance, and tenement houses. The report contains an extract from a supreme court decision on the billboard, which needs only to be read to be discredited. To many readers the argument will appear puerile and unworthy of the source. The League is doing a good work for the juveniles, advancing the cause of reform in all that pertains to their welfare. Public playgrounds and sand gardens are given practical attention and care, and the village improvement associations of the state encouraged and helped. The treasurer's report shows expenditures of \$6,004.13, with balance on hand of \$849.81, and on November 30 last there were 844 members.

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The City Beautiful Committee of the Civic League of St. Louis has planned an elaborate inner and outer park system for that city. It is planned to connect the inner chain of parks with a great boulevard, having Kingshighway as the

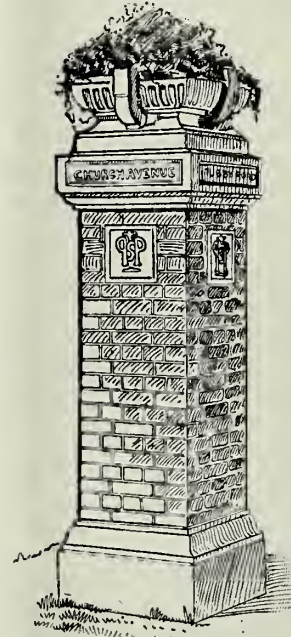
western border, extending from the Arsenal, in South St. Louis, which the committee proposes to acquire, running west and skirting the northern side of Carondelet Park, turning north into Kingshighway, touching the western edge of Tower Grove Park and Shaw's Garden and the eastern edge of Forest Park. In North St. Louis the boulevard is to be given a curve that will carry it along the western side of O'Fallon Park and let it terminate on Kossuth avenue in the center of the old Fair Grounds, which the committee favors acquiring by purchase. In the outer park system it is proposed to buy Jefferson Barracks, south of the city limits, and let the boulevard connect the outer chain of parks at the northwestern corner of the reservation. This boulevard will practically follow the present city limits, crossing and recrossing the River des Peres in the southwest, passing the western boundary of Forest Park on Skinker road, and Washington University grounds on the west. The boulevard is to reach

out in the country in the northwest and turn northeasterly and connect with the boulevard for the inner park system on the Columbia Bottoms road and extend north to the Chain of Rocks.

\* \* \*

The accompanying cut shows a design for a post which it is proposed to place at each one of the streets leading to Prospect Park South, a new residence district of Brooklyn, N. Y. It has been approved by the directors of the Association controlling this property, which is laid out on modern lines, and in which current ideas of civic improvement are to control. The design was submitted by Walker & Morris, architects.

\* \* \*



DESIGN FOR STREET CORNER POST.

The striking growth of Forestry in the country during the last seven years is interestingly set forth in the last report of the Secretary of Agriculture, recently issued. Practical work in the introduction of Forestry began in 1898, but the care of the national reserves was not transferred to the Department of Agriculture until Feb. 1, 1905, when it became an administrative organization. On July 1, 1898 the division of Forestry employed 11 persons—6 clerks, 3 on the scientific staff and 2 professional foresters. At the opening of the present year the service numbered 821 of whom 153 were trained foresters. Field work was in progress in 27 states and territories. Over 900,000 acres of private forests were under management recommended by the service and applications from owners covered 2,000,000 acres more. Seven years ago in the whole United States, there were less than ten professional foresters. There was little or nothing in the way of literature, nor could an education for the work be obtained in the country, and while public sentiment and sympathy had been quite widely worked up in its favor, there was a whirlpool of misinformation prevalent. The offer of practical assistance by the government rapidly changed conditions and it is now very generally recognized that Forestry is a matter of immediate interest to every household in the land. Forest destruction is no imaginary danger of a distant future. If it is not speedily checked its effects will sooner or later be felt in every industry and every home.

To make these facts known is a national duty. The work of education must continue until public opinion will not tolerate heedless waste or injudicious laws.

\* \* \*

### *Improvement Societies of Chicago*

The growing number of local improvement associations in Chicago and the activity manifest among them continue to demonstrate that the movement is no less than a remarkable awakening in the interest of a cleaner and more beautiful city.

Plans have been completed by the Chicago branch of the Woman's Outdoor Art league of the American Civic Association to convert lawns, back yards and windows into flower and vegetable gardens, with the children as gardeners. The juveniles are to be organized into neighborhood centers, each center to establish a system of prizes for the best results. Any club, society, settlement, school, or private individual may form a center and take charge of receiving the orders for seeds from the children, which will be sold at a penny a packet.

What an improvement organization can undertake and what it can do is well exemplified by the record of the North Central Improvement Association, of Chicago, which by special arrangement with the city has official control of the east half of the 21st ward. It spent some \$16,000 last year in keeping its streets and alleys swept and garnished. It had 459 active members and is preparing to increase its membership to 1,000. It is experimenting with paving and has several streets under care to note quality of materials, and is tackling the vacant lot problem, close watch being kept that unoccupied building sites are not turned into dumping grounds for refuse. Some attempts have been made in landscape gardening under the advice of Supt. Warder, of Lincoln Park. Within two years of its existence forty alleys have been paved, brick being the favored material, though asphalt has been fairly satisfactory. Ten miles of streets and five of alleys are under the control of the Association, which also assumes the expense, a fact which benefits the other half of the ward from its being allowed all the city appropriation. The asphalt streets are swept four or five times a day and flushed at night, while the macadam is liberally sprinkled. The cost is \$1,200 per month, met by an assessment of \$15 for each 25 feet of residence frontage and twice as much for business streets. A narrower roadway is now being urged—26 feet instead of 32 feet, the object being to add to the beauty of the tree-lined thoroughfares.

The South Park Improvement Association last year spent about \$10,000 in keeping that district clean. Individuals, churches, stores, apartment buildings, contribute the funds in monthly assessments of \$1 or more. The University of Chicago contributes \$1,500 annually. The association's various activities have been previously noted in this department.

The Woodlawn Improvement Association is planning to plant a vacant lot this spring in addition to its regular work, and asphalt is to be laid on a number of streets in the district. The association employs four sprinkling carts, and three wagons are used for the removal of ashes and garbage from apartment-houses by special contract. The snow plows are of the improved pattern, and five are in use. Five laborers are employed all the year round, the number being increased in summer to fifteen. The receipts for this year will amount to over \$12,000. The funds are raised by assessment according to frontage. Vacant property is rated at 6 cents per front foot a year; property with two-story improvements at

24 cents, and with three or more story improvements at 36 cents and upward. A special rate is made for Sixty-third street, the business street of the section, which contributes \$2,300 a year. Edward G. Carter, Superintendent of Oakwoods Cemetery, is President of the association.

The Douglas Improvement Association, another South Side organization, has offered \$275 in twelve money prizes for the best kept lawns in its district. The association was organized in 1904, and since then about \$12,000 has been expended on sprinkling, flushing, hauling rubbish, removing snow, planting grass and even sprinkling alleys. One item of the \$6,000 expended last year is \$50.80 for salt. Seven tons of salt were used to melt the snow on the twelve miles of sidewalk in the district.

The Rogers Park Improvement Association on the West Side of the city has 500 members who subscribe \$2 a year each. With this \$1,000 the association performs a multiplicity of small tasks. In spring the clean ashes are used for filling up the alleys between different lengths of sidewalk. In summer the weeds on the vacant lots are cut down and burned. The association even takes in hand the collection of stray dogs for the city authorities. The organization has been in existence nine years and during that time has worked for such objects as the reduction of taxes, organization of park districts, extensions of the sewer system and 5-cent car fare.

The Wicker Park Improvement Association on the North-west Side will purchase about 50 rustic flower stands to be set up at street corners. The property owners subscribe about \$150 a month at the rate of 2 cents per frontage foot. This money is expended mainly for the hire of two men for street cleaning.

The Ravenswood Improvement Association, another organization in the same section of the city, has for its purpose the cleaning and improving of streets and alleys. There are seventeen miles of streets within these limits, and last year \$3,200 was collected from the residents. Two cents for each foot of street frontage is paid for sprinkling during seven months of the year. The charge for each lot for removing snow is \$1—\$2 for corner lots. All the churches and public buildings in the locality subscribe liberally, and many of the small shopkeepers pay more than required. The association owns two improved snow plows and two sprinkling wagons.

The Milwaukee Avenue Improvement Association has recently been organized to clean and sprinkle that thoroughfare, which is the principal business street of a German district. It has been decided to purchase a sprinkling cart, wagons and horses to be hired from a fund to be secured by popular subscriptions. The plan is to have each merchant pay the sum of \$1 per month for each twenty-five feet of frontage.

Morgan Park, one of the pretty suburbs of Chicago, has a live improvement association which is ably assisted by an interesting newsy weekly paper, "The Ridge Record," devoted to matters of interest to several towns on the "Ridge" between Chicago and Blue Island. The association keeps the paper well supplied with improvement news, and is making preparations to purchase a spraying outfit for the extermination of the cottony maple scale. Recent numbers contain interesting contributions on "The Coming of the Birds," and "Tree Trimming," by Mr. H. J. Bohn, one of the active workers in the association, who is also President of the Park Board of the Calumet District. The commissioners have recently employed Superintendent Jens Jensen of the West Side Park System of Chicago to plan improvements for the parks. The first work will be to improve the railroad station park.



### Tree Wardens and Park Officials of Connecticut Meet.

The state of Connecticut has taken a long step forward in the work of systematic tree protection by the formation of the Connecticut Association of Tree Wardens and Park Officials, which held its first meeting in the State Capitol at Hartford, March 7. The objects of the organization as expressed in the constitution are to secure co-operation in all interests concerned with the trees, and to collect and disseminate throughout the state all available information concerning trees and their care and protection. Finance, publication, and legislative committees are maintained and vice-presidents elected for each county in the state who preside over their county organizations. An annual meeting is to be held in the state capitol within one month after the election of tree wardens, and four other meetings during the year as arranged by the president and secretary.

The publication committee is to engage in an active campaign for spreading news of trees and information about the tree laws of the state. Several of the speakers called attention to the lack of general information about the laws the tree wardens are expected to enforce.

The following officers were elected: President, A. C. Sternberg, West Hartford; secretary, L. W. Ripley, Glastonbury; 1st vice-president, J. H. Hale, Glastonbury; 2d vice-president, J. N. Brooks, Farmington; 2d vice-president, Prof. A. G. Gulley, Mansfield. County vice-presidents: Dr. F. T. Murlless, Suffield; G. C. Ham, of Naugatuck; N. C. Barker, of Lebanon; Edwin Hoyt, New Canaan; H. G. Carver, of Putnam; Hermann Lawrentz, of Litchfield; Roscoe Gardner, of Cromwell; J. C. Hammond, Jr., of Vernon. Finance committee: R. O. Cheney, of Manchester; M. L. Reynolds, of Bridgeport; G. X. Amrhyn, New Haven; G. A. Fairfield, Hartford; W. M. Shepardson, Middlebury.

The morning session opened with about 50 pres-

ent, of whom 32 were enrolled as members. There are about two hundred tree wardens in the state.

A. C. Sternberg, who presided, spoke briefly of the pioneer work in establishing experiment stations and promoting the good roads movement. He was followed by Governor Roberts, who called attention to the fact that the rights of corporations in the highways and the legal right of tree wardens sometimes conflicted, and hoped that the association would succeed in harmonizing the two interests.

James Draper, secretary of the Park Board of Worcester, Mass., told of the care of trees in that city. He thought the trees should be under the care of the park board rather than the street department. J. H. Hale, of Glastonbury, the next speaker, introduced the first tree warden bill in the legislature. He told how it came about through indignation at the destruction of a row of fine elms, and recommended a new law that would give tree wardens more definite and extensive powers.

At the afternoon meeting Norman McD. Crawford, of Hartford, spoke on the relation of the public service corporations to the tree wardens, and explained the law for the protection of the trees, which authorizes local officials to designate and mark certain trees on the highways which must be preserved for ornamental purposes. J. L. Adams, of the Consolidated Railway, and Highway Commissioner J. H. MacDonald also made addresses. The following tree wardens spoke briefly: John B. Noble, East Windsor; Chester F. Brainard, Enfield; Henry Mason, Farmington; Lewis W. Ripley, Glastonbury; R. O. Cheney, Manchester; S. W. Eddy, Simsbury; Elbert L. Ford, Milford; Joseph Hammond, Jr., Vernon; John C. Stoughton, South Windsor. The following were elected associate members: A. R. Wadsworth and Allen B. Cook, Farmington; Samuel Keller, Ridgefield; Carl U. Fohn, Hartford; E. S. Greer, Hartford; Chas. E. Keith, Bridgeport.

**Pathway Planting, Wissahickon Park, Philadelphia.**

Happening in the vicinity of the park attached to the Wissahickon Inn, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in early spring, I was pleased to find it to be the time when hosts of the earliest spring flowering shrubs were in bloom, and knowing the desire of your readers to have such sights represented, the photograph of the accompanying illustration was taken. My chief object was to catch the display of the golden bell, the Forsythias, which were then in their prime, and which I do not think I ever saw in such good condition. The group on the left of the path, the first group, is composed entirely of this shrub, and planted as they are, in masses, they are most effective. In fact, one of the prettiest features of this park is the grouping of the trees and shrubs. The park itself is extensive, giving ample room for the use of a great variety of subjects. Following the line of golden bells, for instance, there can be seen in the distance the advance tree of the white dogwood group, and just beyond these trees are a number of the red-flowered horse chestnut, *Aesculus rubicunda*, in line for flowering; and still not far away are the pink flowered dogwood—one of the grandest of early flowering small trees.

Commencing on the right hand of the path, the first shrub is *Cornus alba*, the famed red-twigged dogwood of winter. Its flowers are in flat heads, white; and the berries are white when ripe. But its merits are chiefly its blood-red shoots in winter, almost as striking as a bush full of red flowers.

The next bush in flower, following a deciduous tree

just leafing out, is the European wayfaring bush, *Viburnum lantana*. It has flat heads of white flowers in early spring; later on large bunches of red berries follow. Altogether it is a desirable early-blooming shrub. And bear in mind, if necessary, it is the very thing for a limestone soil.

Next to this *Viburnum* is the *Spiræa Thunbergii*, one of the first, if not the very first, of *Spiræas* to flower in spring. Its branches are very slender, and when clothed with their white flowers are beautiful and of much use for cutting for vases of flowers. Its leaves are uncommonly long for a *Spiræa*.

Following the path which swings to the right we come on a group collection of fire bushes, *Pyrus Japonica*, in fine display of bloom. Besides the common scarlet one, there are the white, salmon, pink flowered and others. These are always effective when in bloom, and being hardy and regular bloomers, they are in all collections. Then their prickly character makes them useful for planting where would-be intruders would like to tread.

At the far end of the main path shown is a group of the Japanese Judas tree, *Cercis Japonica*, and not far away are some of the native ones, *C. Canadensis*. The Japanese is the dwarfer one, but has the deeper pink flowers. An odd feature of both these Judas trees is that the small bunches of flowers come out year after year on old shoots as well as in great abundance on newer ones, and they are always sure to flower.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

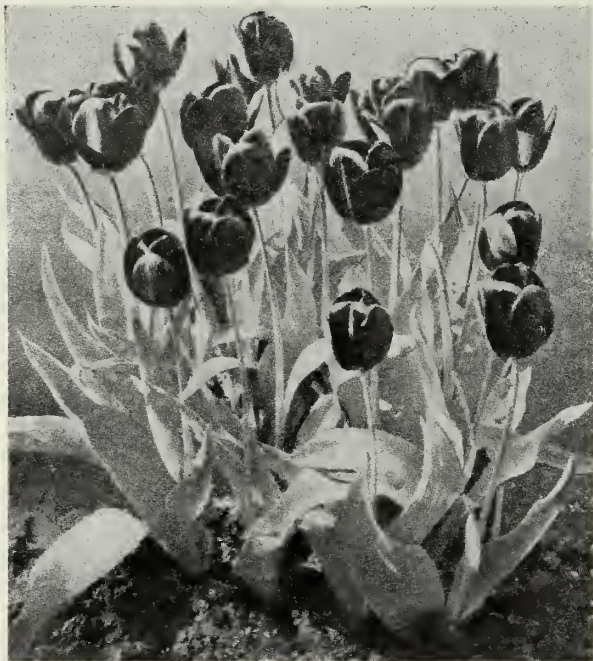


PATHWAY PLANTING, WISSAHICKON PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

## The Spring Garden—I.

*Preparatory Work.*

This is not intended to be an essay on landscape, nevertheless for the sake of completeness I may say



TULIPA, HORT. VARS.

a few words on the preparation of the ground. In the first place have it well surveyed and a map made indicating the topography. Then if any clearing of old fences or interfering growths is necessary, have it done. While this is proceeding the planting plan may be determined, and you will be in a position to arrange any drains that may be needed. If the ground admits of it, many of these may be led into a lake formed for the growth of water lilies. Another set may be led to the willow ground. Ordinarily, however, but little of draining is necessary if the estate has been well selected. Neither ought much grading to be needful; it is most useless and expensive work, often enough resulting in much worse engineering than nature started out with. When this preliminary work is complete, the whole ground had best be ploughed, the subsoiler run in the furrows, harrowed with an "Acme" or other approved harrow, as much of rough stuff and stones collected as possible and carted off.

When conditions suit cross-plough and harrow in all the well rotted manure you can (30 or 40 loads to the acre). Your ground will then be in condition to grow grass and trees and shrubs.

The roads may now be pegged out. An easy way of tracing the curves is by setting a pair of cart wheels on an axle of their width, and driving over them. The marks the wheels make will surely be good curves, and the pegging can be so arranged.

You may now build your roads if convenient, and

finish all grades up or down from them. You may or may not have sown the main part of your ground to grass while the roads are being made. But if this has been deferred until the roads and grades and buildings are completed, give another light ploughing, harrowing and raking, collecting all the stones you can. There are sure to be successive crops of these on most ground.

Don't buy grass mixtures. You will be sure to have mixture enough in a few years. Buy red top or blue grass for most parts of the middle Atlantic states, as pure as you can, and sow separately or mixed, as you prefer, but do the mixing yourself. Sow about four bushels to the acre.

White clover comes into most ground whether or no; for my part I like it because it grows green after a drought more rapidly than grasses. If sown it should be separately, one quart to the acre. When the seed is sown you can follow with a good brush harrow or a rake, and then roll well.

If all this work is done as early as possible in spring, you can peg out your groups, plant them while the grass is growing, and by the middle of June you can begin with the lawn mower. I am



SCILLA HISPANICA VARS.

assuming that whatever the size of the place adequate labor will be available.

This is a rapid sketch of the work necessary in the formation of a fine place, and from time to



time as the grouping is treated other details will be noticed.

I would like to say in entering upon this section of the work that it is not incumbent upon anyone to adopt the classified grouping. They can go



SYMPLOCARPUS FOETIDUS.

through it and select anything they please, just as they do from any catalogue. If they adopt it, they will find it a convenience, for the near allies are sure to be within reasonable distances for purposes of comparison, or maybe for the work of the hybridiser.

So much has been written about springtime and the awakening of Nature in northern climates, that everyone has an intelligent appreciation of the subject. Unless sadly bereft of their senses, their very instincts will teach them that nature is now making her supreme effort in the work of rejuvenescence and clothing herself with exquisite beauty.

Of what the beauty in a garden consists will be briefly set forth in the following pages. The figures in the margins pertain to the groups of the conspectus, as the genera under such figures pertain more or less in structure to all others of the group independent of size.

1.—*Symplocarpus* is a genus which few will admit to the garden unless it be for purposes of illustration. It yields one of the earliest of highly but not agreeably odorous flowers, and should be planted in moist out-of-the-way ground. *Arisaema triphyllum* may also be planted in shady places near it, and if there be water *Arontium aquaticum* or golden-club may be introduced as a further illustration of a curious and widely diffused group which are especially well developed in the tropics. *Lemnas* or duck-weeds, and especially *Wolffias*, are the smallest of all flowering plants, and it is interesting to imagine the evolution of all flowering plants from these humble aquatics, some of them

less than half a line in diameter, floating at the surface of stagnant shallow water, gradually building up soil, or leaving for ages untold, deposits to be changed into peats.

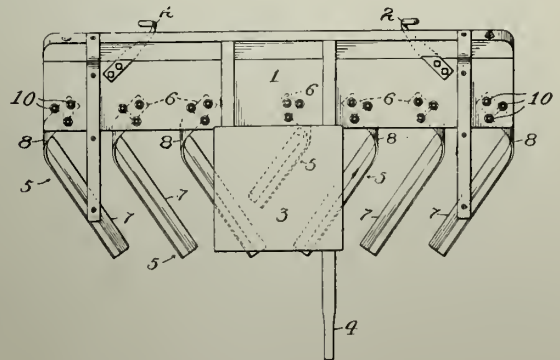
5.—*Trilliums* or wake-robins are liliaceous plants, generally found in woods and doing best in shady places. They are handsome and quite early to flower in many cases. The purple sessile, the variously shaded erectum, and the white grandiflorum may all be looked for early in the season.

*Tradescantia Virginica* bears blue or white or rose colored flowers on tufted narrow-leaved plants and are excellent for planting in small beds in the grass in front of dwarf conifers. There is no better situation for monocotyledons than among the fir tribes, nor does their light green, sometimes massive, foliage show to better advantage anywhere than with a backing of the commonly dark small foliage of conifers. A very attractive group of beds may be planted to flower at this season: *Bulbocodiums*, *Colchicums*, *Erythroniums*, *Tulips*, *Fritilarias*, *Scillas*, *Chionodoxas*, *Puschkinias*, *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, *Alliums*, *Anthericum*, *Asphodel*, *Hemerocallis angustifolia*, *Lily of the Valley*, and for foliage a few of the *Smilax* and *Asparagus* may be planted, so also may *Veratrum viride*, and southward the *Ruscus* or butcher's brooms. JAMES MACPHERSON.

### A PATENT WEED CUTTER.

The weed cutter shown here was patented by John Killefer, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The cutters are fastened to the frame 1 by bolts or clips (indicated at 10), with their shanks 6 extending rearward at an angle, the bends 8 extending downward from the shanks and being throughout substantially parallel to the line of draft and the cutting portions 7 extending from the bends 8 rearward at a reverse angle to the shanks and with a slight forward dip. As seen in the cut the draft-frame 1 is drawn over the ground the cutters and cutting portions 7 of the cutters will be drawn along slightly below the surface of the ground



PATENT WEED CUTTER.



### Landscape Problems of the Lawn Plan Cemetery.

In a series of articles on "The Modern Rural Cemetery" that have been appearing in *The Gardeners' Chronicle of America*, Henry F. Torrey has the following to say of "The Landscape Lawn Plan" in the May issue of that journal:

The landscape lawn plan, like the best work of the park designer, has for its basic principle the working out to its fullest beauty of some scheme of landscape effect which nature herself has suggested, but the adaptation of such a landscape scheme to practical use as cemetery ground presents a series of new problems which would not be encountered in park work.

The growing preponderance of monumental structures upon the lawns so disturbs the balance of the most carefully arranged planting that a cemetery landscape must necessarily be considered unfinished long after a park planting would present the picture which the artist had designed. Even in Spring Grove, the birthplace of the landscape lawn system, Wm. Salway has been called upon to supplement and complete the landscape work of so great a master as Adolph Strauch himself.

While the cemeteries have been developing their new beauty of naturalness and simplicity, there has also been great progress in monumental art, so that the stone work in the modern cemetery is, from the sculptor's or architect's viewpoint, of far higher average merit than could be found in any cemetery of years ago.

So impressed are some monument makers by the beauty of their handiwork that I have been urged by some of the smaller men in the business not to permit trees to be planted in the ground laid out in burial lots lest their falling leaves should stain the stone work.

Each superintendent has to plan his own scheme of landscape art for the harmonious development of the best beauty of his own cemetery, between

this extreme of cemetery sections depending wholly upon their crowded rows of monuments for "landscape effect," and the other limit, the ideal of the most enthusiastic lovers of nature's handiwork who would see the burial plots in lawn sections unmarred by any dressed or sculptured memorial of stone or bronze, or mounded grave, and would use only the beauty and dignity of perfect trees and of natural boulders for memorial purposes above the level of the turf. So that each proprietor would own not merely his little rectangular plot, but would be the owner of a component part of the broad, beautiful landscape in which it is set.

The differences in the initial features of the grounds to be used for a cemetery are not less important than its special characteristics of topography and climate. These variations, with the conditions which the recognized rights of the lot owners impose upon the superintendent, give to the landscape lawn system an entirely different definition in the minds of the respective superintendents of the different cemeteries.

The one may find his entire acreage in cultivated fields, with hardly a tree to break the horizon, so that he begins at once a search for large specimen trees and shrubs and plans close planting for quick foliage effect, looking with long foresight to the future growth and development of trees and plants to paint beautiful landscapes upon the smooth canvas of his bare fields.

Another, finding a too abundant growth of trees upon his ground, is at once called upon to solve problems in practical forestry, and sees that all his future care of the ground involves a forestry treatment which differs from the old world development of the science as an industrial art, since the cemetery or park engineer deals with the aesthetic side of the subject and must apply his work of forest conservation and utilization to the development of

the highest and most diversified beauty from the abundant material which nature presents for his use or selection.

Woodland or Forest Hill or Greenwood are appropriate names for such a place, where any considerable area is maintained in forest growth and such maintenance is sound business management aside from its aesthetic charm, since that portion of the ground will be the most economically cared for of the whole cemetery area.

A most restful feature of a cemetery and the most thoroughly enjoyed by those who appreciate the simple charm of nature's own landscapes is the woodland road or path. The landscape lawn plan is based upon simple, natural compositions of landscape elements for its aesthetic beauty, with such arrangement and regulation of lawn surface and planting, and of grave finish and monumental work as will facilitate the neatest possible care of the entire grounds at an economical rate of expense.

To meet these conditions we must prohibit all fences and hedges, all copings, chains and railings,

all enclosures or boundary markings of any sort around the individual lots. Each cemetery section must be treated as a continuous lawn under a general plan, and we must therefore permit no planting of trees or shrubbery excepting by the cemetery corporation.

The grave surface should be a part of the lawn, and where the attitude of the proprietors prevents such treatment for the present, there should be some regulation of the care of graves which will keep the entire list of graves in neat, presentable condition at all seasons.

With the graves a part of the lawn, the single graves in the public ground should be as neatly kept as those upon the family lots of the most wealthy proprietors, and under the perpetual care system which should everywhere prevail a family should feel assured that the last resting place of loved ones will be cared for with the same neatness, whether the friends are visiting the cemetery each week or are living a thousand miles distant from the graves.

### Modern Interment Methods in California

Editor Park and Cemetery:—Not to be outdone by their brethren in the East, Mount Olivet Cemetery, of San Francisco, sends the accompanying illustration of the methods in use at interments.

This device is the "Floral Mantle," and not only lowers the casket into the box at bottom of grave, but the weight of the casket automatically operates a floral screen, which, while the service is being conducted, gradually covers the opening with a beautiful mantle of flowers, thus shielding from view the open grave and ending the ceremony with grace and dignity. The earth mound is entirely covered with foliage and cut flowers.

Mount Olivet, located within the sound of the waves of the Pacific Ocean and beautified with trees of perpetual green and a profusion of flowers which

are so easily cultivated, furnishes a suitable setting to this ceremony.

Like most natural functions, burial is painful to people of fine sensibilities. To the end that these moments of grief may be soothed and the feeling of separation made less poignant, the modern cemetery has been planned. Here amidst green lawns and sheltering trees

"Where everlasting Spring abides  
And never dying flowers"

we bring our loved ones to their final home.

There is nothing so consoling to the mind of the bereaved as the contemplation of natural objects when properly presented. The up-to-date cemetery must study every plan to supplement the efforts of the undertaker, who after many hours of care and



FLORAL MANTLE AND EARTH COVERING.



THE FLORAL MANTLE AFTER LOWERING CASKET.

solicitude at last approaches the cemetery very often with feelings of anxiety and frequently leaves it in deep disgust.

How much better for both the cemetery and himself when he can be met by a gentlemanly superintendent and respectable uniformed pall-bearers who bear the casket and lay it reverently upon the Floral Mantle. The mechanism is started, and while the minister pronounces the services for the dead, the casket gradually dissolves from view and the device closes with its floral mantle surrounded by the flowers contributed by sorrowing friends.

The repulsiveness of the open grave is supplemented by a touch of tenderness and beauty, and the last remembrance is softened by suitable emblems of immortality.

J. J. DE HAVEN.



THE FLORAL MANTLE WITH CASKET READY TO LOWER.

### Burial of Animal Pets in Cemeteries.

After a controversy of several years' duration County Judge A. S. Swartz has rendered a decision, denying the right of anyone in Pennsylvania to inter domestic animals in cemeteries set apart for human beings. A Mr. Charles E. Bean buried a pet dog in his family lot in the graveyard attached to St. Peter's Evangelical Church, North Wales, Pa., and later removed its body at the request of the church council, but erected a tablet in its memory over the spot where it had been buried. An injunction was sought to remove this stone and the judge's decision, which is printed more fully below gave the church officials the power to order its removal. Many people, who have a kindly respect for animal pets, will differ with Judge Swartz in his straining after sentimental reasons for his decision, for his opinion is practically founded on sentiment, and while there may be reasonable objections to permitting the burial of animals in our cemeteries, reasons are not so valid in our opinion with regard to the permission for tablets in memory of faithful animal service and affection. One may do a great deal of thinking on this question, and thought out even crudely, objections lose much of their force. However, a judge deserves sympathy when he is called upon to render a decision on sentimental grounds; he is decidedly out of his element, notwithstanding that sentiment may be said, perhaps, to be as old as the hills. It would be well for all cemetery organizations to include in their rules and regulations stipulations on this question.

The decision is as follows:

"This cemetery belongs to the church and was set apart as sacred ground for Christian burial. One by one the church members and others to whom the privilege of burial was extended found a resting place for their bodies. Common senti-

ment in every community regards the resting place of the dead a sacred spot. It is God's acre.

"The grave of a domestic animal or the stone tablet that commemorates its death and burial seems to us so out of place, when it stands in a cemetery, side by side with the memorials to our departed loved ones, that it must be revolting to our better feelings. True, it may not offend the persons whose affections were won by the animal, but a man has no right to offend others by invading the sacred grounds of a cemetery where his friends and neighbors have rights that must be respected.

"Whether, therefore, we consider the language in the certificate or the recognized uses of a cemetery and the sanctity of the ground set apart for a graveyard, we are of opinion that it was wrong to bury the dog in the defendant's lot or to erect a tablet to its memory.

"If the defendant may bury his dog in the lot then the same right can be invoked to bury all his domestic animals in the cemetery. If the council allowed such use of their cemetery it would soon be known as an abandoned burial ground. People have not reached that stage when they are so indifferent to the resting place of their dead that they will deposit their bodies in a graveyard that is common to man and beast.

"A man may not know his companions in the tomb, but it is some consolation, while in life, to know that he will not be laid beside a dog or that his tablet will not be overshadowed by the memorial erected to his neighbor's domestic animal.

"We can see very little distinction between the right to bury the dog and the right to erect a tablet to the memory of the dog. In this case the dog was buried; his grave is still marked by the tablet, although the body of the dog was removed.

"The tablet is the object that calls attention to the burial. If the dog were in the ground without a marker a few years would obliterate all evidence of the fact and all would be forgotten, but the tablet is a continual reminder that dogs as well as men and women may have tablets erected in this cemetery to their memory.

"If there is no right to bury the dog in the lot we do not see how there can be any right to place a tablet for the dog. Each right must rest upon the same basis for its authority."

### Memorial Chapel, Ilion Cemetery, Ilion, N. Y.



RICHARDSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, ILION, N. Y.

The new chapel of the Ilion Cemetery Association, Ilion, N. Y., was erected by Mrs. Harriet Richardson as a memorial to her husband and was dedicated January 3, 1906, with appropriate services. The first service held in the chapel after the dedication was the funeral of Mrs. Richardson herself, who passed away a few days later.

The building is of bluestone with trimmings of sandstone, and interior of dull finished oak, with arched ceiling of cypress, red tile roof and concrete floor. The audience room in the center of the structure has accommodations for 250 people. The catacombs, of which there are 45, are arranged in both wings. The total cost was \$15,000. The ground

about the chapel is to be graded and drives made this season.

The Ilion Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1904. At that time there were no available lots for sale, and 45 acres of land adjoining the old cemetery was purchased for \$2,250. Most of this is woodland, and all of it very uneven, causing a great deal of expense for grading. Knight & Hopkins, civil engineers, of Rome, N. Y., were employed to survey about ten acres of it and lay it out, and in the fall of 1904 the work of grading began. In the spring of 1905 E. G. Schulz was engaged as superintendent and continued the work of improvement.

At the end of the summer about one-third of the ten acres was seeded and plotted and each lot marked with two markers. The drive-ways were cut and graveled, water pipes laid and hydrants set. All paths in this section are seeded and every lot accessible from drive or path. Regulations have been adopted for the new section prohibiting mounds, corner posts to lots unless level with the grounds, and all terraces and raising of lots. There was no fund for perpetual care of lots until last year, when seven of the most influential citizens started it. Four per cent of the amount given is allowed annually for that purpose.

The superintendent's report for the year shows an expenditure of \$3,237, and tells in detail of the work of improvement. There were 45 interments during the year.

### Cemetery Entrance, Syracuse, N. Y.

The entrance to Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., shown in the illustration, is designed to serve as an ornamental gateway to the cemetery, a railway bridge and a screen for the railroad tracks, and is well adapted to its double purpose of utility and decoration. It embodies two arches of pink Westerly granite, identical in design except that the inner one does not bear the name Oakwood on the panel. The arches are far enough apart to permit a double track. The arch is about 47 feet wide.

The granite was cut by the Westerly Granite Works, Westerly, R. I., for H. Q. French of New York, who was the contractor for the work. The total cost was about \$21,000.



ENTRANCE TO OAKWOOD CEMETERY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## MEETING OF OHIO CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Association of Ohio Cemetery Superintendents and Officials has prepared an interesting program for the fifth annual convention to be held at Columbus, June 12 and 13, and at Washington Court House June 14.

The headquarters will be at the Neil House, and the meeting is expected to be the largest yet held. All members are urged to come and cemetery officials who are not members are cordially invited to be present. The program announces that ladies are especially welcome.

The program is as follows:

Tuesday, June 12th.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 o'clock.

Prayer.....by the Rev. John Hewitt  
Address of Welcome.....Mayor Badger  
Response.....George Van Atta  
President's Address. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.  
Roll call, and Reception of New Members.  
Communications. Appointment of Committees.  
Secretary's Half Hour:

Payment of Dues.

Applications for Membership.

Paper—"Tree and Shrub Planting in Cemetery," H. A. Church  
Evening Session, 8 o'clock.

Paper—"Some Requisites of an Efficient Cemetery"

Superintendent.....E. A. Sloan  
Report of Delegate to National Convention at Washington,  
D. C.....John J. Stephens  
Question Box. Nomination of Officers.

During this session the ladies will be in charge of Mrs. Stephens.

Wednesday, June 13th.

Morning Session, 9 o'clock.

The members will assemble in front of hotel to take carriages for the Ohio State University Grounds, Franklin Park and Green Lawn Cemetery.

Luncheon at Cemetery Grounds. Organ Recital in the Chapel.  
Visit Cemetery Grounds.

Return by electric cars to city, 5 o'clock.

Evening Session, 8 o'clock.

Paper—"Starting a Cemetery".....D. E. Whitaker  
Report of Committees.

Paper—"What is Most Required to Make Cemetery Work a  
Success'.....W. W. Disbro  
Unfinished Business.

Thursday, June 14th.

Morning Session, 6:45 o'clock.

The members will assemble in front of hotel to take street cars for union station and there take special car for Washington C. H. On reaching Washington, there will be carriages waiting at the B. & O. station to take the visitors for a drive through the city and out to Washington Cemetery, where luncheon will be served.

Afternoon Session, 1 o'clock.

Meeting will convene in the new Memorial Chapel.

Prayer.....by the Rev. D. J. Jones  
Address of Welcome.....Mayor G. F. Robinson  
Response.....John J. Stephens  
Address.....by Hon. Mills Gardner  
Election of Officers. Unfinished Business. Adjournment.  
Return to Columbia by special car at 4 o'clock.

The officers for 1906 are:

President, George Gossard, Washington C. H.

Vice-president, D. E. Whitaker, East Liverpool.

Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.

## NOTES ON CEMETERY LAW.

Unless the lot of land in which a body is buried is owned beneficially by the relatives, the body, which according to law becomes a part of the ground in which it is interred, is the property of the owner of the land so far as an action of trespass is concerned, according to a decision sent down by the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts in the case of Edward T. Feeley against William Andrews, superintendent of the Catholic cemetery at Mt. Auburn. The plaintiffs claim that he was liable for trespassing upon their lot, and that he opened a grave in so negligent a manner as to injure a casket containing the body of the plaintiff's mother. The defendant denied that the plaintiffs were owners of the lot, and that he had committed any trespass. The court below ruled that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover, and in overruling the exceptions of the plaintiffs, the full bench says: "When the plaintiffs' father committed the bodies of his child and his wife to the earth they became part of the land of another and the only person who could maintain an action for interfering with the bodies is the owner of the land of which these bodies became a part when they were committed to it. That a licensee even when his license is unrevoked has no such interest in the land as will support an action of trespass as settled."

\* \* \*

Assemblyman Winters, of Tioga county, New York, has introduced into the Legislature of that state a bill which amends the cemetery laws so as to provide that all of the lands held by a cemetery association as an association shall continue to be exempt from taxation, but where an individual holds more than four lots aggregating more than one-quarter of an acre, such lots shall not be exempt from taxation. The purpose of the bill is to prevent individuals purchasing abandoned or cemetery land now in use and holding them free from taxation for speculative purposes. Several bills are now before the Legislature regarding the use of cemetery lands and it is claimed that in some cases the lots are held for speculative purposes. Regarding the bill Mr. Winters says: "The original cemetery law by Section 10 provides for the exemption of lots from taxation, not only those held by the association, but those held by individuals, no matter how many they may have, provides that no street shall be laid out through the lands without special permission from the Legislature. This section makes it possible for the trustees to sell to themselves as individuals tracts of land, unlimited in extent and to hold the same free from taxation and even prevent their use for cemetery purposes, for which the law intended they should be used."

## NEW CEMETERIES.

A new Catholic cemetery of ten acres, owned by St. Cecelias Church, Wyoming, Pa., was consecrated on May 13th.

\* \* \*

The Greenwood Cemetery Co., of Tarboro, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

\* \* \*

Fairview Cemetery has been incorporated at North Berwick, Me., with a capital stock of \$9,000. John H. Nowell is president.

\* \* \*

The work of development is in progress on Grand View Cemetery on the Byron Road near Batavia, N. Y. Bellett Lawson, Jr., of The Buffalo Burial Park Association, has prepared the plans for the development of the tract. It will be divided into 12 sections, and will have an artificial lake as one of its features. W. C. Buchholtz is superintendent.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The town of Leominster, Mass., has voted to sell the timber which is cut in Evergreen Cemetery and devote the proceeds to creating a sinking fund for the care of lots.

\* \* \*

The Mahoning Cemetery Association, Youngstown, O., has issued an order that all new graves at Oak Hill are to be made level with the lawn and will level all old graves that have sunk.

\* \* \*

Learning that the trades unions are establishing a Union cemetery in Chicago, a local poet felt himself inspired to get off the following, which recently appeared in *The Sunnyside* under the caption "Running it Into the Ground":

I want to be a Union man  
 And with the Union stand,  
 A label on my forehead,  
 A club within my hand;  
 And when my brother dares to work,  
 If I don't think he's right,  
 I'll swipe him where it hurts the most  
 And swipe with all my might.

And when the strike is on, my boys,  
 I'll holler and I'll shout  
 For higher wages and shorter hours  
 And put the boss to rout;  
 And when my time has come to die,  
 And Unions cannot save,  
 I'll be Union undertakered  
 Into a Union grace.

I want only Union pall-bearers  
 To bear me to my rest,  
 And none but Union flowers  
 To bloom upon my breast;  
 And when the funeral's over  
 And I'm beneath the sod,  
 I'll be filled with Union sorrow  
 If there be no Union God.

\* \* \*

The Hillsboro Cemetery Association, Hillsboro, O., sends out a notice in the following form as a reminder to its lot holders:

**Put This Notice in Some Conspicuous Place. When You come to Pay Bring Notice With You. Remember, Due April 1st.**

**CEMETERY NOTICE.**

Hillsboro, Ohio,.....190..

Mr.....

To HILLSBORO CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, Dr.

To care of Lot No.....Section.....for

Years.....

To.....years' Interest on.....@.....per cent.

To.....Perpetual Care.....

To.....Corner Stones at.....

To balance due on lot.....

Total.....

Received payment.....

.....Sec'y.

Section 13, page 17, of By-Laws reads as follows:  
 Each lot-owner who purchased prior to January 1, 1885, is assessed per year for the care of his or her lot or lots, as fol-

lows: Lots containing from 200 to 400 square feet, \$1.00; from 400 to 600 square feet, \$1.50; from 600 to 800 square feet, \$2.00; and pro rata for larger lots. Said assessment due April 1st of each year, and to be paid to the Secretary and to be used exclusively for keeping lots in order.

By-Laws amended for the accommodation of lot-owners who bought prior to January 1st, 1885, and to insure the perpetual care of said lots, owners can, by the payment of twenty-five dollars, more or less, according to size of lot, to the Secretary, be exempted from the yearly tax, said twenty-five dollars to be placed in the Permanent Fund at interest, the interest accruing to be used exclusively for the care of lots.

See Revised Statutes of Ohio, Section 3533.

Section 16, page 7, amended to read as follows:

All lots sold after January 1st, 1885, will be sold exclusively for cash, including corner stone. Forty per cent. of purchase money to be placed in the Permanent Fund, the interest accruing thereon to be used [only] for care of lots perpetually. All arrearages due the Hillsboro Cemetery Association must be paid before a permit for burial will be issued.

All lots must be put in perpetual care before a permit to put up a monument will be given.

The Secretary would ask as a special favor of persons applying for permits to come prepared to pay for the same, and to answer the following questions:

- Name of deceased in full.....
- Place of birth.....
- Place of death.....
- Date of birth.....
- Date of Death.....
- Date of interment.....
- Disease.....
- Parents' name.....
- Late residence.....
- In whose lot interred.....
- Permit obtained by.....
- Name of undertaker.....
- Removed from.....
- Single, married or widowed.....
- What relation to lot owner.....

Respectfully,  
 W. A. MORROW, Secretary.

\* \* \*

**IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.**

Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, has added a tract of 74,400 sq. ft. valued at about \$8,000.

The Mumford Rural Cemetery Association, of Caledonia, N. Y., will erect a new pavilion and shelter house.

A new receiving tomb is to be built at Rocklawn Cemetery, Marlboro, Mass.

Edwin C. Swift, of Swift & Co., Chicago, who recently died in Boston, left \$2,000 to the Sagamore Cemetery Association, of Lowell, Mass.

Prospect Cemetery Association, Olyphant, Pa., has purchased an additional plot of land.

The trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery, Lansing, Mich., have asked the City Council for an appropriation of \$1,500 to purchase an additional tract for the cemetery.

Ridge Lawn Cemeteries, the new tract of 270 acres between Paterson and Newark, N. J., are preparing to enter into the work of development on a large scale. Earnshaw & Punshon, of Cincinnati, are preparing the plans for the landscape development of the tract. Administrative buildings, a chapel and receiving vault, and gateways are to be built at once, and the cemetery invites proposals for such work at its Newark office, and also for drainage, road making material, and fencing. The receiving vault is to be of the side hill or underground construction, and will have about 200 catacombs.

\* \* \*

**CREMATION.**

A bill providing for the establishment of a public crematorium at Washington, D. C., has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Babcock and referred to the commissioners for report. It has been heartily commended by Health Officer Woodward, and the commissioners have approved his recommendation that a favorable report be made on the measure, which provides for an appropriation of \$15,000.

In 1905 there were 604 cremations in England, as compared with 566 and 476 in the two preceding years. The total number of cremations already performed in that country is over 5,000.

## Directory of

**PARK, CEMETERY, AND  
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATIONS**  
And Kindred Organizations.

**American Association of Park Superintendents.**  
President, Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.  
Vice-Presidents, Byron Worthen, Manchester,  
N. H.; W. J. Zartmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.;  
John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; R. H. War-  
der, Chicago, Ill.; E. Baker, New Orleans, La.;  
W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.  
Secy.-Treas., John W. Duncan, Jamaica  
Plain, Mass.

**Association of American Cemetery  
Superintendents.**

President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chi-  
cago.  
Vice-President, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Pax-  
tang, Pa.  
Twentieth Annual Convention, Detroit, 1906.

**The American Civic Association.**

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg,  
Pa.  
Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Phila-  
delphia.  
Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

**American Society of Landscape Architects.**

President, John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.  
Vice-President, Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James  
Bldg., New York.  
Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Av.,  
New York.  
Secretary, Downing Vaux, 63 Bible House,  
New York.

**American Association of Nurserymen.**

President, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.  
Vice-President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.  
Secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, 1906.

**Massachusetts Civic League.**

President, Rev. Edward Cummings, Boston.  
Vice-President, Joseph Lee, Boston.  
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.  
Secretary, Edw. T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St.,  
Boston.

**Society of American Florists  
and Ornamental Horticulturists.**

President, William F. Kasting, Buffalo.  
Vice-President, H. M. Altick, Dayton, O.  
Secretary, Wm. J. Stewart, Boston.  
Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

**Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.**

President, Prof. C. E. Bessey, Univ. of Neb.,  
Lincoln, Neb.  
Vice-President, Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.  
Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Waters, Washington,  
D. C.

Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York  
Botanical Garden.

**American Society of Municipal Improvements.**

President, Charles Carroll Brown, Indian-  
apolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, John R. Barlow, Mon-  
treal, Can.

Secretary, George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer, F. J. O'Brien, Oswego, N. Y.  
Annual Convention, Montreal, Can., Sept. 5-7.  
Next Annual Meeting, Detroit, 1906.

**League of American Municipalities.**

President, R. G. Rhett, Mayor, Charleston,  
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**Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.**

City and Town Life, The Sanitary Out-  
look. By J. C. Browne. Pop. Sci.,  
68:359-75. Apr., '06.

Civic Responsibility. N. E. M., 34:211-  
2. Apr., '06.

Playgrounds of Washington. By H. S.  
Curtis. Illust. Charities, 15:829-31.  
Mch. 3, '06.

Playgrounds, Public. Harp. W., 50:365.  
Mch. 17, '06.

Railroad Gardening. Address by Paul  
Huebner. Illust. Gard., 14:225-6.  
Apr. 15, '06.

Suburban Gardens, Dwarf Fruit Trees  
for. By F. A. Waugh. Illust. C. L.  
A., 9:564-6. Mch., '06.

Window and Veranda Boxes. By E. E.  
Rexford. Illust. H. G., 3:138-40.  
May, '06.

**Gardens and Landscape Gardening.**

Architectural Treatment of a Small  
Garden. By Roger Riordan. Cent.,  
72:35-6. May, '06.

Arranging Early Flowering Shrubs,  
Right and Wrong Way of. By I. G.

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Crawford. Illust. Sci., Am. S., 61:  
25268-70. Mch. 24, '06.

Color Schemes in the Garden. By L.  
Greenlee. C. L. A., 9:778. Apr., '06.

Enclosed Garden, Plea for the. By S.  
S. Wainwright. Atlan., 97:509-13.  
Apr., '06.

Garden Hidden by Informal Planting.  
By T. McAdam. Illust. A. G., 9:544-  
7. Mch., '06.

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nett. Illust. H. G., 9:173-5. Apr.,  
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Garden, The Hardy. By Ernest Hem-  
ming. Illust. H. G., 9:175-8. Apr.,  
'06.

Garden, The, and Its Furniture. By  
Gillam Field. Illust. H. G., 9:183-6.  
'06.

Garden Flowers, Old, and Their Names.  
By G. G. Niles. A. B., 9:101-6. Dec.,  
'05.

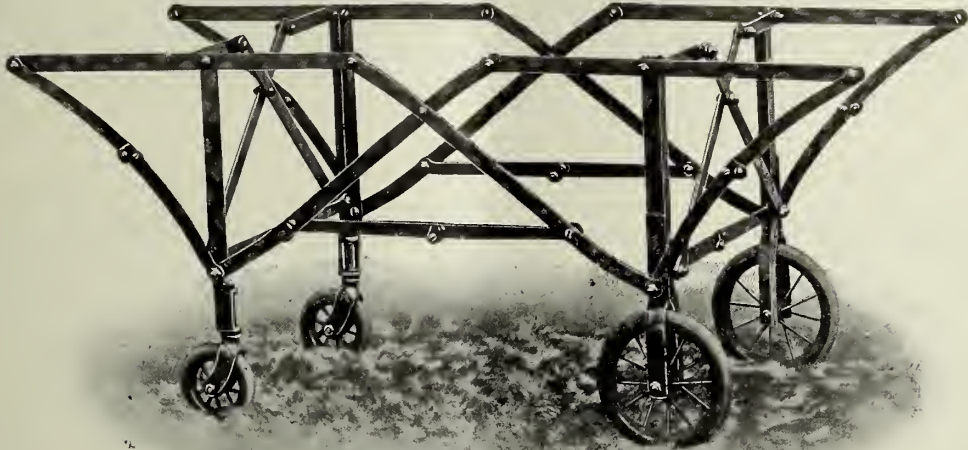
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- Rock Garden, The. By J. F. Huss. Illust. Hort., 3:579-80. May 5, '06.
- Rock Gardens. By Emil Huth. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 21:112-14. Mch. 10, '06.
- Royal Gardens at Potsdam, The. By F. Kunert. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 21:188-9. Apr. 21, '06.
- Sun Dials in Modern Gardens. By W. A. Dyer. Illust. C. L. A., 9:537-41. Mch., '06.
- Where to Plant What. By Geo. W. Cable. Illust. Cent., 72:90-8. May, '06.
- Wild Gardening Beside a Wooded Lake. By W. Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 9:548-52. Mch., '06.
- Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds.**
- Cemetery, The Modern Rural. By H. F. Torrey. Illust. (Cont.) G. C. A., 3:104-5. May, '06.
- Fertilizers, Soluble. Paper by D. M. Pray. Gard. 14:242-4. May 1, '06.
- Road Work, Unit Cost of. By M. O. Eldridge. Illust. G. R. M., 7:339-42. May, '06.
- Road Building, Engineering Methods in. G. R. M., 7:345-50. May, '06.
- Roads, Burning. By G. Grosvenor. Illust. C. L. A., 9:705. Apr., '06.
- Shady Spots in the Park, Planting of. By M. Geier. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 21:114-15. Mch. 10, '06.
- Trees, Shrubs and Plants.**
- Annual Flowers, The Most Fragrant. By Florence Beckwich. Illust. G. M., 3:226. May, '06.
- Forest Trees Suitable for Planting in the U. S.—V.—The Tulip Tree. F. L., 12:203-6. Apr., '06.
- Junipers, Two, of the Southwest. By J. C. Blumer. Illust. P. W., 9:86-91. Apr., '06.
- Magnolias. By John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 14:241-2. May 1, '06.
- Moth Work for the Coming Season. W. R., 5:20-2. May, '06.
- Ornamental Trees, Preservation of. By M. H. West. Illust. Hort., 3:517-19. Apr. 21, '06.
- Plant, The Human, Training of. By Luther Burbank. Cent., 72:127-38. May, '06.
- Rhododendrons. By John I. Sipp. Illust. G. C. A., 3:106-9. May, '06.
- Rose Enemies, The May Battle With. By C. B. Wynkoop. Illust. F. L., May, '06.
- Spiraeas, All the, Worth Growing. By John Dunbar. Illust. G. M., 3:206-10. May, '06.
- Study of Trees. Chaut., 43:85-6. Mch., '06.
- Trees, Bibliography of. Chaut., 43:90-1. Mch., '06.
- Zona Growth of Trees and Plants. Ov. M., 47:335-7. Apr., '06.

### A New Garden Book.

*Common Sense Gardens; How to Plan and Plant Them; by Cornelius V. Sewell; the Grafton Press, New York; Price, \$2.00.*

This handsome garden book has been designed to point out to owners of small places how to plant their grounds at a reasonable expense; how to use the best known indigenous trees and proper shrubs and plants for the situation. The most appropriate garden for small grounds, says the author, is the one that can be best described as a cross between the formal garden of the South, and the old New England yard, as it contains features of both, judiciously blended. The book is handsomely and profusely illustrated and some idea of its plan and contents can be gained from the headings of some of the chapters which are as follows: Gardens of the North and South; Laying Out the Garden; Choosing Shrubs and Small Trees; Fences and Hedges; Filling in with Color; The Best Perennials for the Garden; A Small Water Garden.

### Reports Received.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of very interesting bulletins on Forestry Subjects. The Farmers' Bulletin No. 173 is a reprint of the "Primer of Forestry" by Gifford Pinchot which has been noted in these columns before. It is a concise manual of information that is invaluable to students of forestry. Circular No. 36 of the Forest Service is entitled "The Forest Service: What it is and How it Deals with Forest Problems." Practical Forestry in the Southern Appalachians, by Overton W. Price, is reprinted in pamphlet form from the year book of the Department of Agriculture. Other bulletins that will be of interest are Farmers' Bulletin No. 228; on Forest planting and farm management; Prac-

ticability of forest planting in the United States; and the Practice of Forestry by Private Owners, both reprinted from the year book of the Department; Circular No. 35 of the Forest Service, Forest Preservation and National Prosperity; and Circular No. 26, Forest Fires in the Adirondacks in 1903.

The 34th annual report of the Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia, presents the reports and addresses of the last annual meeting of this society which has been one of the most active agencies in promoting civic improvement in that city. The association has during the 35 years of its existence purchased and presented to the park many handsome works of art, and gives its active attention to every movement for park improvement in the city. It has a permanent fund of \$120,000 and a membership of 1,119.

Bulletin No. 128 of the Maine Agricultural Station, entitled, "Orchard Notes," contains notes on spraying for caterpillars, scale insects, and other fruit tree pests.

The Purdue University Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., has published Bulletin No. 111, entitled "Indiana Plant Diseases in 1905."

The announcement of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, contains the announcement of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry. The college has 40 acres of land devoted to instruction in horticultural matters, and well equipped laboratories and greenhouses, for work in horticulture and forestry.

### Obituary.

With the sudden death of Otto F. Dubuis, the superintendent and engineer of the Park System of Peoria, Ill., has passed away one of the pioneers in the profession of landscape gardening in the West. Mr. Dubuis was born in Geneva, Switzerland, of noble French parentage, his ancestors having found there a welcome shelter during the Huguenot atrocities. He studied in Paris and came to Chicago in the early '70's, entering the employ of the firm of Jenney & Otis, of Chicago, who at that time were engaged in preparing plans for the West Park System. After the completion of the plans the West Chicago Park Commissioners engaged Mr. Dubuis to carry them out and he served in this capacity for twenty years. During the political shake-up of 1893, Mr. Dubuis left the service of the West Parks and a short time after was called to design a park system for the city of Peoria. His work in the latter city has

(Continued on page VIII.)



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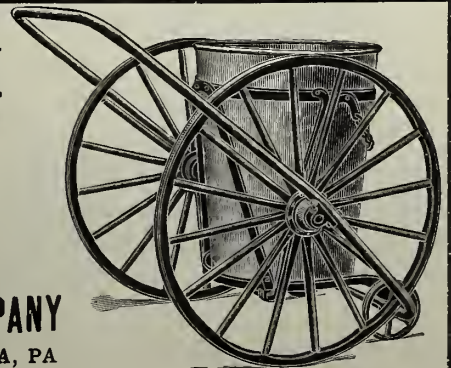
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(Continued from page VI.)

been the crowning glory of his life, and his name will be forever associated with the history of the city's progress in park work. Quite a few cities in the West will remember Mr. Dubuis as the designer of their parks or public squares. He was of a quiet disposition and preferred to be alone with his work, which he loved and idealized. He was one of the charter members of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

George H. Ellwanger, of the well-known nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry, died April 23 at his home at Rochester, N. Y., of paralysis of the heart. Mr. Ellwanger was born in Rochester, July 10, 1848. He was a man of extensive and varied literary accomplishments, and was secretary of the Ellwanger & Barry corporation, of which his father, George Ellwanger, is president. Mr. Ellwanger studied in Europe at Vervy, Switzerland, and Angers, France, remaining abroad about four years. After returning to Rochester, he became editor-in-chief of the Evening Express. In 1873 he married Harriet Stillson, and his wife survives him with three children. Mr. Ellwanger was an authority on horticulture, and is the author of a dozen volumes on horticultural subjects. One of his latest works was the revision of "The Rose," written by his brother, which Mr. Ellwanger brought down to date in 1893. His first publication of more than ordinary value was "The Garden Story, or Pleasures and Trials of an Amateur Gardener," which was placed on sale in 1889. Mr. Ellwanger's literary accomplishments won from the University of Rochester the master of arts degree. He was a member of the Pundit Club, the Genesee Valley Club and the Country Club of Rochester. Mr. Ellwanger was interested in numerous local business enterprises and was one of three commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mr. Joseph Earnshaw, the eminent landscape engineer of the firm of Earn-



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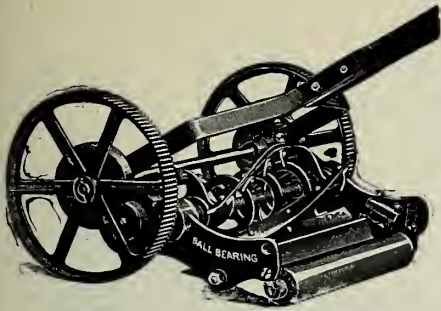
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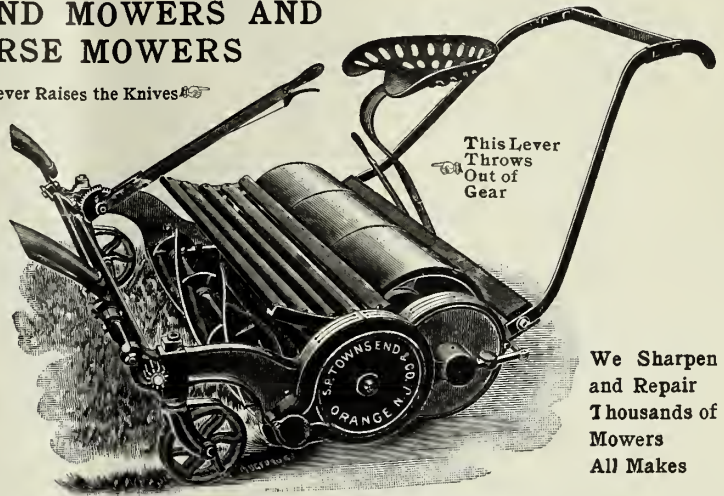
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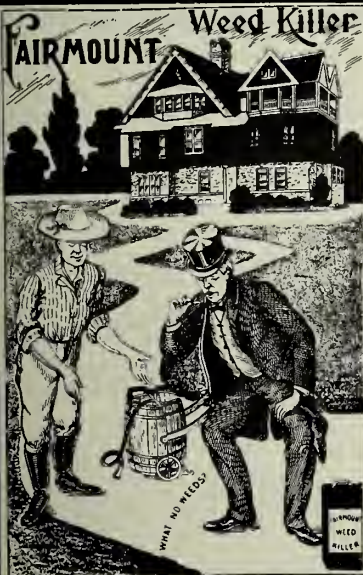
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shaw & Punshon, Cincinnati, O., died at his home in that city January 13th, 1906. Mr. Earnshaw was born in Nottingham, England, Sept. 20th, 1831. He came to this country at an early age and located at Cincinnati, about 1854, where he assisted his father in laying out Spring Grove Cemetery. Mr. Earnshaw was appointed city surveyor of Cincinnati in 1856, serving about two years, after which he began the practice of civil engineering and surveying on his own account, and continued uninterruptedly until his death. He early made a specialty of landscape engineering and laid out many cemeteries and parks in all parts of this country as well as in Canada. Mr. Earnshaw was a great traveler, having made repeated visits to Europe, Mexico, Canada, and Alaska, as well as all parts of this country; the results of these trips were embodied in the numerous designs of modern cemeteries, which he laid out. He was for many years closely associated with the late Adolph Strauch, who, until his death, was superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati. Mr. Earnshaw was a man of the strictest integrity, unbounded energy and of large executive ability. Perhaps that which he prized most was the following tribute from the president and board of directors of Spring Grove Cemetery:

Cincinnati, Feb. 7, 1902.

Mr. Joseph Earnshaw, civil engineer, having been connected with the cemetery of Spring Grove for more than 45 years as landscape engineer, where he has developed from original plans, with Superintendents Adolph Strauch and William Salway, surveys and plans, now existing, and as these as well as countless original maps and drawings are monuments to his rare abilities in professional work and are well known at home and abroad, it is our pleasure to certify to their value as an addition to landscape gardening. His grand topographical and geographical maps of the cemetery, in daily use by lot owners and the trustees, are invaluable—they speak of a character that, by arduous services, through long years, has overcome all obstacles and been crowned by success from first to last, as another example of a well-spent, useful life for the good of his fellow-men. At the regular meeting of the board this day, the foregoing tribute of respect was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be signed by the president and secretary and delivered to Mr. Joseph Earnshaw, in consideration of his long and valuable service to this corporation.

HENRY PROBASCO, President.  
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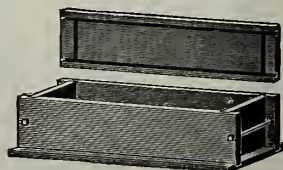


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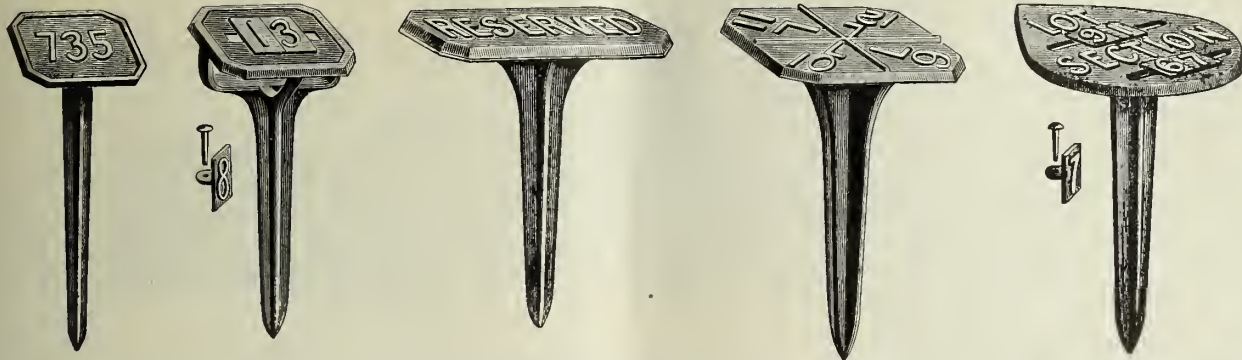
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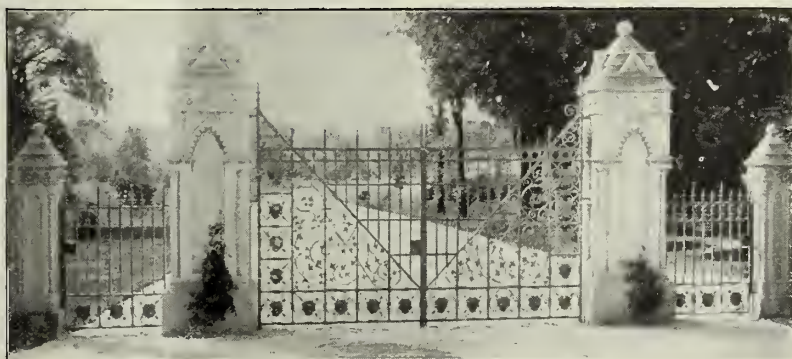
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Charles Beck, the veteran florist and landscape gardener of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., died March 19. Mr. Beck was for 35 years the florist and gardener at the Soldiers' Home, and he is largely responsible for the beauty of the gardens, parks and conservatories of that place. He was considered one of the finest landscape gardeners in the country. He was born January 2, 1827, at Schwartzfels, Germany, and came to America in 1847. In 1849 he came from Rochester to Cincinnati, engaging in the florist business. In 1856 he was married to Miss Louise Schnicke, whose father was the superintendent of the Protestant Orphan asylum in Cincinnati. They went to Dayton in 1861 and had resided here ever since.

**Personal.**

Herbert J. Kellaway, landscape architect, has moved his office from Newton Center, Mass., to the Ford building, 15 Ashburton, Boston, Mass. Mr. Kellaway was for 14 years with the firm of Olmsted Bros.

At the recent election of officers of the Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., Mr. William Stone was re-elected superintendent for the year 1906. Mr. Stone was appointed in October, 1886, and has been in continuous service since.

William Best has been reappointed for his fifth term as commissioner of the South Park system of Chicago. This gives him 20 years of continuous service in the park system, the longest record in the city. He is a strong advocate of the merit system, to which a share of the excellent condition of the south parks is due.

Mr. T. W. Bolam, connected with the Department of Cemeteries, Sunderland, England, has made application for membership in the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and will probably have a paper to be read at the Detroit convention of the association.

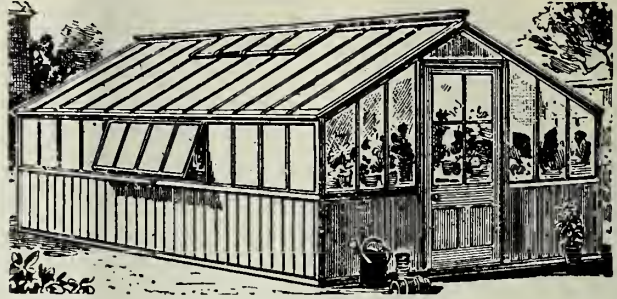
**Publisher's Notes.**

Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., have received their annual order from the Massachusetts Highway Commission for 4,000 shade trees, to be planted along the highways of that State. This is the third year that a like order has been received. The order calls for American elms, various kinds of maples, oaks and willows.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College held a "school garden institute" at Horticultural Hall, Boston, April 21. Henry S. Adams spoke on "How Successful School Gardens are Managed," and F. A. Waugh on the "Selection of

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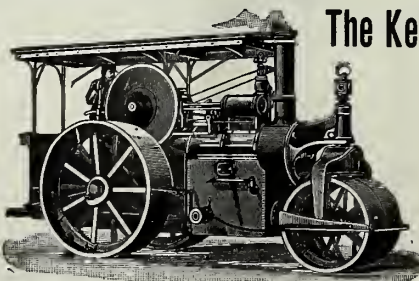
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Sites and Preparation of Soils." M. A. Blake, instructor in horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, gave a practical talk on the "Cultivation and Care of Soil, and the Care and Use of Tools." Herbert D. Hemenway, director of school gardens in Hartford, Conn., talked on "School Gardens."

The Woodland Farm Camp School, Westchester, Conn., announces that arrangements have been made with Mr. H. D. Hemenway, director of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn., to conduct a course in nature study for teachers at the camp school, which opens June 30. Mr. Hemenway will particularly emphasize school garden work, owing to the rapidly increasing demand for teachers along this line. This course will cover two terms of four weeks each. Students may enter for either or both terms. Detailed information can be had from Miss Grace Roberts, secretary, Westchester, Conn.

The American Pomological Society is sending out a leaflet endeavoring to arouse interest in the plan for a convocation of horticultural societies at the exposition to be held in Jamestown, Va., in 1907. Their plan is to devote the first ten days to the fruit industry and its interests, the next week to the various societies of florists, the next week to the nursery seed and commission associations, and the last week to societies devoted to civic improvement.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting at Moberly, Mo., June 12, 13 and 14. An interesting program of horticultural topics has been prepared.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association has made arrangements to furnish speakers for groups or organizations that desire to have lectures on tree and forest problems. *Woodland and Roadside*, Boston, Mass., the official bulletin of the association, will henceforth be published monthly and the subscription price advanced to 50 cents a year.

**Trade Publications.**

Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, is sending out a very attractively illustrated little booklet showing a number of fine views in the cemetery. It bears the title: *Where Nature's Balmy Smile Pervadeth All*.

Four handsomely illustrated and printed nursery catalogues executed by the J. Horace McFarland Press, Harrisburg, Pa., are the following: *Trees for Long Island*, Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, N. Y.; *Beautify Your Yard*, Conard & Jones, West Grove, Pa.; *Kelsey's Hardy American Plants*, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.;



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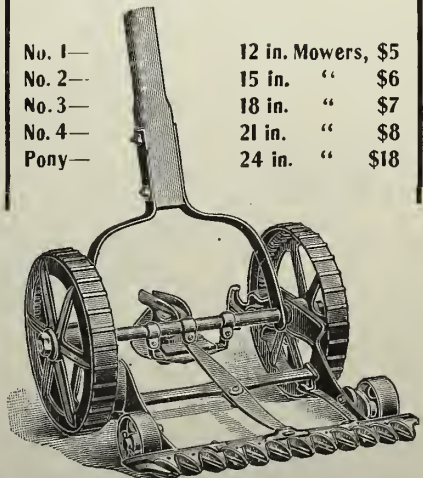
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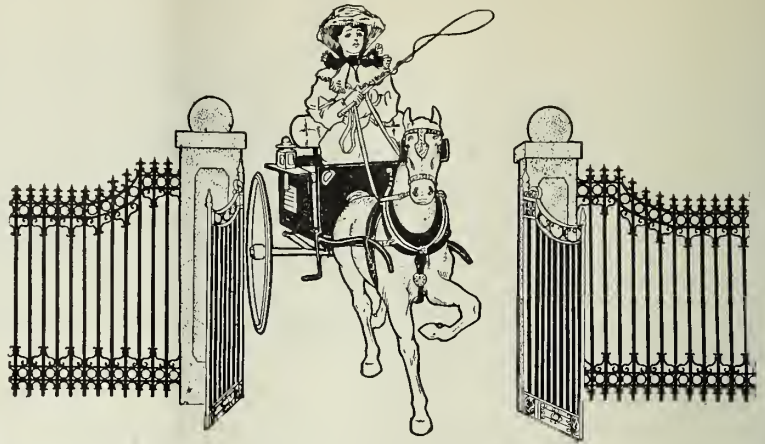


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The Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich., write that their lowering device is in increasing demand. They have 35 of them in use in Detroit, have recently shipped six or eight to Chicago, and can furnish a long list of users who have testified to its reliability.



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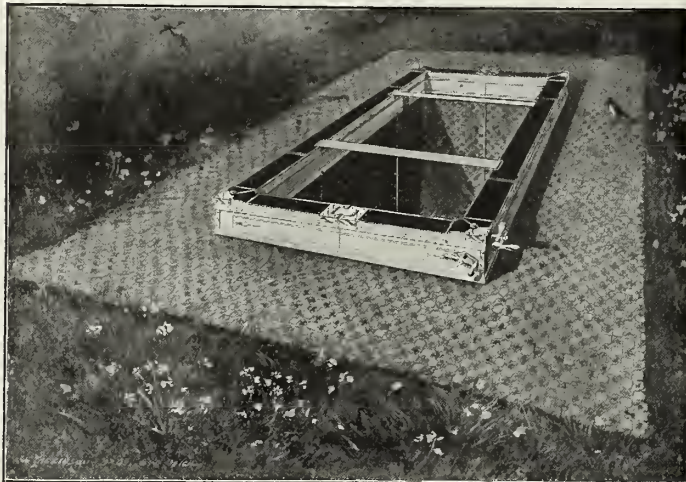
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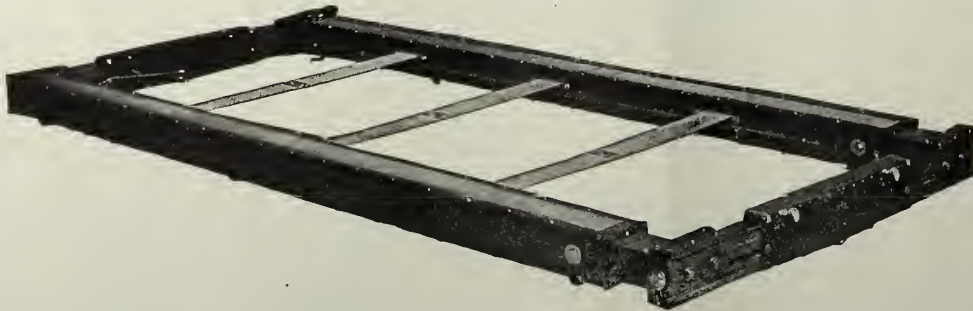
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**CEMETERY RECORDS**

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**PARK NOTES.**

(Continued from page 50.)

hundreds of new trees and shrubs. These will cost not over \$135,000.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is to have an additional tract of 15 acres, which has been presented to the Commission by Mrs. Sallie Houston Henry.

The work of improving the river front park at Joliet, Ill., has begun.

Park Commissioner Kennedy of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York, reports improvement work is much farther advanced this spring than usual owing to the open winter. New soil and fertilizer has been placed in Prospect Park, around the trees on Ocean Parkway, and in Bushwick, Winthrop, Cooper and Carroll parks. Dead trees and underbrush have been removed from Prospect and Forest parks, and the roadways have been put in good condition. The new athletic house at the Parade Grounds and the new boat house in Prospect Park are nearly completed.

Citizens of Manchester, Conn., are to improve the depot park, by public subscription, and then ask the town to take charge of it.

A committee of the park board of Hartford, Conn., has been investigating the subject of playgrounds in city parks, and have recommended that a standing committee on public amusements and recreations be appointed. A number of substantial improvements are planned for the Colt Playgrounds in that city, and the question of erecting a permanent building for the school garden work in Riverside Park is being considered.

The City Council of St. Louis has passed a bill creating the office of City Forester.

Two large additions have been made to the parks of South Bend, Ind., during the year and many betterments are planned for this season. The improvement of the Fair Grounds, a forty-acre tract, recently acquired, will include an ornamental hedge, the extensions of the water mains, and the laying out of a golf course. A new electric fountain, a gift of John M. Studebaker, Sr., will be one of the improvements at Howard Park.

R. R. McCormick, retiring alderman from the 21st ward, Chicago, has donated \$600, the salary due him from the city for the period in which he has been president of the Sanitary Board, for the erection of a fountain in Washington Square.

The Park Board of Joplin, Mo., is planning to improve and open to the public Cunningham's Park, which has been neglected since it was presented to the city. The Board has also decided to accept for a public park, a tract known as Lovers' Retreat, which has been offered by the East Joplin Club.

The Erie St. Improvement Association, formed in Cleveland, O., for the improvement of that street, is devoting its special attention to making a park of the old Erie St. Cemetery.

The Mayor and Park Commissioners of Providence, R. I., are making plans to convert the city land at Pawtuxet Falls into a public park.

The Bowling Green Local Improvement Association, of New York City, is endeavoring to arouse public sentiment to tear down the old structures in Chinatown and to convert the district into a park.

The Park Commissioners of Brantford, Ont., have leased a tract of 3¼ acres at Eagle Place for five years, at a nominal rental with the option of purchasing for a public park.

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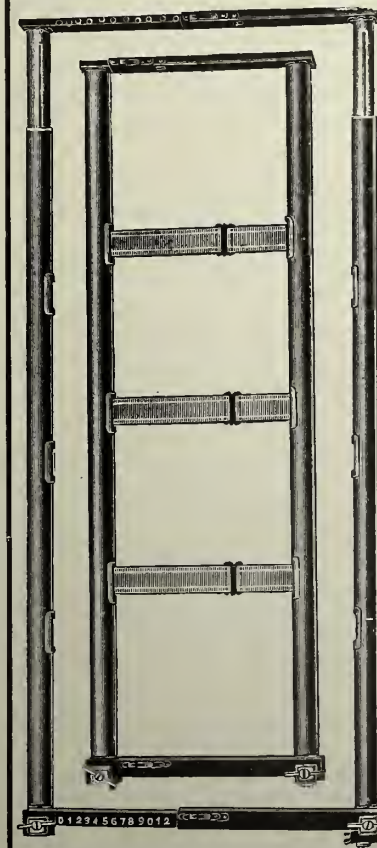
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FOR CATALOG

**CEMETERY NOTES.**

(Continued from page 69.)

It is a sign of the times when rectors begin to advocate cremation, says the *Undertakers' Journal* of London. This was done the other day by the Rev. J. H. Dudley Matthews, of Purley Rectory, Reading, in a letter in the local press. It is obvious, he says that the disposal of the dead at Reading must ere long become a pressing matter, and he ventures to suggest that the question of the erection of a crematorium should be considered. "I do not wish now," he adds, "to enter into all the pros and cons, but only to remark that whereas a cemetery must be at a considerable distance from the town, involving much extra expense at each funeral, a crematorium might be built comparatively near, and also that cremation is becoming less and less costly." It may be that we do not like this growth of cremation, but it is a question that has to be faced, for the arguments used by the rector are such as are forcing them upon communities all over the country. \* \* \*

The 58th Annual Report of the Utica Cemetery Association, of Utica, N. Y., shows receipts of \$70,352.00 for the year, and expenditures of \$66,216.00. The trust fund is increased by \$17,000 during the year, and now amounts to \$120,000. Two hundred trees were planted during the year and a new receiving vault with a capacity of 160 catacombs has been completed.

**FOREST PRESERVATION.**

At a recent banquet given by the Merchants' Club of Chicago, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, in the course of his speech said: "While I am an optimist by nature and opposed to alarmist talk, the subject of forest preservation is one of the most critical, far-reaching and important that the American people can consider today. The great permanent resources upon which our nation must depend in the end come from the waters, the farm and the forests. In the end our mines must become exhausted, and if our timber supply should fail, farming, transportation, manufacturing and commerce must fail with them. New mines may be discovered, but new forests cannot be grown in less than fifty years. It is possible now to take steps to relieve us from a future timber famine. The lumbermen appreciate these conditions and are co-operating with us."

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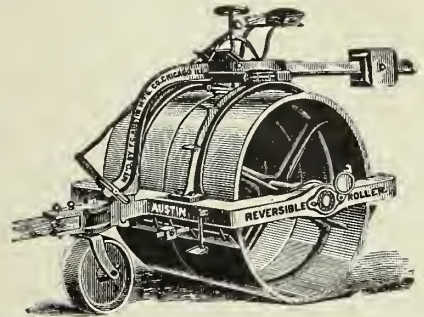
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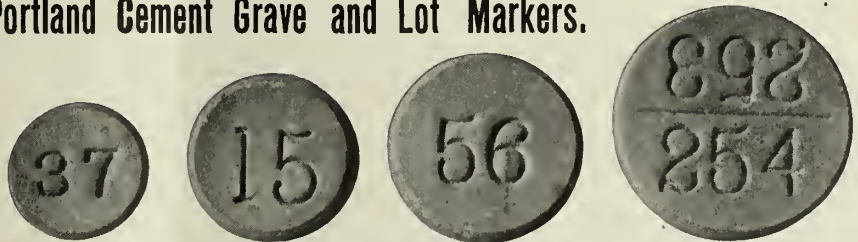
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Schmid, Edward S., Washington, D. C. (See advt.)

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Dreer, H. A. (See advt.)

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Bangor Structural Slate Co Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)  
Champion Chemical Co., Springfield, O. (See advt.)  
Southern Ohio Vault Co., McDermott, O. (See advt.)

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Wirt & Knox Co., Philadelphia. (See advt.)  
Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. (See advt.)

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Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)  
Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)  
Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. (See advt.)  
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Haase, Leo G., Oak Park, Ill. (See advt.)  
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Berger Mfg. Co., Cincinnati. (See advt.)

## Greenhouses—Heating and Ventilation

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Pierson U. Bar Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

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Nutter, Frank H., Minneapolis, Minn. (See advt.)

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Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill. (See advt.)  
Secret Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)  
Townsend, S. P. & Co., Orange, N. J. (See advt.)

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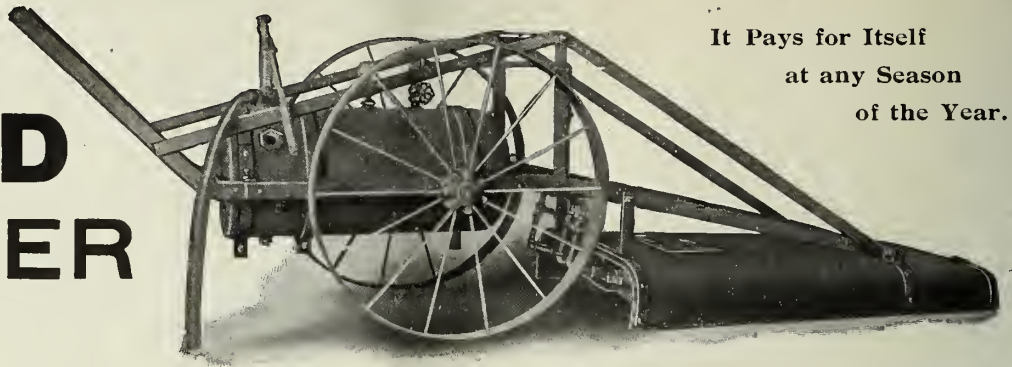
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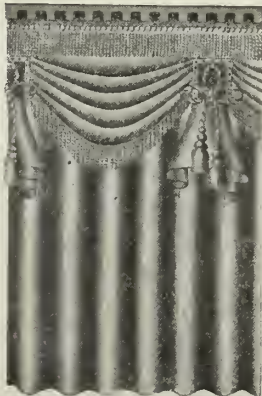
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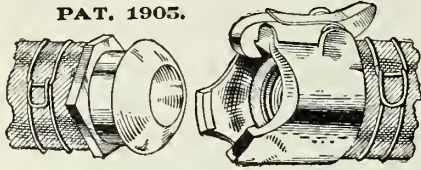


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PAT. 1905.



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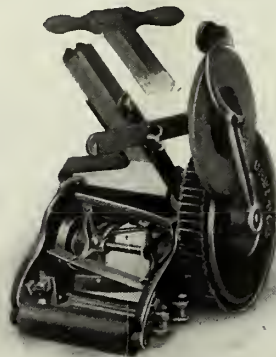
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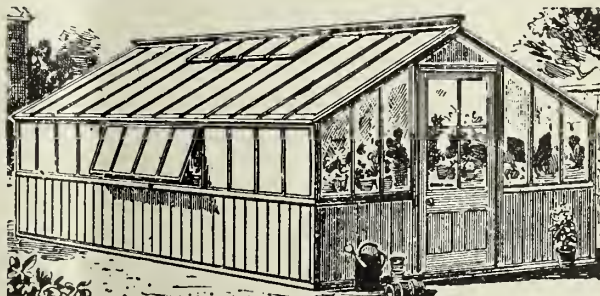
## The Business End

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Pat. April 7, 1903



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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, June, 1906. No. 4

### *The Niagara Falls Preservation Bill.*

It is a gratifying result of the earnest effort expended by so many interested in the preservation of Niagara Falls, that both the Senate and the House have passed a better bill than might have been anticipated, designed to prepare for the permanent preservation of our great cataract. The permanent preservation will have to be arranged by treaty between the United States and Canada, and the President is authorized to begin negotiations to that end, the life of the bill being limited to three years. By its terms the Secretary of War is directed to issue permits for the use of water by the plants already constructed and further permits, revocable at will, to a total amount on the American side equivalent to 350,000 horse power, provided such a draft does not impair the scenic grandeur of the falls. The bill also forbids the importation of electricity from Canada except on similar permits issued by the government, which shall in no case exceed 350,000 horse power, to include what may be utilized on the Canadian side. This legislation is based on the principle that the New York State franchises are invalid, and that the Niagara River is a navigable as well as a boundary stream, which brings it under federal jurisdiction. The power plant men must rest satisfied that they are spared confiscation and financial loss and must accept conditions imposed by the will of the people. It was hoped that a lower limitation might have been established, but with the limitations prescribed, it may be taken for granted that the beauty and magnificence of the falls will not be seriously damaged. Great credit is due the American Civic Association for its commendable work in pushing this bill. Its far reaching activity and influence lent a powerful assistance in impressing our representatives at Washington that the country demanded the preservation of Niagara.



### *Some Needed Forest Preservation.*

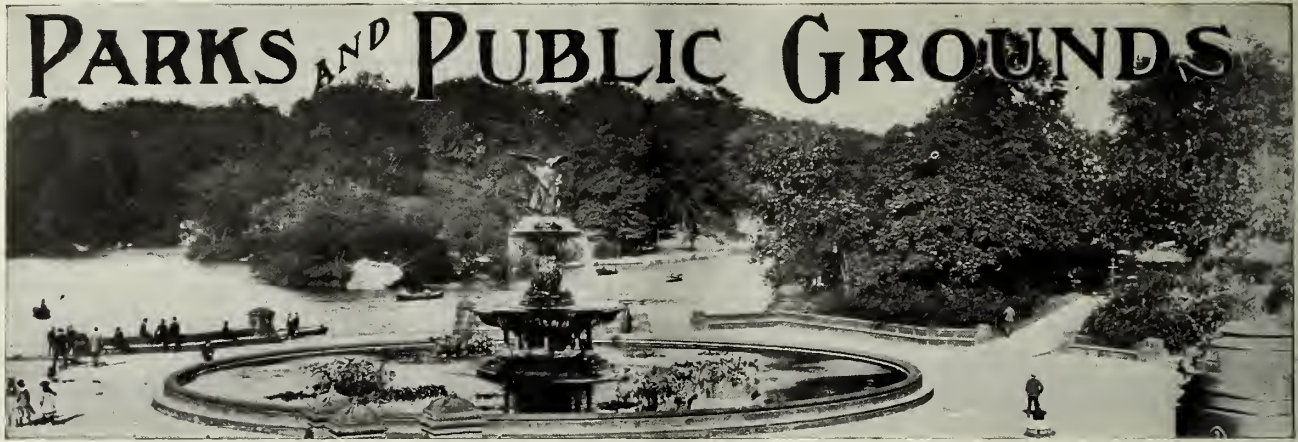
Another very important matter which the American Civic Association is urging, and indeed which every good American citizen should urge, is the establishment of National Forest Reserves in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, both of which projects have been repeatedly referred to in these columns. They are really vital necessities in the districts in which they are situated. The material

welfare of nine states is actually largely affected by the forest conditions of the proposed Appalachian Reservation, while the White Mountains proposition vitally touches five important states, for the headwaters of the principal rivers found in the fourteen states are protected and fed in these forest tracts. There is no reason why congress should not pass with a liberal appropriation the bills creating these reservations. The east has made very little demand upon the public exchequer for this department of national economy compared with the West, and it should be a matter of actual patriotism for all sections to join hands to bring about the immediate passage of this really needed legislation. It would promise much if every improvement association throughout the country would urge its members to write to their representatives in Congress requesting affirmative votes when the bill or bills come up for passage, and urging that said bills be brought up for consideration without further unnecessary delay.



### *The Country Roadside.*

A very suggestive address was read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Mrs. F. H. Tucker on "Making Roadsides Beautiful," which might be read to advantage by all actively engaged in improvement effort. It did not, however, seriously touch upon the main difficulties to be overcome in originating such work. At comparatively little cost either of money or labor our country roadsides might indeed be made beautiful, but we think the first thing that must be positively established is the question of contiguous property rights, and the rights or limitations of the general public on such improved roads. From our own experience there is generally, considered in its relation to the question of improvement, a lamentable lack of knowledge as to the rights of the owner in the roads bounding his property, and, usually, a very aggressive assumption of rights all over the roadway by the general public. Under these uncertain conditions which commonly prevail, the task of inaugurating work on the beautifying of the roadside would surely be a discouraging one. It would be a good beginning for improvement associations to become acquainted with the road laws of their respective sections, and to impart the knowledge gained through the local press to the community at large. In due course a campaign of road improvement might be successfully waged and a long step taken towards the goal of "beautiful America."



### A Year's Record of the New Small Parks in Chicago.

The annual report of the South Park Commissioners of Chicago for 1905, the first issued since the opening of the new small parks with their field houses and elaborate public service features, records a remarkable popular verdict in favor of this new idea in park service.

It demonstrates the unquestioned success of the gymnasias and field houses operated for the first time last year on so large a scale in any American city. "The judgment of the commissioners as to the great value of the gymnasias and playgrounds as agencies with which to combat the tendencies toward social and physical degeneration, which inevitably accompany city life, has been fully sustained and is emphasized by many eminent pedagogues, scientists and sociologists," says the report.

The liberal use of the different facilities as shown by the reports of the Superintendent and Director of Athletics confirms the faith the Commissioners had in the benefits that would come from the installation of neighborhood center buildings, with their acces-

sories, gymnasias, baths, reading rooms, assembly halls and branches of the public library.

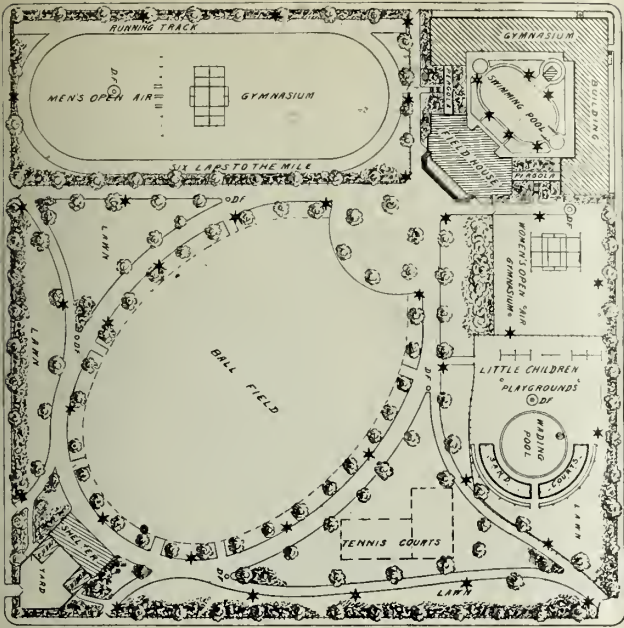
The fact that over 1,200,000 persons used the field houses in the short time they have been in service demonstrates the necessity for them and is indicative of their future usefulness.

E. B. De Groot, director of gymnastics and athletics, reports that the indoor gymnasias in the ten small parks were utilized during six months by 231,505 people and the outdoor apparatus by 272,894. The shower baths were used by 285,680 persons in the same period and the pools by 416,105 men, women and children.

The classes in physical exercise registered last year 14,403 regular attendants. Classes were held in the afternoon and evening and school children, working boys and girls and married men and women took part in the exercises. Instruction was given by twenty instructors, ten men and ten women, many of whom are college graduates. The hygienic, corrective and recreative features of gymnasium work are mentioned



WADING POOL AND FIELD HOUSE IN ONE OF THE NEW SMALL PARKS IN CHICAGO.

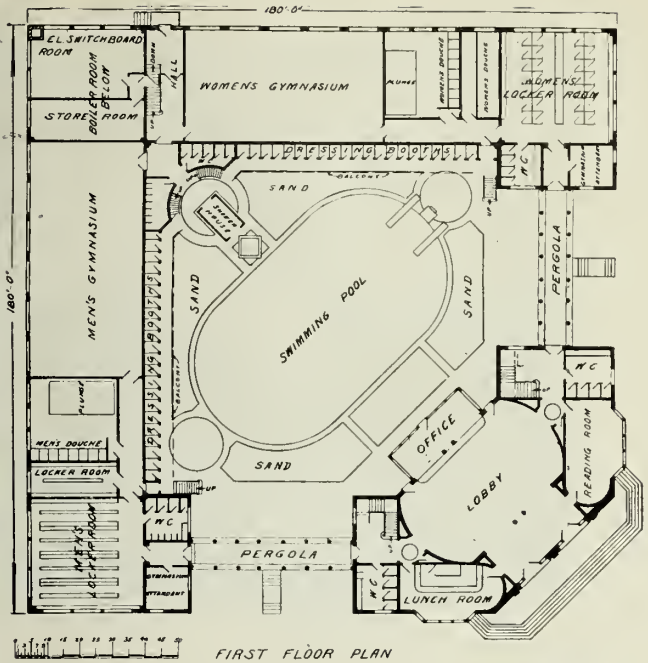


PLAN OF ARMOUR SQUARE, CHICAGO.  
Typical of the smaller of the new parks

by Mr. De Groot and form letters sent the instructors are incorporated in the report.

The South Park Basket-ball League is an outcome of the park gymnasias. There are now twenty teams, and each plays eighteen games during the season. Many photographs are reproduced in the report which show men, women, boys and girls availing themselves of the various privileges afforded them. Each gymnasium is thoroughly equipped with apparatus.

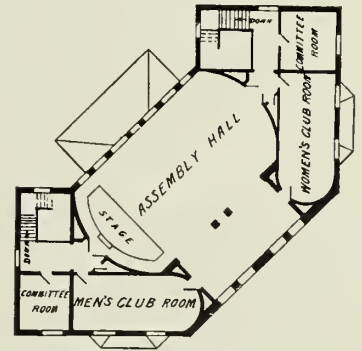
The maintenance of the South Parks, 2,228 acres in extent, cost a total sum of \$623,114.48 for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1905, of which \$172,476.10 was for the new parks and squares. The heaviest item is \$113,020, for policing. Lighting cost \$42,863, sports



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

\$49,189, concerts, \$20,500. Floral display in parks on the South Side is maintained at an annual figure of \$17,115.

The conveniences provided by the South Park commissioners include three golf courses, 108 tennis courts, twenty-two baseball diamonds, seventeen football fields, seventeen skating houses, seventeen toboggan



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.  
PLAN OF A TYPICAL FIELD HOUSE.



A SWIMMING POOL SCENE ON ONE OF THE BOYS' DAYS.



AN OUTDOOR GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

slides, one curling shed, two ice and one road speeding courses, 1,740 booths at the bathing pools, seventeen wading pools, thirteen sand courts, two boat houses, one electric launch station, two bicycle racks, thirteen music stands, one conservatory, two rose gardens, seven shelters, fourteen refectories, eleven running tracks, eighty-eight men's and seventy-seven women's shower baths and eighteen plunge baths. The board has 282 row boats and added 3,300 benches to its equipment last year.

One unfinished work which will be taken in hand this year is the reclaiming of Grant Park. Already

180 acres have been made into land at a cost of \$453,721. A good deal of this has been filled in by free dumping, and the board estimates that 170 acres could be reclaimed in ten years, twenty feet in depth, at no cost if the city were to dump at swampy spots. Twenty-one acres have still to be filled in.

The report of the landscape gardener, Frederick Kanst, records the planting of 135,282 trees and shrubs in the parks, of which 87,445 were from the park nursery. About 75 per cent of the planting in the new small parks and squares of the system has been completed.

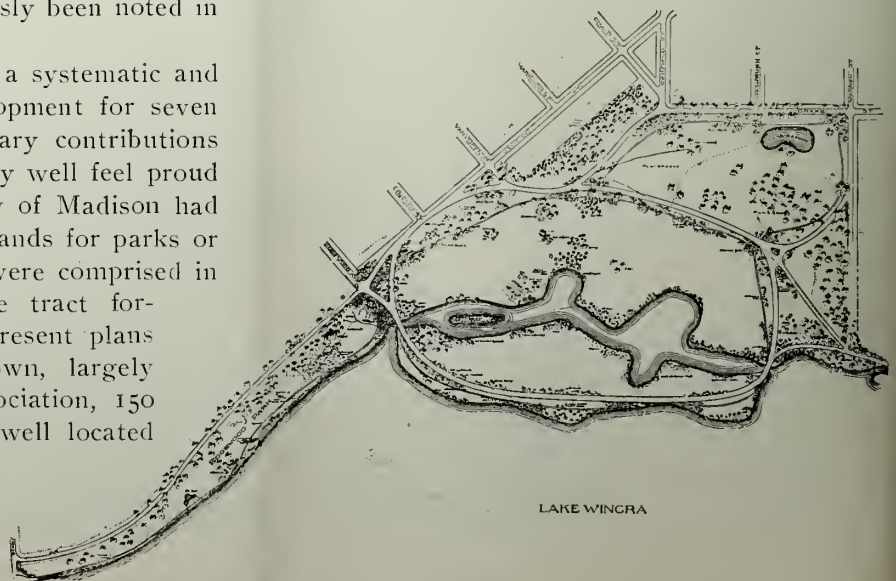
### Work of an Active Park Association in Madison, Wis.

The report of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, Madison, Wis., for the year ending April 16, 1906, gives evidence of the continued and increasing activity of this association whose remarkable park work has previously been noted in these pages.

The association in carrying on a systematic and intelligent scheme of park development for seven years solely by means of voluntary contributions of its public-spirited members may well feel proud of its work. Up to 1899 the city of Madison had not expended a dollar to secure lands for parks or playgrounds, and its sole assets were comprised in Orton Park, a neglected 3½ acre tract formerly a cemetery. When the present plans are completed the city will own, largely through the efforts of this association, 150 acres of parks and playgrounds well located to serve all parts of the city. Toward the securing of these results the city has contributed a total of about \$60,000, and the association in

land and cash about \$169,000. The total contributions for the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$18,817.50.

The most important work of the year has been



PLAN OF HENRY VILAS PARK, MADISON, WIS



the development of Henry Vilas Park, a gift of Senator Henry Vilas. Toward the improvement of this tract members of the association have contributed \$30,967.93 and the city \$4,266.14. The plan of this park shown herewith was prepared by O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, and provides for the development of a tract of 60 acres, 25 acres of high ground and 35 acres to be constructed from a bog, the latter including about four acres of water surface in the form of lagoons. It was estimated by the engineer that an average fill of five feet over the whole area would be required, necessitating 265,000 yards of filling. The association contracted with a dredging company to do this work for \$25,000. The work of filling is now practically complete, and the further improvement is to go forward as rapidly as the land dries out. The plan is to rip-rap and smooth up the banks, seed the filled area and construct some roads and paths this summer. It is not expected that planting will begin until next spring. In order to make the filled area available it is necessary to build two new bridges, one across the east and one across the west ends of the lagoons. Senator Vilas has generously offered the association \$5,000 for these structures, making his total contribution for the park \$33,000.

The plan for the planting of the Yahara river parkway has been prepared and it is expected to do the work this season. This riverway connects Lake Monono and Lake Mendota, skirting the edge of Tenney Park, and is nearly a mile long. The

plan calls for the planting of 28,378 trees and shrubs. The Steensland bridge, a gift of Mr. Steensland, erected across the Yahara at a cost of \$10,000 is shown in the illustration. It is a substantial dignified stone structure designed by Architect George B. Ferry, of Milwaukee. The total



STEENSLAND BRIDGE, MADISON, WIS.

cost of the Yahara river improvement has been \$83,005.65.

The association has planted a total of 40,522 trees and shrubs in the past five years.

Recognizing that the broadening work of park maintenance demanded the constant services of an expert, the city council established the office of park superintendent and elected Emil Mische, formerly with Olmsted Brothers, to fill the position. The new superintendent began his duties January 1.

### Hogan Memorial Fountain, Louisville, Ky.



HOGAN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Hogan Memorial Fountain, shown in the illustration, stands in a beautiful, wooded spot in Cherokee Park, Louisville, Ky. It is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hogan, of that city, and was designed and modeled by Miss Enid Yandell, the well-known Louisville sculptor, who has produced a particularly appropriate and ingenious conception for such a situation.

The surmounting bronze group represents Pan, the Greek god of forest and field, playing on his reeds. Four turtles disport themselves at his feet, the water spouting from their mouths into the basin. Four finely executed bronze dog heads below, spout water into the smaller basins where the dogs drink.

The total height of the group is 20 feet, and the diameter of the basin about 14 feet. The latter is of light Vermont granite furnished by J. S. Clark Co., of Louisville, who were the contractors for the work. The cost of the fountain was about \$7,000.

Miss Yandell recently visited Louisville to superintend the erection of the fountain, and also her well-known statue of Daniel Boone in the same park.

## American Association of Park Superintendents in Convention

Washington, D. C., June 12, 13 and 14.

The ninth annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents was held in Washington June 12, 13 and 14, with headquarters at the St. James Hotel. The convention was called to order by President Theodore Wirth, who read the annual report summarizing the work of the year. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed a satisfactory balance in the treasury. The committee on bulletins reported that the papers would be issued in the form of bulletins from time to time. Resolutions of condolence were passed and ordered sent to the family of O. F. Du Buis, of Peoria, Ill., who recently died. W. R. Smith, of Washington, was elected an honorary member of the association.

In the afternoon an automobile ride through Rock Creek Park and the Zoological Gardens was enjoyed. The party had a very narrow escape at the park when the brake on the automobile gave out and the machine coasted down the hill at the rate of a mile a minute. The skill of the chauffeur, however, saved the party from a very bad upset at the foot of the hill.

The following new members were elected: Jens Jensen, Chicago; Emil Mische, Madison, Wis.; W. S. Richards, Chicago; Wm. Shepardson, Naugatuck, Conn.; J. W. Rodgers, Cincinnati; R. Cameron, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The evening session was held in the parlors of the hotel. The first business of importance was the election of officers. The nominating committee presented the following candidates, who were unanimously elected: President, Byron Worthen, Manchester, N.H.; vice-presidents, John Chambers, Toronto, Ontario; John W. Duncan, Boston; Frederick Nussbaumer, St. Paul, Minn.; John F. Cowell, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Manning, Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.

A paper on "Park Woodlands and Plantations" was read by J. A. Pettigrew, of Boston. One of the chief points in Mr. Pettigrew's paper was the advice to use the axe freely and this seemed to give the cue to the speakers who discussed the paper. Jackson Dawson, of Boston, agreed with Mr. Pettigrew in the use of the axe and advised the formation of tree groups to attract public attention. He said every park should have a nursery of its own and advocated thorough work, it being useless to plant a tree in a post hole.

Fred Nussbaumer, of St. Paul, told of his experience in thinning the trees in his parks. He said the quantity of fire wood cut out of his plantations would astonish his hearers. He also advocated a nursery and a trial ground. He said he was constantly trying to grow trees not usually grown in the latitude of St. Paul. A strange effect of the mild winter was the winter killing of the conifers.

W. S. Egerton, of Albany, N. Y., said that one of the troubles was the fact that so many changes took place in park superintendence; the newcomer so often thought it necessary to undo the work of his predecessor. It required much skill and experience properly to thin out trees.

John Chambers, superintendent of parks of Toronto, Ont., advocated the publication of papers like that of Mr. Pettigrew in local papers.

Jackson Dawson, of Boston, spoke for the establishment of a National Arboretum at Washington. He said we are getting the products of the whole world together and we should have an arboretum of several thousand acres where trees and plants from all over the world could be grown. He thought a school should be established in connection with such an arboretum. One of the finest arboretums in the world, he

said, could be established at Rock Creek or elsewhere near the National Capitol.

William R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, advised the purchase by the government of the Appalachian Mountain range, to be used for the growth of pine trees. He said the trees produced turpentine, which, after being converted into camphor, was a valuable asset in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

"The Japanese now control the smokeless powder market," said Mr. Smith, "and unless our nation takes drastic steps to manufacture it, we may sometime be shut off."

W. Rutherford Adams favored the planting of trees in the fall.

### Wednesday, June 13.

The members of the association made an early visit to the Botanical Gardens in response to an invitation from Mr. Wm. R. Smith and were shown many wonders of the plant creation. At ten o'clock, under the guidance of Mr. Smith, the party took the steamer for Mount Vernon, where they were met by H. H. Dodge, superintendent of the estate. He showed the visitors through the old home of Washington, taking them into rooms not usually open to visitors, and later went over the grounds with the party. The trees were especially admired because they were planted by Washington and also because of their excellence. The landscape work about the gardens, while considered rather in the line of what is now called formal gardening, was greatly admired and pronounced fully equal to the average work of today.

From Mt. Vernon the party went to Arlington Cemetery and were driven over the old Curtis estate.

A steady downpour of rain rather interfered with the field work, but there was sufficient to see and interest the visitors without leaving the old Lee mansion or the carriages. The party returned in trolley cars at about 5 p. m.

A banquet was given in the evening by the Washington Florists' Club and other horticulturists of Washington. Thirty-three members of the association were present.

Peter Bisset, president of the Washington Florists' Club, presided, and J. R. Freeman, also of Washington, was toastmaster. There were humorous colluquies between the toastmaster and the guests called upon to speak. In calling upon John Chambers, of Toronto, the toastmaster called to Canada as "the place of the pulp trees and home of the paper trust—nothing more," but Mr. Chambers told the diners that Canada was capable of boasting of other things besides pulp, and expected to ultimately become a part of the United States.

The following were the toasts and the speakers: "How they do it in Europe as Compared to America," Theodore Wirth; "Our City Parks," George H. Brown; "What I don't know about Trees," J. A. Pettigrew; "Canadian Horticulture and Arboriculture," John Chambers; "The Horticulturist in War and Peace," Jackson Dawson; "A Man's a Man for a' that," William R. Smith; "Trials and Tribulations of a Park Superintendent," Dr. Frank Baker; "New Plans in Horticulture," Prof. Corbett, of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

The dinner lasted until nearly midnight and the reading of the papers and transaction of business was postponed until Thursday morning.

### Thursday, June 14.

Thursday was devoted to field work, the inspection of the park system occupying the entire day with the exception of the time necessary to finish the papers and discussions left over from the previous day.

(Continued on page 92.)



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## The Outlook for Civic Beauty in Honolulu.

BY CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

*Author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," and "Modern Civic Art."*

The Hawaiian Islands, called "the Paradise of the Pacific," are coming more and more into public thought as a goal, as a dreamed-of haven, where, in the happy Sometime, one may go to find rest and beauty. And those things are found there. No one comes back without testifying that the dream is true; and year by year the tide of travel rises, more persons journey to Hawaii, realize the dream, and return to awaken a keener interest in those tranquil little islands—the farthest from the main land of all the inhabited islands of the world—where the broad Pacific is a sapphire sea.

If one could go with his eyes closed from Chicago to the Golden Gate, there certainly would be no sense of disappointment in the first impression made by the vegetation of the Hawaiian Islands after six days of sailing on the ocean. But all the way across the ocean one's eyes are very much open, and going as I did by way of southern California, with frequent stops of several days at a time—and always saying to one's self, "Those palms are fine, but wait for Honolulu; these flowers are lovely, but think of the tropical blooms that we shall see; and these green fields, and hillsides verdant beneath the warm rains and brilliant sun of the California winter, are well in their way; but one must be temperate in admiration since the tropics are yet to be seen"—if one could go to Honolulu with none of this experience, there could be no disappointment. But after the roses of California, after the riot of flowers in park and garden, by way-side and in wood and field, which California offers to the winter traveler, the first views of the Hawaiian Islands and of Honolulu are not quite all one hoped.

The northern side of the island of Oahu, which is the first land seen at close range, is bleak and bare. Rocks jut into the sea, extinct volcanoes raise bleak sides in a gaunt and naked sternness that the tints of

softening distance scarcely hide; and when the end of the island has been rounded, and skirting the southern shore one comes into the harbor, the land is yet so far away that in the larger features of the scene—in the beauty of peak and crater and of shadowy valley, and in the interest of the structures of the city—one quite forgets to notice the cocoanut palms, which in pictures give the necessary touch of tropicalness.

In the first days there is recognized the beauty of the hills, but they are not quite as high as one had expected—not really mountains, on the island upon which is Honolulu; and one misses a wealth of garden flowers. There are no roses, a Japanese beetle having destroyed them all some years ago and successfully prevented their culture since, and the few flowers raised in gardens—as petunias, geraniums, and nasturtiums—seem no more flourishing than in the eastern states. The banana is stunning but scraggly, and its big leaves have become familiar in California. The graceful pepper tree is not as beautiful here as on the coast; the orange and lemon trees are hardly as good, and for the common date and fan-leaved palm one had no need to cross two thousand miles of ocean. The whole effect is not, in short, the sum of many additions—California plus and plus—and in the first recognition of its algebraic character, that there are deductions to be made, one does feel a little pang of disappointment.

By degrees, however, one turns from subtractions to additions. There is here the wonderful royal palm, its great white trunk making it the most architectural of all God's trees, so that a row of the royal palms is a natural colonnade; there is the ever picturesque cocoanut palm, its long stem shooting off on grotesque curves, like a sky-rocket; there is the far-spreading, hospitable banyan of childhood's pic-

ture books; there is the *Poinciana regia*, or flame tree—in February a leafless skeleton rattling long and ugly seedpods, but to be gorgeous later on; there is the marvellous traveler's palm, the useful algaroba, and such vines and hedges! Waste and nearly stagnant ponds are covered with the lotus and with lilies, white and blue; and elsewhere rice fields paint the landscape with their peculiarly fresh green; and the sugar cane waves in the wind, like a corn field yellowish green. Up on the mountain—on Tantalus—one gets among the tree ferns and the wonderful giant vines, and knows at last that the north temperate zone is, indeed, far away.

As for the algaroba, it is much the commonest tree on the islands and much the most useful. But it is not a native, and the mother tree of all the countless brood can still be seen—with suitable label—on one of the principal streets of Honolulu. The tree is suggestive of the pepper in appearance, but not as large, averaging about the size of our apple trees. It was brought to the island in 1837, from Australia, by a Roman Catholic priest, who in that act did as much for the people of the Hawaiian Islands—speaking in a material sense—as perhaps any man who ever went there. The bean is good for cattle and so liked by them that one may see “pastures” without a blade of grass and looking like orchards, and the tree is invaluable as fire wood. It has shallow roots, so that one can never tell when a strong wind may lay it low; but it is a rapid grower, and already woods all the islands, while a man need not have a great many trees in his back yard to supply his rather frugal fire needs throughout the year, and yet at the year's end have as good trees as he had at its beginning!

The wonderful flowering vines are the *Bougainvillæa* and the *Bignonia venusta*—the latter a mass of orange colored bloom—throwing its royal mantle of Holland clear over the roofs of houses, and the former an equally wonderful mass of cerise, or much more rarely of scarlet, flowers. The *Bougainvillæa* is a great favorite, as it well may be, but its commoner color so fights with the color of every other flower in the garden that if one is particular about effect one must plan to set it in plain green. But it is sufficiently beautiful in itself; and when, in walking or driving about Honolulu, one comes on the great splashes of one or the other of these vines—as one very frequently does—any lack of flowers as compared with California is forgotten.

The most familiar hedge is the hibiscus, which is found in all parts of the city. Almost all the time it is thickly covered with large flowers of a bright red, like very wide open red tulips. These lie on the top and sides of the hedge, showing strongly against the green, as if they were pinned there for temporary effect. This also adds much to the floral

show of the island. On the stone walls, of which there are a considerable number, the night-blooming cereus is a common hedge or cover. It is said that in front of Oahu College the flowers of the plants number some thousands at a time. In the gardens the most common decorative plant is the croton, which comes in many varieties.

There is little good landscape work. The gospel of the open lawn with massed border planting seemed hardly to be known. In a few cases a tropical jungle had been attempted; in many more there was an unhealthfully thick planting that was without beauty, or seeming purpose, while in most there were lawns badly “spotted” with palms and other plants. As to the thick planting, the story was that things were put in when small and that when they grew large, as everything soon does there, the owners could not bear to pull them up—which is a probable explanation, but a poor excuse.

There are two “squares” which ought to be ornamental, and of which only one can by the kindest of interpretations be called so; and there is a large park that in most respects is worse than any of the private gardens. But the superintendent is now doing what he can for it, with meager appropriations, and the people are thoroughly aroused, have ideals, and give promise of so nearly realizing them that the conditions I have described must soon be an old story, of which the truth has passed.

In fact, I do not know that I have ever been in a community more thoroughly saturated with “improvement” zeal, and alive with “improvement” effort. There are multitudes of neighborhood clubs—unfortunately more than one, sometimes, on a single street: there is a Central Improvement Committee, which is designed to bring the activity of the various societies into association and harmony—and whose suggestion it was that the government should secure from me a general plan, for which and on which all might work for a better and lovelier Honolulu; and there is an Advisory committee, made up of local experts in gardening, horticulture and forestry, to whom the technical questions are supposed to be referred. Thus is the movement not only far reaching, but well organized, and it has the support of all classes of citizens and of the government, local and territorial. The very vacant lots, in case after case, have well kept lawns. Honolulu, in the once far-away Sandwich Islands, might give points to most American towns even today in its manifestation of the spirit of town improvement.

Little by little, as one stays on the island—even though one's thoughts be busy with other matters—the charm of the place, its tranquility, its beauty, weave a spell upon one. With little that is awe-inspiring or grand, and nothing that is colossal, peace and loveliness dwell there, pervade all that one sees.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Menomonie Improvement Association, Menomonie, Wis., has engaged Warren H. Manning, of Boston, to make a study of the city and prepare definite plans for beautifying all public and private grounds.

\* \* \*

The Anaconda News, Anaconda, Mont., is printing some interesting civic improvement matter. A recent number contained illustrations of the right and the wrong way to plant the home grounds accompanied by some good advice in explanation of the pictures.

\* \* \*

The appropriation bill for the District of Columbia carries an item of \$10,000 for public playgrounds, and it is being urged that this amount be increased in order to enable the construction of a model public gymnasium in the southeastern section of the city.

\* \* \*

The progressive Improvement Association of Moorestown, N. J., which publishes a monthly paper called "Village Improvement," conducted this year a very successful free plant and seed exchange. It is estimated that about two hundred families were supplied.

\* \* \*

A new feature of the annual cleaning up day, which has become an established feature in a number of cities, is the campaign against the dandelion, which has been inaugurated by Mayor Speer of Denver. Householders are urged to dig them up by the roots and exterminate them as an important part of the clearing up of back yards and vacant lots.

\* \* \*

The Alma Street Improvement Club has been formed at Palo Alto, Calif., for the purpose of constructing a park and boulevard along the entire length of that street. The first work of the club will be to secure the construction of a retaining wall along the railroad embankment. Marshall Black is president of the club, and L. P. Hathaway, secretary.

\* \* \*

The executive committee of the League of Improvement Societies of Rhode Island has decided to prepare a series of lectures to be given before the different societies of the state. It is also planned to issue leaflets telling of the aims and plans of the league and to organize a Junior League of Improvement Societies among the school children.

\* \* \*

The New Orleans Civic Improvement and Outdoor Art Association is endeavoring to raise the money necessary to transform the site now occupied by the Pilie Market into a modern and artistic playground for the children of that section. The new grounds will cost about \$1,000. The band-stand has already been donated, and it is believed that there will not be any difficulty in raising the money necessary.

\* \* \*

A the recent annual meeting of the Fairhaven Improvement Association, Fairhaven, Mass., the record of a very busy year's work was presented. Substantial improvements were made in Willow Park and several unsightly spots

have been improved. Improvements have been made at Ft. Phoenix, and a memorial erected to Maj. Israel Fearing.

A number of substantial new bath houses have been built, which increases the number to one hundred. They were patronized by 10,554 people during the year. Prizes were awarded for home gardens and a committee on public lawns has been appointed. The officers elected for the year were: President, Lyman C. Bauldry; vice-president, Drew B. Hall; secretary, Job. C. Tripp; treasurer, James Ede.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Association of West Haven, Conn., is offering \$25.00 in prizes this summer for the beautifying of front and back yards. The first prize of \$10.00 will be given to the owner or occupant of the best kept and neatest grounds, front or back, that are the result of the personal work of the resident. Two other prizes of \$5.00 are offered in this class, and another of \$5.00 for the grounds which show the most improvement between the time of the first visit of the committee and the close of the contest in the fall.

\* \* \*

One of the active agencies on the cleaning up day in Chicago was the Clean City Club, organized by Hull House, among the children in the district where the settlement is



located. The club became very popular and reached a membership of nearly one thousand. A very successful way of keeping the children's interest was adopted by providing a button for the members to wear bearing the insignia shown in the accompanying picture. The club was sub-divided into groups, each under the direction of a captain, and the following rules were adopted as a working plan:

Pick up at least one piece of paper from the street every day.

Clean your own back yard and porches and try to interest the boys and girls next door.

Keep at least one flower in the window.

Be smiling and clean yourself.

\* \* \*

W. Wynn Johnson, business manager of the Portland, Ore., Evening Telegram, has been appointed Instructor on Civic Aesthetics by the "Initiative One Hundred," a body composed of the city's active citizens who are desirous of cleaning up and beautifying Portland. Mr. Johnson, accompanied by his wife, is at present visiting the principal cities in the East and is getting in touch with prominent civic improvement workers wherever he goes. The association recently held a cleaning-up day and the call for volunteers met with a ready response from all sections of the city, and once the work was started, progress was marked with the most satisfactory results. Francis I. McKenna, of the Initiative One Hundred, acted as the director of the cleaning-up exercises, and received reports from the different committees. "It is our intention," said Mr. McKenna, "to purge the city of all objectionable features in the way of accumulated rubbish, hideous signboards and ugly piles of lumber, wood and other like trash, which have heretofore been allowed to disgrace the streets for months at a time without any effort whatever being made toward removal. The remarkable willingness with which the people responded to our call is a source of great satisfaction to us."



### The Tree Laws of Connecticut.

The recent formation of an association of tree wardens and park officials in Connecticut presages an active campaign for the welfare of the trees in that state, and makes the laws of that state concerning trees and their protection of particular suggestive value.

Dr. Robert Taylor, of Greenwich, one of the newly elected tree-wardens, and a member of the association, in a recent letter to the "Greenwich News" calls the attention of the people to the laws on the subject, and the importance of observing them. Dr. Taylor is anxious to have the legislature pass an act requiring the labeling of trees in public places and expects to bring the matter before the next session. He writes as follows on this point: "I venture to predict that included in the good works of the associations for village and town improvement of the future, a public work that has proven as successful as it has, because women are interested and active in it, will be the labeling of trees with neat signs. It is unlikely that an amendment of the laws to permit this would encounter objection—spelling their common names in English, and also their technical names, as is done in botanical parks and gardens, for the education of the people."

The sections of the Connecticut statutes on "Arbor Day and Tree Planting" are as follows:

§ 4438. Arbor and Bird Day.—The governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation an arbor and bird day, to be observed in the schools, and in such other way as shall be indicated in such proclamation.

§ 4439. Bounty for Planting Shade Trees.—Every person planting, protecting, and cultivating elm, maple, tulip, ash, basswood, oak, black walnut, hickory, apple, pear, or cherry trees, not more than sixty feet apart for three years, along any public highway, shall be entitled to receive an annual bounty thereafter from the state of ten cents for each tree; but such bounty shall not be paid for more than five years, nor any longer than such trees are maintained.

§ 4440. Trees on Highway Not to Be Cut.—Every person who shall cut down or injure any tree growing on the high-

way for which the state has paid a bounty or which has been set out by a village improvement society, without the written permission of a majority of the selectmen of the town in which such highway is situated, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

§ 4441. Electric Companies Not to Injure Trees on Highway.—No telegraph, telephone, or electric light or power company shall cause to be cut down or injured any tree growing on the highway for the purpose of constructing or maintaining any electrical wires or fixtures of any kind, without the written consent of the adjoining proprietor.

§ 4442. Penalty.—Every corporation violating any provision of § 4441 shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offense; and the act of the agent or employee of such corporation shall be the act of such corporation to work the forfeiture herein provided.

§ 4443. Tree Wardens.—Every town may at its annual meeting elect a tree warden who shall serve for one year from the date of his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. Said tree warden may appoint such number of deputy tree wardens as he deems expedient, and may at any time remove them from office. He and his deputies shall receive such compensation for their services as the town may determine, and in default of such determination, as the selectmen may prescribe. He shall have the care and control of all public shade trees in the town, except those in public parks or open places under the jurisdiction of park commissioners, and of these he shall take the care and control if so requested in writing by the park commissioners. He shall expend all funds appropriated for the setting out and maintenance of such trees. He may prescribe such regulations for the care and preservation of such trees, enforced by fines, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one case, as he may deem just and expedient; and such regulations, when approved by the selectmen and posted on the public signpost in the town, shall have the force and effect of town by-laws. He shall enforce all provisions of law for the preservation of such trees, *provided*, that such provisions do not conflict with any city or borough ordinance.

§ 4444. Planting of Shade Trees.—Every town may appropriate annually a sum of money, not exceeding in the aggregate fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the preceding year, to be expended by the tree warden in planting shade trees in the public ways; *provided*, that the written consent of the owners of the adjoining land shall first be obtained. All transplanted trees, and all other trees not less than six inches in circumference measured two feet from the ground,

within the limits of any public way, shall be deemed public shade trees.

§ 4445. Removal of Shade Trees.—Whoever, other than a tree warden or his deputy, desires the cutting or removal, in whole or in part, of any public shade tree, may apply to the tree warden, who shall give a public hearing at some suitable time and place, after duly posting notices of the hearing on the public signpost in the town and also upon the said tree; but the tree warden may permit such cutting or removal without such hearing.

§ 4446. Destruction of Insect Pests.—Towns may annually appropriate money to be expended under the direction of the tree warden in exterminating insect pests within the limits of their public ways and places, and in the removal from said public ways and places of all trees and plants upon which such pests breed; but where an owner or lessee of real estate shall, to the satisfaction of the tree warden, annually exterminate all insect pests upon the trees and other plants within the limits of a public way or place abutting on said real estate, such trees and plants shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

§ 4447. Penalties.—Every person who affixes to a tree in a public way or place a playbill, picture, notice, advertisement, or other thing, whether in writing or otherwise, or cuts, paints, or marks such tree, except for the purpose of protecting it and under a written permit from a tree warden, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. Every person who wilfully injures or defaces an ornamental or shade tree within the limits of a public way or place shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

§ 4448. State Forester.—The board of control of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station shall appoint a state forester to hold office during the pleasure of the board; he shall have an office at the experiment station, but shall receive no compensation other than his regular salary as a member of the station staff.

§ 4449. Purchase and Care of Land.—The state forester may buy land in the state suitable for the growth of oak, pine, or chestnut lumber, at a price not exceeding four dollars per acre, to the amount of the appropriation for that purpose, which shall be deeded to the state and shall be called a state park. He may plant such lands with seed or seedlings of such trees as he may deem expedient, at a cost not exceeding two and one-half dollars an acre; exchange the lands so bought with adjoining proprietors, and for and in behalf of the state execute deeds for such purpose; fence said lands with substantial wire fencing, not barbed; protect said lands from forest fires and trespassers; preserve the game, fish, and timber thereon; and may employ such local assistants as may be necessary. He shall be the custodian of such lands and shall pay from the sum biennially appropriated the town taxes upon said land when assessed at the same rate as similar adjoining lands, and, with the approval of the governor and the attorney-general, may sell portions of the same when they shall command a greater price than cost and interest thereon, and may execute a deed thereof, for and in behalf of the state.

§ 4450. Disbursements of State Forester.—The disbursements of the forester shall be paid by the comptroller upon the audit of the state board of control.

## Some Little-Known Native Ornamentals ---VIII.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

### Some Lilies of the Sub-genus *Isolirion*.

Paradoxical as it may seem, many of the genera of plants whose names are the most familiar to the general mass of humanity, are, after all, among the least known of genera. This is emphatically true of the following genera: *Rosa* (Roses), *Crataegus* (Thornapples), *Rubus* (Blackberries and Raspberries), *Fragaria* (Strawberry), *Aster*, and *Lilium* (Lilies).

When I meet with one who brags about what he knows about the species of these genera, I always mark him down as an ignoramus. I have studied these genera some forty years, and the more I study them the more knotty problems I strike. The truth of the matter is that the species are not half elucidated as yet, and tremendous confusion exists regarding all these genera. The Genus *Lilium* (Lilies) contains not less than 70 species, and probably the number exceeds 80 species, for large numbers are being discovered in the central portions of Asia, and more may even be discovered in Europe and America. Without doubt, further study will demonstrate that some, now classed as varieties, are in really distinct species. This great genus naturally resolves itself into six subgenera, in each of which I give names of two representative species.

1. Subgenus *Eulirion*—*longiflorum*, *candidum*.
2. Subgenus *Isolirion*—*umbellatum*, *elegans*.
3. Subgenus *Archlirion*—*tigrinum*, *auratum*.
4. Subgenus *Martagon*—*martagon*, *superbum*.
5. Subgenus *Pseudomartagon*—*Grayi*, *Canadense*.
6. Subgenus *Cardiocrium*—*Cordifolium*, *giganteum*.

The Subgenus *Isolirion* is one of the most puzzling. It has the following general characteristics:

Flowers solitary or umbellate, erect; perianth spreading; perianth segments spreading, recurved only in the extended flower, never revolute, stamens diverging from the erect, straight style. Four or five species of this group are natives of United States, the balance Europe and Asiatic, some long in cultivation, our native species little known.

#### *Native Species.*

*LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM* L. PHILADELPHIA LILY.  
EASTERN RED LILY.

Bulb one inch or less in diameter, composed of narrow, jointed fleshy scales, annual, a new one forming each year; stem slender, two or three feet tall; leaves lanceolate, acute at both ends, lower sometimes obtuse, verticillate in 3's to 8's, a few sometimes alternate, thin, with finely roughened margins; flowers 1-5, erect,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 4 inches high; perianth

bright red, or reddish orange, its segments spatulate, somewhat spreading, acute or bluntish, the blade  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch wide, gradually narrowed into the rather short, thick, claw, lower half of blade, purple spotted, the capsule obovoid-oval, club-shaped, thickest at top,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches high. Although this handsome lily is a wild flower, it is nevertheless well worthy of a place in the flower garden, or park, and is very easily cultivated. No doubt forces well in house or greenhouse. Is a native from Maine to Ontario, south to North Carolina and West Virginia seeming to occasionally extend beyond these limits in isolated groups. One of my greatest surprises, was to find this species in bloom in a flower garden in Escanaba, Mich., in the summer of 1902. Upon inquiry found that the place was owned by a tug captain who made it his business to gather up the scattered logs from rafts that the fierce storms of that region had broken and scattered. He told me that there were islands in the upper portions of Green Bay upon which this species grew in the greatest abundance, forming beds of great beauty along the shores. The thing that puzzles me is to know whether this species grows in the southern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, or northern portion of Lower Peninsula, thus connecting with its Ontario habitants. Personally I have never met it on the mainland of either peninsula. It is usually found in dry woods or thickets. *Lilium Montanum*, Nelson, *Mountain Red Lily*.

Western. Leaves broader.

*Lilium Masseyi*. *Massey's Red Lily*. Perianth Segments Narrower. Southern.

This dainty little gem is one of the rarest and least known of all lilies. I doubt if it can be obtained of any florist, nurseryman, or dealer in plants in this country, or elsewhere in the world. If it can be obtained, it should certainly be carefully propagated. It seems to be one of our native flowers that is doomed to certain extinction, at least in the regions I have found it. Personally, I regret this exceedingly, as it is one of my particular favorites among the lilies. So rare is it in my region, that, although I have known it some 35 years, I doubt if I have seen to exceed 100 plants, and I would not guarantee I could find five for any party, and it might take a year to find that number, if they could be found. It would be interesting to know if anyone else has found it abundantly. I am growing only about two plants now. Unfortunately the name *umbellatum* has been misapplied to other species by those ignorant of the true *Lilium umbellatum*, most commonly to *L. elegans*, Thunb., and this misapplied name is quite common in catalogues, in no case meaning the true *L. umbellatum*.

Bulb annual similar to that of *L. Philadelphicum*, but smaller; stem very slender, 6 inches to 2 feet tall; leaves very narrow, linear, obtuse, or upper

acute, ascending or sometimes oppressed, all alternate, or uppermost verticillate. 1-3 inches long, 1-12 to 1-5 of an inch wide, margins finely roughened, flowers 1-3, erect. 2-3 inches high; perianth segments ovate, acute, abruptly narrowed below into a long, slender claw but little shorter than the blade, red, orange or yellow, usually a handsome red, spotted with dark purple on the orange base, only not on lower half of segment as in *L. Philadelphicum*. Capsule oblong 3-4 inches long, 2-3 of an inch thick; seeds very small, narrowly winged.

Habitat—Usually on hills or mountains. Dry soil, usually sandy, Ohio, Michigan, to Minnesota, and the Northwest Territory, south to Missouri, Arkansas, and Colorado. In the Black Hills ascends to 4,000 feet. In southeastern portion of lower Michigan I have usually found it on the highest portions of the great Saginaw-Huron moraine that crosses this portion of the state, 1,000 to 1,200 feet above sea level, usually in the driest, sandy highlands, with the other rare and beautiful gem, *Gentiana puberula*, the handsomest of our native *Gentians*. At the same time have been puzzled, in years gone by, in finding plants that I then supposed identical with it, in some of our highland sphagnum swamps, with *Cypripediums* and other orchids.

I was then too busy to compare these swamp-growing lilies with the highland forms. Since then, pasturing, the axe and the spade have destroyed both the lilies and the orchids, and I have now no means of proving that the swamp-growing lilies were identical with the highland, though it is my opinion that they were the same.

It is well known that many plants, such as the Spicy Wintergreen (*Gautheria procumbens*), *Pyrola secunda*, the Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*), white pine, etc., flourish both upon high, dry, sandy highlands and in sphagnum swamps, and this may be the case with *Lilium umbellatum*.

This beautiful little lily has flowered nicely for me both in the house in mid-winter and in my flower garden, my only complaint being that I could get but one or two plants at a time to have to flower.

I know not how the Japanese *Lilium elegans* came to be comfounded with *Lilium umbellatum*, and to take its name, for, although the plants are about the same height, and would be good companion plants, the *Lilium umbellatum* is in every way much more slender and delicate, with much smaller flowers, and besides *L. elegans* has much larger and coarser unspotted flowers.

*Lilium Catesbaei*, Walt. *Southern Red Lily*.

Bulb very peculiar, annual (?) composed of narrow leaf-bearing scales, their leaves very narrowly linear, 2 to 4 inches long, forming a tuft at base of stem, often falling off before the plant flowers. Stem



erect, slender, 1 to 2 feet tall; stem leaves scattered, alternate, narrowly linear or linear-lanceolate, acute or acuminate erect or oppressed, 1 to 3 inches long, 1-12 to 1-4 of an inch wide; flower always (?) solitary, much larger than any heretofore mentioned, erect; perianths segments, scarlet with a purple spotted yellow base, ovate lanceolate, with a slender claw and long acuminate apex, wavy margined, 3-5 inches

long, 1/2 to 1 inch wide; capsule oval, tapering at both ends, 1 inch or less high. This large-flowered and beautiful native lily inhabits moist pine barrens, North Carolina to Florida, and Alabama, also reported from Kentucky and Missouri. July and August. Said not to thrive when cultivated outdoors, north, but would undoubtedly force well in house or greenhouse.

### The Spring Garden --- II.

6—A much smaller group in its North American representation is the Iris group. What it lacks in native plants, however, is more than compensated

It is not necessary to go into detail as to how these should be planted and cared for, most plant lovers know, but their arrangement in and out among the bays and promontories of a pine-tree will furnish fascinating and instructive work for any gardener, partly hiding away such as the crocuses whose foliage soon becomes unsightly, or giving more prominence to such Irises as keep longer in good condition. As a group, however, the spring flowering species are not for enduring foliage, and if they can be arranged in bays or openings of the fir plantations, the yellowing foliage will be better hidden later in the season.



CYPRIPEDIUM HUMILE.

for by the magnificent array of species and varieties from central and southern Europe—many of them entirely hardy. Such are the snowdrops, the *Leucjum vernum*, some *Narcissus*, the crocus, and the early Iris in a host of varieties.



IRIS GERMANICA.



NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS.

8—There may possibly be an opportunity in a similar position to reserve a piece of ground of various aspects and conditions of moisture in which to try and grow for a time such native orchids as can be collected with sufficient care. The whole sod in which they grow with all the accompanying plants should be lifted carefully and transplanted to surroundings as nearly like those of their natural localities as possible. It is next to impossible to keep them long, much less to naturalize them.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

### The Live Oak Trees of Audubon Park, New Orleans.

In natural beauty and advantages, Audubon Park, New Orleans, is ideal. The live oak trees that adorn the park are representative trees of the finest class of North American sylvia. A perfect amphitheater of shade and rustling overhead canopy of green refreshes the broad shell driveways and walks, directly through the center of the avenue of oaks, and bordering the side that fronts the Mississippi, while isolated trees and scattered groups invite repose.

Martha Washington and George are the oldest and most gigantic of them all, but the average size of every live oak in the park exceeds that of any other trees of the forest in diameter and spread of limbs. The nature of the live oak is to spread its limbs and increase its circumference rather than to gain height. There has never been known a tall, slender live oak.

The point of present interest is that several of the finest specimens in the most conspicuous parts of the Park have hollows near the base. The hollows are on the southern side and seem to be the work of insects and old age combined. Mr. Baker, the super-



LIVE OAK PATCHED WITH CEMENT, AUDUBON PARK, NEW ORLEANS.

intendent, has adopted a plan to cure and preserve the trees that is original and that so far seems effectual. He has filled the hollows with cement, smoothly



LIVE OAK (QUERCUS VIRENS) 120 FEET ACROSS.

and evenly applied. The theory is that the lime will destroy all fungus growth and prevent further decay. The exterior of the plaster is becoming weather-worn to the extent that the indications point to the time when the bark and plaster will appear one.

It is not by any means unsightly. After ten months now, the foliage of the plastered trees remains as fresh and of the same dark green and sparkling finish as any trees in the whole collection.

The summer of 1905 was characterized by long, rainy spells. Not just summer showers, but regular down-pours of rain, followed by warm weather. This continued saturation, and steaming heat of the soil afterwards did not affect the heroic old live oaks, but proved fatal to the scion of the famous Charter Oak, presented by Mr. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., to Audubon Park. The young scion (so-called, but more correctly a seedling of a few years' growth), was sent to the superintendent in the spring, about March, and survived the transfer, growing thriftily, until the heavy rains and heat of late summer, when it died, despite skillful treatment and closest attention.

It is not perhaps too much for an amateur to suggest that the scion of the royal Charter Oak should have been sent south, and planted in autumn rather than spring. Autumn in the south, spring in the north for transplanting all kinds of hard wood shrubs and trees. The most expert gardeners and nurserymen south recommend fall planting for roses, ornamental shrubs, and fruit and shade trees. My own limited experience with oak trees is that truth lies in the old saying, "tall oaks from little acorns grow;" that a seedling is much more sure of life and sturdy growth than a transplanted sapling. The live oak makes little acorns, not quite as large as the tip end of a man's little finger.

G. T. DRENNAN.



**The Improvement of Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Ind.**

This periodical is always especially pleased to note progress in the cemeteries of smaller cities for

Lebanon has a population of 8,000 and the cemetery, which originally contained but fourteen now

comprises sixty-four acres with a possibility of further enlargement by the addition of a considerable piece of land lying between Washington street and the present boundary. It was laid out by Messrs. Earnshaw & Punshon, whose plan includes the old ground, which is divided into formal, rectangular sections with a central circle; this part has, however, been greatly improved and modified by the addition



VIEW IN OAK HILL CEMETERY BEFORE IMPROVEMENT.

tion of a fine plot at the Washington street entrance which has received park treatment. The new

numerous reasons, but chiefly because there are many more of them than of the very large ones, and that they are, as a whole, in greater need of an infusion of correct ideas in manner and in management. It is, therefore, a real satisfaction to find examples of improvement in these directions, and also to remark evidences of increased interest in the home burial grounds among citizens of taste and influence. All of these points apply to Oak Hill, the cemetery at Lebanon, Indiana.



AFTER IMPROVEMENT, SHOWING SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE ON SITE OF CORNFIELD IN ABOVE PICTURE.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE—AFTER.

ground is laid out strictly on the lawn plan with irregularly shaped sections outlined by sweeping driveways, the open vistas being bounded and divided by suitable plantations, while three plots each from three to four acres in extent are reserved for exclusively park treatment. On these, the beautiful, natural growth of maples, beech, white, red and bur oaks, ash, linden, walnut, elm and other trees is to be preserved. The Chicago & South-eastern railway runs through the entire length of the grounds and its right-of-way, as well as the cemetery boundaries proper, are effectually "planted out." A small stream which forms a natural boundary along one side, and then winds across one end of the cemetery, offers excellent opportunities for water effects which have been fully recognized, the plan calling for two lakes and a lily pond all connected by the running stream. The gravelly character of the subsoil renders these features particularly desirable from the practical viewpoint. While no seed has ever been sown, the entire grounds are carpeted with a fine natural sod of blue grass. It will thus be seen that nature has been prodigal of good gifts in fitting this site to cemetery purposes and that the landscape men in charge have

admirably utilized them in their plan for its development. The splendid native trees have been supplemented by the introduction of some twenty-two species of deciduous and seven of coniferous trees, and the planting further includes about twenty species of shrubs.

Interments at Oak Hill average about eighty-five a year, funerals being under the direction of the superintendent who lives on the grounds, as does the florist in charge of the cemetery greenhouses. These officials make daily reports to the Cemetery Association. The superintendent also keeps a daily weather report.

The secretary is the only salaried officer of the Cemetery Association, and all moneys not absolutely required for care is placed in an endowment fund. The sum of \$24,000 has been expended on these grounds to date. The gates are closed at sundown and the Association discourages Sunday funerals.

The cemetery has two entrances. The one at Main street is an archway of Bedford stone erected at a cost of \$1,300 by the Women's Federation of Clubs. The Washington street entrance, shown in an accompanying illustration, is a handsome design



THE MAIN ENTRANCE—BEFORE.



ONE OF THE NATIVE MAPLES OF OAK HILL.

of granite boulder columns and walls, and ornamental gates of wrought iron after the style of early mediaeval art metal work. Mr. Louis H. Gibson of Indianapolis is the architect who designed this handsome entrance which was erected by Mr. Charles F. S. Neal, a citizen of Lebanon, as a memorial to his wife, Mary E. Neal.

The total width of the structure, from end to end, is seventy-six feet, the main part being constructed of selected granite boulders cemented together.

There are six posts, each pair being respectively 18, 11 and 8 feet in height, the last pair terminating the long, outward-curving wing walls which flank the gateway. The boundary on either side is continued from these final abutting posts for some 900 feet by hedges of arbor vitæ. The large gate for carriages, and the two smaller ones for pedestrians are of wrought iron in an effective design, which is completed by lamps of corresponding antique shape which cap the tallest pair of columns.

The entire structure is satisfactory to the eye and in feeling. Massive, yet not heavy, the memorial is in every sense artistic and a credit to all concerned, and should serve as an object lesson to those who seek an ideal means of expressing love and respect for relatives and friends who have "gone before."

Memorials of this character suggest breadth and individuality in those who present them. They stand for citizenship rather than selfishness. They have meaning such as never can be held or expressed by individual memorial stones.

Mr. Neal has put his home town, the Cemetery Association, and devotees of beauty still further in his debt by gathering ampelopsis vines in variety and from various celebrated or interesting sources to decorate the stone work of this impressive entrance. These include plants from the Old South Church, Boston; Harvard College; the grave of Francis Scott Key at Fredericksburg; the old City Gate, St. Augustine, Fla.; Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass.; the grave of Gen. Stuart, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.; and Metarie Cemetery, New Orleans. This fact adds the crowning touch of beauty and sentiment to an unusually happy expression of high ideals.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



PLAN OF OAK HILL CEMETERY, LEBANON, IND.  
Earnshaw & Punshon, Landscape Archts.

# PARK AND CEMETERY.

## Program of the Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

Detroit, August 21-23.

The local committee for the twentieth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to be held at Detroit Mich., August 22 and 23, 1906, has completed its arrangements, and the meeting promises to be a very interesting one.

Headquarters and place of meeting will be at the Cadillac Hotel, corner Michigan and Washington avenues, where members can secure accommodations on the American plan at the following rates:

Rooms without bath, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day; rooms, with bath, \$4, \$4.50 and upwards per day. Other hotels on the American plan convenient to the Cadillac are:

"Griswold," corner Griswold street and Grand River avenue; \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day.

"Ste. Clair," corner Randolph street and Monroe avenue; \$2.50 and upward per day.

"Normandie," 11 to 23 East Congress street; \$2.00 and upward per day.

Hotels on the European plan near by are:

"Washington Inn," opposite the Cadillac on Washington avenue; \$1.50 and upward per day.

"Metropole," 126-130 Woodward avenue; \$1.00 and upward per day.

"Library Park," Farrar street, opposite Public Library; \$1.00 and upward per day.

It is earnestly requested that members make special and strenuous efforts to attend this convention. The committee desires to advise all who are contemplating attending to communicate with the hotels and engage accommodations in advance.

The program is as follows:

### *First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906.*

10. a. m., meeting called to order.

Address of welcome: Hon. George P. Codd, Mayor of Detroit.

Response: President A. A. C. S.

President's annual address.

Secretary-Treasurer's report.

Communications and appointment of committees.

Half hour with the Secretary for payment of dues and application for membership.

2 p. m. Special cars to German Lutheran, Forest Lawn and Mount Olivet cemeteries, returning to hotel at 6 p. m.

8 p. m. Report of Committee on Credentials; introduction of new members.

Address ..... Judge Alfred J. Murphy

Paper: "Our Birthday" ..... Bellett Lawson

Paper: "Water Effects in the Landscape"—

..... George L. Tilton

Discussion.

Question Box.

### *Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906.*

8:30 a. m. Special cars to Woodmere Cemetery, where a morning session will be held.

Paper: "Satan in the Cemetery". . . John J. Stephens

Paper: "Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants in the Cemetery" ..... William Crosby

Inspection of the cemetery.

11:30 a. m. Special cars to Palmer Park, where luncheon will be served.

2 p. m. Special cars to Woodlawn cemetery; short session in Chapel.

Paper: "Flower Planting" .....

..... W. T. Bolan, London, England

Paper: "Rough Boxes" ..... Frederick Green

Paper: "Legal Matters Affecting Cemeteries".

..... John E. Miller

Inspection of cemetery; also of Evergreen, the new cemetery adjoining.

6 p. m. Return to city by special cars.

There will be no evening session.

### *Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1906.*

8:30. Special conveyances to Elmwood and Mt. Elliot cemeteries; thence to Belle Isle Park, visiting Horticultural Hall and the Aquarium.

1:30. Assemble at Insel Ruh landing, board special steamer for Lake St. Clair, U. S. Ship Canal and the Flats. Luncheon and refreshments aboard steamer.

3:00 p. m. Closing session aboard steamer.

Election of officers.

Miscellaneous business.

Adjournment.

8:00 p. m. Steamer to dock at foot of Woodward avenue.

### *Work the Association Has Done.*

President Edward G. Carter, of the Association, is sending out a letter to cemetery officials calling attention to some of the advantages of membership in that body, from which we quote as follows:

"The Association aims to benefit the cemeteries of America by bringing together in friendly intercourse, from all parts of the country, the people who are most interested and skilled in the various practices of cemetery work; by affording an opportunity of seeing the best examples of cemetery development under the most favorable circumstances and of becoming acquainted with the leading cemeteries and their methods; by the presentation and discussion of papers on all subjects pertaining to the work and the privilege of questioning those whose experience and qualifications make them specialists in the various lines involved. The Association's success in attaining the object is attested by the following: It has been conducted for twenty years on the lines indicated, so that its value cannot be considered doubtful or experimental, and during this time it has received the support and commendation of the most capable men in cemetery work, both among active superintendents and officers and from men of wide repute in commercial and professional lines who find time from

other and larger interests to devote to cemetery matters and who exercise keen judgment in their opinions. During the existence of the Association, and as a result of its efforts and influence, the most noticeable improvement has been made in the appearance of cemeteries throughout the country. The examples of good management set by the members and developed through this Association, have been followed by many who have unfortunately failed to aid in its support, but its influence has been recognized and the good work continued until the standard of landscape work in American Cemeteries now takes rank with that in the best parks of the world. The Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture (the leading authority) designates the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents as 'one of three societies (the oldest) conserving the landscape gardening and rural art of the country.' The printed reports of its meetings are recognized as authoritative and educational to such an extent that they are sought by libraries and colleges."

**ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF CEMETERIES.**

The programme of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, to be held at Bloomington, June 26 and 27, is as follows:

JUNE 26, 2:30, AT LODGE OF BLOOMINGTON CEMETERY.

Address of Welcome, W. K. Braken of Bloomington Business Men's Association.

Roll call. Minutes of last meeting.

Reception of new members.

Communications. Reports of Officers.

Appointment of Committees. Nominations of Officers.

8:00 P. M. ILLINOIS HOTEL.

Paper, "Cemetery Drives, Building and Maintenance," J. G. Melluish.

Question Box.

Reports of Committees. Election of Officers.

JUNE 27, 9:30 A. M., LODGE OF BLOOMINGTON CEMETERY.

Talk, "The Relation of Undertakers and Cemetery Officials,"

J. W. Birney.

Summary of papers of A. A. C. S. on Planting.

General discussion led by Geo. L. Tilton.

Paper: Platting of Cemeteries, W. N. Rudd.

Discussion of Legal Matters, John E. Miller.

**NOTICE TO CEMETERY OFFICIALS IN MICHIGAN.**

Arrangements have been made for the first annual meeting of the Michigan Cemetery Association at Hotel Cadillac, on Monday, August 20, 1906, at 2 P. M.

No definite program has been prepared; there will be a business program and informal discussions.

Members and prospective members are invited to attend the sessions of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, August 21, 22 and 23.

FRANK EURICH, Pres.

**THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.**

While an earthquake is a fearsome natural convulsion, awe-inspiring and soul-stirring, its destructive character has been more particularly realized in crowded localities, and comparatively very little loss of life or property occurring in sparsely settled districts. In the case of San Francisco, the fact that an earthquake caused the disastrous conflagration, has led to exaggerated reports concerning the earthquake itself being spread broadcast over the country to the great detriment of even the State

itself. We are requested to state in regard to the city of Sacramento and the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, that no damage whatever resulted either to the above city or the great farming regions of the valleys from the San Francisco earthquake, which was scarcely felt at all, and that both the farming and business districts of these parts are just as flourishing as ever, the crops promising very well in most of the known productions. That it is scarcely probable or possible that an earthquake shock will ever seriously affect the above valleys is the opinion of geologists, from the protection afforded by the nature of their soils and the great depth of the alluvial deposits.

**Damage in the Cemeteries.**

The damage wrought in the various large cemeteries from a purely monetary standpoint seems almost beyond any reasonable calculation.

All kinds of pranks and fantastic freaks have been played by the shock. Monuments only a few yards apart have toppled over in exactly opposite directions. The middle sections of some monuments have moved one way, while the capstone has shifted the other, the base remaining solid. The movement of others near by seems to have been rotary. In other words the earthquake was a "twister."

The San Mateo county cemeteries present a great many disastrous evidences of the shock. Cypress Lawn has suffered more than any other one cemetery. Throughout it looks as if some mighty destructive vandal hand had swept over its beautiful grassy slopes, tearing down the handsome monuments and throwing great blocks of marble, granite and sandstone hither and thither.

It is estimated that more than \$50,000 will be required to repair the damages done in Cypress Lawn alone. In this cemetery are the vaults, costly tombs and mausoleums of many of the foremost families of San Francisco. Scarcely a vault in this cemetery withstood the shock unharmed. Few were badly wrecked, but the joints and seams of nearly all were so badly sprung that most of them will have to be reset or rebuilt.

The Cemetery of the Hills of Eternity, also of Eternal Home and the Jewish cemeteries have sustained nearly as much damage as Cypress Lawn. These grounds are more ornamented, but the monuments are simpler and the larger vaults fewer. What vaults there were are much damaged.

Holy Cross, the new Catholic cemetery, will have all its damages repaired by probably \$35,000. The large receiving vault which was constructed of brick was almost totally demolished. The walls of many of the private family vaults were loosened, but none have fallen outright. In this cemetery as in the others the smaller monuments of two or three pieces, have been hurled about in every direction.

The beautiful Mount Olivet cemetery has been damaged least of all.

In the old Masonic cemetery, the damage has been considerable. There may be seen many curious freaks wrought by the seismic disturbance.

The old Odd Fellows burial grounds did not escape unscathed. Some of the smaller tombs were shattered into fragments. The large Columbarium in this cemetery has a crevice in its west wing, but all the windows were left intact.

In the old Calvary (Catholic) cemetery, a few of the larger monuments escaped, and the mausoleums were not seriously damaged—a great many entirely escaping.

Laurel Hill Cemetery, one of the oldest, most historic and beautiful of all of them, shared the common fate. Many of the large monuments were damaged, while smaller ones were prostrated. The larger and costly new mausoleum of Charles D. Fair, (one of the famous "Bonanza Kings"), made of Italian marble, fortunately escaped with only the loss of a small Gothic spire on one of its four corners. Not a seam was visible.

The total damages to all these cemeteries will aggregate—probably \$400,000. It seems incredible that all this havoc could have been wrought by a shock lasting only 47 seconds.

OCCIDENT.

### AN INTERESTING CEMETERY DAMAGE CASE

In an appeal from the decision of the Superior Court granting damages of \$1,500 against the Mount Greenwood Cemetery Association of Chicago to Mrs. Tillie Hildebrand, the judgment has been reversed in an interesting decision from which we quote as follows:

"The plaintiff entered the cemetery about two o'clock in the afternoon of July 12, 1901, accompanied by her two sisters and her two children. Her purpose in going to the cemetery was to decorate graves in her father's lot, by her father's direction. After this decoration had been attended to, she and her companions went through the cemetery to visit the graves of some deceased friends, which done, they started back to the lot of plaintiff's father through the grounds, to get another path and make a short cut to her father's lot. The plaintiff, while walking south on the cemetery ground parallel with a smooth macadamized walk eighteen feet wide, and about three feet from the walk, stepped into an uncovered pipe six inches in diameter. The upper end of the pipe was about even with the surface of the ground, and gave access to a running trap, for the purpose of cleaning out any slush which might accumulate in the trap. The grass was high and prevented the plaintiff from seeing the pipe. There was a safe and convenient walk by which plaintiff could have reached her father's lot, to which she was returning, but she chose to make a short cut to the lot across the grounds. Prior to July 12, 1901, when the accident occurred, the pipe was covered by a circular cover of pine wood more than an inch in thickness, which was fitted "snugly" to the pipe. The evidence is that this cover was placed in the pipe about three years before the accident. There is no evidence as to when, before the accident, or by whom it was removed.

When plaintiff's father purchased his lot he thereby acquired the right of way to the lot, and if there was a constructed walk or avenue leading to his lot from the gate of the cemetery, such way was a servitude in favor of the lot. *Burke v. Wall*, 29 La. Ann. 39. But if there was such prepared way, he did not acquire, by the purchase of the lot, any right of way to the lot over the grounds of the cemetery used or intended for burial purposes. Manifestly, the plaintiff who, as she testified, visited the cemetery by direction of her father, for the purpose of decorating her sister's grave in his lot, had no greater right than her father. In returning from the grave of her deceased friend to her father's lot she might have done so by a safe and convenient walk, without encroaching on any part of the cemetery ground intended for burials, but she chose, solely for her own convenience, to cross the grounds thus, as she says, making a short cut to her father's lot. It is for the convenience of the owners of lots in a cemetery and to their interest, that the proprietors of the cemetery shall construct safe and convenient avenues and ways for access to the burial lots, and when this is done every lot owner has an implied license to use such means of access, but has no license to roam over the grounds for his own pleasure or convenience, and if one so does it is at his own

risk, and if he suffers injury in so doing, the proprietors of the cemetery are not liable. The grounds of the cemetery, outside of the avenue or ways provided for access to lots, are not intended for walking in, but solely for burial purposes. Suppose that plaintiff, in walking in the grounds through the high grass, had struck her foot against a high stone and been thrown down and injured, there being a safe way which she might have taken; would the defendant be liable? Clearly not, as we think. Yet in principle there would be no difference between injury by reason of the stone and injury by reason of the uncovered pipe.

Plaintiff's case rests on the proposition that there was an implied license to lot owners to roam at will all over the cemetery grounds, and, therefore, the defendant's duty was to maintain all the grounds in a reasonably safe condition for persons thus roaming over them. We cannot accede to this view. *Barry v. Cemetery Association*, 106 Mo. App., 358, is directly in point. In that case a lot owner left the traveled way, which the Association had provided for access to lots, and in going across the grounds stepped into a hole and was injured. The court held there could be no recovery, and reversed the judgment recovered by the plaintiff in the trial court. As previously stated, it was proved and not contradicted that the pipe was covered prior to July 12, 1901, and there is no evidence as to when or by whom the cover was removed. It might have been, for aught the evidence shows, on the morning of July 12, 1901, or so short a time prior to the accident that the defendant, in the exercise of ordinary diligence could not have discovered it. In the case of a municipality which has supervision and control of the streets within its limits, and is bound to maintain them in a reasonably safe condition, it is incumbent on a plaintiff, suing the municipality for injuries alleged to have been caused by a defect in the street, to prove either that the municipality knew of the defect, or that the defect had existed for such a length of time that, in the exercise of ordinary care, it should have known of it.

Being of opinion that there can be no recovery on the facts, the judgment is reversed.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, O., recently voted to abolish Sunday funerals except in cases of emergency. The new rule takes effect August 1.

\* \* \*

The city of Auburn, Me., has appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the six cemeteries in that city, looking toward a merger of all the grounds under the management of the city.

\* \* \*

The senate committee on public lands has recommended to congress the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell parcels of land, not exceeding forty acres, for cemetery purposes. Under the present law it is necessary to pass a separate bill for every cemetery so authorized.



The mayor of Woburn, Mass., has recommended to the council that the old historic cemeteries in that town, which have long been neglected, be placed under the control of the cemetery commissioners.

\* \* \*

The Park and Cemetery Association of Saginaw, Mich., are sending out letters to lot owners to the three city cemeteries urging them to deposit funds for the perpetual care of lots. At present Forest Lawn is the only one of the three that has an endowment fund. The other two are Brady Hill, with 10,000 interments, and Oakwood with 6,000.

\* \* \*

A suit has been brought against the Missouri Cemetery Improvement Association to prevent the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery near St. Joseph, Mo. The action has been brought by property owners who claim that the association is violating a city ordinance forbidding the establishment of a cemetery within one mile of the city limits. One interment has already been made and the suit is regarded as a test case to determine the validity of the ordinance. C. J. Borden, formerly mayor of St. Joseph, is president of the association.

\* \* \*

John G. Barker, superintendent of Riverview Cemetery, South Bend, Ind., writes to tell of some encouraging improvements being made in country cemeteries near his locality. The city cemetery at Mishawaka, Ind., is to be re-surveyed, re-plotted and all the lots properly numbered. Improvements in the water supply and in the care of the trees are also planned. At Sumption Prairie a fund of \$2,500.00 has been raised for improvements which are to include removing useless foot-stones, leveling all low places, and making a lawn as far as possible.

\* \* \*

Bellett Lawson, Jr., superintendent of The Buffalo Burial Park Association, Buffalo, N. Y., has opened an office at 44 W. Eagle street, in that city, for the practice of landscape architecture. Mr. Lawson will make a specialty of cemetery work and is at present engaged on plans for the improvement of Grand View Cemetery, Batavia, N. Y. The tract to be improved includes about fifty-four acres which is to be laid out on modern principles. Contracts have already been awarded for the erection of an elaborate entrance gate and receiving vault, to cost about \$5,000.00. The gateway will be about twenty-two feet wide, including a driveway and footpaths separated by granite pillars. The iron work will be furnished by the Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co., of Indianapolis, and the granite work by the Worden Monument Co., of Batavia.

\* \* \*

An item which appeared in this department in our April issue erroneously stated that a new state law had been passed in New York requiring the digging of graves to the depth of nine feet, three feet deeper than formerly. This item should have referred to the state of Pennsylvania, and the Commissioner of Public Health of Pennsylvania writes as follows concerning the provision:

"Owing to the unfortunate fact that cemetery sites have been selected without regard to the geological formation, many of which are not suited for the purpose of properly protecting the health of the people in their respective localities, the Department of Health has decided it to be necessary in order to meet the existing conditions, to adopt the following regulation concerning the depth of graves:

Rule 1. Except by special permission from the Department of Health, no interment of any human body shall be made in any public or private burial ground unless the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be at least five feet from the natural surface of the ground, except where

solid rock or water may be encountered; then the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket shall be not less than four feet from the natural surface of the ground; and with the further exception that still born children and children less than four years of age, dead of any disease other than anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, small-pox, scarlet fever, tetanus, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, shall be buried at such a depth that the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be not less than three and one-half feet from the natural surface of the ground."

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., Commissioner.

\* \* \*

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the Washington Cemetery Company, Washington, Pa., it was voted to increase the charge for perpetual care to twenty cents per square foot instead of ten cents as heretofore. Lot sales for the year amounted to \$6,000, and the expenditure for maintenance was \$6,700. There were three hundred and seven interments during the year, making a total of 6,856. The board decided to employ W. R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C., to prepare plans for the ornamentation of the grounds.

The annual statement of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., reports 50 cremations for the year. This has been the average number per year since the crematory was established in 1896. The association has added ten acres of territory which is soon to be plotted, making the total area 159 acres. The perpetual care fund was increased by \$10,000 during the year, and now amounts to \$70,000. There were 752 interments during the year.

The annual report of the trustees of cemeteries, Malden, Mass., for the year 1905, shows a total perpetual care fund for Forest Dale and Salem Street cemeteries of \$64,939, the income from which amounts to \$2,473. The receipts for the year were \$8,733, and the expenditures \$8,854. The report recommends that \$1,000 additional be added to this year's appropriation for the purpose of fighting the insect pests.

William Stone, superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., writes as follows concerning the work of exterminating the gypsy and brown tail moths: "I have had fifteen men at work all winter. About half of the nests could be easily torn open and no worms found in them. The gypsies were harder to find, as their egg clusters were in every conceivable place out of sight. The brown tails nest on the ends of the branches and could be easily found. The gypsies are most to be dreaded, as they eat the conifers while the brown tails do not. To defoliate a conifer once means death. Our legislature had them pretty well under control three years ago, but the members in the western part of the state not having them in their section caused the Gypsy Moth Commission to be abolished because it was so expensive. They did an unwise thing. Our street trees in this section are completely dotted with black spots caused by creosote which has been put on the egg clusters of the Gypsy. These clusters contain two to four or five hundred eggs and are covered with yellowish woolly substance. These eggs are very hard and sound like corn popping when put in the fire. The creosote takes the life out of them. Hundreds of conifers have been killed by them in this section.

At the meeting of the trustees of Walkill Cemetery, recently held at Philipsburg, N. Y., plans were made for the improvement of an addition of 50 acres recently purchased. The tract will be fenced and a new entrance gate erected at once. President Theodore Smith and William Strong, of the Board of Trustees, were appointed a committee to have charge of the work. The present cemetery comprises about ten acres.

(Continued from page 76);

G. A. Parker, superintendent of parks, Hartford, Conn., read an interesting and well-thought paper on the value of the government census statistics in park work.

He said the Census Bureau is doing good work in giving us the physical facts about the parks, the areas, yearly expenditures, etc., but thought it should go further and record what the parks are giving the people, what they are prepared to furnish, and what use the people are making of them.

"This," said the speaker, "is what I would like to have the national government do in addition to the statistics it is now sending out: To find some person with a practical park experience, who knows parks, and loves them, and who knows municipal affairs and the province of the different city functions, who knows the people and is in sympathy with that great majority of all cities—the common people, who knows trees and plants as a father knows his children, who can interpret lines, surfaces, forms and colors, and the influence they have on the human mind and heart, a man who is capable, if it was known, of understanding and appreciating all that parks may mean to a city; and when they have found such a man to send him forth to learn the lesson of the parks, to write it out step by step and publish it for our parks."

Friday, June 15, as many of the members as could remain went to Baltimore, and paid a flying visit to the parks of that city.



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### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual report of the Park Board of Haverhill, Mass., gives a brief statement of the work of the year, of the annual expenditures, and the park rules and regulations. It is planned to establish a new deer park on the thirty-acre tract between the Dudley Porter road and the lake. Successful work is reported in exterminating the browntail and gypsy moths. In the future this work will not be carried on by the park board although it will still be under the supervision of the superintendent of parks. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$11,379.00.

The fifteenth annual report of the park commissioners of St. Paul, Minn., tells of some important legislation that it has secured during the year. An act in the charter formerly prohibited the board from paying more than forty per cent for land condemned for park purposes, requiring the remainder of the costs to be raised by assessment. The new act enables the board to pay all of the sum necessary. Another act provided for an issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000, and the council has authorized the issue of \$75,000 of this sum. Forty acres of forest land between Phalen Park and Arcade street have been condemned for an addition to that park, and land has also been secured for an extension of the river boulevard and the widening of Como avenue. St. Paul has a total park area of 1,251.65 acres, including four large landscape or scenic parks, and twenty-five neighborhood parks. The larger tracts are as follows: Como, 424 acres; Phalen, 469

acres; Indian Mounds, 76 acres; and Shadow Falls, 35 acres. A charter amendment in 1904 authorized the council to appropriate \$10,000.00 for playgrounds, and Supt. Nussbaumer has prepared a plan for an extensive playground in Como park. The board has adopted an important rule requiring that any monument or other ornamental structure must be approved by an advisory expert or committee before it can be erected in a public park. The total expenditure for the year was \$96,312.00.

The twelfth annual report of the park board of Des Moines, Iowa, for 1905 recommends the consolidation of the park districts of Des Moines and Lee townships and the board hopes to get a bill passed by the legislature to secure this consolidation. The entire west shore of the river has been cleaned up and terraced and a sea-wall, 700 feet long, built. Other elaborate improvements are planned for the east and west fronts of the river. The Des Moines park system includes about 600 acres in thirteen different parks. Total expenditure for the year was \$65,398.00.

\* \* \*

### NEW PARKS.

The South Park Board of Chicago is to build a new playground on the site formerly occupied by the old postoffice on the lake front.

The city of Lawrence, Mass., has been presented with a tract of eleven acres to be used as a public park.

The Park Commission of Duluth, Minn., is planning to secure a tract of ten acres on the lake shore for a new public park.

The Commercial Club and the city council of Tulsa, I. T., are co-operating to secure a site for a city park.

A new park and playground is being improved at Rockport, Mass.

The Dorothy Dix Monument Association is planning to improve a tract of twenty-two acres owned by them at Hampden, Me., as a public park.

The Park Board of Providence, R. I., has recommended that small tracts in several parts of the city be set aside for public playgrounds.

The town of Orange, Mass., is to buy a seven-acre tract of land for a public park, at a cost of \$4,000.00.

The city of Cleveland, O., is to spend \$170,000.00 for new small parks during the year.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., has taken its first step toward a city park system by appointing a commission to investigate the necessity for public parks.

A bill authorizing the city of New York to expend \$2,500,000.00 for a seaside park has been passed by the legislature of the state. Various sites have been suggested for the new park, the western end of Rockaway Beach being one of the places considered.

Landscape Architect Geo. E. Kessler, of Kansas City, recently visited Dallas, Tex., to prepare plans for the improvement of the fair grounds in that city. He will also prepare a design for improving the grounds of Holy Trinity College in Dallas.

An effort is being made in Milwaukee to secure the purchase of a tract of land known as Bay View on the lake shore for a public park. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$100,000.00 will be necessary.

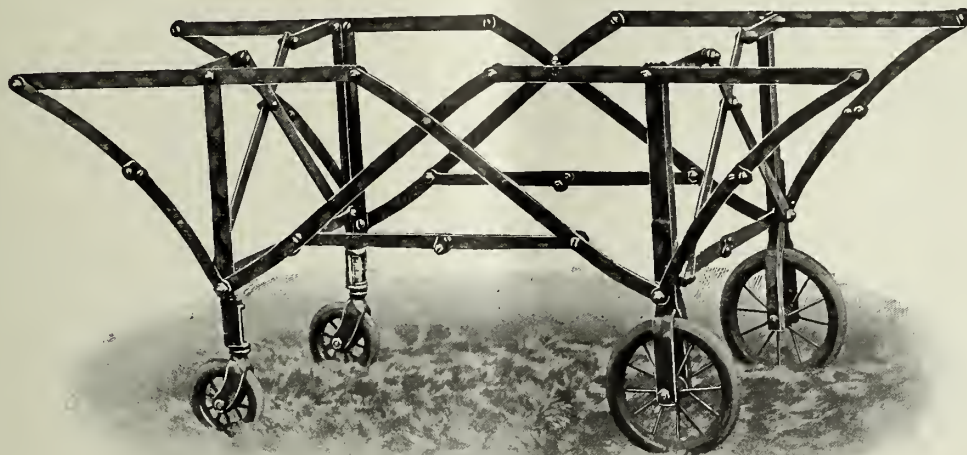
The Park Board of Minneapolis has adopted a plan for connecting all of the parks and park ways along the Mississippi river, Minnehaha Park has an area of 138.94 acres; Riverside Parkway, 175.64 acres; St. Anthony Parkway, 80.5 acres; Riverside Park, 19.78 acres, and the river gorge, 285.14 acres, making a grand total of 700 acres of connecting parks.

(Continued on page XIII.)

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Gardens, Children's. By Alice G. Mc-  
Closkey. Illust. F. L., June, '06.  
Italian Garden, The Popular. By Phebe  
Westcott Humphreys. Illust. F. L.,  
June, '06.  
Landscape Gardening, Instruction in.  
By J. A. Pettigrew. Hort., 3:733.  
June 9, '06.  
Park Systems and Large Cities. Rev.  
Hort. (French), 78:227-8. May 16, '06.  
Window Boxes, Suggestions for; Report  
of Hartford Florists' Club. Gard.,  
4:258-9. May 15, '06. - -  
**Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds.**  
Arlington National Cemetery. Illust.  
Gard., 14:275-6. June 1, '06.  
Playgrounds of Washington. By H. S.  
Curtis. Illust. Charities, 15:829-31.  
Mch. 3, '06.  
Public Playgrounds. Harper's Weekly,  
50:365. Mch. 17, '06.  
Roads, Good, for \$10 a Mile. By C. H.  
Miller. Illust. Fg., 1:184-6. June, '06.

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Road Maintenance. Illust. M. E., 30:  
412-17. June, '06.

**Trees, Shrubs and Plants.**

Banding Substances for Trees. Geo. E. Stone. W. R., 5:32-6. June, '06.

Botany, How to Begin. By Willard N. Clute. A. B., 10:89-93. May, '06.

California Plants, New Species of. By A. Eastwood. Illust. Bot. Gaz., 41:  
283-93. Apr., '06.

Carnation Breeding. (Paper by C. W. Ward.) Gard., 14:283. June 1, '06.

Flowering Trees and Shrubs. Illust. (Paper by A. Herrington.) Gard., 14:273-5. June 1, '06.

Flowering Trees and Shrubs. By Arthur Herrington. F. R., 18:12-14  
May 24, '06.

Forestry and Tree Culture. By W. A. Hadley. Illust. G. C. A., 3:152-4  
June, '06.

Garden Grasses, Beauty in. By Parker T. Barnes. Illust. G. M., 3:270-2  
June, '06.

Lilies, Our Native. Illust. A. B., 10:81-4  
May, '06.

Magnolias, All the, Worth Growing. Illust. By Wilhelm Miller. G. M., 3:266-9. June, '06.

Plants, Growing of, Success and Failure in. By Edwin A. Kanst. G. C. A., 3:155-6. June, '06.

Roses, Hints on Growing. By C. B. Wyncoop. Illust. F. L., June, '06.

Shrubbery, Hardy, Propagating for Commercial Purposes. (Paper by Wm. Trillow.) F. E., 21:653. May 19, '06.

Tree Warden's Summer Program, A. W. R., 5:30-2. June, '06.

Trees, Big Returns from Growing. By Findley Burns. Illust. Fg., 1:176-7.  
June, '06.

Voluble Plants, Direction in Which They Twine. Illust. Sci. Am. Sup., 61:25270. Mch. 24, '06.

**Reports, Etc., Received.**

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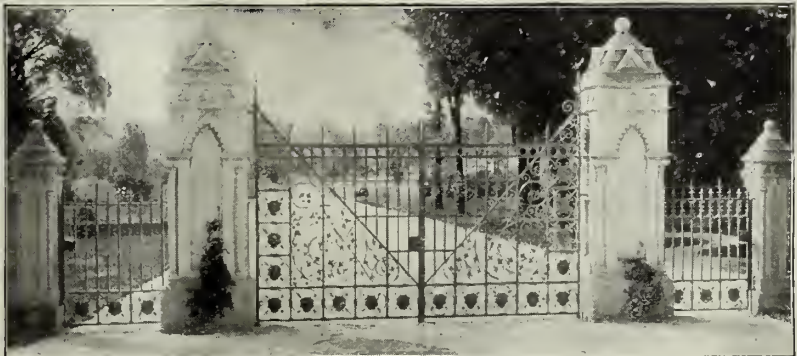
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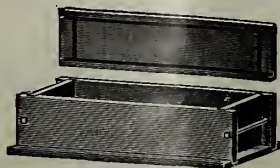
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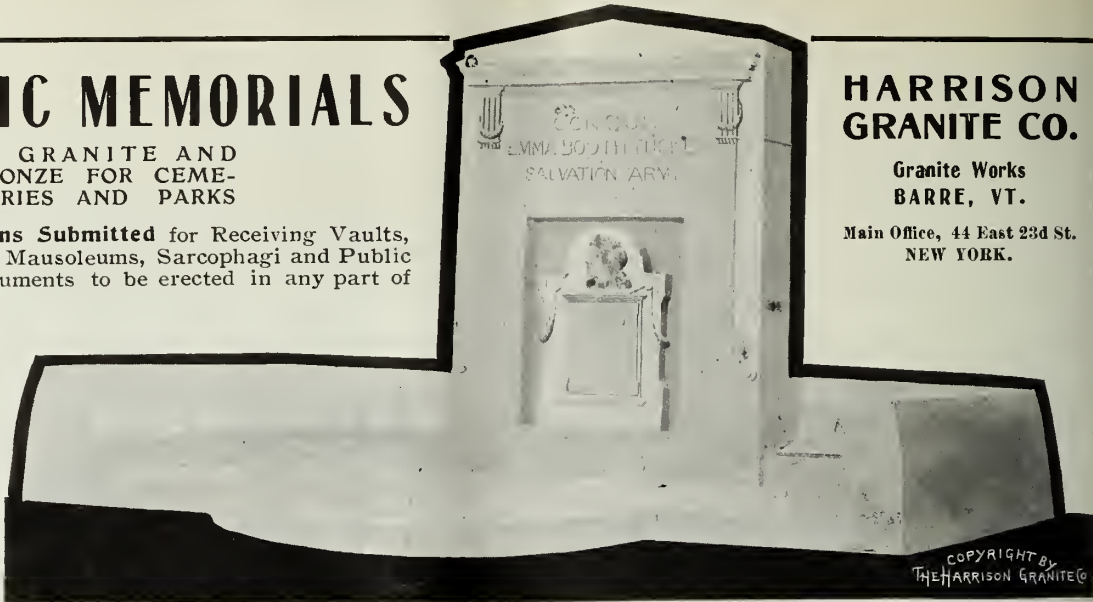
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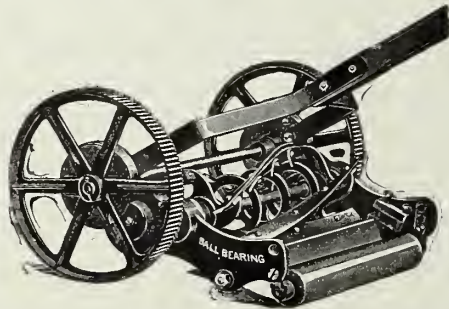
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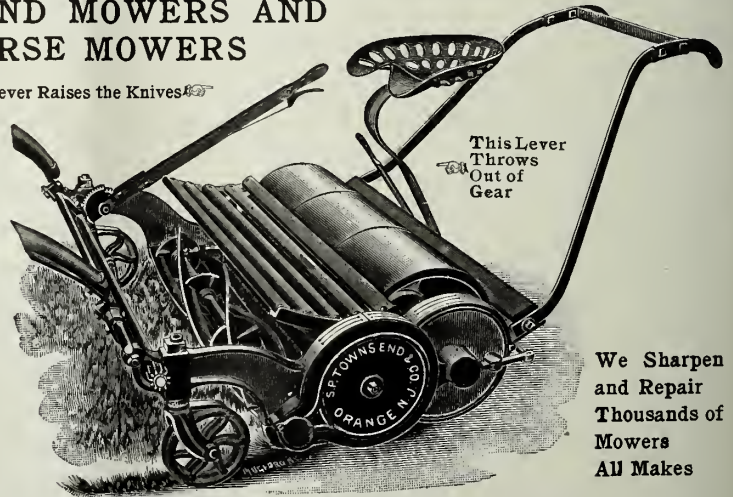
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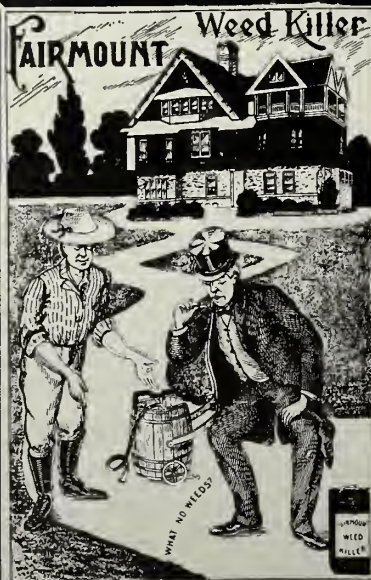
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CHICAGO, ILL.

has been noted in these pages before, has issued a handsomely illustrated annual report, telling of its work for the past year. The Tenement Shade Tree Committee reports very satisfactory work. They planted during the spring sixty-two trees, securing in all cases assurances that the trees would be cared for by those in charge of the buildings where they were planted. The association has also encouraged and assisted in holding Arbor Day exercises about the trees planted. This committee also inspected all the planting done two years ago, made a detailed report, and provided for the replacing of dead trees and other attention necessary from the nurserymen. The plans of the association's advisory forester for the laying out of the new approach to the Williamsburg bridge have been accepted by the park department, and the four rows of trees provided for are to be planted this year. A counsel was employed to prosecute persons who injured trees and convictions were secured in twenty or twenty-five cases. The report contains many illustrations of successful tree growing in New York, directions for care of trees, and detailed specifications for nurserymen who provide them.

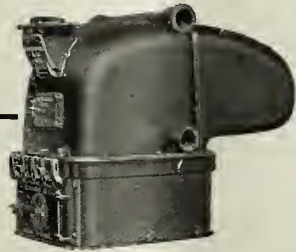
The American Civic Association has issued three recent bulletins. One on lantern slides for civic improvement work, gives a classified list of the slides that the association furnishes for stereopticon lectures and all other necessary information about the lantern service. Department pamphlet No. 5 is entitled: "Suggestions for Beautifying the Home, Village, and Roadway." It is very suggestively illustrated, and is reprinted from an article by Warren H. Manning in the Youth's Companion. An introductory leaflet of the Arts and Crafts Department has also been prepared by Mrs. M. F. Johnson, vice-president.

The Municipal Art Society of New York has issued a pamphlet telling of its aims and purposes, and giving a brief account of the work accomplished since its organization. Chas. R. Lamb is president of the society, and Wm. Walton, secretary.

The Department of Agriculture sends Circular No. 37 of the forest service entitled: "Forest Planting in the Sand Hill Region of Nebraska."

Elm Lawn Cemetery, at Elmhurst, a suburb of Chicago, issues a neatly printed descriptive booklet containing introductory information and rules.

Evergreen Cemetery, the new tract recently opened in Detroit, has a descriptive folder giving information and bearing a picture of the new memorial chapel to be erected there.



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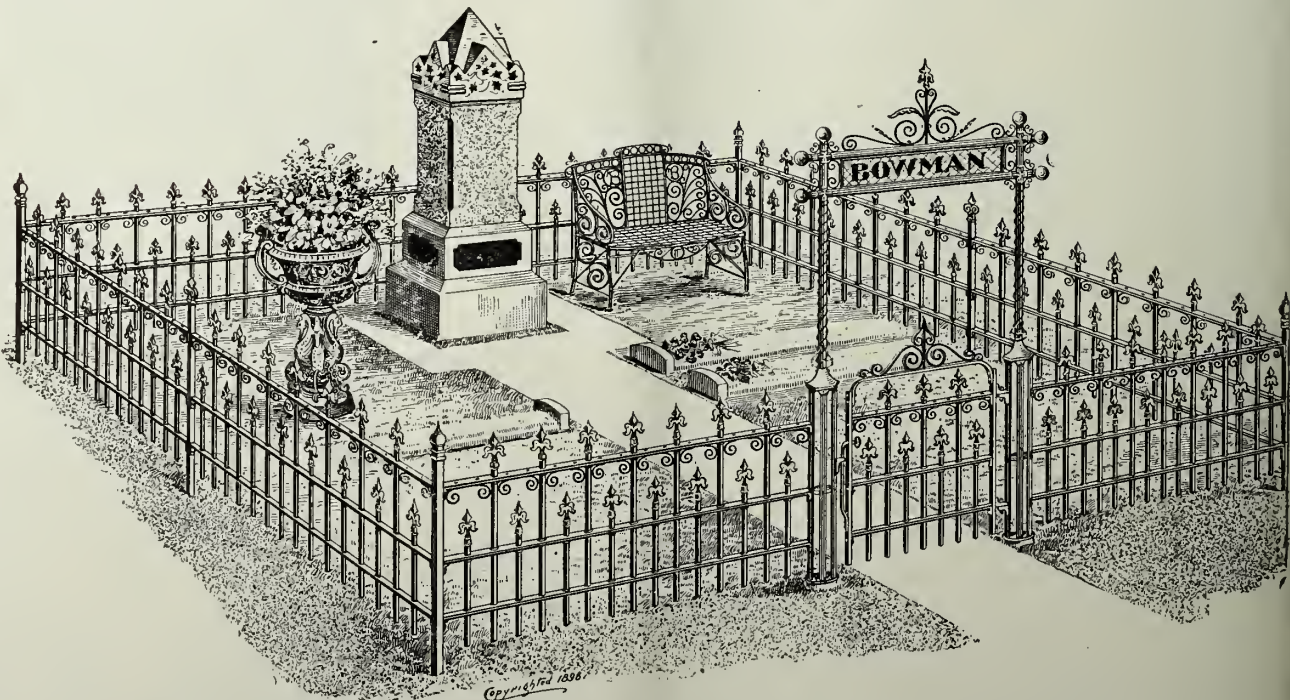
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**Publisher's Notes.**

James C. Parkinson, for five years superintendent of Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the new Woodlawn Cemetery, near Gwynn Oak, Baltimore. Mr. Parkinson has inaugurated a number of substantial improvements during his administration. He worked three years to perfect a card system of all the burials, and now has every interment since the cemetery was established recorded both alphabetically and by location.

The interesting symposium on Perpetual Care in American Cemeteries that appeared in PARK AND CEMETERY has been published in book form with the addition of critical comments by W. N. Rudd, a discussion of "The Legal Phases of Perpetual Care" by W. S. Pirie, and a number of forms for agreements used by leading cemeteries. The book will be found of value in increasing interest among cemetery boards and lot holders, and copies wanted for this purpose may be had for 50c each if three or more are taken. Single copies are 60c. A California cemetery association writes: "We received the copy of the book, 'Perpetual Care,' and it has created so much interest in the subject that we want two more of them for our directors to study."

Wm. B. Jones succeeds the late Mr. John Ferguson as superintendent at Highwood Cemetery, Brighton Road, Allegheny, Pa.

Enos A. Mills, a well known guide in the Long's Peak, Colo., district, and an enthusiastic nature student and expert in forestry, gave an address on "The Forest," before the Biennial Conference of Women's Clubs in St. Paul, June 4.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago, has opened a Studio of Design at 1022 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, and announces that the studio will furnish expert advice from a staff of artists on all forms of public and private buildings and the arrangement of grounds; all forms of mural decoration and house furnishings, especially where unique or individual ideas are to be expressed.

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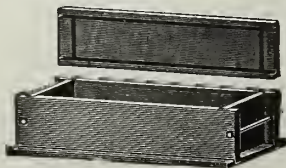
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Park board of Springfield, Mass., is to erect a new entrance to Forest park, to be located about six hundred feet from the present main entrance.

A plan is being considered by the park board of New York for reclaiming the submerged river front, and making an addition of 101 acres to Riverside park between 72d and 96th streets.

An addition of seven and one-half acres is to be made to John Ball park, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Work has begun on the parking of the grounds about the courthouse, county jail and the Carnegie library, at Delaware, Ohio.

The park board of Hartford, Conn., has decided to establish public golf links in Goodwin park. Supt. Parker has prepared an elaborate report on the maintenance and management of golf grounds in other cities.

Fifty new bath houses are to be erected at Ft. Hale park, New Haven, Conn.

An elaborate system of planting has been begun in the Mt. Helena Forest Park, Helena, Mont. The work is to be in charge of E. O. Siecke, who has secured 30,000 seedlings of bull pine and Douglas fir from the Dismal River Forest Reserve in Nebraska.

In order to encourage the planting of ornamental shade trees, the North Side Board of Trade, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, has arranged to offer cash prizes for the best trees planted according to the plans of the park department.

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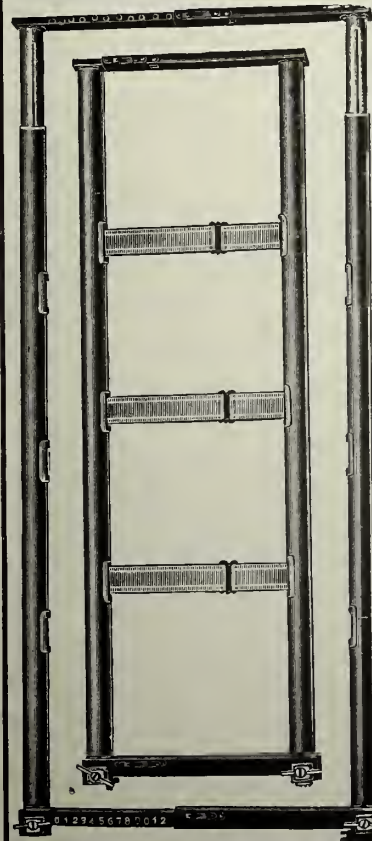
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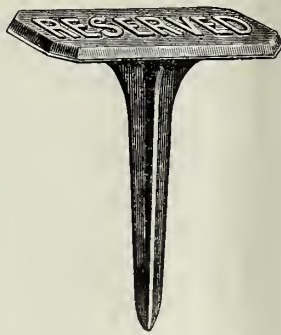
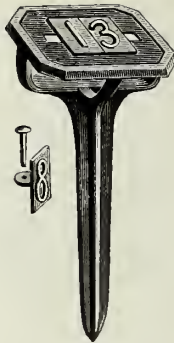
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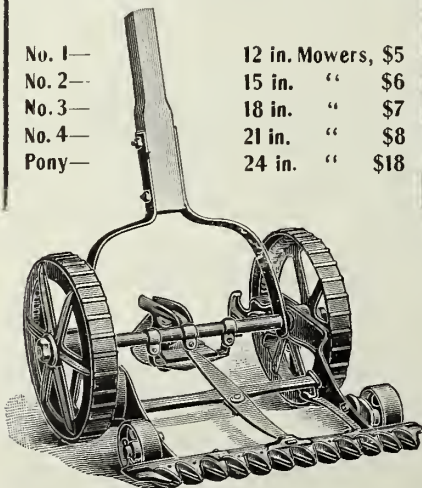
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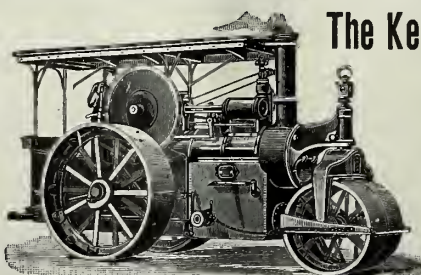
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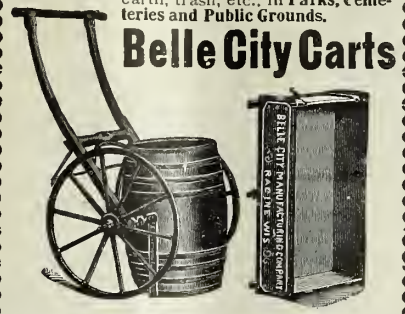
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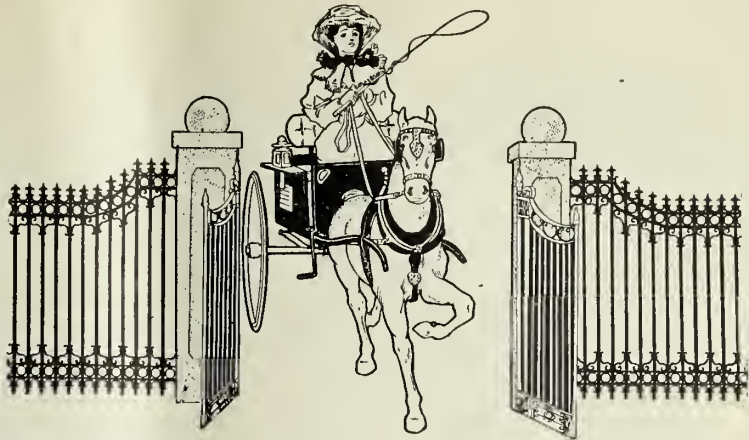
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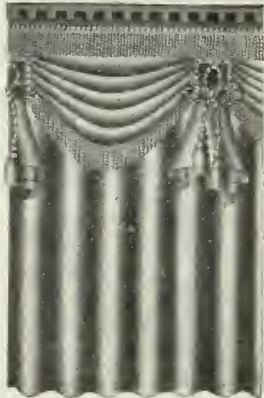
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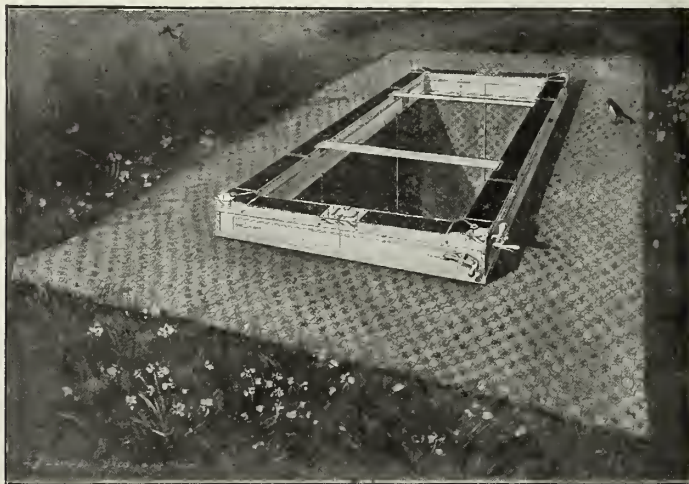


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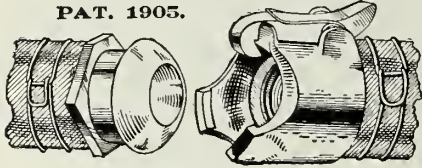


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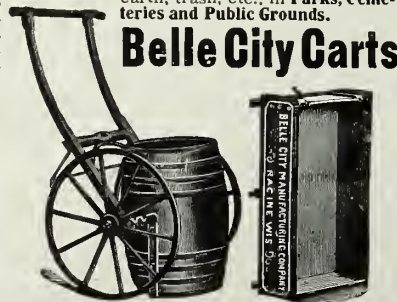
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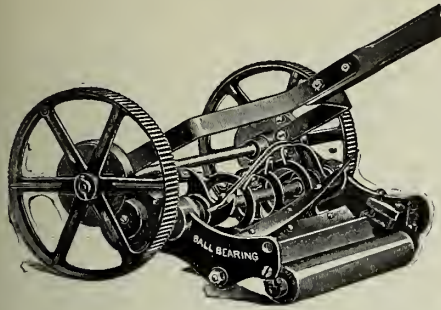
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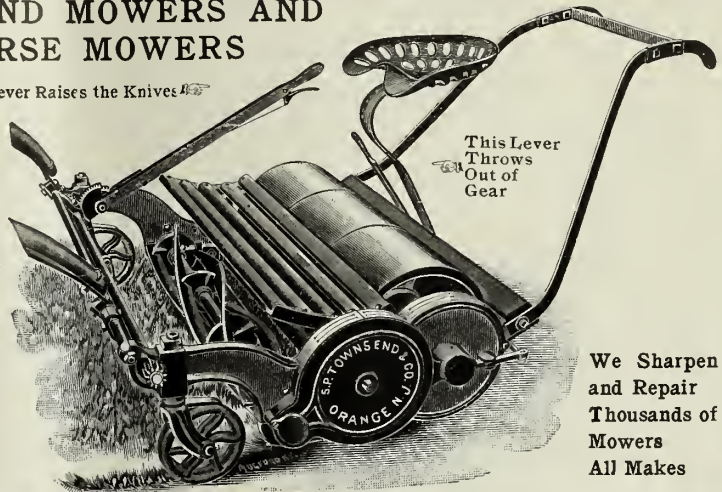




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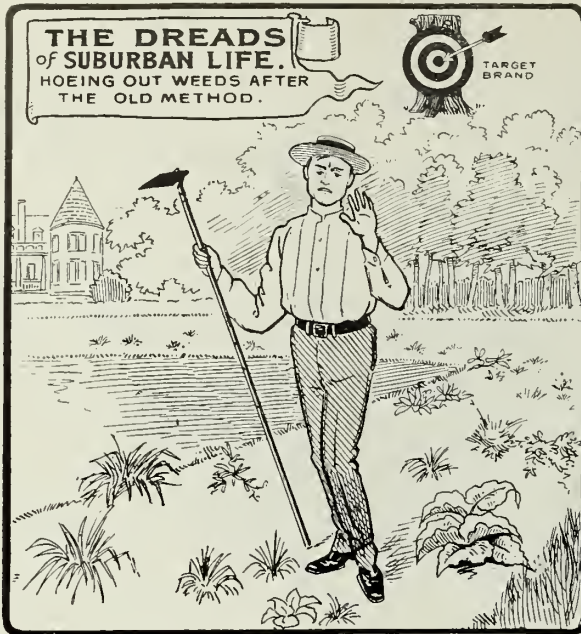
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, July, 1906.

No. 5

### *Decoration Day.*

Memorial Day has gone by for this current year but it left some lessons and experience well worth notice. The growth of the sentiment which led to the appointment of the day as one for national observance, found more expression this year than in any previous one close observers declare, and if that sentiment is to be gauged by the use of floral decorations and the business transacted by the florists, congratulations are certainly in order from both the standpoints of sentiment and trade. It is to be regretted that the commercial side of the question will obtrude itself, perhaps too forcibly, as it detracts from the higher considerations attaching to the day, and is too apt in its activity to mar the occasion. Cemetery officials would undoubtedly like to see the decorative features modified and the memorial sentiment more in evidence, especially in the larger cities. Nevertheless serious interest in the anniversary is certainly increasing, and as the personal interest recedes, the national sense of obligation grows clearer, and the manner of emphasizing this sense will arrange itself to conform to the deeper significance of the annual event. This year there was a very decided leaning towards the peony for grave decoration; the development of this flower in the past few years has been very marked, and its general characteristics suggest still greater possibilities for usefulness and enjoyment.



### *The Press and Horticultural Education.*

The report of the Secretary of the National Council of Horticulture on its experimental press service has recently been made public. An effort was made by means of the distribution of carefully prepared horticultural matter to determine the willingness of the newspapers of the country, large and small, to print the same in their columns. The test has been successful in spite of the small appropriation made for the purpose and the consequent impossibility of adopting the broadest measures for advertising the service. The willingness on the part of many prominent newspapers amounted almost to eagerness to secure the matter. Every assurance was given, of course, that the articles should have no flavor whatever of advertising, and that they should be calculated to stimulate public interest in horticulture, should be written by experts and give the readers authoritative and valuable information. The check that was maintained to determine what percentage of the papers to which the service was tendered made use of it showed it to be approximately 90 per cent. The important lesson to be learned by all

our improvement associations, and others interested in outdoor improvement, in this report, is that generally speaking newspapers of all classes realize that articles and information on horticultural and improvement affairs must be welcome reading to their subscribers.



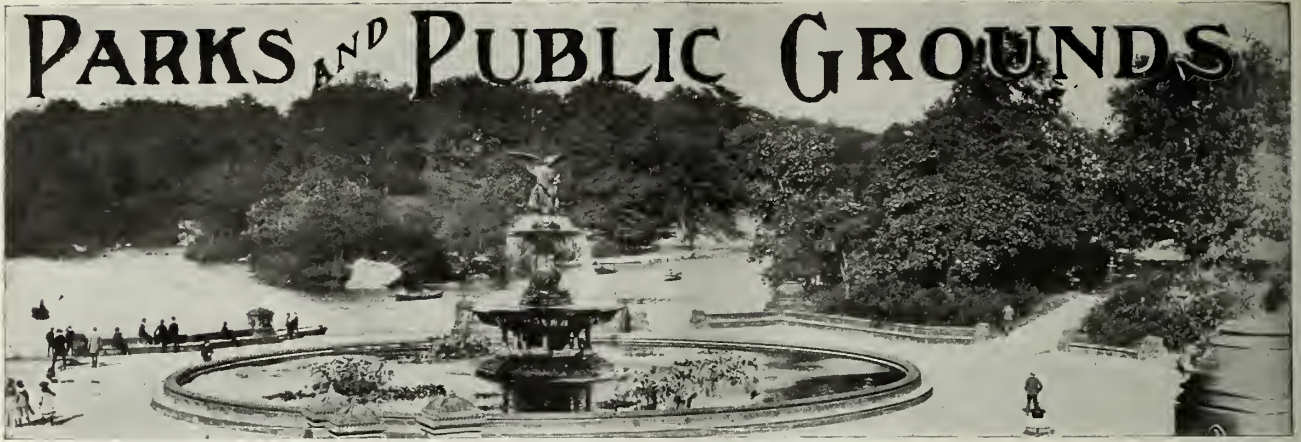
### *Entomology.*

The report of the superintendent for suppressing the gypsy and brown-tail moths of Massachusetts is a most valuable document, not alone to the people of the state, but to all interested in or affected by these pests. The legislature of 1900 refused to continue the crusade to suppress these insects and in consequence the area subjected to their ravages has increased from 359 to 2,224 square miles. The matter is so serious that co-operative effort from all sources is invited by the new legislation, but the small appropriations do very little more than keep the devastation in check. There is, however, an important lesson suggested by this experience of Massachusetts, and it is that all connected with horticultural work should take up the study of entomology, so far as to be able intelligently to understand and control insect ravages on the grounds under their charge. They should also have a knowledge of insecticides and the methods of their application. The value of the spray pump is now quite generally appreciated, but a broader acquaintance with the destructive insects, their history and habits, are absolutely necessary for the proper and effective use of spray apparatus. Superintendents of parks and cemeteries should take up this subject in order to prepare themselves for times of trouble; and it need not be an oppressive task, for the Agricultural Department at Washington will supply the needful information.



### *Arbor Day.*

There is a sentiment abroad that in some states Arbor Day has not been selected with due regard to the most essential points connected with its usefulness, and it would be well to study the matter more carefully so that future proclamations may appoint the day so as to control the most desirable conditions. Hitherto, perhaps the most attention, in the appointment of the day, has been given to the interests of the children, looking for a possibly favorable day for outdoor exercises; but now that the anniversary is finally established, the needs of the material to be planted should be seriously considered. No good results can be expected from appointing a day for Arbor Day, too late for the good of the trees and plants to be planted. At any rate, it would be well to revise the question of Arbor Day dates.



### Park Woodlands and Plantations.

*Read by J. A. Pettigrew before the Washington Convention of Park Superintendents.*

The subject of the treatment of natural woodlands in parks is of vast importance and commands the earnest thought of landscape gardeners. Such areas are generally made up in great part of thick growths of trees, which have injured each other, more or less, by close contact—natural, perhaps, in the sense of having sprung from the soil without the aid of man, but having, nevertheless, been subject to such unnatural conditions as to upset Nature's balance.

The effort on the part of the landscape gardener or forester to improve the natural or growing condition of woodlands in public parks is generally met with opposition from probably well-meaning, but badly-informed, critics, who cry that the work is an interference with Nature, and who call in the aid of ready tongues, and readier pens, to stop the "outrage."

The forester brings into service the practical experience and study of years in his effort to assist Nature in her work, yet all for naught; the clamor of a few enlisted in a mistaken crusade, discourages him, or influences those in authority to the extent of causing a stoppage of the work, and the result is seen too painfully, all over the country, in the malformed and distorted condition, from overcrowding, of trees in parks.

General rules can scarcely be framed for the treatment of natural woodland; much depends on the use to be made of it, whether for woodland effects or woodland use. The first operation in a thick piece of woodland desired to be retained for natural effects should be that of thinning; trees of individual merit or beauty should have interfering trees removed, to allow them to develop freely. In places, areas of greater or less size may be found entirely filled with trees, which, by reason of overcrowding, are so far injured that they can never recover their lost beauty. In such cases a free cutting should be made to allow light to penetrate, so as to permit of the growth of saplings or newly-planted material below, and further cuttings made from year to year, as the young growth demands.

Care should be taken that all tree saplings that may not be needed be cut out, retaining only those necessary to replace sickly or injured trees. Judicious thinning of all trees should be made where they interfere with the growth of better ones, noting at the same time, and retaining, picturesque groupings or pleasing combinations of trees; preserving, meanwhile, a natural appearance in the general mass, and encouraging as much individuality as possible without impairing the natural woodland effects. This thinning will permit of the passage of light to the undergrowth, which will respond quickly to its influence, and materially enhance the

beauty and naturalness of the woodland. A woodland so dense as to prohibit the growth of vegetation on the ground is dreary and monotonous.

The improvement to the woodland by thinning is soon noticeable. The branches, relieved of the necessity of having to struggle upward to an opening in search of light, spread out to such an extent that it very quickly becomes apparent that the work of the axe will have to be resumed; in fact, whether in woodland or plantation, the work of the axe is never completed; it is vandalism to lay it aside.

The best time to make selections for permanent trees, or for cutting, is in the summer. At this season the condition of the trees can be more easily ascertained, as their relative positions and needs are more apparent than at any other season.

Natural woodlands, when included in lands taken for park purposes, must of necessity either dominate or be subservient to a general scheme of adaptation; in the latter case, modifications of their outlines may be necessary. Let no mistaken sentiment prevent the execution of this work. A park is not made for a day; the work of the present is subject to the judgment of the future; the mistakes of today bear disappointment for posterity. Should it become necessary, then, to cut any part of the woodland in the execution of a properly devised plan for the unification of the different parts of the ground into an harmonious whole, hesitate not to apply the steel.

Very often natural woodlands are subject to such severe and constant use by the public that it is impossible to retain underbrush and ground cover. In such cases the destruction of the underbrush exposes the ground to the action of the sun; the roots running near the surface, which were protected from heat and dryness under the natural forest covering, are killed off, and the trees soon deteriorate or die. This result cannot be avoided unless some other covering can be substituted. Four or five inches of loam seeded in grass will serve the purpose and be of great benefit to the trees.

The proper treatment of park woodlands includes the careful cutting from the trees of all dead or diseased limbs. A large proportion of trees come to an untimely end because of the decay introduced into the holes through the stumps of dead limbs. Each cut should be made close and even with the bole, and well painted over, renewing the coat when necessary until the wound is healed.

While natural woodlands within park areas are arbitrarily placed, and, generally, control any scheme for harmonizing them with other features, plantations are entirely governed in

their location and character by the landscape gardener. The preparation of the ground for planting is of the first importance to the trees. On it depends, largely, whether the plantation shall be a mass of healthy, vigorous foliage, or a collection of stunted trees dragging out a starved existence. For the production of a healthy growth of deciduous trees an essential necessity is a sufficiency of good soil.

No work of a park construction should take precedence over that of tree-planting, other than the work necessary to make the ground intended for plantations available. Bridges, buildings, roads and walks are of secondary importance in comparison.

Assuming that the soil is good, preparation for planting should begin in the preceding summer, by ploughing and deeply subsoiling, ploughing the ground two or three times and reducing it to a good condition of mellowness. Spring planting is preferable in our northern latitudes. Fall-planted trees, unless put in early enough to have made roots to sustain them, are apt to dry out by evaporation during the long freezing months. A good method is to make selections and purchases in the fall, which can be heeled in over winter and protected from drying winds. Thus planting can be commenced much earlier, unhampered by the delays of spring shipments from nurseries.

In passing, I might say, that no Park Department should be without its own nursery, where trees and shrubs can be obtained within its own grounds, and be dug under such conditions as obtain in a well-regulated organization. Well-dug trees, with plenty of roots, kept moist until planted, make fall or spring equally successful.

In planting, plant thickly; ten to twelve feet apart is not too close. The ground then is more thickly shaded; the trees, also, shelter each other. Thin out by transplanting, or even by cutting, whenever the branches interfere. Under no consideration permit injury to be done by overcrowding. This method has many advantages: it provides shade for the ground and for the trunks of the trees, which, thickly planted, protect each other from scorching winds; it permits of easy, and cheap cultivation of the ground, and is a convenient nursery from which finer trees can be secured each season than can be obtained in commercial nurseries. This plan also

gives a greater variety from which to select the permanent trees.

The contrary opinion is held by some, who advocate the planting of the trees in their intended permanent positions. The principal reason for which seems to be, that, from a fear of public outcry, the thinnings are not made, or that from negligence or ignorance the trees are allowed to overcrowd and spoil each other. The first objection may be met by transplanting instead of thinning out. To the second it may be said, that ignorance or negligence cannot be guarded against by any method of planting.

It is best to plant the intended permanent trees at a distance of from thirty to fifty feet, according to their expected development. A second arrangement may be made nearly alternating, of some other kind of tree, and even a third combination may be made, again alternating. The advantage of this plan is that any one of the three arrangements may be adopted, as may be deemed best, at thinning-time, for the permanent trees.

The effect of large masses of trees of one species is much more dignified and impressive than a conglomeration of trees of different kinds and habits of growth. The mass, or groups of varying size, may be allowed to merge into each other in irregular ragged outlines.

It is not considered desirable to plant shrubs throughout new plantations; they interfere with the free use of the cultivator, which is a valuable adjunct to the diligent planter desiring vigorous, rapid growth. Cultivation should be maintained for a period of three years or so, when shrubbery or ground cover may be introduced. Shrubbery should, however, be planted on the borders of the plantation when made of such wood-bordering plants as shadbush, red bud, viburnums, cornels, etc.

For planting in public parks our native trees and shrubs cannot be surpassed for appropriateness and beauty, and for this purpose their use alone is advocated. Nothing can be more inharmonious than the introduction, into park woodlands and plantations, of exotic trees and shrubs, or of variegated sports and monstrosities. Rather let our parks be typical of our native woods and glens, helped along Nature's lines by the artistic hand.

### Echoes from the Convention of Park Superintendents.

At the business meeting on the last day of the Washington Convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents, reported in our last issue, Mr. Pettigrew, on behalf of the committee appointed to act on the recommendations made in the annual report of the president, reported proposed changes in the by-laws. It was resolved to amend them so as to provide for the holding of the annual conventions at dates between the 1st and the 15th of August. The place of holding the convention to be determined by the executive committee at each annual meeting. The by-law relating to nomination of officers was amended so as to require the nomination of two candidates for each office. It was unanimously reported by the executive committee that the next convention of the association be held at Toronto, August 6, 7 and 8, 1907.

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A committee was appointed to follow out the suggestions made by Mr. G. A. Parker in his paper, as noted in our report last month. The president appointed J. W. Rogers, W. Frank Baker and Mr. Parker members of the committee.

\* \* \*

A paper of especial interest and value was that of George H. Brown, superintendent of the parks of Washington. He gave a short history of the parks of the city and a synopsis

of the work which he had accomplished. He said that the first step toward a park system was taken by A. J. Downing in 1851, but his plans were frustrated by his untimely death in 1852. Notwithstanding the fact that every effort was made to find the plans of Mr. Downing, they were never discovered. The paper by Mr. Brown was considered so valuable that he was unanimously requested to elaborate it and put it in shape to be issued as a bulletin by the association. This he consented to do, and it will be published in due time.

\* \* \*

The changes in the by-laws were unanimously approved. They were all the result of a desire to improve the association. The nomination of two candidates for each office and a secret ballot should be the rule in every organization. This, with rotation in office, will insure the perpetuation of the association.

\* \* \*

"Woodman, spare that tree," is apparently not a popular poem with park superintendents. Their preaching was mostly from the text, "Spare the axe and spoil the tree."

\* \* \*

Mr. Duncan has made an excellent secretary and his advancement to vice-presidency was a richly deserved compliment.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### A Statue Well Placed.

It is not often that a monumental statue finds itself conceived, carried to completion, and finally set up in state on an admirable site, amid the booming of cannon and the applause of the citizens of two nations, all under such favorable conditions as those attending the statue of Franklin, by John J. Boyle, formally unveiled in Paris in April.

It is a gift of Mr. John H. Harjes, for many years resident in Paris; he had even selected the locality for the statue, in the pleasant little park at

clay, in the Louvre. The seated position recommended itself as the most appropriate and the most dignified; the intellectual activity is suggested by the upward glance, by a certain alertness in the pose, and the varied interests, the encyclopedic knowledge, by the map, the books and the Leyden jar under the chair.

As shown in our picture, the site selected by Mr. Harjes is a beautiful one, such as is enjoyed by but few monuments in its eminent appropriate-



THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MONUMENT IN PARIS.  
John J. Boyle, Sc. (Mr. Boyle is seen in the picture, farthest to the right.)

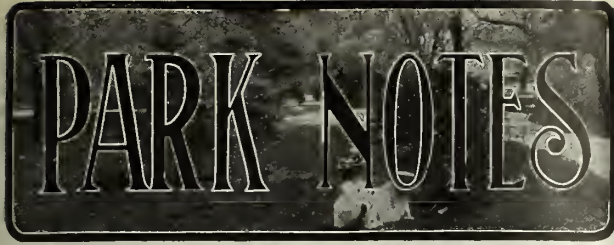
Passy, in the immediate neighborhood of Franklin's residence in Paris, before opening negotiations with the sculptor and the necessary committees. The question of the choice of a statue was fortunately solved by the existence of one recognized as the most satisfactory, that seated in front of the Philadelphia postoffice.

The sculptor worked for three years on his commission; for the head of the philosopher he found an admirable portrait in Houdon's bust, in baked

ness, its quietness, its freedom from intrusion and its handsome backing. In the immediate neighborhood is the Rue Franklin, in which stood the villa, surrounded by gardens, inhabited by Franklin from 1775 to 1778, which is now marked by a tablet.

The statue was cast in bronze by the Roman Bronze Works, in Greenpoint, L. I. The total weight is about 2,500 pounds, and the cost about \$10,000. The figure is a replica of the Philadelphia statue.





# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A river front park is to be laid out along the Grand River at Lansing, Mich. There are 16 acres on the strip having a frontage of nearly a mile. The land is timbered and the only improvement will be a winding boulevard. The park will be called Moore's Park, in honor of the donor, J. H. Moore, a resident of Lansing. Mr. Howard Evarts Weed has the improvement in charge.

\* \* \*

A recent issue of the *Good Roads Magazine*, tells of the use of "Westrumite," the new road sprinkler that has been described in these columns, in the construction of a gravel road at Colorado Springs, the first experiment of the kind in this country. It is claimed that if the preparation is mixed with the road surfacing material during construction that the road surface will become water tight and withstand heavy traffic. The experiment will be watched by road builders with interest.

\* \* \*

The House committee on military affairs of the late Congress favorably reported a bill creating one military park commission to have charge of all the military parks now in existence and which may hereafter be created. There are now four military parks—Chickamauga, Shiloh, Gettysburg and Vicksburg. It has been proposed by bills introduced to have military parks or plats set apart and marked at the following places: Appomattox, Atlanta, Balls Bluff, Brandywine, Franklin, Fort Frederick, Fredericksburg, Guilford, N. C., Petersburg, Perryville, Fort Reno, D. C., Fort Stevens, Stone River, Valley Forge, Wilson Creek, Yorktown, and Valley of Virginia Memorial Park.

\* \* \*

Appropriations have been passed by Greater New York for park and parkway improvements in Brooklyn and Queens costing in the aggregate \$634,930. The most important of the improvements for Prospect Park are a new shelter house for tennis players to cost \$50,000, and an ornate entrance at Fifteenth street and Prospect Park West. This will cost \$25,000. New ornamental shelters are to be constructed in Sunset Park, City Park and Winthrop Park at an aggregate expense of \$72,000, and a public comfort station at the Prospect Park plaza, at a cost of \$12,000. Large expenditures are to be made on new parks. Maxwell Park, now officially called McLaughlin Park, recently laid out adjoining St. James' Pro-Cathedral, is to be provided with gymnasium equipment for both boys and girls, and with concrete walks, at a cost of \$35,000. Fulton Park is to have a \$10,000 shelter. The little extension of Institute Park at the south end is to be "cleaned up" at a cost of \$5,000. Amesfort Park is to get \$1,500 worth of trees, shrubs and topsoil. Greenpoint Park, lately McCarren Park, is to be graded and improved for school gardens at a cost of \$25,000. Propagation greenhouses, in addition to those built last year, are to be constructed in Forest Park at a cost of \$6,500.

The South Park Board of Chicago, is encountering legal difficulties in its plan to allow sites for the Crerar Library and the Field Museum in the new Grant Park now being filled in on the lake front. Montgomery Ward, one of the adjacent property owners, objects to the erection of any structures in the park and has taken the matter into the courts. There is quoted a Supreme court decision of 1896, amplified in 1902, which is considered sufficient to prevent the erection of any structure on the lake front, the owners of property on the west side of Michigan avenue having a right to an unobstructed view of the lake's waters, no matter how far away the receding shore line may be carried. For the other side there is cited an act which passed the legislature in 1903 authorizing park boards to permit libraries and other municipal institutions to have space in public parks. In this law a clause was inserted with a definite bearing upon the case now at issue, providing that no adjoining property holder can completely block any such procedure, but permitting a reference of the question to a jury for adjudication of the exact amount of value in the individual owner's easement. The one party believes that the court decision still stands, and that any action taken by library or park board is in the nature of contempt of court. The other party believes that the legislative act has set aside the former court decree, and hopes that it will be so recognized by the courts.

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## NEW PARKS.

The park committee of the city council of Norfolk, Va., has recommended the purchase of a new tract of 116 acres on the western branch of the Elizabeth River for a public park.

The Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia has let the contract for the construction of a small park at Germantown avenue, York and Eighth streets.

The city of Akron, Ohio, has secured by condemnation proceedings a tract of land to be known as Glendale Park. The cost is about \$10,000, and it is estimated that \$10,000 more will be needed for its improvement.

The board of aldermen of Chicopee, Mass., recently passed an order instructing Mayor Albert E. Taylor to appoint a commission of three members to investigate the advisability of setting aside a portion of the Poor Farm property for a public park.

An association recently purchased at auction the farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky to preserve it as a National Park. Gov. Jos. W. Folk of Missouri is president of the association and Richard L. Jones, of Collier's Weekly, is secretary. The property comprises 110 acres.

Mrs. Sarah Gleason has presented to the town of Eau Claire, Wis., a twenty-acre tract to be used as a public park.

The city council of Bristol, Va., has voted to purchase a thirty-three acre grove for a public park at an expenditure of \$14,000.

Park Board of Westfield, Conn., has let the contract for the improvement of a small park at Mountain and Lawrence avenues.

The town of Beverly, Mass., has appropriated \$1,500 for the purchase of a new park.

The city council of Grand Rapids, Mich., is considering the improvement of the tract surrounding the city stand pipe as a public park.

The proposition of issuing \$150,000 in bonds for the establishment of parks and public squares is to be submitted to popular vote at West Mount, Quebec.

The South End Advancement Association of Milwaukee is considering the purchase of a tract on the lake shore in the

(Continued on page XIII.)



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## Year's Work of a Minnesota Improvement Association.

The Improvement Association of Linden Hills, a suburb of Minneapolis, has completed its first year of active work, which is reported in this interesting contribution to *The Minnesota Horticulturist*, by Mrs. M. O. Nelson:

"At its inception, the efforts of the association were largely directed toward the securing of street improvements, such as gas, sidewalks, new bridges and the like. But during the past season they have gone farther. Population from without has been moving in rapidly; houses of all sorts and sizes have been springing up like mushrooms; and for some reason—perhaps because of the notion that a suburb is a place in which one may live as he chooses or because of the rawness of our new settlement—the home grounds surrounding many of these new houses have not always been kept with tidiness. It was because of this air of slackness, and because of urgent suggestion on the part of certain women of our settlement, that the association began to cast about for some stimulus to neatness that should be general and possibly epidemic.

A committee appointed for this purpose arranged a contest for a series of prizes to be offered for the best kept lawns of various sizes, for the best show of shrubbery, for the neatest, most attractive back yards, for the prettiest flower garden, for the greatest improvement in home grounds and for the best kept vacant lot. About forty prizes in all were offered. The contest was well advertised by personal letter and through the city papers. But in spite of all the attractiveness of the offers, there was at the start no very general entry for competition. It was necessary for the enthusiastic ones to keep talking about the matter to their less enthusiastic neighbors in order to get life into the movement in time to begin the work of gardening. Applications for competition kept straggling in till well along in June, and when the beauty of competitive gardening began to show forth along our streets there were many good people who wished they had been waked up earlier. Now that the season is over it can be seen that the interest in keeping the home grounds neat, and the desire for flowers, for shrubbery and for the knowledge of how to grow them successfully, has been immensely stimulated by this prize competition. I venture to say that on one or two of our streets there was this season a better care of home grounds than could have been found in any other part of the city where householders do their own lawn and garden work. The improvement over the previous season was most obvious.

This unusual beauty of the gardens suggested to some of the women that a flower show for the neighborhood would

be a most excellent supplement to the work of the association. A committee was formed, and the suggestion put into operation. In spite of the fact that the show was held about a week too late for the best bloom of the gardens, and in spite also of the fact that for twenty-four hours preceding the show there fell and was hurled from the heavens rain water in barrels, so that the gardens looked on the morning of the show like a wreck at sea, the show was held and was in reality a display of remarkable beauty. It was the only flower show held in the city of Minneapolis this season and was not much behind the great flower shows given down town in previous years. Financially also it was a success.

All this work was not done without hard labor and giving of time and effort without compensation. There were also those who did not approve of this method of stimulating the love of neatness and beauty. Some thought the giving of prizes was wrong in principle and that in practice it would lead to jealousy. Some were afraid to enter the competition for fear people would think they were working for the prizes. Others feared, and with some good ground for it, that if we refrained from throwing tomato cans in the back yard and cleaned the ash piles away from the back steps and used a mower on the front lawn, that the assessor would take note of the improvement and fine the householder on his tax assessment. Yet, in spite of fears and knockings, the good work grew and prospered.

The prizes given this season have been largely in the way of flower seeds, of shrubbery and plants from the various seed houses and nurseries, or of books on flower lore and the keeping of home grounds, and of magazines on out-door art.

Summing up the result of our summer's campaign, we have substantial reasons to feel encouraged. We hear people inquiring about flowers and vowing to have a brighter and better flower garden the coming year. The flower association is planning a few meetings after the holidays, when the new nursery catalogues come out. These will serve as a stimulant for garden enthusiasm to begin the coming year. We did not expect to do much the first year, but we have done far more than we had hoped for. We believe that the coming season will much surpass the past in home ground beauty in our suburb and in home ground love. Our gardens are largely made up of the hardy, perennial kinds that are planted with the intent that they shall grow better from year to year. Our women are learning more about flowers and necessarily loving them more. Our men are learning to run the lawn mowers with resignation and skill—some even with pride."



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The North Chatham Civic Improvement Association, North Chatham, Mass., a village of 100 inhabitants, has been instrumental in securing the lighting of the town by electricity. The Association has raised funds to pay for two years' lighting, which is a good record for an organization not yet one year old.

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It is reported that the Burnham plan for rebuilding San Francisco has been adopted. Mr. D. H. Burnham, who recently returned from a visit to that city, reports that in six months the new San Francisco, with its wide driveways and handsome buildings, will be well advanced.

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The Natick Village Improvement Association, Natick, Mass., reports that its plant and shrub exchange was a greater success this year than the year before. Shrubbery, roots and plants of all kinds were distributed and the demand for them was much greater than the Association could supply. All parts of the town are showing visible signs of the improvement that has resulted.

\* \* \*

The Readville Improvement Association, Readville, Mass., recently celebrated its fourth anniversary with appropriate exercises. The Association has strongly influenced the development of the neighborhood spirit and done much to improve the appearance of the town. Its records show that 101 different matters have been discussed and some action taken. Of these fifty-eight have been carried through to a successful conclusion.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the Ingram Civic League at Pittsburg, Pa., recently, it was decided to give at least six awards this year for the best kept lawns in the borough, for the best collection of flowers and shrubbery, and for the greatest improvement in home surroundings. Similar awards were made last year by the league, and were the means of great improvement and it was noticed that the competition had a stimulating effect on the whole town and the rivalry went far towards beautifying it.

\* \* \*

The "lawn beautiful" is to be made the subject of a prize contest among members of the Douglas Improvement Association of Chicago. Residents of the district between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth streets, Michigan avenue and the lake, are to receive \$245 in cash prizes and twenty-five bronze medals for the best-kept lawns. The prizes are to be based on the appearance of all grass space, including parkway on boulevards, which counts 60 per cent; decorative features, which count 20 points, and condition of garbage cans, which counts 20 points.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the Portsmouth City Improvement Society, Portsmouth, N. H., reports of the officers showed a busy season's work. A triangle at the junction

has been laid out and planted with a hedge of barberry and groups of hardy shrubs. In the spring 5,000 circular letters were sent out to tree owners urging upon them the necessity of destroying the nests of the brown tail moth, and many property owners both in town and country took great pains to heed this advice. The officers of the Association are: President, George A. Wood; secretary, Rev. Alfred Gooding; treasurer, Wm. C. Walton.

\* \* \*

The Playground Association of Baltimore, which is conducting twenty-four public playgrounds in the parks and public school yards of that city, expects to add a number of new features to its work this year. Local neighborhood boards composed of interested citizens living near the playgrounds will be formed and the chairmen will be members of the Association's committee. The work has grown to such proportions that a paid secretary is to be appointed, and it is hoped that circulating libraries can be extended to all of the playgrounds. The officers of the Association are: President, Mrs. George Frame; secretary, Miss Ruth Haslup; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet Tinsley; treasurer, Miss Janet Goucher.

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### RENEWED ACTIVITY AGAINST BILLBOARDS.

The past month has seen some unusual activity in the billboard war and new billboard laws are either passed or up to the Legislative bodies of a number of cities. New York has passed a drastic measure regulating the character of posters. "No person," says the new ordinance, "shall put, paste, print, nail, maintain or display upon a billboard, fence, building, frame or structure and in any manner expose to public view, as an advertisement of any show, play or performance, any indecent print or any picture or cut tending to represent the doings of any criminal act, or representing the limbs of a human body or the position of persons, in relation to each other, tending to deprave the morals of individuals or shocking to the sense of decency, or tending to incite the mind to acts of immorality or crime, or to familiarize or accustom the minds of young persons with the same." The ordinance further provides that violations be punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$100, or ten days in jail.

\* \* \*

Chicago has prepared a strict ordinance in the form of a radical amendment to the building laws of the revised code, and it was hoped to get it passed before the Council adjourned for its summer vacation. The billboard interests, however, succeeded in getting it held up at the last minute, and it remains to be seen whether the aldermen will lose their nerve during vacation and let it sleep, or take it up and pass it in the fall. The essential provisions of the ordinance are as follows:

"Every bill or sign board, greater than two feet in height, attached to a building, shall be of incombustible material and not more than eight feet high or 100 square feet in area. When on roofs between one and six feet must separate sign and roof.

"No billboards shall be more than fourteen feet high, of which two must intervene between the bottom of the board and the ground or street level, and must be of incombustible material.

"Signboards not exceeding twelve square feet in area may, be built of combustible material.

"Outside of the fire limits, when a billboard is more than twenty-five feet from a wooden fence or building, it may be

(Continued on p. XII.)



### Convention of Nurserymen in Texas.

The annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, held at Dallas, Tex., June 13, 14 and 15, was remarkable for its enthusiasm, interest, and work accomplished. Profiting by the experience of an overcrowded program last year, but one business session a day was held, leaving plenty of opportunity for field work, and side trips to investigate the rich resources in plant and tree growth of Texas.

Sessions were held in the rooms of the Dallas Commercial Club, and this organization and the citizens generally gave royal welcome and entertainment to the visitors.

The first day's session was opened with an hour of real Texas welcome that treated the nurserymen to a flow of oratory as rich, varied, and extensive as the vegetation of the state. There was a welcome to Texas by Stanley H. Watson, of Houston, and a response for the association by Judge John D. Lynn, of Rochester, N. Y. Then Mayor Curtis P. Smith, of Dallas, presented the keys of the city, and M. H. Thomas, president of the Commercial Club, and J. E. Farnsworth, representing the 150,000 Club, made felicitous speeches of welcome.

Business was opened with the annual address of President E. Albertson, who recommended the establishing of a standard grade for all nursery stock. As it is now, there is too great a difference in the grading of different growers in different sections. He suggested that definite rules for grading be made and approved or adopted by the association and known as standard grades, that would describe fully just what was required to come up to standard. Another important reform advocated was the adoption of more uniform methods of inspection, issue of certificates, use of universal tags or certificates and possibility of securing their adoption or approval by states now requiring that their special state tags be used.

The Legislative Committee reported on the legal difficulties in the way of a national inspection law; and suggested that a central committee, appointed by

the entomologists of the Society of Nursery Inspectors, might devise a way whereby that central authority could, upon application and proper proofs, issue to any nurseryman a sort of universal shipping tag, which would pass the stock into any state. Regarding the oppressive state laws, the best that the committee seemed able to do was to offer advice and moral support to the victims. So far no test cases have been brought.

The report of Treasurer C. L. Yates showed that \$2,755.62 was on hand, the disbursements during the year being \$2,671.83.

In the afternoon the nurserymen were taken for a ride to Oak Lawn Park, where the skating rink was resorted to from 3 to 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock there was a barbecue and a little later a reception at the residence of Col. S. E. Moss. At the Elks Club in the evening there was a hop given in honor of the visitors.

At the second day's session the opening paper was: "Specific Requirements of New Varieties in California Fruit Growing," by E. J. Wickson, acting director and horticulturist of the University of California agricultural experiment station.

C. C. Mayhew, of Texas, treated in a very practical way the subject, "The Importance and Best Methods of the Bud and Scion Supply in Propagating;" and George S. Josselyn, of New York, read a paper on "Credits."

An important step was inaugurated in the report of the committee on Insect Legislation, which recommended that a subcommittee of the Legislative Committee be appointed to co-operate with the association of economic entomologists and the association of official horticultural inspectors for the purpose of formulating a basis for future action on a uniform system of inspection. This committee will make a report at the next annual meeting.

In the evening the annual fruit banquet was held at the Oriental Hotel.

The election of officers was the most important work of the third day. J. G. Harrison, of Berlin, Md., mayor of his town, was made president, and the other officers elected as follows: J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia., vice-president; George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y., secretary; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., chairman of executive committee; J. H. Dayton, of Ohio, and F. H. Stannard, of Kansas, members of the executive committee. E. Albertson was appointed a special agent to look after matters of legislation with reference to labeling and inspection of stock.

An interesting and spirited discussion of fertilizers followed, and the official business closed with the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this association urges its members to adopt three classes of prices; first, retail; second, wholesale; third, trade. The latter class is to be available only to nurserymen and florists, or those who buy for public plantings. And that we disapprove the practice of advertising trade prices in periodicals.

"Resolved, further, That this association disapproves the practice of sending or quoting trade prices to others than those strictly in the trade, as mentioned before."

After adjournment a party of about 125 of the visitors left on a special train for San Antonio, Houston, Galveston and other points of interest in southern Texas.

#### **EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES (WHITE SNAKEROOT.)**

The ageratium-flowered eupatorium is a useful, handsome but greatly neglected perennial. Its good qualities are so pronounced that it is really invaluable and it should be grown abundantly in every garden. Do not confuse this refined flower with its coarser, commoner and far less attractive relative, *E. perfoliatum*, better known by its popular name of Boneset or Thoroughwort. The latter, one of the best known "old women's herbs," and still widely gathered and used as a domestic remedy, is fine, also, in its place. It serves an excellent purpose in low, damp situations used in masses for producing striking effects at considerable distance. But its foliage is too coarse and its flowers too dingy for a near view, and it is quite impossible as a cut flower. The same may be said of another near relative, *E. purpureum* or Joe-Pye Weed, except, perhaps, that its more attractive flowers are sometimes admissible as cut blooms for particular times and places. The subject of the illustration, however, bears close inspection as a plant, is admirable for use in shaded situations in the garden or shrubbery, and is especially desirable for cutting. It blooms in very late summer or early fall when white flowers are at a premium for use among autumn's wealth of golden bloom, and they are clear and pure—most pleasing in form and

in tone. The heads are less dense than the cymes of the other varieties cited although sufficiently ample and they are loose, open and graceful. A jar of these blossoms is certain to attract attention and favorable comment from their beauty and novelty, for the plant is so seldom seen in sufficient quantities for generous cutting that it is practically unknown.

There is, however, a fine plantation of it flourishing as an under plant just west of one of the bridges at the south end of the Wooded Island in Jackson Park, Chicago. It was probably established there with thousands of other appropriate wildlings before the Fair in developing the charming landscape effects seen there in connection with the lagoons. The plant illustrated is a chance seedling standing close to



EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES.

the trunk of an old, wild crab-apple tree and only about eight feet north of a dwelling, and so close to the driveway that its foliage is barely missed by wheels of vehicles. In fact it was cut off in its infancy one spring by a carelessly guided wagon delivering coal and was entirely missing for a year. Barring this untimely accident, it appears annually, flourishes determinedly without watering or attention of any sort, but while always flowering as well as shown in the cut, and producing quantities of seed, not another plant has sprung up anywhere around the place. This fact suggests the probable difficulty of starting white snakeroot seedlings but, if so, the hard conditions which obtain with this specimen prove it to be a stayer when once established. It is unfortunate that growers of hardy perennials so generally neglect this very satisfactory eupatorium.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

## The Spring Garden.—III.

*Thalictrums* or "meadow rues" are chiefly remarkable for their light green, elegantly cut foliage, dio-



ANEMONE NEMOROSA.

cum, roseum and anemonoides fl. pl. are among those early to flower.

*Anemone Hepatica* in several colors may be collected from the woods and colonized in the shade of such trees and shrubs as belong to this group. Other spring flowering anemones are *angulosa*, *alpina*, *blanda*, *sulphurea*, *ranunculoides*, *nemorosa*, *n.* *Robinsoniana*, *pulsatilla* and *sylvestris*. South and westward *patens Nuttalliana*, the Pasque flower is native and one of the earliest purplish or whitish flowers.

*Adonis vernalis* is a favorite spring flower, bright as gold above finely cut leaves.

*Ranunculus acris fl. pl.* is a double buttercup which may generally be depended upon to fill a bed and hold its own.

*Caltha palustris*, the "marsh marigolds," so-called, may be had in both single and double forms, and do well in moist, partly shady places. Their bright golden flowers appear quite early.

*Eranthis hyemalis* is another of this yellow early flowering group which will do well in partial shade.

*Aquilegias* or "columbines" are a fine genus, well represented by the native early flowering *Canadensis*, but a large number of garden forms have been produced by hybridization with the European *vulgaris*. These embrace a wide range of color and are well worth selecting in approved forms to propagate

in quantity for good sized beds. They are extremely hardy and satisfactory.

*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia* is a small cut leaved shrub with drooping racemes of purplish flowers. It may be used for margins, or planted in small beds in the grass.

*Paeonia tenuifolia* in both single and double forms is the earliest to flower of those commonly seen in gardens.

*Magnolias* are always a feature in the spring gardens of northern warm temperate regions. *M. stellata* and *M. conspicua* are so early to flower, indeed, that they frequently get caught by a late frost. If they escape once in three years, however, they are so superb a sight that no one should neglect to provide them who can. *M. conspicua*, and *M. Kobus*, which is looser and poorer in flower, become in time trees of thirty feet high. The finest *stellata* I have as yet seen was a magnificently developed shrub of twelve to fourteen feet high and as much through.

Later flowering magnolias of the *conspicua* type are supposed to be hybrids between *conspicua* and *obovata*, the shrubby purple flowered kind. *Soulangeana*, *Candollii*, and several others are of these later flowered variously purple tinged forms with *M. Lennei*, the finest and latest of all. A friend of mine has sown seed of *Lennei* for many years, and of all those which have so far bloomed no two have been alike; some were of a much deeper purple than any known magnolia, while others were much lighter than any of the *Soulangeana* forms but not pure white. The foliage varied too, some being golden or



AQUILEGIA + VARS.

yellowish. The habit, however, seems to be bushy rather than tree like. The larger leaved Japanese

A PATENT WEED EXTERMINATOR.

Herman Thoeni, of Spokane, Wash., has patented the weed exterminator shown in the illustration. Its essential feature is a tube 10 provided with a suitable penetrator 12, which is tapered to a point, and provided at its upper end with a threaded stem 13, adapted to be screwed into the solid end 14 of the tube 10. The cap 11 is removed and the reservoir filled with a suitable liquid and the point of the penetrator is pressed into the heart of the plant or weed at the root. The finger-piece 30 and pull 21 are then engaged by the fingers and the pull elevated, thereby unseating the valve 19 and opening the passage 17. The weed-killing liquid to pass through, and in practice it has been out from the reservoir through the discharge passage into the passage 15 of the penetrator and downwardly into the heart or root of the plant. The valve 19 is maintained in its open position only long enough to permit the desired quantity of liquid to pass the same, and in practice it has been found that a few drops is sufficient to kill an ordinary weed. The implement is claimed to be particularly useful for killing weeds on lawns and other places where hoeing cannot be done. (Patent No. 812,616.)



MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.

hypoleuca and the southern Frazerii will often flower before June especially southward.

*Calycanthus floridus*, the "sweet shrub" of the grandmother's garden, and farther south (hardly north of Wilmington, N. C., I fear) the infinitely sweeter *Chimonanthus fragrans* may be planted.

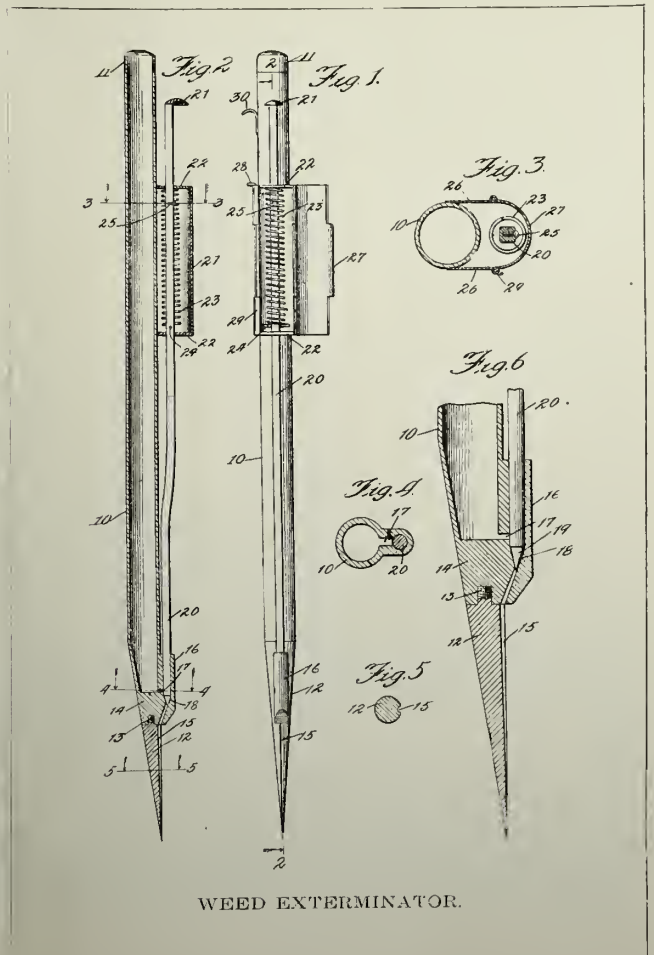
*Asimina triloba* flowers quite early, has good sized foliage and quite good fruit. It becomes a tree of twenty-five feet high as far north as Princeton, N. J., but is commonly seen in bush form.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

NOTE—In this article last month "bays and promontories of a pine tree" should have read "bays and promontories of a pinetum."

CUTTING IMMATURE TREES IN CANADA.

The cutting of large numbers of immature trees on timber limits is said to have finally attracted the attention of the Provincial Government of Quebec and the cases will be immediately investigated. It is alleged that no less than 80,000 trees of a size forbidden by statute have been cut by one firm on a limit within one hundred miles from Montreal. The legal fine for this offence is \$3 a tree, so that the total amount would reach \$240,000. Reports of such illegal cutting have become so frequent of late that it is reported that Mr. Morency of Sherbrooke, has been appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole matter and that his appointment will very shortly be announced. Mr. Morency is an authority on the subject of forestry and the Crown lands of the province, being one of the provincial cullers. The illegal cutting is supposed to have been done prior to the advent of the Gouin administration.



WEED EXTERMINATOR.



**Program of the Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.  
Detroit, August 21-23.**

The local committee for the twentieth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to be held at Detroit, Mich., August 21 to 23, 1906, has completed its arrangements, and the meeting promises to be a very interesting one.

Headquarters and place of meeting will be at the Cadillac hotel, corner Michigan and Wisconsin avenues, where members can secure accommodations on the American plan at the following rates:

Rooms without bath, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day; rooms, with bath, \$4.00, \$4.50 and upwards per day. Other hotels on the American plan nearby, are:

"Griswold," corner Griswold street and Grand River avenue; \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day.

"Ste. Clair," corner Randolph street and Monroe avenue; \$2.50 and upward per day.

"Normandie," 11 to 23 East Congress street; \$2.00 and upward per day.

Hotels on the European plan near by are:

"Washington Inn," opposite the Cadillac on Washington avenue; \$1.50 and upward per day.

"Library Park," Farrar street, opposite Public Library; \$1.00 and upward per day.

It is earnestly requested that members make special and strenuous efforts to attend this convention. The committee desires to advise all who are contemplating attending to communicate with the hotels and engage accommodations in advance.

The program is as follows:

**First Day, Tuesday, August 21, 1906.**

Address of welcome: Hon. George P Codd, mayor of Detroit.

Response: President A. A. C. S.

President's address. Secretary-Treasurer's report.

Communications and appointment of committees.

Half hour with the Secretary for payment of dues and application for membership.

2 p. m. Special cars to German Lutheran, Forest

Lawn and Mount Olivet cemeteries, returning to hotel at 6 p. m.

8 p. m. Report of Committee on Credentials; introduction of new members.

Address.....Judge Alfred J. Murphy

Paper: "Our Birthday" .....Bellett Lawson

Paper: "Water Effects in the Landscape"—

.....George L. Tilton

Discussion. Question Box.

**Second Day, August 22, 1906.**

8:30 a. m. Special cars to Woodmere Cemetery, where a morning session will be held.

Paper: "Satan in the Cemetery"....John J. Stephens

Paper: "Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants in the Cemetery".....William Crosby

Inspection of the cemetery.

11:30 a. m. Special cars to Palmer Park, where luncheon will be served.

2 p. m. Special cars to Woodlawn Cemetery; short session in Chapel.

Paper: "Flower Planting" .....

.....W. T. Bolan, London, England

Paper: "Rough Boxes" .....Frederick Green

Paper: "Legal Matters Affecting Cemeteries"....

.....John E. Miller

Inspection of cemetery.

6 p. m. Return to city by special cars.

There will be no evening session.

**Third Day, August 23, 1906.**

8:30. Special conveyances to Elmwood and Mt. Elliot cemeteries; thence to Belle Isle Park, visiting Horticultural Hall and the Aquarium.

1:30. Assemble at Insel Ruh landing, board special steamer for Lake St. Clair, U. S. Ship Canal and the Flats. Luncheon and refreshments aboard steamer.

3:00 p. m. Closing session aboard steamer.

Election of officers. Miscellaneous business.

8:00 p. m. Steamer to foot of Woodward avenue.





ENTRANCE TO ROSEDALE AND LINDEN PARK CEMETERIES, LINDEN, N. J.

### Cemetery Entrances.

The necessity for improved entrances to our cemeteries is now being recognized more clearly than ever before, chiefly, perhaps, because the contrast for grounds beyond them is detrimental to the cemetery interests. Another reason for the improvement to be observed in this direction is the fact that many well-to-do lot owners and public-spirited citizens realize that no more appropriate or more permanent memorial can be erected than a handsome cemetery entrance. The landscape beauty of a modern cemetery is also in itself another powerful demand for well designed and appropriate boundaries and gateways, and, much more than the recreation parks for the people, it requires that there should be elements of beauty, repose, appropriateness and permanency in all designs for these purposes. Furthermore art must always enter into the work, and the entrance surroundings will always suggest to the artist's eye, a certain proportion and style adapted to the particular conditions.

Hence, cemetery gateways should never be haphazard selections. The site, surroundings and development must all be taken into consideration, and

it is gratifying to note that where the subject has been studied on its merits, the gates and gateways especially, of which many examples have been erected in the last few years, show a distinct attention to the controlling features, and it may readily be expected that as art enters more fully into the designs of such structures, the future will witness even more pronounced progress.

Ornamental iron work has been a constantly improving branch of our constructive industries since the great international exhibitions stimulated producers, and the several enterprising manufacturers who now make a specialty of this class of metal work, offer an attractive array of designs and patterns to induce cemetery corporations to supplement their landscape effects by the erection of imposing and artistic gateways.

The sentiment that God's Acre should be enclosed will probably survive when many another deep rooted idea has been swept away by the march of progress, so that the boundaries should also be considered as a permanent and important part of all cemetery grounds and should receive due and positive attention.

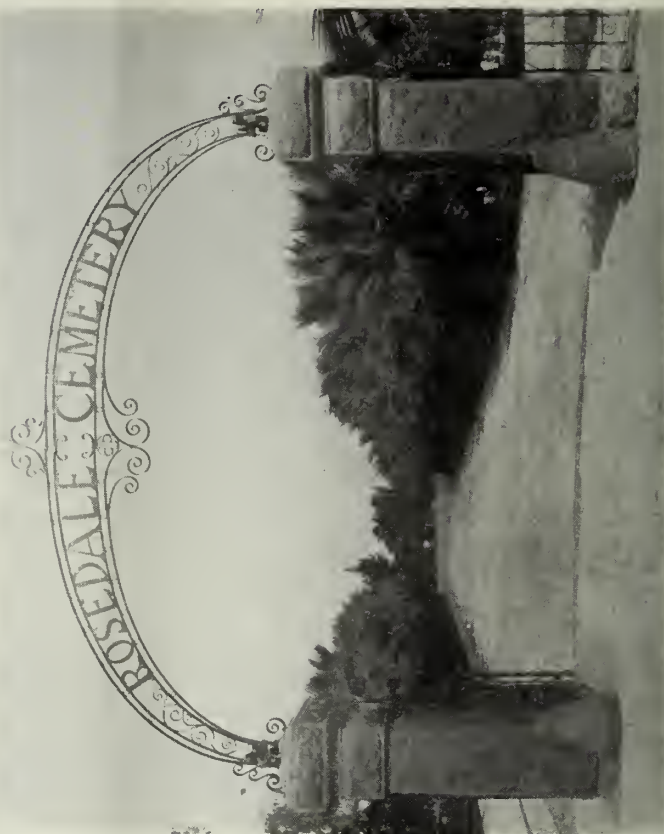


ENTRANCE TO LOWELL CEMETERY, LOWELL, MASS

# PARK AND CEMETERY.



ENTRANCE TO MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY, BUTTE, MONT.



ENTRANCE TO ROSEDALE CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



FLOWER MEMORIAL GATEWAY TO BROOKSIDE CEMETERY, WATERTOWN, N. Y.



ENTRANCE TO SPRINGFIELD CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



ENTRANCE TO OCEAN VIEW CEMETERY, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

We present herewith a number of cemetery entrances, each characteristic in design and proportion, and showing in connection with the architectural details of posts and wing walls that varying conditions can be very satisfactorily met. The descriptive titles give further particulars, and readers interested can readily obtain any further information desired.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

#### MEETING OF ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

The Illinois Association of Cemeteries held a very enjoyable and profitable meeting at Bloomington, June 26 and 27. The meeting was called to order Tuesday, June 26, at 2:30 p. m. in the Lodge at Bloomington Cemetery. An address of welcome was made by Mr. W. K. Bracken of the Bloomington Business Men's Association, and response made by the President I. A. C.

On roll call upwards of twenty representatives of cemeteries from all parts of the state answered. The minutes of the Dwight meeting (1905) were read and approved, after which a recess was taken and several new members introduced.

The Secretary presented a report of the affairs of the Association with a statement of the efforts made during the past year to interest the cemeteries of the state.

The President stated that he had no formal report to present, no matters of particular import having come before the officers of the Association during the past year. He referred to the possibilities of the Association as a benefit to the cemeteries of the state and as an illustration of the advantages of such an organization to these interests pointed to the A. A. C. S., its growth and accomplishments, and called for an expression of opinion on the value of the work of the Illinois Association. A number spoke in response, approving the efforts made thus far and asking for continued work in its behalf.

An informal talk followed and inspection of the cemetery grounds was made under the guidance of Messrs. Graves and Northrup.

The evening session was held in the Convention Hall of the Illinois Hotel, and there was first presented an interesting and instructive paper on Cemetery Drives by J. G. Melluish, Civil Engineer of Bloomington, in which the materials, widths under different conditions, distances apart and costs were entered into. Mr. Melluish recommended for the branch drives in cemeteries, concrete, sixteen feet in width with curbing. This was the main point discussed, and caused considerable questioning.

The question box brought out a spirited discussion on a number of topics, in which everyone took part. Perpetual care, sales of lots on time payments, and how to provide for old, neglected parts of the cemetery were subjects receiving attention.

The election was held at this meeting and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the present officers.

On June 27 at 9:30 a. m., the Association met again at the Bloomington Cemetery Lodge and listened to Mr. J. W. Birney, undertaker, who spoke on the Relation of Undertaker and Cemetery Official.

Mr. Graves then read from the reports of the A. A. C. S. some papers on Planting and in the absence of Mr. Tilton, who was to have summarized the subject, Mr. Rudd and Mr.

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

Wallis presented their views. These proved to be of great value and were received with the closest attention.

Mr. Rudd then spoke at some length on the subject of Platting, calling particular attention to some things to avoid. This talk also was full of interest for the members, and many notes were made of the points elucidated. Mr. Miller then discussed Legal Matters, followed by a number of the members, Mr. Maas particularly offering information of value.

Mr. Vennum invited the Association to meet with him at Champaign next year and the invitation was accepted.

The members then went by trolley car to the home of Mr. Graves and were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Graves. After a delightful hour on the cool veranda with the charming family, a picture was taken on the broad and shady lawn and several touring cars under the direction of Mr. Graves and Mr. Means of the Bloomington Cemetery Board, conveyed the party for an afternoon ride.

The convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm, resolutions of appreciation for the entertainment enjoyed were presented by Mrs. Johnson and Miss Hoerr.

The Bloomington meeting was declared to have been a decided success, the particular feature being the active part taken by everyone attending. Every subject presented received some attention from each one present.

\* \* \*

### NEW ENGLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The New England Cemetery Association met June 14 at Newton, Mass., as guests of Superintendent H. Wilson Ross of Newton Cemetery.

The party met in Boston and proceeded to Newton by cars and were shown through the chapel, offices, greenhouses and grounds.

A business meeting was held in the chapel, after which dinner was served in Norumbega Park, where the party spent the afternoon.

There were 53 members and friends present and 4 superintendents were elected to membership, bringing the total membership to 60. President Floyd will represent the Association at Detroit this year, accompanied by several other members. Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts were well represented at this meeting.

The next meeting of this Association will be for a visit to Manchester and Concord, July 20.

The party will leave Boston by train, leaving North Union Station at 8:15 a. m., and upon arrival at Manchester, will be met by Superintendents Erskine and Smith, and conducted through Pine Grove and Valley Cemeteries.

The business meeting will be held in the chapel at Pine Grove Cemetery, after which dinner will be served at Pine Island Park.

Cars will then be taken for an eighteen-mile ride through beautiful New Hampshire scenery to call upon Superintendent Moulton, who has charge of the cemeteries at Concord, leaving there for home at about 6 o'clock, p. m.

\* \* \*

### OHIO CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

The Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials held its annual meeting at Columbus and Washington Court House, June 12, 13 and 14.

At the opening session, held at the Neil House, Mayor Badger gave the address of welcome and George Van Atta, of Newark, responded. This was followed by the annual address of the president and the reading of the paper by H. A. Church, of Urbana, on "Tree and Shrub Planting in the Cemetery."

At the evening session E. A. Sloan, of Ironton, read a paper

on "Some Requisites of an Efficient Cemetery Superintendent," and John J. Stephens, of Columbus, gave his report as delegate to the national convention at Washington, D. C.

Officers were elected as follows: President, M. Whitaker, East Liverpool; vice-president, George Van Atta, Newark; and H. A. Church, Urbana; secretary-treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney; delegates to national convention at Detroit, Mich., George Gossard, Washington; C. H. and J. C. Cline, Dayton.

On the second day the members assembled at the Neil House and took carriages to Ohio State University, Franklin Park and Green Lawn Cemetery. Luncheon was given at the latter place followed by an organ recital in the chapel. At the evening session papers were read by D. E. Whitaker and W. W. Disbro.

The last day was spent at Washington Court House, under the guidance of Retiring President Gossard.

\* \* \*

### CEMETERY DRIVES.

A correspondent asks us to "give some ideas along the lines of driveways in park plan cemeteries—how close together must they be to serve cemetery purposes.?"

\* \* \*

In cemeteries as in other places there should be as few drives as possible, while fulfilling all necessary requirements. It has been found in many cemeteries unobjectionable to have lots 150 feet from a drive. This would make the width of a section enclosed by drives 300 feet. The length of these sections may be 600 or 800 feet. One should be able to go pretty directly from the entrance to any point in the cemetery so the drives will naturally branch and include sections having their longer dimensions along lines radiating from the gateway.

The exact location of the drives would naturally be determined by the topography of the land. Usually a drive should occupy a valley as from such a position the lots would appear high and attractive. As far as possible avoid reverse curves and give to the roads easy grades, preferably not over a rise or fall of five feet in one hundred.

O. C. S.

\* \* \*

### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Calvary Cemetery, Quincy, Ill., has purchased fourteen additional acres, making a total area of forty acres.

The city council of Belfast, Me., has appropriated \$2,000 for a new receiving tomb at Grove Cemetery.

The Metairie Cemetery Association, of New Orleans, will improve a large tract adjoining its present cemetery, and open it to the public as a park until it is needed for interments.

Elm Grove Cemetery, Washington, Iowa, will erect a new receiving vault to contain eighteen crypts.

Bloom Cemetery, Morganville, Kan., is raising funds for new entrance gates for the cemetery.

The city council of Des Moines, Iowa, is to erect a new receiving vault in Woodland Cemetery.

The West Pittston Cemetery Association, Pittston, Pa., has voted to lease two-thirds of the output of a coal mine underlying the cemetery, and to devote the proceeds to the perpetual maintenance of the grounds.

St. John's Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., has been presented with an additional tract of 52,528 square feet of land.

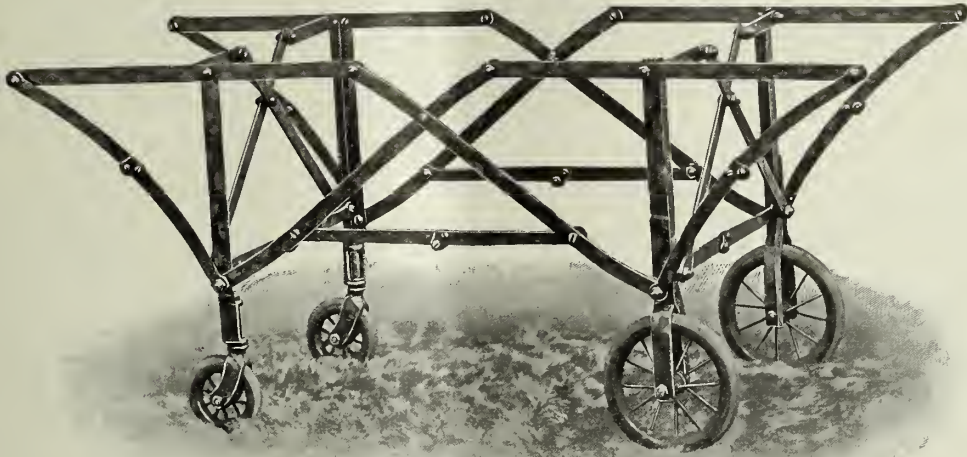
The contract has been let for a new receiving vault at a cemetery at North Adams, Mass. Beckwith & Pike, of Pittsfield, are the contractors for the structure which will cost about \$10,000.

The United States government has bought one and three-quarter acres of ground as an addition to the National Cemetery on Fulton Hill, near Richmond, Va.

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An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

## PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Harper's Bazaar (H. Baz.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Independent (Ind.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 International Studio (Int. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Journal of N. Y. Botanical Garden (J. N. Y.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Ladies' Home Journal (L. H. J.), \$1.25 year; single copy, 15c.  
 Living Age (Liv. A.), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Nineteenth Century (19th C.), \$4.50 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Science (Sc.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.  
 World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.  
 Botanical Gazette (Bot. Gaz.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Charities (Char.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Dial, The (D.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.  
 Education (Ed.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Elementary School Teacher (El. S. T.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.  
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 a year; single copy, 5c.  
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.

*Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.*

Beautiful America—Dept. By J. Horace McFarland. Current Ladies' H. J.  
 Garden Cities and Suburbs. Int. Studio, 28:376. June, '06.  
 Garden Cities. Peterson, Wales. Outlook, 82:59. Jan. 13, '06.  
 School Gardening at Washington. By S. B. Sipe. Illust. Elementary School Teacher, 6:417-19. Apr., '06.  
 School Garden Work at Hyannis, Mass. By W. A. Baldwin. Illust. Education 26:447-61. Apr., '06.  
 School Yard Idea, A Happy. By E. Conway. Ladies' H. J., 23:47. May, '06.

*Gardens and Landscape Gardening.*

Blair Eyrie, Beautiful Garden at. By I. J. Jones. Illust. C. L. A., 10:35-8. May, '06.  
 Enclosed Garden, Plea for the. By S. S. Wainwright. Atl. M., 97:509. Apr., '06.  
 Garden Slopes and Banks. Liv. Age, 249:311-3. May 5, '06.  
 Herb and Rose Gardens. By E. Watson. Illust. Harp. Baz., 40:521-6. June, '06.  
 Landscape Gardening in California. Arch. Rec., 19:473-4. June, '06.  
 Lawns, English, and Literary Folk. By J. Hawthorne. Atl. M., 97:817-24. June, '06.  
 Terraced Garden. By S. S. Wainwright. Atl. M., 97:671-5. May, '06.  
 Town and Village Betterment. By

E. T. Hartman. Charities, 16:248-50. May, '06.  
 Tree Book. By J. E. Rogers. Dial, 40:358-9. June 1, '06.

*Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds.*

Dust Prevention. G. R. M., 7:442-6. June, '06.  
 Floral Funeral Fashions. By W. J. Williams. F. R., 18:339-40. June 28, '06.  
 Grass Mixtures, or Straight Kentucky? By Leonard Barron. Illust. C. L. A., 9:952. Mch., '06.  
 Grasses, North American. By A. S. Hitchcock. Bot. Gaz., 41:298-8. Apl., '06.  
 Oil on Roads, Experiments with. M. E., 31:33-6. July, '06.  
 Riverside Drive, New York. By F. S. Williamson. Illust. G. R. M., 7:425-32. June, '06.  
 Road Building, Use of Machinery in. Illust. G. R. M., 7:457-8.  
 Roman Catacombs. By H. W. Hoare 19th Century, 58:775-89. Nov., '05.  
 Westrumite in Road Construction. Illust. G. R. M., 7:451. June, '06.

*Trees, Shrubs and Plants.*

Aquatic Plants, Notes On. By W. Tricker. Illust. Gard., 14:289-90. June 15, '06.  
 Bedding Plants. Illust. Gard., 14:291-3. June 15, '06.  
 Burbank, Luther, Personal Impressions. By Hugo de Vries. Independent, 60:1134-40. May 17, '06.  
 Chestnut Disease, A Serious. By W.

A. Murrill. Illust. J. N. Y., 7:143-53. June, '06.  
 Earthquakes and the Forest. By M. L. Fuller. Illust. F. I., 12:261-7. June, '06.  
 Ferns, Naming, without a Book. By Willard N. Clute. A. B., 10:101-8. June, '06.  
 Flower Garden, A Northern. Illust. C. G., 71:616. June 28, '06.  
 Forest Trees, Notes on—VII, The Beech. F. I., 12:296-7. June, '06.  
 Growth of Some Massachusetts Trees. By Geo. E. Stone. W. R., 5:52-3. July, '06.  
 Hardy Plants, The Best, of the Heath Family. By John Dunbar. Illust. G. M., 3:334-6. July, '06.  
 Peonies. By Danske Dandridge. Illust. F. L., July, '06.  
 Peony Nomenclature. By C. W. Ward. Illust. F. R., 18:342-3. June 28, '06.  
 Peony Society, American, 3d Annual Meeting. Illust. Gard., 14:305-6. July 1, '06. F. R., 18:275-7. June 21, '06. F. E., 21:798-800. June 23, '06.

Pennsylvania Forestry Association Annual Meeting. F. L., 19:130-5. June, '06.  
 Plants, Growing, Moving Pictures of. W. W., 12:7690. June, '06.  
 Redwood, California. By S. B. Elliott. Illust. F. L., 10:136-7. June, '06.  
 Seed Business, History and Present Condition of. By B. Landreth. F. E., 21:820-1. June 30, '06.  
 Seed Trade Assn., Am. Convention of. F. E., 21:832-3. June 30, '06.  
 Tropical Plants, Disintegrating Influence of. By M. T. Cook. Illust. P. W., 9:129-31. June, '06.  
 Water Lilies, The Tender Day-Blooming. By Henry S. Conard. Illust. G. M., 3:321-5. July, '06.  
 Wild Plants, Experiments in Growing. Science, 23:784-5. May 18, '06.

**Reports, Etc., Received.**

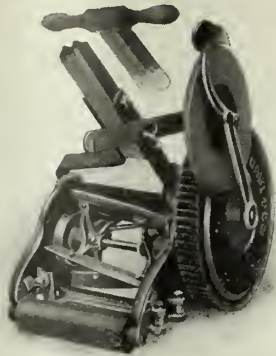
Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., has issued Bulletin No. 112, Vol. XIII on "Commercial Fertilizers," that gives the state inspection law, its methods of administration, and detailed analyses and reports of inspection of commercial fertilizers.

"The Beautifying of Honolulu," is the title of an elaborate and interesting report prepared by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, who recently visited that city to prepare a plan for the future improvement of the Hawaiian capital. It considers in detail the improvements necessary for the business section, the resi-

(Continued on p. VIII.)

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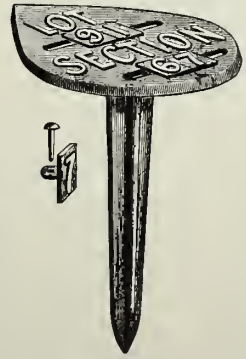
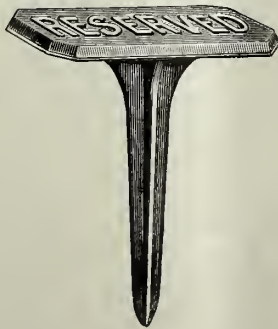


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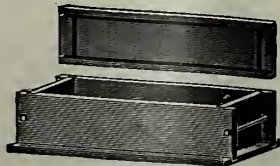
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R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher,  
324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

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Foreign Subscription \$1.50.  
Published Monthly.  
Issued on the 15th of the Month.

(Continued from p. VI.)

dence streets, the railroad station and water front, Union Square, the boulevards, drives and parks, and is accompanied by two maps, one showing a system of park reservations and connecting drives, and the other a plan for improving Union Square.

### Personal.

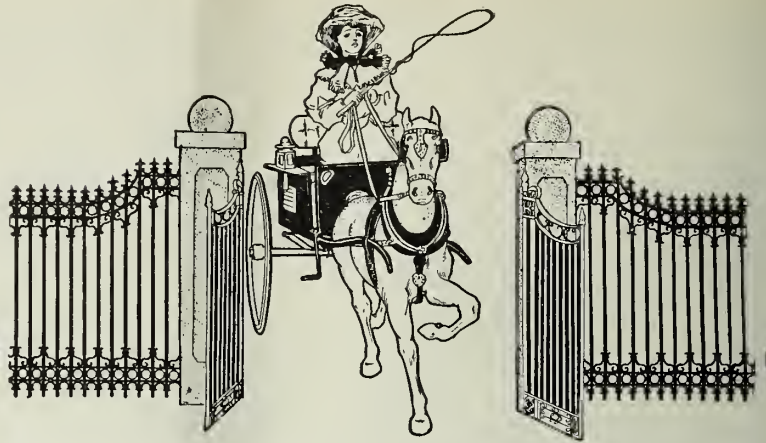
Roderick Campbell, superintendent and landscape gardener of Green Lawn Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., recently sustained painful injuries in attempting to stop a runaway horse.

Frank H. Nutter, Jr., has been elected to succeed his father as engineer of the park board at Indianapolis. Mr. Nutter, Sr., has been the park engineer since its organization twenty-three years ago, and his son has been associated with him in the work for eleven years. Mr. Nutter, Jr., is a graduate of the Engineering Department of the University of Minnesota.

Sid J. Hare, of Kansas City, Mo., spent about two months in Joplin, Mo., preparing plans for a new park of 160 acres which was given to the city by Mr. Chas. Schifferdecker. Mr. Hare was also in charge of improvements at Mount Hope Cemetery in Joplin and for the Country Club, the Children's Home, and several private grounds.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, has been employed to make the landscape plans for a section of ground comprising sixteen blocks in New Orleans, which is to be improved as a model residence district by the New Orleans Real Estate Mortgage and Securities Co.

Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., announce that they have added two new members to their firm—Messrs. Parcival Gallagher and James Frederick Dawson. Mr. Gallagher was formerly a member of the firm of Pray & Gallagher, and Mr. Dawson has been with the Olmsted Brothers since 1895.



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# PATENTS

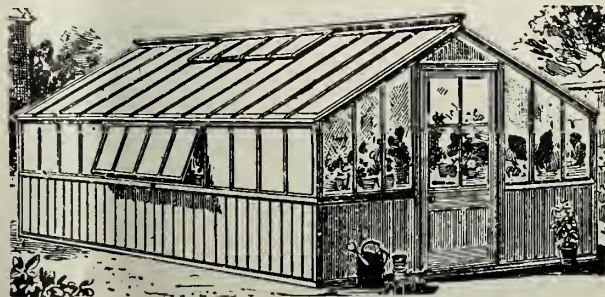
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**Obituary.**

Eugene Cushman, Superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed June 1, under circumstances that leave the police in doubt as to whether he was murdered or accidentally killed. His body was run over by a trolley car at 5th avenue and 84th street, Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock a. m. The mortician and passengers were of the opinion that he was dead before being struck by the car, and the police share this view, suspecting that he may have been murdered, and his body placed on the track by his assailants for the purpose of hiding evidence of the crime. Mr. Cushman was 54 years old, and had been superintendent of Greenwood since 1893, when he succeeded L. J. Wells in that position.

**Trade Publications, etc., Received.**

Edward P. Adams, Landscape Architect, 53 State St., Boston, sends several handsome pictures showing examples of grounds, public and private, planned and improved under his direction. They are inserted on loose sheets in a neatly executed cover, and make very effective advertising literature.

Lawncroft Cemetery, operated by the Interstate Cemetery Co., Wilmington, Del., issues what is ordinarily known as a "house organ," a publication devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to the cemetery. Vol. I., No. 1, is well printed and contains some valuable general cemetery matter in addition to information about Lawncroft.

Peonies and German Iris: Illustrated catalog and price-list from The Peterson Nursery, Chicago.

Forest Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville, Ind., sends a booklet containing articles of association, rules and regulations, etc.

The Belle City Mfg. Co., Box 174 C., Racine, Wis., are making an offer of especial interest to park and cemetery superintendents in their advertisement of the Belle City carts, which may be easily changed from barrel to box carriers and are a valuable aid in keeping the grounds clean.

The Secret Mfg. Co., of Cleveland, O., manufacturers of the Capitol Lawn Trimmer and Edger, a device that has been found useful in parks and cemeteries for trimming the edges of paths, and around monuments and stone work, are making a special announcement of a free ten-days' trial of their machine, which

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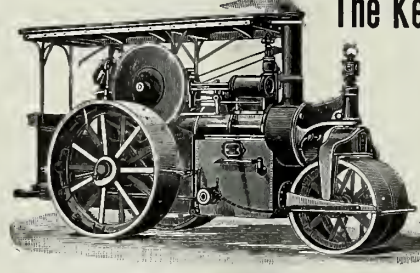


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will be found in their advertisement on page VII. The firm shows some very flattering recommendations from officials who have tried the Capitol, and those who are not familiar with its merits will find it to their advantage to accept this trial offer which is the first ever made by this firm. The Capitol is in use in many public grounds and the firm write that they have yet to receive a complaint.



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Iron and Steel Fencing, Arches,  
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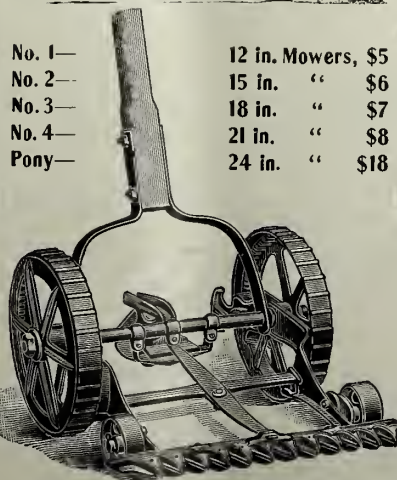


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Has deep corrugated inside can, removable for emptying contents.  
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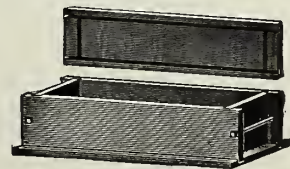
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(Continued from page 99)

of wooden construction and elevated from two to six feet from the ground.

"The owner's name must surmount every billboard.

"Their construction must be approved and a permit issued by the building commissioner.

"Wooden fences shall not be more than eight feet high.

"Alterations of billboards and signs must be made within sixty days and fences immediately."

Building Commissioner Bartzen has been especially active in the crusade, and recently tore down some particularly offensive boards on a building opposite the City Hall.

\* \* \*

Councilman Revelle, of Seattle, Wash., has introduced into the council of that city an ordinance regulating the erection of billboards and providing a fine for the violation of the law. The ordinance was referred to the fire and water committee, and is as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or erect any billboard for the display of any advertising matter on any lot within the city of Seattle less than fifteen feet from any marginal line of such lot, and it shall also be unlawful for any person in control of any lot, as owner or agent, to knowingly allow or permit any billboard for the display of any advertising matter to be placed or erected less than fifteen feet from the marginal line of such lot.

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or erect any billboard for the display of any advertising matter on any lot within the city of Seattle at a greater height than six feet, and it shall also be unlawful for any person in control of any lot, as owner or agent, to knowingly allow or permit any billboard for the display of any advertising matter to be placed or erected at a greater height than six feet above the ground.

"Sec. 3. Any person found guilty of any violation of this ordinance shall be fined in any amount not to exceed \$100 or imprisoned for any period not to exceed thirty days, or be both so fined and imprisoned."

\* \* \*

The Minneapolis Improvement League has started a vigorous agitation to remove the signboards which flank the entrance of the Central Avenue Bridge, as part of the clean-up for the approaching convention of the G. A. R.

\* \* \*

The Civic League of Red Wing, Minn., has adopted the novel method of offering prizes to school children for removing advertising signs from telegraph poles, trees, walls, and other places and the local paper reports that they disappeared "as if swept away by a cyclone." Eight prizes were offered for the largest bundles of the offending signs that were brought in. John H. Rich is president of the League.

\* \* \*

Alderman Fuhrmann, of Buffalo, has drafted an ordinance to be introduced into the Council, in which it is made unlawful to erect a signboard or fence more than seven feet high without permission of the Common Council and all such structures now existing are declared nuisances. Moreover, all billboards are to pay an annual tax. The fee for such a license is placed at \$25 for every fifteen feet of horizontal frontage of each billboard not over seven feet high, and \$75 for every fifteen feet of horizontal frontage for each billboard more than seven feet high. All licenses are to expire on April 30th of each year, and may be revoked by the Mayor at any time if the structure so licensed shall be held by him to be a menace, detriment or nuisance.

Village improvement societies in a number of Massachusetts towns have been active in tearing down or securing the removal of obnoxious signs. In Blandford, a number of leading citizens started on the war path and tore down all they could find, even painting out signs on rocks and walls.

"In the town of Franklin," says the *Framingham Tribune*, "the Village Improvement Society secured authority to remove a big painted advertisement from the mammoth boulder near the Republican bridge. A letter recently sent to the flour manufacturing concern in the West brought back a reply that the concern was sorry for any trouble its agent had caused and requested the Village Improvement Society to charge the bill to the company."

At Wellesley, strenuous action on the part of good citizens transformed into kindling wood several great billboards that obscured the landscape and were otherwise an offense to the beauty of the town.

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Have you ever noticed the forlorn appearance that the small switchy trees and spindley shrubs produce? They impart an air of poverty to the surroundings and unless of vigorous health, usually succumb to the transplanting. If they do live it requires at least two years for them to make a satisfactory appearance. If they die, their cost, including the expense of planting, is a total loss; to say nothing of the year's growth lost. Such stock is pardonable for use where minimum first cost is the keynote and results are given scant attention, but decidedly expensive and unsatisfactory to the genuine plant lover who seeks to ornament his grounds effectively at least expense.

**SACRIFICE THE QUANTITY  
IF NECESSARY  
BUT NEVER THE QUALITY**

is our advice to the planter. It is the most satisfactory rule for those who want the best results at least cost. If you want results—not cheaply grown stock—then we can serve you successfully, for our stock has been grown for the planter who appreciates the value of quality. To grow the inferior sort would be to squander the prestige acquired in 52 years of experience.

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**Park Notes.**

(Continued from p. 97.)

southern part of the city for a public park. It is estimated that the land will cost about \$200,000.

Citizens of Salem, Ohio, have presented to that town a twenty-five acre tract known as Evans' Grove which is to be improved and known as Centennial Park.

The construction work on Washington Park, a new 130-acre tract at Denver, Colo., has been completed.

The house of delegates of St. Louis has voted to buy the old fair ground for a public park. The bill provides that the city shall pay \$100,000 a year for thirteen years, and then shall have the privilege of purchase for \$400,000.

Public contributions amounting to \$279,000 have been raised by citizens of Northampton, Mass., for the purchase of a public park.

The park commissioners at Waterloo, Iowa, has purchased an eighty-acre tract for \$24,000 to be improved as a public park.

\* \* \*

**IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.**

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has a bond issue of \$50,000 with which to erect a new zoo, and is now considering the question of its location.

The park commission of Philadelphia will build a sea wall and raise the driveway along a portion of Wissahickon Drive to prevent the overflow of Wissahickon Creek. The work will cost \$66,700.

The park board of Providence, R. I., will construct a new entrance to Roger Williams Park.

A committee of the city council of Norfolk, Va., is making investigations with a view to purchasing an addition to Lafayette Park.

The park board of Buffalo has voted to issue \$50,000 worth of bonds for completing the improvements in Niagara Square where the new McKinley monument is being erected.

Plans have been prepared by the Board of Education of Greater New York for the establishment of school gardens in McCarren Park, Brooklyn. The tract will be large enough to accommodate five hundred individual gardens. The work of improvement is to be carried on by the park board and it is expected will be finished this fall.

Improvements will be made to the Magazine street entrance to Audubon Park, New Orleans, and the shell road will be re-surfaced. The drainage canal at the St. Charles street entrance will also be filled in and improvements made there.

Park Commissioner W. A. Joyce, of Buffalo, in a recent newspaper interview suggests the establishment of a dovecote in a public park. He thinks this will prove interesting to the children, and also suggests flights of homing pigeons between nearby cities.

A music stand in Centennial Park and a fountain in Lincoln Park are two improvements planned by the park board of Holland, Mich.

The public square opposite the union depot at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, one of the beauty spots of the town that is much admired by visitors, has been renamed Greene Park, in honor of Judge Greene, one of the founders of that city who was chiefly responsible for the laying out of the wide avenues of Cedar Rapids.

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago expect to complete the filling in of Grant Park, the new lake front tract, in another year. Plans for the erection of the Field Museum, and the Crerar Library to be located there, are being made despite legal opposition from an adjacent property owner.

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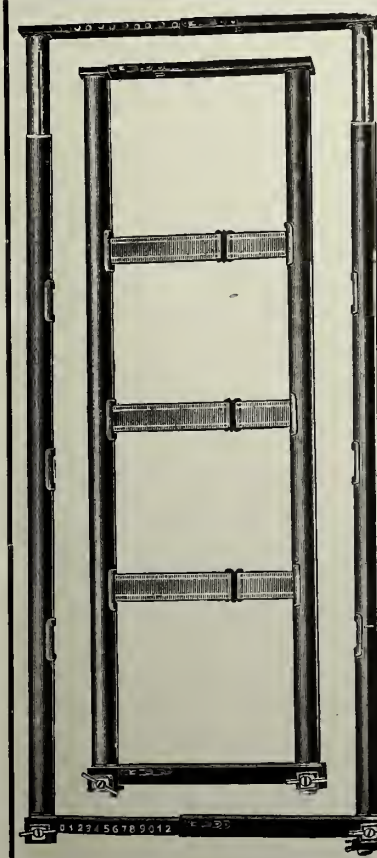
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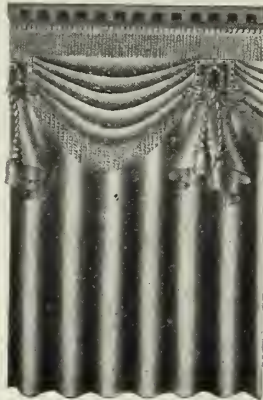
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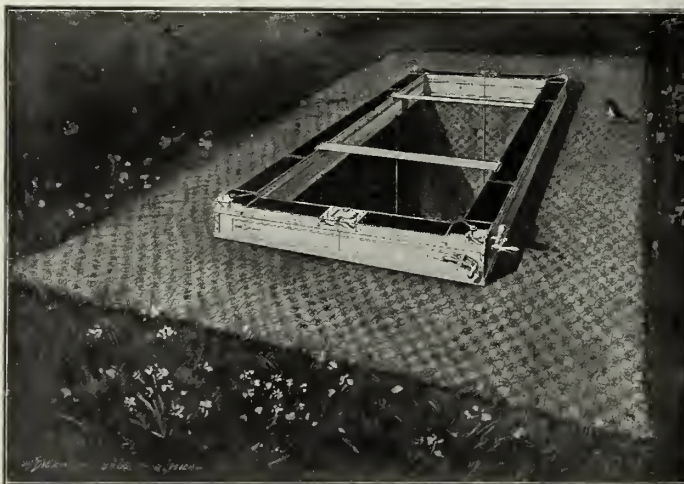


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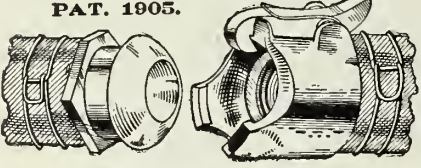
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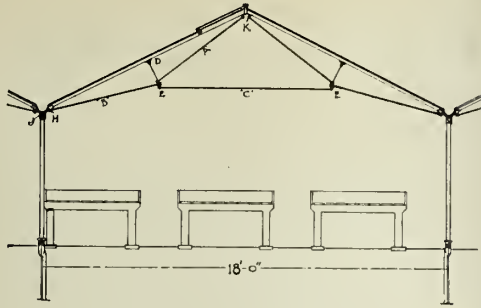


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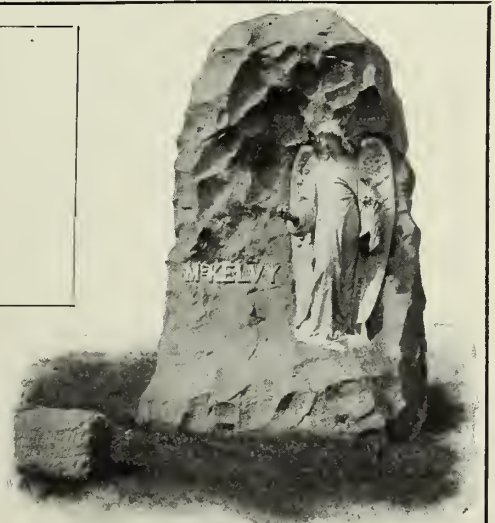
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65c.....	per ¼ gallon.....	25 gallons
\$1.00.....	per gallon.....	50 gallons
\$4.00.....	per 5-gallon can.....	250 gallons
\$7.50.....	per 10-gallon can.....	500 gallons
\$18.75.....	per 25 gallon keg.....	1250 gallons
\$35.00.....	per 50-gallon barrel.....	2500 gallons

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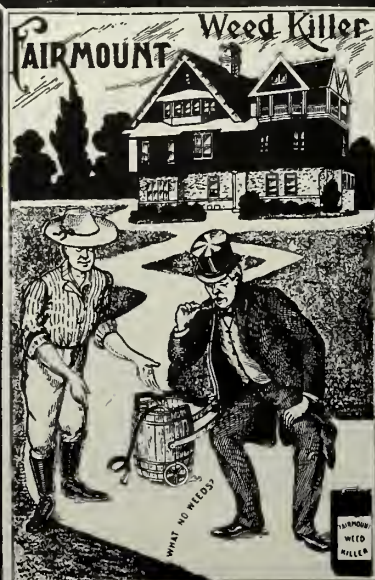
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, August, 1906. No. 6

### *Park Names.*

Denver is making an effort to change the name of its principal park, which has hitherto borne the meaningless appellation of "City Park," and *The Post* of that city is inviting suggestions from its readers. Appropriate park names fall naturally into three classes: personal, historical, and descriptive. The latter class when really suggestive of some characteristic feature of the topography, site or locality is generally to be preferred. Personal names except in the case of a generous donor, or a particularly prominent figure in local history, have not the definite significance of an aptly descriptive name. "Belle Isle," for Detroit's beautiful island park, is a happy thought in contrast to the oft-repeated titles of "Washington," "Central," and "City," which lack originality and local application. With its vivid local history and grand natural scenery, Denver should not find it hard to improve on "City Park." The tract is to have an elaborate esplanade entrance, and some of the names offered are: "Esplanade," "Mountain View," "Altitude," and "Rocky Mountain." The idea of inviting many suggestions is a good one, and will doubtless result in something original and characteristic.

### *Two Ways of Banishing the Devil.*

Now that the associated bill-posters, in convention assembled, have voted to post no more pictures of the devil in any form, the ministers and others engaged in the work of moral uplift may take a vacation, and leave the Evil One to the righteous wrath of the poster artists. Some little improvement in the artistic quality of the posters might reasonably have been expected of the billboard men, but that a great moral wave like this should overwhelm them was scarce to be hoped. Forbidden to advertise, his Satanic Majesty must now go the lonely way of other unadvertised articles, or take himself into a disguise, and our posters will now rank with the Sunday School book as studies for youth of the rising generation. In the meanwhile, Building Commissioner Bartzen, of Chicago, a strenuous and busy official, with no high moral purpose in view, has seen another way of banishing the devil on the billboard. The boards in question were placed on the roofs of three theater buildings facing the City Hall. Mr. Bartzen sent word to two of the offenders that he would give them one hour to remove the boards. In ten minutes there were signs of activity on the roofs, and in an hour, an unobstructed view. The other tier of signs extended beyond the building line, so the aid of the Commissioner of Public Works, and several brawny firemen, was enlisted with a similar result. The commissioner's

method, while somewhat rude, has the advantage of reaching the devil in whatever disguise he may assume.

### *Encroachments on Park Space.*

The people of Quincy, Ill., are to be congratulated upon the action of its city council in refusing permission to the street railway company to build a loop in the South Park in consideration of the extension of its lines to the park. Strong influence was brought to bear to push the measure through, and it was chiefly due to the vigilance of the Park and Boulevard Association that it was defeated. Park space should be jealously guarded against such encroachments. It is an established principle of park building that only the necessary minimum space be allowed even to pleasure drives, and is entirely against precedent both in this country and Europe to allow street railroads to enter. Parks are largely frequented by children, and the danger to them is a sufficient argument to keep such traffic out. Another encouraging resistance of encroachment on parks for private gain is in the recent refusal of the city council of Providence, R. I., to allow the establishment of a theater in Roger Williams Park. The idea of keeping close to nature in our park making is growing and tends to strictly limit the erection of artificial structures.

### *Fighting the Gypsy Moth.*

An editorial in a recent issue of the Lynn, Mass., *Evening News* gave a stinging rebuke to the mayor of the town for what it termed criminal negligence in failing to take action to protect the Lynn woods from the ravages of the Gypsy moth. In these woods acres of trees have been defoliated and possibly destroyed, and they have become, from the swarms of moths therein domiciled, a menace to the entire locality. In the same article the work of Superintendent Stone of Pine Grove Cemetery, which joins the woods at one point, is highly commended and is held up as an example to the mayor. In a letter from Mr. Stone he says that he had a strip of burlap fastened around the trunk of each tree in the part of the cemetery adjoining the woods, under which the moths seek refuge to hide, and his men have also collected and destroyed some 35 bushels of the caterpillars from an inch to two inches in length. His trees show no signs of injury. This will suggest that heroic measures only will save the trees when the Gypsy moth puts in an appearance, and that it is sheer criminal neglect of any community to fail to take recognized available precautions to prevent such a calamity. The persistent and timely work of Mr. Stone shows what can be done in such an exposed situation.



### Improvement of Centennial Park, Nashville, Tenn.

Centennial Park, Nashville, Tenn, site of the Centennial Exposition in that city a few years ago, and since developed as a public park, has under the expert attention of Superintendent W. F. Josolyne, gradually assumed a form and character as a public pleasure ground that make it much prized and used by the citizens.

A number of substantial betterments are being made this season as fast as limited appropriations will allow, and others are planned as soon as the city becomes more liberal.

The chief structure of the Exposition, "The Parthenon," a replica of the famous classic temple, is undergoing a permanent improvement that is attracting much attention. A stone foundation has been constructed and under each of the forty-eight columns a stone pier has been built. One of the pillars has been replaced by a concrete column as an experiment, which has proved very successful. If the commissioners are satisfied and the funds are available the remaining columns will be replaced with pillars of concrete construction. The probabilities are that eventually the Parthenon will have been replaced in every part as a permanent building.

The shade trees planted a year or two ago are thriving. Out of over 1,300 set out by Mr. Josolyne but nineteen have failed to live, a remarkable record. Among the trees are a number of rare specimens of the camphor-gum tree and in the formal grounds near the old main entrance many Abyssinian banana palms, (*Musa ensata*) are planted for tropical effect on the lawn surrounding the Confederate Monument, the Woman's Monument and the fountain. The palms also border the walk leading to the arbor. There are over eighty Abyssinian banana palms in this portion of the park.

The West End avenue entrance is nearly complete. The granitoid walk has been laid to the street and the kiosk over the spring is practically finished. The walks which are to branch off from the main walk have been staked off and the foundations are being laid. The beautifying of this new addition to the park is now in progress and in view of the prominent location of it the superintendent plans to put his best work upon it.

The superintendent is an ardent lover of flowers and has a well stocked greenhouse. A site has been selected for a new greenhouse which is to be erected in a few months, and the site of the old one will be util-



EAST ENTRANCE. PARTHENON IN BACKGROUND.



FISHING DAY ON LAKE WATANGA.

ized as additional ground for the park nursery which adjoins it.

Improvements in the water works system are urgently needed and a new bridge across the lake to replace the one burned several years ago.

The work accomplished has been done under a system of rigid economy, as the city makes no appropriation for the park except that which comes from the Nashville Railway and Light Co. Increased appropriations are urged by the board and it is believed will soon be forthcoming.

**A PROPOSED REDWOOD PARK IN CALIFORNIA.**

Down in the Santa Cruz mountains, in Santa Cruz county, Cal., is located the Redwood Park. Though of rather limited area (containing about 2,500 acres),



A NOOK IN REDWOOD PARK, SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.

the giant redwood trees attract annually many thousands of visitors. In the mountain labyrinths adjoining this park are about 3,250 acres of public land which no one has found it worth while to file claim upon. For the most, it consists of bald mountain tops or precipitous slopes. It is useless for homesteads, and Congress has just been asked to donate the tract to the State of California. The views from the lofty summit are magnificent, and there is an endless variety of interesting and remarkable topographical features.

The addition will cost the state a large sum of money, even as a gift from Congress. The broad roads, paths, and driveways, grading, and the vast amount of landscape work to be done have not been definitely planned. From many points distant glimpses of the ocean may be caught and a wide panoramic view of the surrounding country.

Additional money would be required to adequately



A DISTANT VIEW OF THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS.

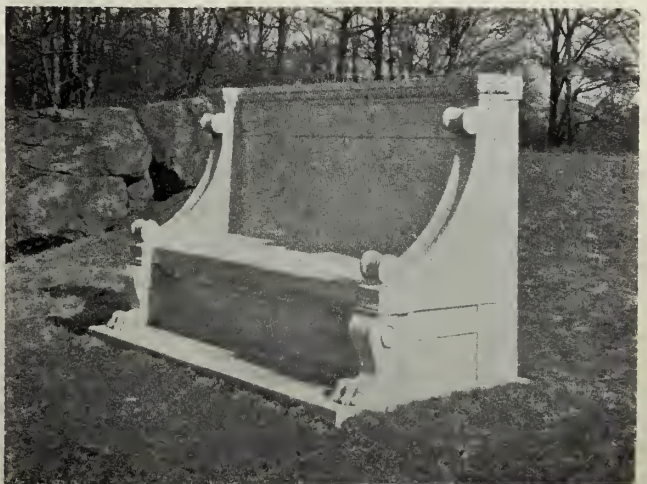
police this great park to protect the game from hunters, and to guard against the ravages of fire during the dry season. But for all these things the state would agree to amply provide. OCCIDENT.

**MEMORIAL PARK BENCH, WILMINGTON, DEL.**

An interesting, appropriate and distinctly useful memorial is the handsome bench of white Barre granite recently placed in Brandywine Park, Wilmington, Del., as a memorial to William M. Canby, a former Park Commissioner of that city, who was particularly active in furthering the development of the park system.

It stands in a picturesque spot in the park overlooking what is known as the "Canby Vista" a particularly happy way of identifying it with the life and labors of the man it commemorates. It is well designed and gracefully proportioned, and a valuable park adornment as well as a more fitting memorial than a monument.

The bench was designed by Guy Lowell, architect, of Boston, and erected by the Park Board of Wilmington at a cost of \$1,000.



A MEMORIAL GRANITE BENCH, Brandywine Park, Wilmington, Del.

### McKinley Monument, McKinley Park, Chicago.

The monument to the late President McKinley in McKinley Park, Chicago, was unveiled last summer with interesting exercises conducted by the South Park Board, is shown here in its complete setting.

It was modeled by Charles J. Mulligan, of Chicago, and is a simple, sincere, expressive portrait as well as a work of art fitted to adorn a public park, which could not be said of all of the McKinley memorials that have sprung up. The statue shows Mr. McKinley in Congress in the act of advocating the tariff bill which bears his name. The sculptor's idea is to show the late president in his most conspicuous act in behalf of the people, since the statue is to stand in a workingmen's park. He stands erect with one hand resting on his desk and the other holding a memorandum of his speech. An expression of earnestness and enthusiasm lights up his

face, and we get a glimpse of the genial nature of the man—so seldom expressed in a portrait statue—as well as the dignity and force of the statesman. It is a work full of life and vigor yet devoid of the theatrical.

The setting is particularly appropriate—an exedra of Concord granite severely plain and of good proportion. The six granite urns are to be planted with trailing vines, which with the background of trees will add much to the beauty of the site.

Hunt & Hunt were the architects for the pedestal and Chas. G. Blake & Co., of Chicago, the contractors for the granite which was cut by John Swenson, Concord, N. H. The bronze was cast by The Winslow Bros. Co, of Chicago. The statue is a gift of Mr. D. F. Crilly, one of the South Park Commissioners, and was cast from the bronze of the old Columbus statue which formerly stood on the lake front.



THE STATUE, M'KINLEY MONUMENT, CHICAGO.  
Chas. J. Mulligan, Sc.



GENERAL VIEW OF M'KINLEY MONUMENT, M'KINLEY PARK, CHICAGO.  
Chas. J. Mulligan, Sc.





DESIGN FOR MEMORIAL BANDSTAND IN A PARK, CLEVELAND, O.  
F. W. Striebinger, Arch.

### Memorial Band Stand for a Cleveland Park.

The memorial band stand illustrated herewith from the architect's drawing, is to be erected in one of the parks of Cleveland O., in memory of Conrad Mizer, the man who originated open air concerts in that city. The city has appropriated \$1,000 toward the work and an additional sum has been raised by private subscriptions.

The structure was designed by Architect F. W. Striebinger, of Cleveland, who is also secretary of the Memorial Association.

Mr. Striebinger also prepared an alternate design for a monument to Mr. Mizer which is illustrated herewith.

The design for the band stand represents a structure measuring thirty-five feet square with the floor about five feet above the surrounding grade and approached from the four sides. The foundation will be of stone with mosaic floor and the superstructure of cypress wood, painted white. The stand will accommodate about forty-five musicians.

The alternate design is simpler and proposed purely as a monument. There is an exedra, 20 x 25 feet with seats along the two sides and a sarcophagus at one end built of granite with a brick die to bear a bronze memorial tablet. The two formal trees indicated could of course be replaced by shrubbery.



DESIGN FOR A PARK MEMORIAL.  
F. W. Striebinger, Des.

# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The 1906 assessment of the 39 towns in the Metropolitan Park District about Boston for the maintenance of the parks, recently published, amounts to \$996,435, of which Boston pays \$608,794. The four towns next in order are: Cambridge, \$45,797; Brookline, \$33,769; Lynn, \$22,158; Somerville, \$21,865.

\* \* \*

Few spots have more natural advantages of beautiful scenery than Indian Mounds and Riverside Parks, Quincy, Ill., and the city is indebted to those far-sighted, public spirited men who have enabled it to hold the ground in perpetuity. The Indian mounds were saved just in time and so was the noble, precipitous bluff on which they stand, from which the river can be seen, unwinding like a grand panorama, for miles. South Side Park has a fine natural spring, filling to the brim a natural basin in the solid rock, many towering monarches of the old forest and a vast variety of shrubs.

\* \* \*

Superintendent G. A. Parker, of the Hartford, Conn., parks, sends us an extract from a contribution to the Boston Journal over 44 years old, that exhibits some remarkably advanced thought on park matters, and a prophetic insight into the needs and developments of the future, both in regard to Arbor Day and the modern public service idea in park making. We quote as follows from the article which was signed "Stevenson," and appeared May 7, 1862:

"We were pleased on a recent visit to the city to notice the progress made in the Garden, the good taste evinced in the arrangement of the grounds, the beauty of the avenues and winding ways, and the disposition of the lake and fountain, and trees, to produce the most harmonious and pleasing effects. It is not enough, however, that it be made beautiful, or even faultless in its structure and adornments. What more than all to be desired is, to consecrate it in the affections of the people. As far as possible, every rod of ground and every tree should have a history of its own; something commemorative of persons and events, which would endear the spot to all classes, and lure them thither in their hours of leisure and relaxation. In the towns and cities of the Old World, public and private parks are thus consecrated to an extent far beyond anything attempted this side of the Atlantic. Upon this point, suffer me to make a suggestion. Under the direction of the city government, or that of a body of men to whom the matter may be committed, let a tree be planted in the garden, annually, by some citizen or

stranger whom the people most delight to honor. For this purpose let an afternoon in April be set apart and the public invited to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. Let the tree receive the name of the person upon whom the honor is bestowed. While you would thus add one more to your days of relaxation, now all too few, the compliment which would be paid to distinguished worth would be the most delicate which could be conferred upon a citizen or guest of the city—a legacy which any man would be proud to bequeath to his posterity."

\* \* \*

The forestry building, the pride of the late Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., has been secured by that city and will be preserved as a park museum.

This was the unique structure of the exposition. It is a gigantic log house, exemplifying in its composition the forest wealth of Oregon and Washington. In its construction two miles of five and six foot fir logs, eight miles of poles and tons of stakes and cedar shingles were used. The logs have been left in the rough with the bark on. The base logs of the building are six feet in diameter and 52 feet long. The logs above the base are three feet through and vary in length. Colonnades of immense fir trees 30 feet high and six feet in diameter support splendid loggias or galleries over the main entrances. Picturesque balconies grace each end of the building. The portico over one entrance is supported by giant



FORESTRY BUILDING, PORTLAND EXPOSITION, NOW PERMANENT PARK STRUCTURE.

spruce trees and the other shows a colonnade of magnificent hemlock. In the interior a colonnade of 52 columns of fir and cedar trees 40 feet high supports the roof. In the construction of the building no carpentry work was employed, the logs being framed together with tree-nails and big old-fashioned wooden pins. The forest giants used were cut in the forests bordering on the Columbia River. They were formed into rafts and floated down the Columbia and Willamette rivers into Guild's Lake, the natural grand basin of the exposition. From the lake they were raised to the site of the building in Centennial Park by means of a big skidway, 1,500 feet long.

\* \* \*

## FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The 17th and 18th annual reports of the City Parks Association of Philadelphia issued together are both a record of noteworthy achievements for park work and a

(Continued on p. VIII.)

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## Cleaning Up by the Denver Outdoor Art League.



SIGN ON IMPROVED LOT.

**D**ENVER'S Outdoor Art League decided last spring that the vacant lots in conspicuous places must put on their holiday attire for the conventions and tourists that come to Colorado in the summer, and the pictures here, which appeared in the *Denver Post*, show some of the methods and results of the outdoor housecleaning.

A generous sum was spent in clearing away the accumulations of dead weeds, tin cans and debris in the vacant lots on Capitol Hill. These lots were then plowed and seeded with wheat, and the resulting improvement is seen in one of the pictures, which shows a lot in the center of Denver's residence district. It was taken two months after the one showing the lot in cultivation and the result is both useful and beautiful. We are not informed as to the use the league is to



MODEL GARDEN OF DENVER OUTDOOR ART LEAGUE.

make of the grain after the harvest, but a variety of uses will suggest themselves, and the cleaned up vacant lots will bring another kind of a harvest to the city.

Lots that were merely cleaned up and not sown with wheat bear the neat little sign shown in our opening picture. This is rather a reminder than a warning or threat, and its injunction is seldom violated. The average citizen, young or old, of whatever class or creed is generally willing to assist in beautifying his



NO. 1.—SOWING WHEAT ON A VACANT LOT IN DENVER.



NO. 2.—THE SAME LOT TWO MONTHS LATER.

town when reminded of it. It also serves as an advertisement and an aid in the extension of the league's work.

Another one of the activities of the league is the model garden shown in the other illustration. It is located at 14th avenue and Pearl street. A large variety of vegetables are well grown, and a competent gardener is in attendance.

#### CONVENTION OF AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION IN MILWAUKEE.

This year's convention of the American Civic Association will be held in Milwaukee. The exact date is not yet determined, but the meeting will take place some time in October. It will be in session three days, beginning on Wednesday morning.

The first morning session will be devoted to the addresses of welcome, the annual review of the secretary, report of the treasurer, the nomination and election of officers and miscellaneous business.

Wednesday afternoon the Association's work for the year will be covered in ten minute reports from each of the departments. Other features of the Wednesday afternoon session will be papers and addresses on "Wisconsin's Contributions to Civic Progress." Special attention will be devoted to the work in Milwaukee, Madison, Racine and Menomonie, and also to the traveling library system of the state.

Thursday morning there will be papers on "San Francisco's Opportunity and How She Is Using It," by ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, vice-president of the association, and Daniel H. Burnham, the noted architect who furnished plans for the rebuilding of the Golden Gate city. The program on Thursday morning will also cover addresses on "Architecture and Civic Progress."

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to "What Women Are Doing for Civic Improvement," under the general direction of Mrs. Edward L. Upton, chairman of the Women's Outdoor Art League department of the association. Arrangements have been made already for papers by Mrs. William Christian, of Texas, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, of Indiana and Mrs. C. B. Crane, of Michigan. Additional speakers will be engaged before the convention meets.

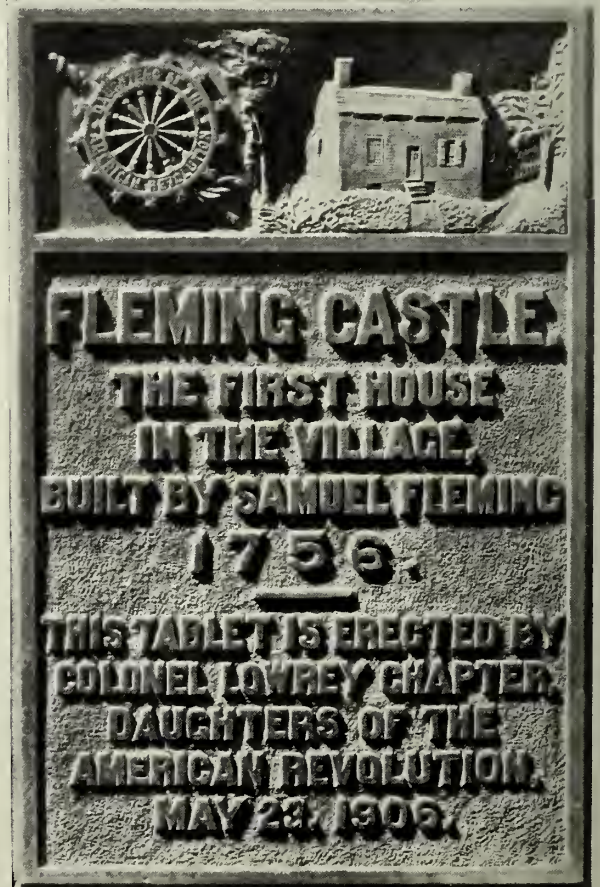
The greatest general interest in the convention will doubtless center around the Thursday evening session, and its discussion of national civic problems. J. Horace McFarland, president of the association, will speak on "The Niagara Campaign." Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, will discuss "Our National Capital." "The Appalachian Reservations" will be the subject of addresses by Henry A. Barker, Gifford Pinchot and J. T. Rothrock.

Thursday morning there will be special discus-

sion of "The Civic Opportunity in the South" and papers as follows: "A Western View of the Problem," by Erastus Brainerd, Washington; "What One Man Did," by W. A. Finklenburg, Minnesota; "What One Association Did," by F. A. Whiting, Massachusetts; "Mosquito Extermination," by General F. D. Grant, United States Army.

#### TABLET MARKS FIRST HOUSE IN FLEMINGTON, N. J.

On the 150th anniversary of the founding of Flemington, N. J., by Samuel Fleming, May 23, the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled the tablet shown in the illustration which was placed



TABLET ON FIRST HOUSE IN FLEMINGTON, N. J.

on the first house erected in the village 150 years ago.

The tablet is of Italian marble, designed and executed by Robert Reardon of the Flemington Stone Works, and presented by that firm to the D. A. R.

The decorative frieze bears a true representation of the house as it appeared when first erected, and the insignia of the D. A. R. The carving is well rendered, and the raised polished lettering and border make a good showing against the hammered background. The lettering is a simple Gothic form, good in balance and execution.

There are few towns that have not some historic house or spot that could be similarly marked.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The City Improvement Society of Newburyport, Mass. held a flower show on July 6th to secure funds to purchase shrubs and plants for the grounds of the high school. It was the first exhibition of the kind for half a century and was very successful.

Little beds of flowers,  
 Little coats of paint,  
 Make a pleasant cottage  
 Out of one that ain't.  
 —Exchange.

Topeka, Kas., is planning to organize a "League of 10,000," an association composed of ten thousand members who are to work co-operatively for everything that stands for civic improvement. Anyone may become a member by paying the initiation fee of \$1.00. The funds thus secured are to be applied to the general beautification of the city. The members are all expected to especially exert every influence toward securing favorable legislation in the city council on all matters affecting the civic side of the city's life. The organization of the league is now well under way.

\* \* \*

That a village improvement association in a small community may exercise a strong influence for good was well illustrated last week in West Stockbridge, says the Springfield, (Mass.), Republican. The bill posters' crew of a Wild West show invaded the town with the intention of adding touches of color to the landscape, but met with a real surprise when, to their disgust, they were unable to find even one place in the village where the owners of property would allow the disfiguring paper posted. The credit for this stand in the interest of a good looking village is wholly due to the teachings of the improvement association, and this may serve as an excellent example to other communities.

\* \* \*

The District Commissioners who constitute the local government of Washington, D. C., have taken charge of a general "cleaning-up" crusade, and will distribute through the police suggestions and rules to be followed by the residents in clearing alleys, back yards, and cellars, of debris and other objectionable matter. The police will also receive a blank form upon which they will report all houses which are in unsanitary condition. These blanks will be forwarded to the health department, and on a fixed day inspectors employed by that department will visit the houses in question and demand that the premises be made clean. If they are not made clean by "the cleaning-up day" set by the commissioners, police proceedings will be taken.

At the quarterly meeting of the Kent Improvement Association, East Greenwich, R. I., C. A. Shippee gave an interesting account of the spraying for the elm tree beetle done under the town appropriation of \$500. He reported a balance on hand to date of between \$40 and \$50, and said the 547 trees belonging to the town had been sprayed, a few of them twice, besides buying the pump and spraying outfit from the appropriation. He had also sprayed a little over 100 trees for private individuals. Henry A. Barker, of Providence, Secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission, also gave an interesting illustrated lecture upon the plans of the commission

\* \* \*

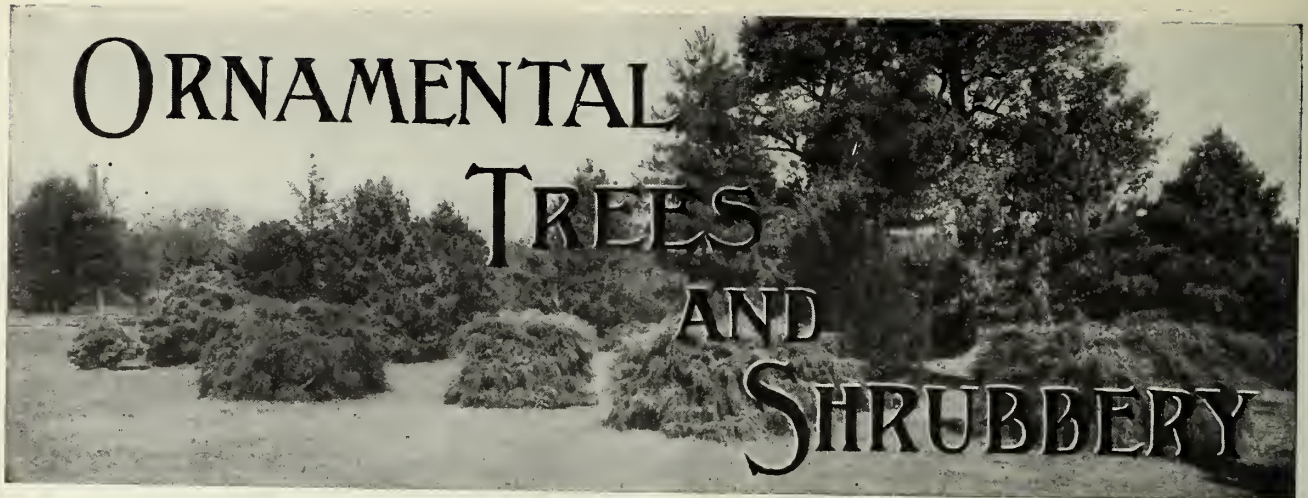
The Nutley Improvement Society, Nutley, N. J., has been making war on poison ivy in that village. The committee who have this special work in hand employ Italians, who pull it up by the roots as early in the spring as possible. They watch the places carefully each year. The ground all about the spots where it is thickest is soaked with a strong solution of washing soda and water, and every two weeks the men go over the ground. In regard to other work the Society sets out hardy shrubs at the railroad station, employs men to keep the station grounds in order, employs a white wings to pick up papers, clean gutters, etc., on the principal streets in the village. They have had seats built around trees where people can wait for the trolley, and have set out trees on the village streets. Prizes are offered for the best kept places, the work to be done by the people themselves.

\* \* \*

Efforts of the Civic League of Salem, Mass., to beautify gardens are reported to show good results. Many of the gardens are cared for by children. During June, the league distributed over 2,000 packages of seeds, at a penny a package, among the school children. Some thrifty youngsters chose vegetable seeds, and now are gathering radishes, lettuce and other vegetables for the family table, and some of the juvenile farmers are even raising a surplus and selling to neighboring families. A committee of the Civic League makes occasional inspections of gardens, and at the end of the season prizes will be awarded for the best. The Salem Fraternity will conduct an exhibit of garden products in the fall, and the best displays will be awarded prizes. The activity of the school children in improving gardens has stirred up many older people, and Salem gardens never looked better than they do this season.

\* \* \*

The Framingham Improvement Association, Framingham, Mass., issues a little folder bearing the motto: "If eyes were made for seeing, then beauty is its own excuse for being." The objects of the association are well stated as follows: To encourage the beautifying of private places, however limited in extent; the betterment of parks and other public grounds; the proper naming of streets and roadways, street and roadside planting; improving street signs, poles, lights, etc.; the removal of unsightly fences and buildings, or concealing them by vines and shrubbery; the regulating or removing of offensive bill boards; regulating and limiting public dumping places; the preservation of groves and other natural features; to provide opportunity for the public discussion of all important questions, the solution of which may affect the vital interests of our community; finally: To not only create "a more beautiful Framingham," but to "promote all the higher interests" of our town.



### Important Court Decisions Protecting Street Trees.

The two court decisions given herewith show that damages may be obtained for injury to trees by escaping gas, and that the injunction may be used for the protection of street trees that are threatened by damage. The latter phase of the subject is most interesting. Damages after the tree has been destroyed are at best poor substitutes for the tree, though valuable as deterrent measures in other cases. The injunction that saves the life of the tree, however, is a most valuable ally in cases where the law's assistance can be invoked before the destructive work is done.

Extracts from the two decisions follow:

#### *Injunction Stops Injury to Trees in Minneapolis.*

Frank D. Girten, 613 Lyndale avenue, N., Minneapolis, was granted an injunction by Judge Donaldson to restrain the defendants from cutting, mutilating or in any way damaging trees whose limbs were threatened by an old house that was being moved through the street.

In the memorandum accompanying his decision the court says:

"The structure being moved is an old two-story frame building, cut into halves for the purpose of taking it along the public street to a new location. The part now in the street is wider than the street, measuring the latter from curb to curb, by at least six inches, to say nothing of projecting cornice which gives it an additional width of about one foot at the top. Along the route which the building must take, in the course of moving, are several large shade trees, standing between the sidewalk and the curb on either side. One such tree, of about six inches at its base has already been sacrificed to make way for the passage of this broken relic of more useful days. The limbs of three others now lie bent, distorted and damaged against its ragged sides. Plaintiff's trees, three in number, stand next in the path of devastation, one of these a tree fourteen inches in diameter at its base, throws its branches out over the street about twelve feet beyond the curb.

There can be no question of the right of plaintiff to the protection of this court to save these valuable trees from mutilation and possible destruction. The fact that these trees are in the street and not within the boundary line of plain-

tiff's premises does not alter in the least his right to have them protected. They are his property. In the absence of proof to the contrary, he is the owner of the land in front of his premises to the center of the street, subject only to an easement in the public to use it for the purposes of travel, and the usual and ordinary incidents thereof.

His rights of ownership yield only to the public welfare and convenience, and to the power of the municipal authorities to appropriately adapt the street and maintain it to meet the necessities of the traveling public.

The maintenance of shade trees and ornamental trees upon and overhanging public streets has generally the sanction of both law and immemorial custom. In our own city it is approved and encouraged by express legislation. Relying upon such sanction and approval owners of property have expended many dollars annually, not only in maintaining such trees in front of their property as have been placed there by nature, but in setting others out and tending them with watchful care. The city has thus been made a place beautiful—the pride of its citizens. Such trees not only add to the attractiveness and comfort of the city as a dwelling place, but materially add to the commercial values of real estate. They constitute an important property asset to abutting land owners, and of such substantial value that not even the Park Board or city authorities can arbitrarily destroy them without making compensation. Any one, not excepting the agents of municipal bodies, who wantonly or negligently injures them, or permits horses or other animals to deface or girdle them, or to be left in such close proximity to them as to make injury possible, may be prosecuted and punished in the criminal courts, and may be required to respond in civil damages as a trespasser upon private rights. Even in cases where the abutting property owner owns no part of the bed of the street, it has been held that his interest in ornamental shade trees in front of his premises is a property right which will be protected by the courts from spoliation.

In this case plaintiff's trees are unquestionably threatened with serious damage and irreparable injury without warrant of law or shadow of authority. The ordinances of the park board have already been violated, and will be further violated if defendants are allowed to go unrestrained.

It is defendant's claim that by the use of burlap, and rope and tackle, the branches and limbs of plaintiff's trees can be drawn away from contact with the moving building without injury to the trees: but we have the affidavit of the superintendent of the park board that this cannot be done without great injury to the trees. In any event, its permission of those entrusted by the legislature with the control and preservation

of the trees should be obtained, and the work of bending said trees, if done at all, done under the supervision of their experts.

To withhold the relief prayed for by the plaintiff, and to relegate him to a prosecution of the defendants for violation of the laws after the damage is done, or to a recovery of damages, would not be an adequate remedy under the circumstances. The trees once cut or mutilated could not be replaced, and the purpose of the laws enacted for their protection and preservation would thus be wholly frustrated. In my judgment, therefore, a proper case for injunction is presented."

### *Damages for Injury by Escaping Gas.*

Thomas Donahue, of Olean, N. Y., owned residential property abutting upon a city street, but no part of the bed thereof. On the margin of the street and directly in front of his premises, but not upon his land, are a number of maple trees, planted by his predecessor in title, about thirty-five years old, "all in thrifty condition and furnishing good shade." The supreme court of New York decides that he has a property right therein sufficient to entitle him to recover damages caused to his premises by the destruction of the trees by the negligence of a gas company, in permitting, after notice, gas to escape from its pipes into the soil about the roots of the trees; as an abutting owner he has a right therein in the nature of an easement attached to and forming part of his premises, similar to his easements of light, air and access and other easements, which spring from the situation of his land upon the open space of the street, which exists whether he owns the fee of the street or not; and even if the city, owning the street, has a right of action for the destruction of the trees, this cannot constitute a double recovery for the same injury, because the damages are as distinct and clear as the causes of action themselves.

Four of these trees were destroyed by the negligence of the defendant in permitting gas to escape from its pipes into the soil about the roots of the trees. This action was brought to recover the damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of these facts, and the jury found a verdict in his favor for the sum of \$150. Upon an appeal to the appellate division the judgment entered upon the verdict was unanimously affirmed.

The court holds:

"As a matter of law the plaintiff had a property right in those trees, although they were not planted upon lands that he had the title to, sufficient to permit him as a matter of law to maintain an action against any person who might wrongfully injure or destroy the same.

It is to be observed that we are not dealing with a question arising between an abutting owner and the city authorities, for in such a case the rights of the latter are paramount, so long as the road is kept open and unobstructed. Nor are we dealing with a question between him and a corporation authorized to use the streets for some public purpose, where it becomes necessary to cut shade trees in order to effect that purpose. It is not the question which might have

arisen when the defendant many years ago laid its pipes in the street, if it had then been necessary to cut the trees which are the subject of this action in order to do the work and they had been cut for that purpose with the approval of the city authorities. The defendant did not let its gas escape with the consent of the officers in control of the street. It did not act in accordance with law, but in violation of law.

In a recent case decided by the Appellate Division of the second department, which held that "an owner of land abutting upon a city street whose ownership does not extend to the middle of the street, who has to set out ornamental shade trees on the sidewalk in front of his premises at his own expense and with the sanction of the municipal authorities, is entitled to have such trees protected against negligent or willful destruction at the hands of third parties. He has a right in such trees in the nature of an equitable easement, and where one of them is girdled and destroyed by a horse, may recover from the owner of the horse the damages thus sustained."

### THE SCARLET OAK.

The Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*, Wang., is one of the handsomest oaks of northern United States, and is an excellent shade tree as shown by the accompanying illustration. It usually forms a very wide-spread head, when growing in the open, a broad rounded top. The outer bark of the trunk is very rough, black, that of the branches smoother and of a lighter shade. The inner bark is pale reddish or gray. Leaves very deeply cut, with narrow, often cleft lobes.



THE SCARLET OAK.

rich, dark, shining green above, turning beautifully scarlet in autumn. The tree is especially fine in full sunshine, its rich dark shining foliage being very brilliant. Leaves are larger than those of the pink oak, but smaller than those of the red oak and black oak. The acorn is ovoid, long and rather slender, sharp pointed, striped, cup hemispheric or top-shaped. It deserves wide planting in parks, cemeteries and as a street shade tree.

WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

## The Spring Garden—IV.

*Akebia quinata* is a good climber with divided leaves and sweet scented but inconspicuous flowers.

*Berberis aquifolia* and *repens* are the low growing evergreen barberries of the west. Various forms of *B. Nepalensis* are also in gardens some of which grow larger and are fairly hardy to New York City, but usually lose their foliage or have it badly browned in winter. They flower towards the end of spring bearing upright racemes of yellow flowers. The deciduous barberries such as *B. Thunbergii* are more common and the purple leaved and other varieties of *vulgaris* numerous. *B. Canadensis* is of the same type and very hardy. These have drooping racemes and red fruit. An *Epimedium* or two and a few other little things belonging to the group will sometimes flower before spring is over, so will *Nymphaea odorata* bloom before the end of May, especially southward.

II.—*Sarracenia purpurea* is well worth a place in a garden if a place can be found or prepared to suit



SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS. BERBERIS NEPALENSIS.

it. Naturally it grows in peat bogs and sphagnum.

*Papaver nudicaule* is a spring bloomer with saffron yellow flowers.

*Sanguinaria canadensis* is a pretty white flowered native known as bloodroot. In some soils it will stand full exposure to the sun, but is mostly found growing in woods.

*Dicentras* are a pretty genus. The finest is *D. spectabilis* which has a rare white form, seemingly more tender than the pink flowered type which luxuriates in so many gardens. *D. canadensis* and *D. eximia* are also well worth growing.

*Corydalis nobilis* is another fine plant of the same tribe bearing handsome yellow flowers. These plants soon die down after flowering and the effort should then be made to reclothe the soil with mignonette, *Erysimum Peroskianum* or any other annual belonging to the group.

Of the same tribe as the *Erysimum* is *Cheiranthus alpinus*, *Arabis alpina* A. *albida* vars. *Aubretia* vars. and *Alyssum saxatile* vars. from which a finely colored group of beds may be arranged in white, yellow and purple.



PAPAVER ALPINUM.

*Iberis sempervirens superba* and *I. Gilbaraltarica* are sometimes rather late, yet they may be considered spring blooming and are fine evergreen white flowered plants, which may be well grown in beds raised with stones—"rockwork."

*Violas cucullata* vars. *cornuta* vars. *pedata* vars. and the brilliant array of Pansies may be made a splendid feature of this group. The pansies however can scarcely be considered perfectly hardy, that is they are apt to suffer more or less during winter, and are best treated as bedding plants, after a winter's protection in cold frames.

13. *Saponaria ocymoides* is a charming pink flowered dwarf plant suitable in the highest degree for rock-raised beds.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS.





**Scientist Explains Twisting of Monuments By Earthquake.**

Our illustrations show the freakish way in which the shock twisted and turned the monuments of San Francisco.

One picture shows how an elaborate private monument in Laurel Hill Cemetery was wrenched to pieces. The shaft and ornamental carving may be seen lying on the ground. The die is supported by one of the corner columns and is on the verge of falling. On the other hand the Italian marble statue mounted on a boulder pedestal in the same cemetery shown in another picture, escaped uninjured, though seemingly much less substantially mounted.

Prof. Edgar L. Larkin, of the Mount Lowe Observatory, in California, has made the accompanying interesting diagram showing the displacement of monuments in the cemeteries, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Scientific American*. He says:

"A cemetery filled with monuments, columns, and obelisks is a capital place to study the effects of



A STATUE UNINJURED IN LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, SAN FRANCISCO.

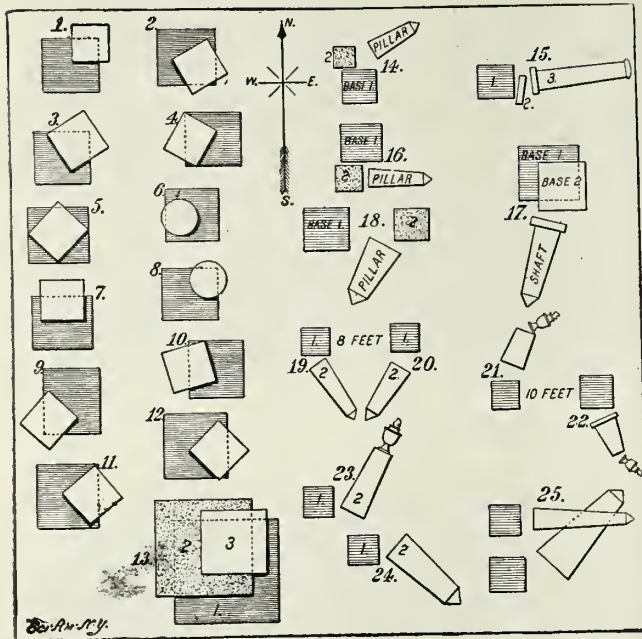
an earthquake. Amplitudes and azimuths of disturbed monoliths and pillars reveal at once the action of the earth upheavals. I had no instruments with which to measure, so had to make estimates.

"Laurel Hill Cemetery I found a field of distorted, shifted, turned, cracked, overthrown, and ruined columns, pillars, shafts, capitals in white marble, gray granite, and other materials. Angels' wings were broken, sculptures were round about, and heavy bases were twisted out of their original positions. At first I noted distortions on both sides of an avenue of tombs. Here are directions in which the tops of fallen columns and monuments were pointing along either side, in a distance of 150 feet: N. 1. S. 2. E. 9. W. 5. N.E. 4. N.W. 5. S.E. 5. S.W.



A DAMAGED MONUMENT IN LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, SAN FRANCISCO.

6. From this I thought that the chief distortion was toward the east. Then facings of those that were skewed around on their bases, but not overthrown,



HOW THE EARTHQUAKE SCATTERED THE MONUMENTS.

Figs. 1 to 12 show the displacements of monuments in San Francisco cemeteries. The larger squares are bases of stone resting on the ground. The smaller squares and the two circles (Figs. 6 and 8) are bases of high monuments. The greatest shifting measured was 10½ inches. The lateral movements appear to have been in all directions. Fig. 13 shows a double displacement of two bases and monument. The square 1 is a large granite base; the square 2 is a second stone upon which the column 3 rested. Figs. 14 to 25 indicate the positions of overthrown monuments. The two low monuments with urns (Figs. 21 and 22) could not have been thrown by the same oscillations of the earth.

were noted as follows: N. 1, S. 1, E. 2, W. 1, N.E. 4, N.W. 0, S.E. 2, S.W. 1. All these had been twisted around against intense friction at their bases. The one marked N. originally faced eastward, and the one shown as facing S. once faced westward. I examined many others, hoping to make order out of chaos, or find a general trend in direction, but could not. The conclusion reached was that the monuments were twisted in every direction.

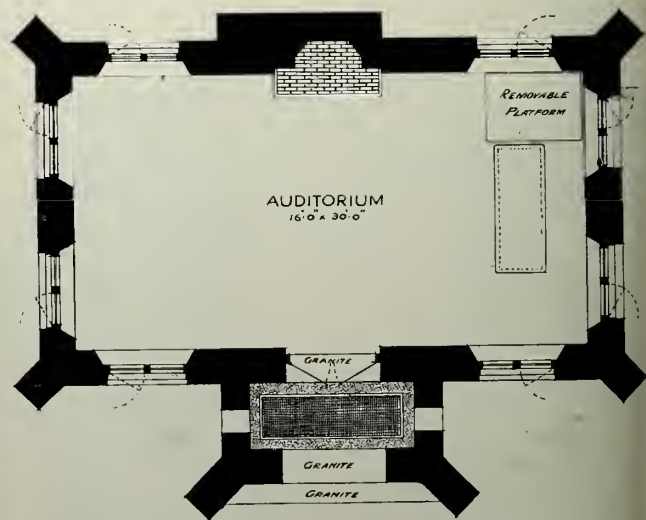
“The Oddfellows’ Cemetery was explored. This is more modern than Laurel Hill; the monuments are higher and heavier. They were fastened down by lead in some cases. The most complete confusion reigned. The displacements likewise were in every direction. An observer with instruments, upon making surveys during a month might find a majority of fallen columns pointing one way, or facings, but it is doubtful. The earth’s surface surely moved in every direction. As nearly every brick and stone building was destroyed, they could not be studied. The great Fairmount Hotel has rents in the corners, and several high up, along near the middle of the facades. The new \$5,000,000 post office is torn near the corners. The towering steel and stone Spreckels Building stands as a skeleton, but looking down on

a wilderness of ruins of all old-type buildings. For the new city will be erected around ribs of rigid steel. The accompanying diagram shows roughly the distortions in the cemeteries. The line N.S. is due north and south. Twistings of obelisks that did not fall range from five to seventy degrees in all directions from their original foundations. My impressions gained in the cemetery were confirmed upon receipt by mail of a seismograph sent me by F. M. Clarke, steward and executive officer of the California Veterans’ Home, Yountville, Napa County. It indeed shows that the ground moved in every possible direction. On leaving the cemetery I wrote an article for the papers, saying that it was a circular disturbance, and the graph reveals a circle near the center. Mr. Clarke says: “The first movement had a N. and S. direction, but was swiftly compounded with a circular, twisting movement, accompanied with severe upward thrusts. The first movement was decidedly wave-like; then a cessation, followed by the severe twist.” Napa is 45 miles north of San Francisco, and San José, 50 south. Both were destroyed.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SOUTH WALPOLE, MASS.

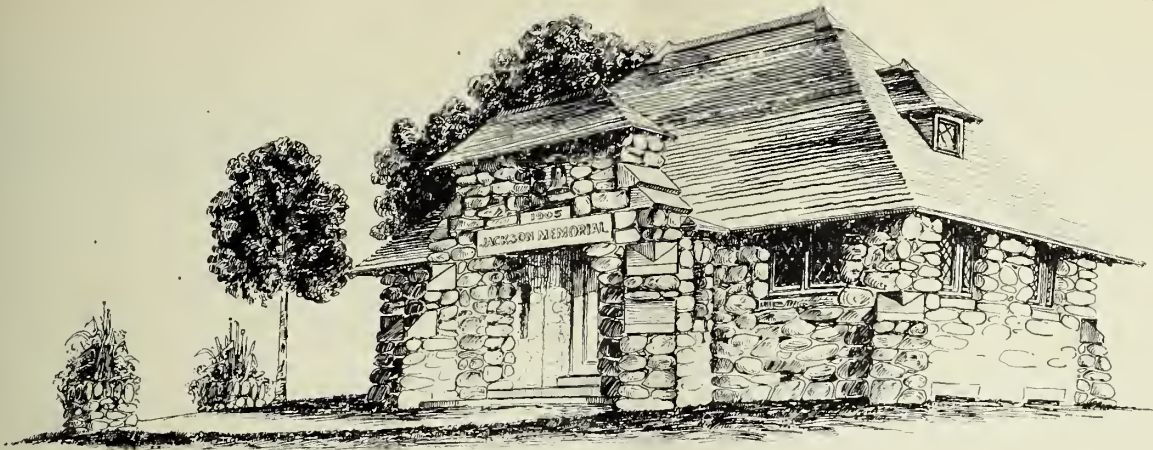
The new Mortuary Chapel of the Terrace Hill Cemetery at South Walpole, Mass., stands on a little knoll near the entrance to the cemetery. It is rectangular in plan, with walls of native rubble stone, carefully selected as to size and color, and has granite trimmings. The outside dimensions are 24x 34 feet exclusive of a vestibule 6’0”x13’0”.

The windows are arranged in pairs, leaded and swing out. Mosaic laid in colors to a pattern forms



FLOOR PLAN, JACKSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

the floor of the vestibule. A broad granolithic walk leads up to the chapel flanked on each side at the entrance by a large, low rubble stone pier, which



JACKSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, S. WALPOLE, MASS.  
F. E. Norris, Arch.

is dished on top to contain flowers. The audience rooms with walls finished in rough cast tinted plaster, will accommodate from 50 to 75 people.

The roof of black slate with ridges and flushings of copper, is made a very attractive feature by finishing it exposed, the timbering being of hard pine, dressed and oiled. Maple is used for the flooring.

Over the fireplace which serves as well for ventilation, is a wood tablet with lettering incised in gold leaf. The rest for the casket is so arranged that the cover may be lifted off and the casket placed on a lowering device, and lowered to the basement where it is ready to be taken directly to the tomb. The basement is a large specially constructed and ventilated one and also contains toilet rooms, a tool room and space for coal.

The entire basement is concreted and is amply lighted. The structure cost about \$3,600 and was a gift from Mr. Alfred T. Jackson, of Foxboro, to his native town of South Walpole. A fund is provided by Mr. Jackson to maintain the chapel so that its use may be free. F. Edgar Norris, of 15 Ashburton place, Boston, was the architect.

**ELKS' REST, LAKEWOOD CEMETERY, MINNEAPOLIS.**

The beautiful bronze elk shown on the cover of this issue was recently dedicated in the Elks' Rest, Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis.

It is a magnificent specimen of animal sculpture, and standing alert and watchful on a rough, moss-covered pedestal of native Minnesota granite might almost be mistaken for the live animal. The figure was modeled by Augustus Saint Gaudens and cast by The Gorham Co., of New York.

The site is a gradually sloping knoll which gives it a fine perspective when viewed from the road, with a fine spread of green sward in the foreground, and beyond a perfect picture of woodland scenery to serve as a background. Had the location been ordered to fit the monument the effect could not have been artistically happier. Incidentally a fine view of some beauties of the lawn and landscape in Lakewood may be seen.

The statue was unveiled with interesting exercises by the Elks. The figure is nine feet six inches from foot to tip of antler, and seven feet, six inches in length. The boulder that serves as a pedestal is four feet above ground and weighs fifteen tons.

**Convention of Cemetery Superintendents at Detroit**

**August 21, 22 and 23, 1906.**

**Headquarters, Cadillac Hotel**

*A last reminder and invitation to cemetery officials to be present. A beautiful city, with well-kept modern cemeteries and parks; a fine field for practical study; a delightful place to spend a holiday. A program that will interest, entertain, and instruct. If you have never attended, now is the time. Those who have will tell you that you can afford to forego something else to come.*

## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### The Camposanto of Genoa.

The peculiar exuberance, ingenuity and frequently misplaced technical skill of the modern Italian sculptor is but little restrained even in the mortuary monuments, and one of the largest collections of these statues and monuments is that of the celebrated Camposanto of Genoa, originally founded as far back as 1835. The first design drawn by the architect of the city, Charles Barabino, contemplated only a simple cemetery, rectangular in shape, surrounded by walls without arcades, and with a *Cappella dei Suffragi*, or Chapel of Intercession, Greco-Egyptian in style, in the centre. At this date the practice of burial in the churches was still in vogue; but, two years later, this custom being forbidden by law, the architect J. B. Resasco, was commissioned by the civic authorities to design a more important necropolis on this site. This Camposanto, situated partly on the plain and partly on the slope of the hill rising from it, consists of a large rectangle in the lower position, this rectangular enclosure surrounded by vaulted arcades containing a double row of monuments under the arches and in the corresponding niches. On the southeast and northwest, in addition to the arcades and contiguous to them, extend two rows of columbaria, also vaulted, and lit from above by large semi-elliptical openings with grillages of terra-cotta. On the northwest side of the great rectangle, and on higher ground, is another but smaller, surrounded on three sides by vaulted arcades supported by marble pillars and columns, and in the

centre, approached by a flight of sixty-six marble steps, twenty-two metres in width, rises the Chapel, also in marble, its front supported by columns. On each side of the entrance are statues of Hope and Charity, by the sculptor, J. B. Cerasco.

In the interior, the chapel is circular in form surmounted by a semi-spherical dome and surrounded by sixteen marble columns which carry a circular gallery with balustrades. It is furnished with four marble altars, eight bas-reliefs and eight statues, by different sculptors, of Moses, Ezekiel, Daniel, Saint John the Evangelist, the Archangel Saint Michael, the Immaculate Conception, Adam and Eve. Of these, the statue of the archangel is by the sculptor Santo Varni, among whose pupils, it is said, may be numbered almost all the contemporary Ligurian sculptors and who is the author also of the heroic statue of Faith, standing in the centre of the great enclosure.

In course of time the necessity of extending this necropolis became evident, and in 1868 was commenced the work of adding a hemicycle on the northeast, from the plans of the architect Resasco. This new enclosure is surrounded by a double row of columbaria, vaulted. It is proposed to add in the future a similar semi-circular addition on the southwest. In these numerous galleries and arcades are erected a great number of tombs, monuments and memorial statues, of the most prominent families and citizens, including those of the two architects of the Camposanto.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPOSANTO, GENOA, ITALY.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A number of fine elm and linden trees in the Granary Burying Ground, Boston, were in July attacked by the tussock moth, with a sprinkling of gypsy and browntails. Several of the trees were almost stripped of their foliage. With a view toward stopping the ravages of the pests the cemetery commission ordered spraying. In order to avoid the crowds the work was done in the early morning beginning at daybreak. About a half-dozen men were engaged in the work.

Twelve big trees were destroyed in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., in a recent storm, while others suffered the loss of large branches.

\* \* \*

An official inspection of "Lawncroft," the new interstate cemetery, near Claymont, Del., was made July 12 by officers and directors of the cemetery company, undertakers, other business men and representatives of the press of Chester and Wilmington. In conjunction with an examination of the cemetery, the funeral car, recently built for the company, was inspected and given a successful trial. The party then boarded a trolley for Wilmington, where a dinner was served.

\* \* \*

The annual report of Superintendent D. D. England of Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, Can., whose successful improvement of that cemetery has been described in these columns, notes an expenditure of \$7,500 and a steady increase in the annual receipts since its regeneration, the receipts for the year being \$945 in excess of the former year. Four hundred and sixty-five interments took place, of these 135 were free. The free grave privilege, much abused in past years, is now carefully managed and only to those thoroughly deserving are free interment orders issued. The revenue received from all sources more than covers the amount spent annually for general maintenance, the construction work and permanent improvements being an asset of more than equal value for the money spent. Citizens who have visited the cemetery recently express great satisfaction at the complete change that has been made in recent years.

\* \* \*

Secretary E. N. Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, announces that five thousand trade unionists have already purchased certificates from the Union Burial Association, providing for a strictly union burial for themselves or their families. In order to complete the plan of having trade union principles adhered to at the obsequies of unionists it is now proposed that a union cemetery be secured. Federation leaders have had the scheme under consideration for some time, and it is reported that secret negotiations for a site are in progress with an Oak Park real estate dealer. "We propose to conduct funerals for \$50, says Mr. Nockels, "which will include all furnishings of union make except the shroud. If we can find a shroudmakers' union in the country we will

place our order with the firm employing its members. We will make a profit of but \$6 or \$7 on each funeral, but we expect to receive enough calls to enable us to secure a total at the end of the year that will be satisfactory."

\* \* \*

The Jewish Cemetery, the entire south half of Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Butte, Mont., and all the land intervening between the Catholic and Protestant cemeteries has been staked out to comprise a ten-acre placer gold claim, known as the Palm Leaf placer. Herman Mueller, a wealthy saloonkeeper, declares that there is gold in the cemeteries and claims that the land commissioner ruled that the ground was a government common. The ground is supposed to be the property of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and was given, by courtesy of the company, to the various denominations desiring burying grounds. The cemeteries maintain that they have good titles to the lands, and the matter will be carried into the courts.

\* \* \*

The Sunday funeral question continues to receive more or less attention all over the country, says the Embalmers' Monthly. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Cemetery Superintendents this Sunday question was discussed, and, while no formal action was taken, the sentiment of the members of the association was strongly against the continuance of Sunday funerals. No Sunday funerals have been held in Cleveland for the past four years, while within the last year the custom of holding funerals on Sunday has been stopped in Dayton, Springfield, Lima and Washington Court House. At Pasadena, Cal., the undertakers, hearse drivers, sexton and others have made an effort to secure the abolition of the practice, and the ministerial union has adopted resolutions binding its members to urge their parishioners to assist in putting a stop to Sunday interments. At Hamilton, Ont., the Cemetery Board is being urged to put a stop to funerals on Sunday. At Steubenville, Ohio, the Ministerial Association has declared against the Sunday funeral, and it is understood that the officials of the Forest Home Cemetery Association, Milwaukee, acting with some of the clergy, have decided to permit no more Sunday interments in that cemetery except in urgent cases. At Baltimore the Hack Drivers' Association recently passed resolutions requesting clergymen to aid them in stopping funerals on the Sabbath. Every month adds to the number of bodies taking a stand on this subject.

\* \* \*

In an opinion of the state board of tax commissioners of Washington given to A. L. Knapp, assessor of Stevens county, it is held that the part of cemeteries not tenanted by the dead and held by private parties for profit is taxable while burial grounds held by municipalities, churches and corporations not for profit are not taxable. In regard to the burying grounds used for profit, the opinion says:

"This board takes notice that municipalities, churches, sects and creeds, lodges and fraternal organizations do not hold burial ground for profit and gain, and, therefore, directs you that all graves wheresoever situated and all lands used exclusively for burying ground or place of sepulture, where the same is not held with a view to profit, or for the purpose of speculation in sale thereof, whether the grounds belong to municipality, corporation, church or society, are exempt from taxation. There are,

(Continued on p. VI.)

### TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

#### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Forest Leaves (F. Leav.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.

New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

#### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds.

Improvement Association, A, of Jacksonville, Fla. F. L. Aug. '06.

Old Home Week, by T. F. Anderson. Illus. N. E. M., 34:673-85. Aug. '06.

Rustic Garden Seats, by Phebe W. Humphreys. Illus. F. L., Aug. '06.

Steel Highways, Beautifying The. (Improvement of B. & M. Ry.), by F. W. Rane. Illus. F. L., 12:336-4. July '06.

#### Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

Greenhouse Construction, The Real Thing In, by Leonard Barron. Illus. G. M., 4:20-2. Aug. '06.

#### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Bulbs for August Planting, by T. McAdam. Illus. G. M., 4:27-8. Aug. '06.

Campanulas, Some Tall, by John Thorpe. F. E., 22:68. July 21, '06.

Conifers, The Ten Best Hardy, by Jno. W. Duncan. Illus. G. M., 4:17-19. Aug. '06.

Forests and Parks, by Mira L. Dock. F. Lear, 10:150-2. Aug. '06.

Forest Trees for Planting—VIII, The White Elm. F. L., 12:334-6. July '06.

Forestry Problems That Confront Us, by S. B. Elliott. F. Lear, 10:147-5. Aug. '06.

Orchid Seedlings, by Edgar Elvin Hort. 4:103. Aug. 4, '06.

Reforesting Sand Hills. Gard., 14:321. July 15, '06.

Wild Flowers for Special Conditions, by Wilhelm Miller. Illus. C. L. D., 10:350. July '06.

#### Obituary.

Henry J. Latshaw, a pioneer of Kansas City, and formerly City Forester there, died June 10, of uraemia. He had been in poor health four years. For the last year he had been seriously ill and spent several months in a sanitarium in Boulder, Col. Mr. Latshaw was born in Paris, Ontario, in 1835. He studied civil engineering and was graduated with high honors. His first employment in that profession was in building the Jackson & Savannah railroad, a part of which was later operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In the campaign of 1860 Mr. Latshaw, an enthusiastic supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, made speeches in many parts of Illinois and also edited the Fulton County Ledger. When the Civil War began Mr. Latshaw with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, recruited and organized the Eleventh Illinois cavalry. President Lincoln made him assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in 1862. He went to Kansas City in 1865 and was for 20 years in the grain and elevator busi-

ness there. He resigned the office of City Forester in 1904. It was thought by many of his friends that this last position gave him more pleasure than any he ever had held. He loved trees and flowers and studied them constantly. His energy was remarkable and unflagging in the prosecution of teamsters and others who hitched their horses to the trees. He was always present in court, no matter how many continuances were granted, to see that the guilty driver was properly punished. He never ceased to urge the planting of trees and having obtained them he made it his business to see that they were cared for.

#### Reports, Etc., Received.

Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. 4, No. 13, contains: Contributions to the Flora of the Bahama Islands, by N. L. Britton; New American Carolline Algae, by M. Foslie and M. A. Howe; Revision of the N. American Vernoniae, by H. A. Gleason; and The Chareae of N. America, by Chas. B. Robinson.

The first of the series of bulletins of the American Association of Park Superintendents to be reprinted in pamphlet form appears under date of June, 1906. It is devoted to the subject of "Floral Decorations in Parks and City or Village Squares," and contains many valuable contributions from the members on this subject.

#### Publisher's Notes.

The preliminary program of the 22nd annual meeting and exhibition of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists to be held at Dayton, Ohio, August 21-24, announces among other interesting features: Prize essays on "The Best Method of Marketing the Product of the Wholesale Plant and Flower Grower;" Teaching Horticulture in the Public Schools," by E. V. Hallock, of New York; "The Ideal Private Gardener and His Work," by F. E. Palmer, Brookline, Mass.

A recent issue of the South Bend, Ind., Times contains a long descriptive article about Riverview Cemetery, explaining the modern law plan of cemetery management, and telling of the work of Superintendent John G. Barker in improving the grounds. Such contributions are always of great value in educating the public in modern methods of cemetery management.

A course in horticulture was installed in Cornell University last winter and there were fifteen students registered in it. The aim is to make the work as practical as possible with a view of equipping the student for actual orchard, garden or greenhouse management work. Principles are taught, but the practice work is the most important. The course is open to men and women. The facilities at the College of Agriculture are being rapidly improved and when the new College buildings are completed next year the work will go forward with greatly increased enthusiasm and satisfaction. Persons desiring information regarding this course should apply to the Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Berger Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of galvanized cast iron grave and lot marks, report that these marks are in high favor with many cemeteries, and they have been especially successful in introducing them to new customers this season.

William A. Peterson, of the Peterson Nursery, of Chicago, is making an extended tour of Europe.

(Continued on p. X.)



(As seen in New York Zoological Park.)

Popularity proven by repeated orders. Plenty of A-1 references and recommendations.

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Has deep corrugated inside can, removable for emptying contents.

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Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 7 words to a line. Cash must accompany order.

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## PERPETUAL CARE IN AMERICAN CEMETERIES

Reprinted from Park and Cemetery, with additions of criticisms and forms for contracts and agreements.

The symposium on perpetual care recently published in Park and Cemetery has been reprinted in book form, with the addition of critical comments by W. N. Rudd, a discussion by W. S. Pirie and a number of legal forms for perpetual care contracts. A compendium of the best practical information on this important subject. An invaluable aid to cemetery officials in educating trustees, lot owners, and others.

Contents: A Symposium of methods of the leading cemeteries; Legal Aspects of Perpetual Care, W. S. Pirie; The Essentials of a Practical System of Perpetual Care by W. N. Rudd; Criticisms and Comments on the methods of the cemeteries; Some forms for contracts. Handsomely bound in cloth; 62 pages, price 60c. 3 copies or more at 50c. each.

**PARK AND CEMETERY, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO**

**CEMETERY NOTES.**

(Continued from page 125.)

however, a large number of private burying grounds in this state where the owner profits from the sale of lots as the occasion demands. Not infrequently is a large tract of land platted into burial lots and the same held for speculation and profit. The unscrupulous do not hesitate to use this method as a means to escape taxes on a considerable portion of land, which under all reasonable probability can never be used as a burying ground. You are instructed that such grounds are not public burying grounds and that the same are taxable, save and except that portion tenanted by the dead."

**NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION MEETS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

The members of the New England Cemetery Association, with a number of guests, enjoyed their mid-summer meeting and outing at Manchester and Concord, N. H., July 20.

The visitors went first to Manchester where they were met at the union station by Superintendents John H. Erskine of Pine Grove cemetery and Eugene C. Smith of Valley cemetery, and were joined by a number of trustees of the two cemeteries. The party proceeded to Valley cemetery, where an inspection of the grounds was made. A special electric car was then boarded for Pine Grove, which was also carefully inspected, and a business meeting held in the beautiful new chapel. Vice-President G. F. Stanley of Beverly, Mass., presided in the absence of the president, F. M. Floyd of Portland, Me., who was detained at home by illness. The meeting was brief and only routine business was transacted.

The party then continued to The Elms, Goffe's Falls, where a sumptuous banquet was served at 1:30, in the afternoon. The post-prandial exercises included entertaining remarks by a number of those present. The Hon. Edwin F. Jones extended the greeting of the trustees in a fitting speech. Late in the afternoon the visitors went to Concord on the electric line for the purpose of inspecting Blossom Hill cemetery. They left Concord for home on the late evening train.

The visitors were much impressed with the excellent arrangements at both the Valley and Pine Grove cemeteries, and highly complimented the superintendents.

The New England Association members are planning to journey to the national convention in a party, leaving Boston August 18 and visiting a number of points of interest on the way. They will make stops at New York and Mauch Chunk, Pa., and will reach Detroit on the afternoon of August 20. On the return trip they will go to Buffalo by boat and visit Niagara Falls, reaching Boston on the morning of August 26.

**NEW CEMETERIES.**

A tract of 300 acres was recently bought by Detroit men for a new cemetery on the banks of the Rouge, nine miles out Grand River avenue, of that city, and will be known as Roseland Burial Park. Among the men interested in the new burial park are: F. D. Taylor, Clarence M. Burton, William Hart, George Schumacher, John Western and W. J. Stringer, of Detroit, and Reese Carpenter, of New York.

The Greenwood Cemetery Association, Danville, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000; to conduct a cemetery on a 20-acre tract recently purchased; in-

corporators, C. E. Bainbridge, S. W. Dixon, W. A. Chambers. The company also has an option on 40 acres adjoining, which will be added to the grounds when needed. A chapel, receiving vault and other improvements will be begun at once.

The Weatherford Cemetery Association, Weatherford, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000. The directors are: J. P. White, D. H. Bushmor and J. P. Seiter, all of Weatherford.

The Finance Committee of the City Council of New Albany, Ind., is considering the purchase of 17 acres of land north of the city for a new cemetery. It is also reported that options have been taken by capitalists of New Albany for the purchase of 130 acres of land east of the city, to be converted into one of the handsomest cemeteries in the country.

The United Cemetery Association of La Moille, Ill., has been incorporated by A. N. Clapp, J. M. Rapp and E. P. Edwards.

The United States Senate passed a bill deeding to Albuquerque, N. M., a tract of land for cemetery purposes.

The Sunnyside Cemetery Association, of Lanoma, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. D. F. Hooze is president, and N. H. Carlton, secretary.

The Old Salem Cemetery Association, Riddle Hill, Ill., has been incorporated by George Babcock, J. H. Maxey and others.

St. Mary's Church, of Port Edward, N. Y., has purchased thirty acres of land for a new cemetery.

The Hillside Cemetery Association, at Hillside, near Trucksville, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. S. J. Strauss, of Wilkes Barre, where the company will have its office, is one of the incorporators.

The Mount Glenwood Cemetery Association, formed by Chicago business men, has purchased 141 acres of land near Glenwood, Ill., for a new modern cemetery. The association is incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, and the officers are: George M. Williams, president; Upton Schaub, vice-president; C. O. Patton, secretary. General offices are in the Tribune building, Chicago.

The Chillicothe Cemetery Association, Chillicothe, Ill., has been incorporated by H. C. Pettet, I. J. Nourse and Samuel Hossleton.

The Roseland Cemetery Company has been recently organized at Detroit, Mich., and has purchased 300 acres of land about nine miles out Grand River avenue on the banks of the River Rouge. The company expects to expend \$500,000 in improving the tract as a modern lawn plan cemetery.

**IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.**

Muncie, Ind., has purchased six lots for \$4,675 as an addition to Beech Grove Cemetery.

The Long Hill Cemetery Association, Salisbury, Mass., has added several acres of adjoining territory.

Comstock Cemetery, Uncasville, Conn., will soon adopt plans for a new chapel and receiving vault.

Plans for a new entrance gate at Bellevue Cemetery, Lawrence, Mass., are being prepared by the city engineer.

Thomas Meehan Sons, Dreshertown, Pa., have the contract for improvements in Mercer Cemetery, Trenton, N. J., to cost about \$7,000. The improvements will include laying out twenty walks and the two main driveways. Three large iron gates will be placed in position at the eastern, western and northern driveways of the cemetery, similar to the main entrance driveway.

The old office building at the North Burial Ground, Fall River, Mass., has been torn down preparatory to



erecting a new stone structure. Superintendent O'Brien is using a tent as temporary quarters.

The Grove Cemetery Association, Naugatuck, Conn., has purchased 20 acres of adjoining territory.

Riverside Cemetery, Moline, Ill., is soon to erect a new arched entrance gate.

A new waiting room is in process of construction at Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord, N. H. It will be of granite with broken ashlar exterior, 18x20 feet and 13 feet high, with toilets 8 feet square. The interior is to be of Carolina pine and roof of green slate; total cost, \$3,000. The structure is to be completed by October.

**WIDTH OF CEMETERY WALKS.**

A correspondent writes: "We are just laying out our cemetery in lots, which are to be 20x20, and all upon the lawn plan. We are undecided, however, as to the width we should reserve between the lots for access to the individual lots from the avenues. What is the usual width allowed?"

\* \* \*

Our practice is to make walks 4 feet wide. If it is intended to traverse the walks with horse and cart, a minimum width of 6 feet will be advisable. We do not approve of this practice, however, as the use of carts in the walks renders them unsightly and increases the expense of care. The 4 foot walk materially increases the salable area and reduces the unsalable area, which must be cared for, to a minimum. W. N. RUDD.

**NOTES ON CEMETERY LAW.**

The New York correspondent of the *Rochester Chronicle* tells of an interesting cemetery legal decision: A Mrs. Cohen

had died in 1890 and been interred in the cemetery of the Portuguese-Spanish Congregation at Cypress Hills, but since then her son purchased a lot in another Hebrew cemetery and desired to remove his mother's remains there. The authorities of the cemetery in which the body lay refused permission for its disinterment, on the ground that, by the tenets of the Hebrew faith, bodies once interred must remain in their original resting-place. Suit was brought to compel the cemetery corporation to permit the removal of Mrs. Cohen's remains. Judgement was given in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant carried the case to the Appellate Division, which affirms the judgment, declaring that a cemetery corporation exists under the laws of the state, and that, as there is no regulation which determines the right of removal, such right can be argued before a court of equity upon equity grounds only, and not upon a Jewish law. Mr. Cohen, therefore, cannot be prevented from removing the body of his mother to its new resting-place.

An act recently passed by the legislature of New Jersey provides that it shall not be lawful to locate any new cemetery or burying ground or to enlarge any cemetery in that state without the consent of the municipal authorities and boards of health of the municipality. It is provided, however, that if the local authorities refuse to grant the permission, application may be made to the State Board of Health, which shall have power to reverse the decision of the local authorities and grant the application.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that a railroad may not be built through any graveyard or cemetery, whether there are any graves in the part to be crossed and without regard to whether the ground is owned by a cemetery association, by trustees or by an individual, says the *Indianapolis News*. A judgment of the Monroe Circuit Court forbidding the construction of the Indianapolis Southern railroad across a corner of the Mt. Gilead cemetery was affirmed.

**REMOVAL NOTICE**

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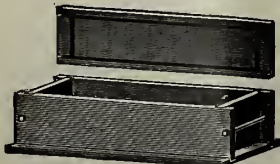
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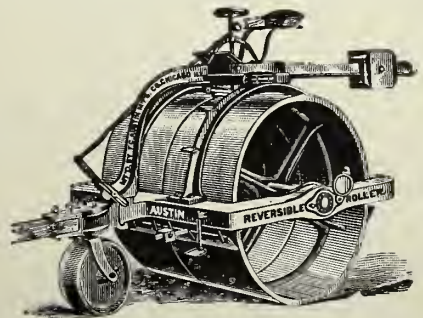
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**BANGOR, PENN.**

## PARK NOTES.

(Continued from page 114.)

guide and inspiration for future effort. The objects of this association of public-spirited citizens are the securing through the city council or by gift to the city as many open spaces as possible; the planting of trees; the furnishing of public baths and ample areas around school buildings; the laying out of outlying districts; the saving of woodland tracts, with such subsidiary improvements as can be accomplished for the beauty of the city.

Before the organization of the City Parks Association Philadelphia had 15 parks, containing 3,505 acres, of which 2,968 acres were included in Fairmount Park. Since its organization 20 parks, 115 acres, have been selected and improved; five, 318 acres, have been selected and are in process of improvement, and 20, containing 154 acres, have been selected but remain unimproved. In addition to these breathing spaces, which owe their existence largely or wholly to the initiative of the association, there are on the city plan about 12¾ miles of parkways, 6½ miles along Pennypack Creek and four along the eastern side of Cobb's Creek, placed on the city plan as parks. The total park area of Philadelphia is approximately 4,095 acres, improved and unimproved.

In surveying the activities of the association during the past two years the report notes some great successes and one deplorable failure—"the total obliteration of the 40 acres of magnificent trees of Sherwood Forest," which is today "merely flat land." Among the great achievements of the period is the preservation of six and a half miles, 1,000 acres, of the beautiful valley of Pennypack Creek, and of four miles, or 182 acres, of the eastern side of the valley of Cobb's Creek. The placing of these areas on the city plan is characterized as the most important step taken toward the acquisition of parks since the Wissahickon was appropriated for park purposes. The association urges that these areas should be actually acquired by the city.

The 23d annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis for 1905 is a handsomely printed book showing many beautiful pictures of scenes in the parks. The city now has 1,810 acres of parks and the expenditure for the year was \$238,100. The most pretentious improvement of the year was the erection of the new pavilion in Minnehaha Park at a cost of \$17,500. The most important park work done was the improvement of the Parade and the grounds surrounding Spring Lake. A block of land was donated for a grand entrance to the Parade by Hon. Thos. Lowry. The Board strongly urges the appointment of an expert forester to care for the city's street trees which are being planted by the Park Commissioners at the rate of 1,000 a year. There were 2,000 trees planted in the parks and boulevards, of which 1,329 were taken from the park nursery.

The annual report of Supt. D. D. England, of the park-board of Winnipeg, Canada, shows that careful attention was given to all the public breathing spaces, of which there are now 10 within the city limits. The most marked improvements were made in St. James Park, where upwards of \$1,800 was spent in making roads, grading, tree planting, and changing the general topography of the park from nature's wild state to an artistically arranged pleasure resort. In Crescentwood many improvements of a permanent nature were made, the most extensive of these being the fencing and planting of trees and shrubs. Notre Dame Park, where the greenhouses and trial grounds are situated, was considerably improved. The grade over the front portion of the park has been raised

about 14 inches, and while the park is not yet in a finished state, the public visit it with a great deal of satisfaction during the season. In Central Park a bandstand was built at a cost of \$550. The design is novel in appearance and adds much to the utility of the park. All the other parks are practically beyond the primary stage of improvements and expenditures on these are chiefly for maintenance. The total expenditure for the year was \$72,051.

The 46th annual report of the Park Commissioners of Hartford, Conn., is a carefully prepared and handsomely illustrated detailed account of the park work in that city, containing reports of former Superintendent Theodore Wirth and his successor, G. A. Parker. The expenditure for the year was \$47,326, of which \$11,408 was for improvements and \$35,917 for maintenance. A section of new retaining wall 205 feet long was built in Bushnell Park at a cost of \$3,535, and in Elizabeth Park the principal improvement was a handsome new stone arch bridge to replace a wooden one. The total cost of the bridge was \$3,500. The introduction of the school garden in Riverside Park was very successful in every respect, the applications far exceeding the capacity. For this reason the garden, at first intended to accommodate 50, was eventually sub-divided to give places to 150 children.

## NEW PARKS.

Saginaw, Mich., is planning to raise a fund of \$200,000 for establishing new parks. Ten citizens are to subscribe \$10,000 each, and the city to issue bonds for \$100,000.

\* \* \*

The park board of Des Moines, Ia., will ask the city council's permission to convert the old Sunnyside Cemetery on the east side of the river into a public park. It occupies about four square blocks.

\* \* \*

Heirs of the historic Admiral Hopkins estate in Providence, R. I., have offered one acre of it to the city for a public park.

\* \* \*

The three small parks of the West Park System of Chicago, provided for in the bond issue of \$1,000,000 voted last fall, have been located and work of development is to proceed at once.

\* \* \*

Mayor Albert E. Taylor, of Springfield, Mass., has appointed a commission of three to act in conjunction.

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS

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with City Solicitor Luther White and himself, in investigating the advisability of selecting a location for a public park.

\* \* \*

The special committee appointed in 1903 by the city of Trenton, N. J., to investigate the practicability of acquiring lands lying between the Delaware river and the water power, from the state house to the Cadwalader park, and improving them for park purposes, has reported through the secretary, Francis B. Lee, on the land acquired and yet to be acquired.

\* \* \*

Dr. Calvin Woods has presented a tract of land to Centerville, Ind., for a public park on condition that the city erect a fountain and pipe water to the park.

\* \* \*

Nineteen locations have been suggested by the Committee on Public Improvements for the establishment or improvement of parks, safety zones and breathing places in Brooklyn, N. Y. The committee, through its chairman, Nelson B. Killmer, has forwarded the list to the New York City Improvement Commission.

\* \* \*

Birmingham, Ala., has purchased the Green Springs property embracing 100 acres at the foot of Red Mountain for a public park.

\* \* \*

Iowa City, Ia., has bought an 80 acre tract for \$10,000 to be developed as a public park.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Lawson Daniels of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has presented to that city a centrally located tract of 18 acres for a park as a memorial to her late husband.

\* \* \*

The state forest park reservation commissioners of New Jersey have purchased 1,053 acres of timber land near Tuckerton, Ocean county, and have secured options on a tract of 1,000 acres adjoining that purchased. The latest tract purchased includes upland and cedar swamps. The price ranged from 75 cents an acre for some of the upland to \$50 an acre for parts of the cedar swamp.

**IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.**

Lafayette Park, Norfolk, Va., is to be improved by beautifying the grounds and making a number of additions to the Zoo, including a pool for sea lions.

\* \* \*

According to plans of Director Potter of the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia, Star Garden Park at 7th and Lombard Sts., is to be transformed into a public playground with wading pool, recreation ground, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, etc.; \$5,000 is available for the work.

\* \* \*

The committee appointed by the voters of South Manchester, N. H., has accepted plans for the improvement of the new park to be made at Depot Square.

\* \* \*

Plans are being prepared for the construction of a swimming pool in City Park, Toledo, O., and pools are proposed for Walbridge, Central Grove, Ottawa, Bay View and other parks of the city.

\* \* \*

The bronze electric fountain in Howard Park, South Bend, Ind., a gift of J. M. Studebaker, Sr., was formally dedicated July 21. It was built by the J. L. Mott Iron Works of New York and cost \$10,000.

**Cleaning-up Time**

Our *COMBINATION BOX* for *CEMETERIES* of materials for *CLEANING MONUMENTS*, removing moss, eradicating stains, iron rust, etc., should be used at every cemetery. This box contains:

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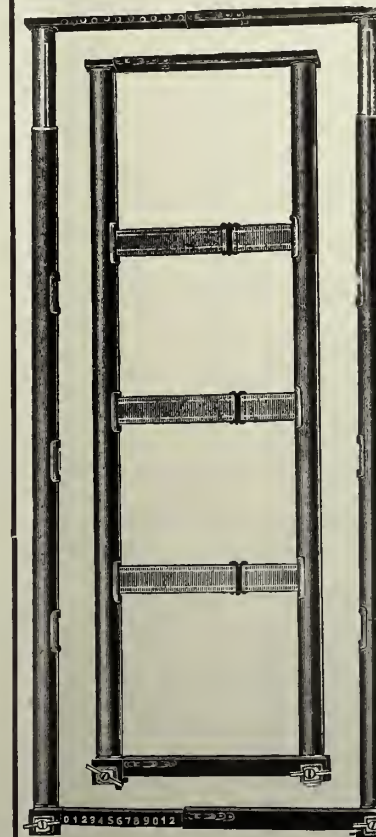
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Published Monthly.  
Issued on the 15th of the Month.

(Continued from p. 126.)

J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York, have moved into new quarters as announced in their advertisement on another page. The building is 5 stories high and has a basement and sub-cellar. It is 160 feet deep, running through the entire block and having an entrance on Barclay St. and one on Park Place. The Park Place end will be used as a shipping and receiving department. They occupy the whole building, which has been entirely remodeled for their business; a new electric elevator has been installed and everything is thor- large seed business.

**Trade Publications, Etc., Received.**

The Portland Cremation Association, Portland, Ore., has issued a neatly printed illustrated book describing the Portland Crematorium, the process of cremation, charges, etc. Frank B. Gibson is superintendent and manager of the crematory.

Catalog No. 47, of Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., Kendallville, Ind., describing their tanks and substructures; handsomely printed and illustrated.

Special summer and autumn circular of Elm City Nurseries, New Haven, Conn.



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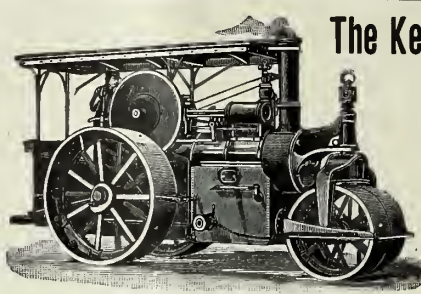


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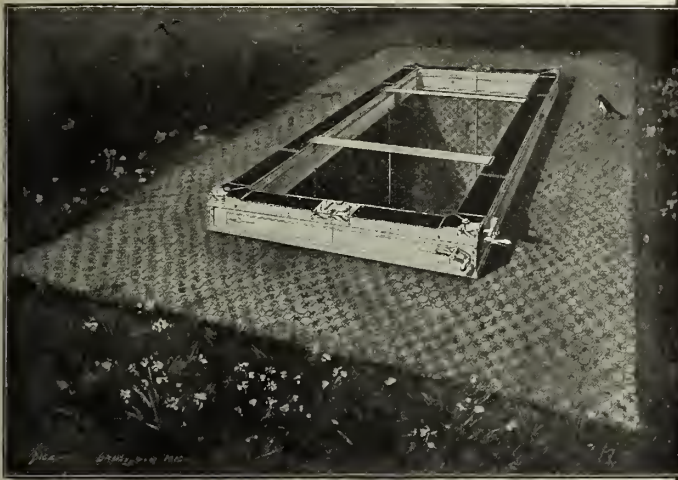
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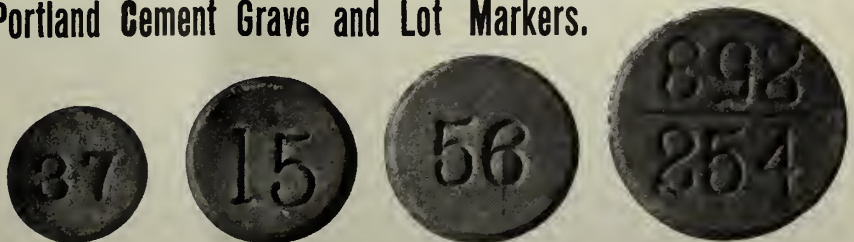
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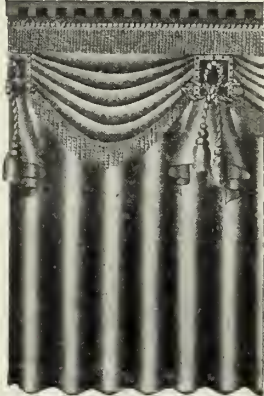
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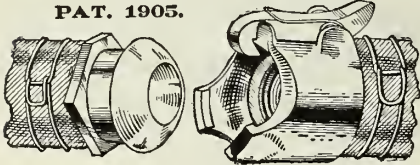


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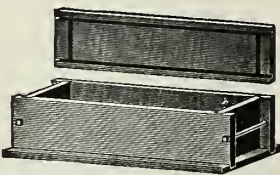
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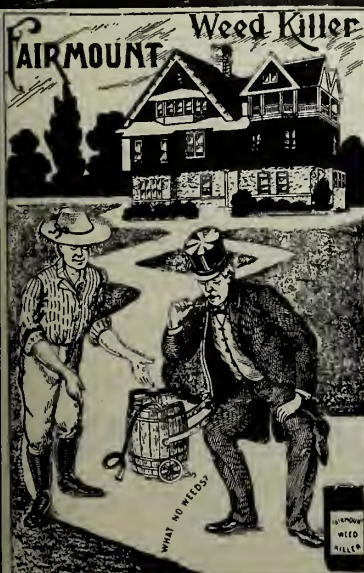
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Shrubs

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portrays the beauty of this vase. Well made of best concrete. 30 in. high, 22 in. across top of bowl, 14 in. base. Shipped securely crated for our Special Introductory Price of only \$5.00.

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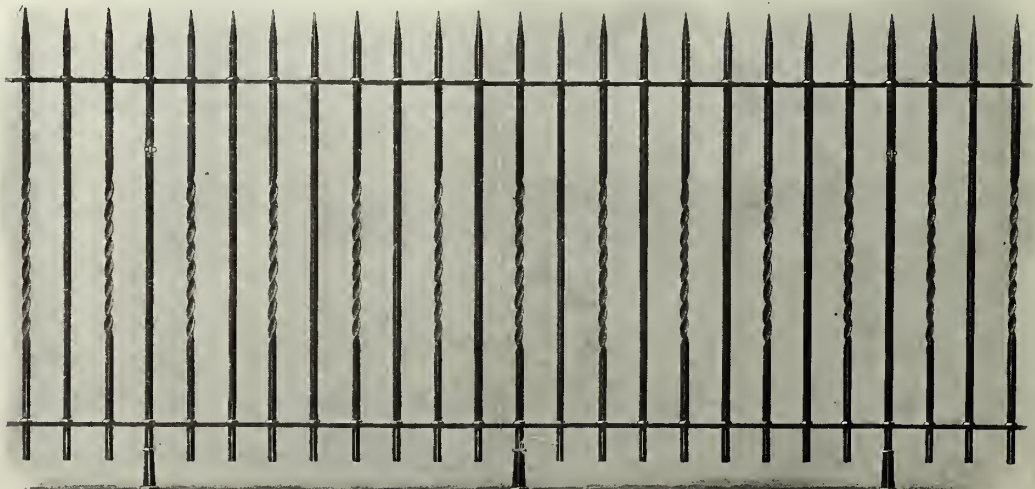
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Iron Fences especially adapted for Cemeteries, Parks, Factories and Residences. Catalog sent on application. If Cemetery Fence is required ask for catalog No. 64; if for residence No. 48A. ARCHES AND GATES A SPECIALTY.

# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, September, 1906. No.7

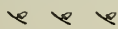
### Metropolitan Park Assessment in Boston.

Under the new apportionment most of the cities and towns of the Metropolitan park district, Boston, will pay smaller assessments this year than in the past. Out of a total of 39 towns and cities, 28 will be thus favored, many of them paying a considerable percentage less than in any year heretofore. The new basis of apportionment is partly upon valuation and partly on betterments, and, it is stated, will stand for five years. It is also gratifying to those affected to know that the assessment this year corrects some irregularities which have not hitherto been adjusted.



### Old Home Week and Civic Improvement.

Old Home Week celebrations are becoming very popular in the east and might well be carried westward. Rhode Island had quite a carnival the last week in August and the programs of entertainment were calculated to amuse and interest all classes and conditions of citizens from far and near taking part in the exercises. The institution of Old Home Week is bound to become honored in increased degree as the years roll on. These events are a distinctly valuable aid to civic improvement. They stimulate a periodic "cleaning up" for the reception of visitors, and a town once cleaned up is inclined to stay so. Such celebrations should be fostered and encouraged by improvement associations.



### As Others See Us.

There is a very natural objection in the great majority of mankind, individually and collectively, to be shown up as others view them, and yet the cultured characters of the world invite criticism in order to continue improvement. And this suggests that provided the criticism be in good hands, one of the strongest incentives to improvement in any community would be a vigorous denouncement of the things apparently needing such improvement. In the stereopticon lectures now quite frequently given as an aid and incentive, it appears as though a good sprinkling of local views of unsatisfactory features and things, combined with a well considered arraignment, would set the community to thinking, and out of the conflict of thought would come a determination to better matters and that more rapidly and effectually. The simple fact of presenting a series of beautiful views even with the addition of some of the "before" pictures, will not carry the

subject to heart so much as a personal condemnation of local conditions, presented at the same time.



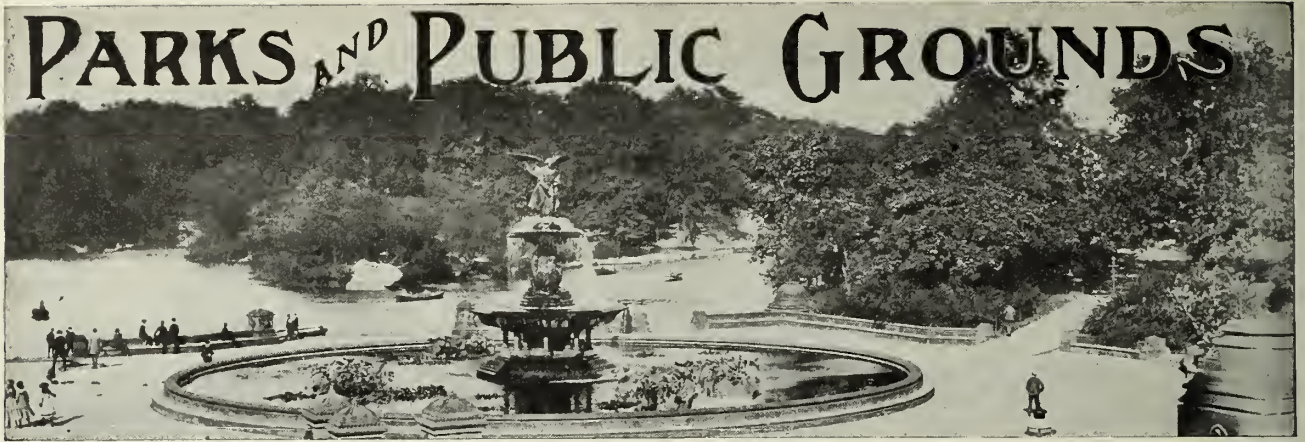
### Making the Parks Popular.

Pittsburg is agitating the question of how to make her large parks popular. It appears that while on Sundays both Schenley and Highland parks are fairly well patronized by the public, on week days the attendance is quite limited. Pittsburg papers claim that her best parks are too remote from the people who most need their influences, because of the cost of reaching them by street cars, besides considerable walking having to be done also. While in most of our leading cities the street car corporations take special care to lay their tracks as closely as possible to the parks, and in many instances offer inducements to popularize travel thereto, Pittsburg is not so fortunate. Nor does it appear that the city fathers have given much attention to the necessity of making her parks popular. Music is a great attraction and combines most appropriately with natural beauty in affording that restful pleasure which should be the object of all park efforts. The Rochester, N. Y., papers, which take great pride in that city's parks, have been discussing the Pittsburg trouble and warmly advocate liberal concert programs and ready access, and point to the success which has attended such like attentions to the usefulness of the parks in Rochester.



### Study the Trees and Shrubs.

It is not too late yet to take note of the trees and shrubs in one's immediate vicinity to help to a decision of what to plant in the near future. In fact the faculty of careful observation should be encouraged and given practical exercise every day in the year. Nature is so varied in form and expression and, withal, so satisfactory to study, that observation becomes a pastime as well as a duty, and the results can be brought into actual use whenever the call comes. It is time to begin serious thought as to what efforts shall be made to continue the work of out-of-doors improvement for the next season, and past study of the local plant life will greatly help towards final decisions. Besides careful observation, the practice of note-making should be strenuously pursued; a few words in the note book as to form, habit, color, etc., of trees, shrubs or plants that strike the eye, soon make an encyclopedia of useful information, personally gathered, that will help in the creation of original effects, an end to be earnestly sought by all home and neighborhood improvers.



## DAMAGE BY THE EARTHQUAKE TO GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

In the aggregate, the beautiful Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, was damaged to the extent of about \$50,000 by the earthquake; some of the damages are beyond repair. The handsome \$75,000 Temple of Music was fearfully shaken up and it will be necessary to take certain parts down and rebuild them. The crescent platform which the musicians occupied, was broken into fragments; the front top coping was knocked off, the inside of the huge "sounding shell," which was elaborately carved, was very badly cracked and the 28 stone pillars supporting the north and south wings are more or less damaged. The richly variegated marble forming the ceiling of the two wings is badly shattered. The Music Temple was presented to the Park commissioners by the noted Sugar King, Claus Spreckels. It is built entirely of Colusa (Cal.) sandstone, and seats over 100 musicians. It is said to be the largest and most costly music stand in the world.

Stretching eastward from the Temple for nearly 1,000 feet, and with a width of several hundred feet, is a beautiful grove of about 2,000 trees. The trees were transplanted some years ago, and have thriven remarkably well—most of them attaining a height of 25 or 30 feet, and spreading well. There is scarcely to

be seen a native tree of California—all being brought from the Eastern, Western and Southern States. The varieties embrace several kinds of Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Balm of Gilead, Aspen and other northern and northwestern growths. There are but few Eucalyptus trees and no evergreens. In this grove are several thousand long seats, all fronting the music stand. Seating accommodations are ample for at least 10,000. Winter and summer, excepting stormy weather, a band plays Sunday afternoons and on holidays. When the days are bright, these open air concerts are rarely attended by less than 25,000 or 30,000 people.

Our picture of the Music Temple was taken just after the disaster. The damage does not show a great deal—except at the top on the front and down at the bottom where the musicians sat. It was, however, cracked and shattered in hundreds of places through and through. The cracks do not show in any picture, but they are there. Repairs have been in progress for some time. Another picture shows the wreck of the "Children's Playhouse" that stands near the Music Temple. As can be seen that building (built of brick, concrete, granite and sandstone) was almost totally wrecked. Next to the



THE MUSIC TEMPLE, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE  
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco



THE RUINS OF THE CHILDREN'S PLAYHOUSE  
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco

"Panorama" on "Strawberry Hill," the "Children's Playhouse" was the worst damaged of any building in Golden Gate Park.

The "Panorama" stands on the summit of "Strawberry Hill," some 400 feet above sea level, and commands a magnificent view of Ocean, park grounds and San Francisco; the walls are about 40 feet high; built almost entirely of re-inforced concrete. It is slightly elliptical in shape—150x200 feet in diameter; total circumference about 500 feet. Half way up on the inner side of the walls is a broad promenade. The "Panorama" was built about 10 years ago at a cost of \$25,000; it was a gift to Golden Gate Park from Samuel Sweeney, a wealthy resident of San Francisco (since deceased). The cost of repairing the damages will be about \$5,000. Both inside and outside of the walls are broad carriage drives. Im-

is one of the very singular facts of the disaster.

One of the largest, most beautiful and costly group statues in the park, is the Goethe-Schiller memorial which is uninjured. The same may be said of most of the other beautiful specimens of sculptural art in the Park.

The new memorial statue dedicated to the late President McKinley—of bronze, granite, and marble—and standing on the "Panhandle" part of the Park, escaped without the least observable damage. Many other smaller pieces came out unscathed.

Singularly enough the immense conservatory with its thousands of rare plants and flowers escaped with very slight damages. This seems all the more remarkable as most of the structure is composed of glass and steel frames, and some of the buildings in the grounds of stone were badly damaged.



THE PANORAMA, A CONCRETE STRUCTURE WRECKED BY THE EARTHQUAKE  
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco

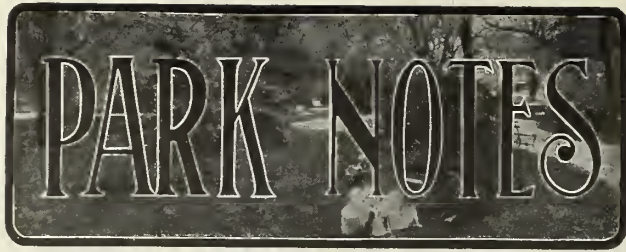
mediately in front of the "Panorama" was located a beautiful miniature lake the bottom and sides of which were lined with concrete. The latter was so badly cracked by the violent shock that all the waters quickly disappeared through the fissures.

The walls of the Egyptian Temple of Art and Museum were badly shattered on all sides. Much damage resulted to the collections—especially to the statuary and other rare works of art. This building has been closed to the public ever since the disaster. The work of repairing is now in progress.

The huge granite cross that occupies a conspicuous place on the crest of a high hill on the west side of the Park, escaped without the least damage. This is one of the largest Crosses in the world, and was a present from the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia, to the Park Commissioners. This giant cross can be seen for miles in all directions, owing to its immense size and elevation. How it escaped damage

The principal damages were to the Music Temple, the Museum, and the large observation structure that occupies the very crest of Strawberry Hill.

In the presence of an immense concourse of citizens and the military, Mr. Douglas Tilden's imposing monument dedicated to the California Volunteers who participated in the Spanish-American war was formally unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, August 12. The memorial, which is the first to be erected since the disaster, represents Minerva the fabled Goddess of War directing the advance of the troops. At her side stands an officer at bay, his saber clenched in his left hand, and in his right the revolver with which he is about to sell his life dearly. Beneath the hoofs of the horse lies a private in the throes of death. He has been shot through the breast, and as he falls he holds on high his rifle with a wave of defiance.



# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

At a meeting of the park commission of Syracuse, N. Y., it was determined to engage at once a landscape architect to map out a scheme of park and boulevard development for Syracuse. The intention of the commission is first to get expert advice on what the city ought to do, and then proceed about it in a systematic manner.

\* \* \*

It has been found necessary to close Lincoln Park, Chicago, from 11 o'clock at night to 4 in the morning. All loungers found in the park between these hours will be arrested, but carriages and automobiles are not included in this order. This action was taken because of the number of young toughs who frequent the park at night.

\* \* \*

The following are some figures from the detailed estimates of the Park department of Greater New York for 1907. The commissioners want \$3,989,559.26 for the year 1907. The board itself estimates its expenses at \$27,800; for Manhattan and Richmond, \$1,933,771.01; the Bronx, \$934,987; for Brooklyn and Queens, \$1,093,101.25.

The subdivided estimates for Manhattan and Richmond are: Salaries of commissioners, secretary, and employees, \$27,800; administration, \$36,670; labor, maintenance and supplies, \$874,333.01; Zoological department, \$33,520; maintenance of museums, \$448,368.99; aquarium, \$45,000; music, \$49,275; playgrounds, kindergartens, baths and comfort stations, \$125,960; care of street trees and Broadway park spaces, \$144,050; Harlem River Driveway, \$32,175; care of Grant's tomb, \$5,000; ambulance service in Central Park, \$2,500; children's school farm, \$5,000; Riverside slope repairs, \$18,000; Riverside retaining wall, \$17,000; repairs to park walks, \$20,000; distribution stations for pasteurized milk, \$20,000; Jumel mansion, maintenance, etc., \$10,000.

Some subdivision estimates for the Bronx are: Administration, \$11,400; music, \$11,000; maintenance of Zoological park, \$154,572; maintenance of botanical garden, \$97,160; maintenance and construction, \$572,445.

For Brooklyn and Queens salaries and administration will cost \$55,950; labor, maintenance, supplies, and care of trees, \$919,611; maintenance of museums, \$95,000; music, \$22,540.

\* \* \*

Trueman Lanham, superintendent of Parks, Washington, D. C., has the following to say of the shade trees of that city in his annual report:

"In the matter of shade trees, writers have repeatedly referred to Washington as 'the Paris of America.' While this may be a just comparison from a beauty standpoint, Washington can hardly be said to approach Paris in a comparison of the respective appropriations for tree culture. I am advised that the 90,000 trees in that city receive an annual allowance of about \$60,000, this fund not being drawn upon for extension of the service, but only for the care of existing trees. Last year Washington had for its general care of trees, also about 90,000 in number, the sum of \$24,000. After

deducting from that amount about \$12,000 for labor and materials incidental to planting, but 50 per cent, or \$12,000, remains for the work of trimming, removing, wiring, care of street parkings, nurseries, etc. Such a sum is ridiculously small, yet there are some who complain of the management when each tree is not kept in a perfect state. Although the office would like to bring about such a condition, it simply cannot do it with the funds allotted. It seems to me that the shade-tree question is one of the most important of municipal subjects and in line with the 'city beautiful' idea. It is not clear why the trees, so important to that end, receive such scant consideration in the way appropriations."

The report shows that 3,232 trees were set out on the various streets and avenues of the city, which is an increase of 477 over last year. The report says:

"The trees planted consisted of nine varieties, each of which has an established reputation as a street tree—American elm, ginkgo, American linden, Norway maple, soft maple, sugar maple, European sycamore, pin oak and red oak. A careful estimate places the losses at approximately thirty trees, and I am of the opinion that less than ten of those owed their death to transplanting."

### New Parks.

The Park board of Denver, Colo., is considering the purchase of a five-acre tract at West Thirteenth Avenue and Platte River for a public park.

Mayor Whitlock and other leading citizens of Toledo, Ohio, have set on foot a movement to establish a large park at Michigan and Erie Streets, with a view of locating all the municipal buildings about it.

Dr. W. H. Nichols has presented a thirty-two acre tract to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, to be used as a botanical garden and public park. The park board of Ann Arbor has purchased twenty-three acres of land adjoining this tract and the entire fifty-five acres are to be improved on a uniform plan, which is now being prepared by O. C. Simonds & Co., of Chicago.

After a year's delay an agreement has been made by which the State will acquire the land for the Minneopa State Park at Minneopa Falls, near Mankato, Minn. The last legislature made an appropriation for the purchase of land there.

Land has been purchased for a new city park at Oelwein, Iowa. A fifty-acre lake will be one of the features of the

Options have been secured on a thirty-acre tract in the Sippo Creek valley, which it is planned to purchase for a public park for Massillon, Ohio.

The Allied Organization of Philadelphia comprising fifty-five associations which are working for better conditions throughout the city and especially for a comprehensive system have petitioned the city council to submit to the people a proposition for raising a \$4,800,000 loan for improving and extending parks, planting street trees, and providing a central free library.

Hon. Arthur H. Lowe has presented to the town of Pittsfield, Mass., a tract of land valued at \$12,000 for a public playground.

The park commission of Sioux City, Iowa, has purchased a block and a half of land in the packinghouse districts for a new public park.

A special committee of the city council of Chicopee, Mass., is considering the establishment of a new park and public playground on the site of the poor farm.

A tract of lake and shore area known as Salisbury Lake has been purchased as a public park at Brockton, Mass.

The city council of Northampton, Mass., has decided to take by condemnation proceedings two tracts of land known as the Holley and Prindle properties for a public park.





# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## TWO IMPORTANT PHASES OF MODERN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT EFFORT.

### Work of the New York Art Commission.

The annual report of the Art Commission of New York City, recently submitted to the mayor, is convincing proof of its importance in municipal affairs and the necessity of such a commission in large cities. And these considerations are becoming more apparent every year. Under the charter the Art Commission has power to act in all questions relating to the works of art which the city by any means may acquire; in all matters relating to the art objects it possesses at present; in the selection of designs for all municipal buildings, bridges, and any structures to be erected; in fact, it has a general care of the city's interests wherein art is a factor. In 1905 there were 105 cases submitted to the commission, involving an approximate amount of \$18,600,000; twenty-three of these concern works of art solely, and ten in the removal, relocation, or alteration of works of art, and fifty-six were designs for public buildings and other works. In twenty-two cases the submissions were disapproved in whole or in part, and amended plans were prepared. The Commission is of the opinion that its work has been successful "in securing a higher aesthetic standard for public structures." It is not alone that the actual work of the commission secures results, but the fact that it exists to protect and advise on the art interests of the municipality, leads to better work on the part of artists and designers and thus the commission exercises a double function. No architect or artist is likely to submit anything but well considered designs with the prospect ahead of being turned down, with the loss of time and expense. It is evident that the working plans of the commission provide for sincere and unprejudiced decisions, and the results of its labors in New York city should invite similar control of art matters throughout the country. The work of such a body simply in vetoing the erection of public structures of an inferior character makes it a valuable aid to civic progress.

### Publicity as an Aid in Improvement Work.

Nothing is more indicative of the firm hold our improvement associations are taking in the development of their respective fields of active work, than the publicity which in a constantly increasing ratio proclaims both efforts and results. Not only is greater and more regular use made of the local press, but numbers of the more advanced associations use considerable printer's ink to promote the projects under discussion and in hand, and to establish a knowledge of their usefulness and necessity in the community. In a few instances the publication of a small periodical, regularly issued, and in which advertising matter helps to pay the bill, maintains the work of the association in the minds of their fellow citizens and tends to create a sense of confidence in its stability and resourcefulness. More pretentious associations, such as may be found in towns of greater population, are prodding the public spirit of the people by engaging competent authorities to prepare reports upon larger plans of comprehensive civic betterment, and by issuing such reports in pamphlet form awaken public spirit and enthusiasm in the proposed enterprises. Whether it be by the use of the local press, printed matter on their own behalf, or the publication of reliable reports, the importance of the improvement association is every day becoming better appreciated. It is a layman's movement, untrammelled by political barriers, red-tape or precedent, and founded upon the keen desire on the part of all worthy citizens to attain as nearly as possible ideal conditions of both urban and rural life, and the education of the masses to a realization of what it means, cannot be better or more rapidly secured than by using every possible means of publicity. And the more positive this becomes, the better for the cause. A number of improvement associations who have energetic press committees have been noted in these pages, and there should be many more of them.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The Civic Improvement Associations of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, Mich., are endeavoring to organize a movement for building and beautifying a driveway or boulevard between the two towns.

\* \* \*

Residents along Benton Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., have petitioned the board of health to have owners of vacant lots compelled to cut the weeds. Instructions were accordingly given to the department inspectors to notify the owners, or in the absence of the owners, the local agents, to have the weeds cut. If these notices are not complied with, arrests are to follow.

\* \* \*

It is reported that farmers in southern Michigan and northern Indiana are about to inaugurate a crusade against the tree and fence advertising, especially the former. They say that billboards are nailed upon their fine shade trees and other trees wherever they are to be found and greatly injure them. A number of the farmers have agreed to tear down every sign of that kind that is nailed to their trees as fast as they are put up.

\* \* \*

Some enthusiastic citizens of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, have gone one step beyond the development of the backyard beautiful by inaugurating a movement for the alley beautiful. They see no reason why an alley should be a filthy place, and will take one of them as an object lesson and transform it into a country lane bordered by shrubbery and turf. They have named the alley "Cottonwood Lane," and its transformation will be watched with interest.

\* \* \*

The Denver Outdoor Art League, whose model garden was recently illustrated in these pages, has enlisted the services of the boys in selling the vegetables that are raised in the garden. The boys have entered enthusiastically upon the work, and many families are regular customers, as the vegetables are the freshest that the city affords. Although the vegetables find a ready sale and bring good prices, it is not expected that the garden will prove profitable the first year. It was started chiefly as an experiment to show people how their vacant lots could be improved at a cash advantage.

\* \* \*

The women of Milwaukee have organized the Better Milwaukee Association, consisting of a main body and two branches which are to work for the civic improvement and development of the city. The first work will be an attempt to get several small parks. The association has prepared a chart showing the distribution of the parks and the relative population in each section of the city, showing where these small parks are needed, and will petition the city council to establish them. Mrs. E. C. Folkmar, 368 Cass Street, is president of the association.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society, of Dalton, Mass., has conducted a flower planting contest, and a committee in

charge of the work is soon to make its report. The society has also secured the presentation to the town of a drinking fountain, a gift of Mrs. F. M. Couch. It will be of pink Westerly granite and will stand about four and a half feet high. The drinking bowl for the horses will be oval, five and a half feet long and four feet wide, with horses' heads neatly carved at the top. Across the top will be this inscription: "Taught by that Power that pities me, I learn to pity them." Underneath this will be 1906 in large figures. On the lower part of the fountain will be carved a dog lying full length resting, facing a small drinking bowl. Both sides of the fountain will be alike, facing the highway and sidewalk, with the exception that this inscription will face the walk: "That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me."

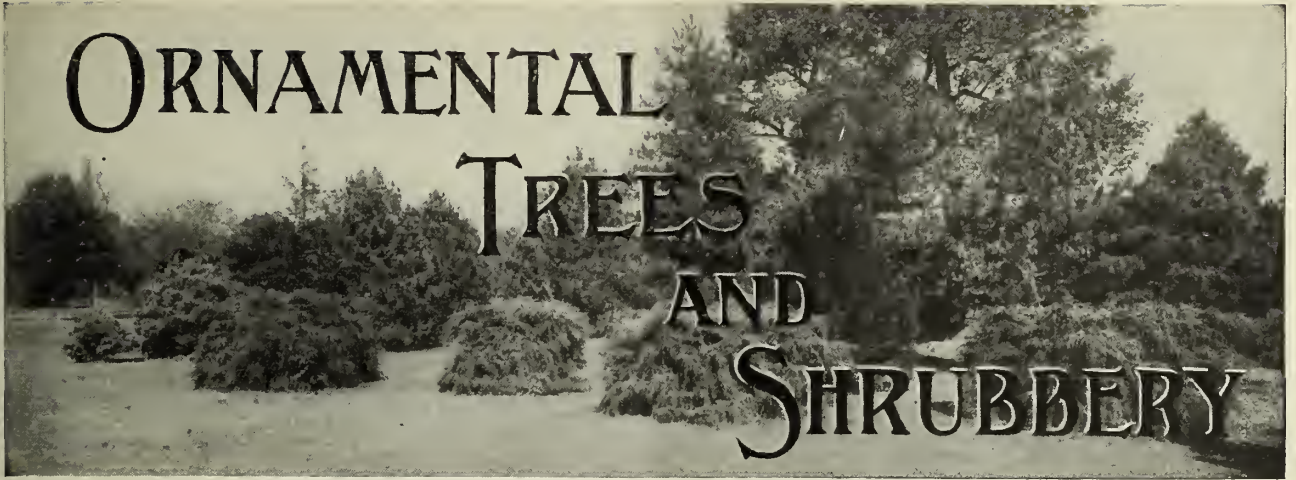
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Secretary Mayo Fesler of the Civic League of St. Louis recently returned from a month's visit to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, where he has been investigating municipal conditions, particularly smoke abatement, tenement houses, garbage disposal, public building groups and park systems. The results of his study will be included in the reports of the committees appointed to investigate these various subjects. During the summer the league has had engineers at work on the smoke-abatement problem in St. Louis, visiting the boiler plants, taking smoke records and conferring with owners and engineers. The league's smoke-abatement committee will issue its report with recommendations early in November. A committee of the league has been making a detailed study of the housing conditions in the crowded portions of the city, with a view to issuing an illustrated and tabulated report and recommending ordinances to remedy certain conditions. The municipal code of St. Louis at present contains no adequate provisions for control of tenement houses. Another committee of the league, which has been working for the past year on a comprehensive city plan for St. Louis similar to the Burnham plan for San Francisco, including inner and outer park systems, civic centers, grouping of public buildings, etc., will issue an illustrated report.

\* \* \*

Some of the results of the work of the Joplin Improvement Association, Joplin, Mo., are thus summarized in a recent issue of the Joplin Globe:

"Joplin is at the present time a more beautiful city than it has ever been in its history. The residence portion is more attractive, the school grounds are less barren, and the public streets and sidewalks are a thousand times cleaner and more sanitary than they have ever been. While the Joplin Improvement Association does not take the entire credit of this change for the better, still it is an undisputed fact that the members of the association have been instrumental in causing many of the improvements. Before the anti-spitting ordinance was adopted by the council Joplin was one of the filthiest cities in the country in this one respect. The ladies of the association were instrumental in having this ordinance made a law and enforced. This city has been called upon to face the natural disadvantages of its location, there having been no trees to speak of when the town was founded. All the shade trees, practically, in Joplin have been planted and as the movement to beautify the city is of recent origin it can not be expected that the limit of perfection has yet been reached. One of the main aims of the Improvement Association has been to create an interest among the property owners in the resident districts. Through the children the association has gotten in touch with the parents. By offering cash prizes for the best kept yards and lawns the children have taken an interest in the work."



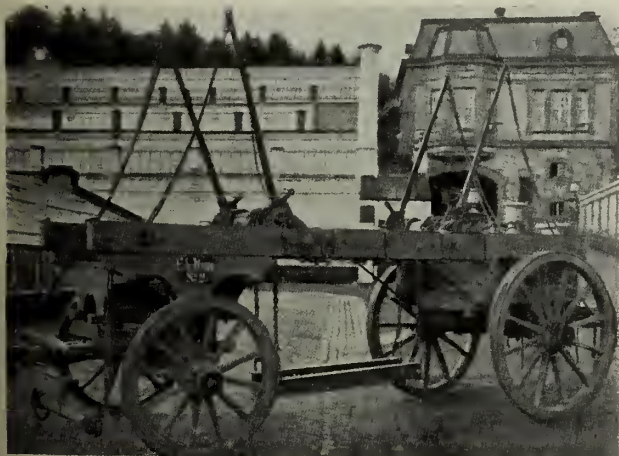
## THE TRANSPLANTING OF LARGE TREES.

(Translated from Moeller's *Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung*)

The transplanting of trees of considerable size is an operation of great importance not only in the laying out of parks and grounds and in making alterations in them, but likewise in filling up such breaches as will occur in the course of time in the rows of trees lining streets, squares and roads. It is, in fact, one of the main problems which the landscape gardener has to solve. In creating new effects and vistas, in enlarging existing landscape views and producing new ones, in thinning out clumps of trees too densely grown, as well as in shutting out such vistas as may, by some change in conditions, have become unseemly and detrimental to the general effect, it will in some cases be advisable to not merely use the destructive axe for felling the trees, but to likewise *transplant* those of the more valuable kind and of perfect growth which must make room for the required change. As a rule, nearly all of the larger or older parks or grounds contain one or more trees of rare beauty which ought to be preserved, and many a tree that attracted attention by some sharply

characteristic qualities, great age, rarity, or picturesque shape, would finally, under the stress of urgent requirements, have fallen a victim to the strokes of the axe, had it not been saved from destruction by careful and conscientious transplanting.

All trees, excepting of course, the giants of the forests, can be transplanted, provided all the preliminary conditions which guarantee complete success, are in evidence. It would take up too much space to give a closer consideration to these preliminary conditions in this article, and we shall, therefore, refer the reader to a few publications in which this subject is thoroughly and exhaustively treated, viz: E. Petzold, "Die Landschaftsgärtnerei" (Landscape gardening), a most interesting work from the pen of a prominent expert in this line, and the first part of that classic of gardening: "Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei" (Points on Landscape gardening), by Prince von Pückler-Muskau, which is now being published in serial parts which may be had separately.



NO. 1. GERMAN TRUCK FOR TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES



NO. 2. A COPPER BEECH ON THE TRANSPLANTING TRUCK



NO. 3. PREPARING TO MOVE A SILVER LINDEN IN SUMMER

England, with her ideal scenic parks, has at all times been the country where the wealthy classes approved the transplanting of large trees. In Germany this mode of operation was especially utilized by Prince von Pückler on his estates at Muskau and Branitz. Old and large trees have, however, likewise been successfully transplanted for many years past in other parts of Germany, and not least in the immediate vicinity of the ever-growing and flourishing manufacturing center of Essen, on the Krupp estate "Hügel" (Hill), situated on a southerly slope of the valley of the river Ruhr. In this article we shall attempt to describe the transplanting methods used on the "Hügel" estate, referring the reader to the illustrations reproduced herewith, which are self-explanatory in respect to the main points.

Even at the time when the park was first laid out, hundreds of large trees were planted, a work which was accomplished in an exceedingly successful manner by the former chief gardener, Mr. Bete, since deceased. The operation of transplanting was especially difficult at that time, because each tree had to be transported from distant places (Kettwig, Mülheim on the Ruhr, Rellinghausen, Ueberruhr and Velbert). The transplanting trucks and other devices were constructed on the "Hügel" estate especially for this purpose, being gradually improved in accordance with the results of past experience. Some of these are still in use at the present time.

Of the four-wheeled trucks principally used for transplanting trees, and on which the latter are transported in an *upright* position, there are at present three on hand, all of different size. Illustration No.

1 shows the second largest of these. The truck in question, as well as the other two, is constructed from the best material, and all three can be taken apart. The rails on which the root clog is made to rest, as well as the chains and other devices for hoisting the tree, are clearly shown in the cut. A box, placed at the rear of the truck, contains the tools and other supplies required for the work.

The extensive changes made during the past 10 years under the superintendence of the present chief gardener, Mr. Fr. I'eerhoff, which have vastly improved the work on the "Hügel" estate, necessitate the transplanting of numerous large trees, all of which have taken root in a most satisfactory manner, without suffering in the least in respect to their appearance and development. Especially careful attention was paid to the transplanting of the more valuable and splendidly grown coniferous trees, among which there are a number of cedars, and most excellent results were obtained. The transplanting of large cedars had been attempted in the past on the estate, but all efforts proved to be in vain, notwithstanding the loamy and cohesive character of the soil. The root clogs would crumble while the trees were being lifted or hoisted on the truck, the result being that further experiments had to be abandoned at that time.

While opening up a vista during the winter of 1904-1905, it became necessary to transplant several splendid trees of the *Cedrus Libani* variety, and the following method was adopted. After the large root clog had been cut out in circular shape and separated from the surrounding soil, strong oak boards



NO. 4. RAISING THE LINDEN UPON THE TRUCK

or staves were placed in an upright position around the clog, and joined together by means of adjustable steel hoops and screws, so as to form a barrel-shaped receptacle. Once the root clog was enclosed in this manner, there was no further danger of its crumbling, and the remainder of the work could be proceeded with without fear of any disturbing difficulties. The results obtained were completely satisfactory. During the past summer the cedars continued to grow vigorously and produced strong, healthy shoots. There was, in fact absolutely nothing in their appearance to indicate any harmful results due to the transplanting process to which they had been subjected. The success obtained in this case encouraged Mr. Veerhoff to undertake further transplanting operations on a larger scale in the course of last winter, when three cedars of still larger size, as well as several other large coniferae, were transplanted.

The cedars measured from  $42\frac{1}{2}$  to 46 feet in height, while their spread was about  $26\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The diameter of the root clog was  $8\frac{1}{4}$  feet in all cases.

One of the trees successfully transplanted was a copper beech tree (*Fagus silvatica purpurea*), the trunk of which measured  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet above the ground, is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  feet in diameter, while the root clog measured  $9\frac{7}{8}$  feet in diameter. In this case, as well as in that of the other transplanted foliage trees, such as horse chestnut trees, oaks, elms, etc., it was not necessary to enclose the root clog, the roots being sufficiently entangled to hold the soil.

A further method of transplanting, which, however, can only be used for short distances, likewise deserves to be briefly mentioned. In extremely difficult cases, when, for instance, the trees or even the root clogs are too bulky or too heavy, transportation by means of rollers is resorted to. In using this method it is nearly always necessary to surround the root clog with strong boards and hoops, in the manner already described in this article. The hole around the tree must be widened in the direction in which

the tree is to be rolled, and all obstructions on the ground must be removed, so as to leave a clear path to the spot where the tree is to be replanted. This path must first be beaten down, levelled and generally prepared for this mode of transportation, and boards for guiding the rollers must then be put in place. After the root clog has been carefully undermined and the supporting rails adjusted, a number of wooden rollers, varying according to the size of the clog, are inserted between the boards and the rails. The tree is then moved by a crew of laborers, or, in the case of an exceptionally heavy and bulky trees, by means of a tackle. During transportation the tree must be balanced with guy ropes. As the tree is being rolled forward, the rollers over which it passes are taken up in the rear and placed in position in front, and it will be found advisable to hold a number of rollers in reserve for this purpose. This mode of transportation was used with the most satisfactory results for transplanting two high *Picea excelsa pyramidalis* on the "Hügel" estate.

Illustrations 3 and 4 show the transplanting of a silver linden *Tilia tomentosa*, in *midsummer*. This work was done several years ago and was entirely successful, a fact which certainly furnishes sufficient proof that large foliage trees may, if necessary, be transplanted even during the growing season. The cuts clearly illustrate the method of handling the trucks used on the "Hügel" estate. It is worthy of note that several experiments with the transplanting of trees during the summer season had already been made on that estate. Nine years ago, for instance, a linden tree was transplanted on the occasion of a visit of the German Empress and in her presence. The tree had first to be transported over a distance which it takes from one-half to three-quarter hours to cover, viz: from the "Hügel" estate to the Altenhof Colony, where it was to be replanted. This "Kaiserlinden" on the Altenhof is at present a splendidly developed tree.

### THE SPRING GARDEN.—V.

*Silenes alpestris*, *Virginica*, *Pennsylvanica*, etc., and the *Cerastiums arvense grandiflora*, *alpinum lamatum* and others are all capable of employment for spring beds or masses. So too are some stellarias *Arenarias* and *Sagina pilifera* in vars.

*Lychnis dioica* fl. pl. is spring flowering and sometimes use may be made of the meadow beauty—*Claytonia Virginica*; it is a dwarf affair, however, and perhaps too common.

*Myricaria Germanica* is usually sold as a *Tamarix*. The better way will be to get these plants from nurseries that will guarantee their season of flowering under whatever name sold, for confusion reigns supreme. *Tamarix Gallica* seems to be in many forms

flowering from spring to summer.

6—*Aegle sepiaria* will strike most people as heretical. It is De Candolle's name for the so-called hardy orange, better known in this country as *Citrus trifoliata*, although almost anybody who knows the *Citrus* genus would doubt its being an orange. It is a thorny deciduous shrub, bearing abundance of white flowers quite early in the season, and is well worth planting for that purpose north to Princeton, N. J. It is a capital hedge plant, but I am loth to recommend it farther north than Virginia without more extended trial.

19—*Æsculus hippocastanum* or Horse chestnuts in considerable variety are spring flowering in the



TAMARIX HISPIDA



AEGLE SEPIARIA

ÆSCULUS HIPPO  
CASTANUM, FL. PL.

southernmost part of our range, say from Princeton, N. J., southward, but there is a week's difference between this point and New York, where they frequently carry over to June. The double form usually flowers during early June in the middle Delaware valley. So planters will be guided by locality when planting for spring or for early summer flowering. They are beautiful trees, but apt to become rusty in foliage later in the season. *A. carnea*, the scarlet horse chestnut is a superb smaller sized tree than the ordinary form, it varies in size, however, and in the color of the flowers—some like *atropurpurea* being deeper than others. The same differences as to locality will determine the flowering seasons of other species and varieties, such as the forms of *Æsculus flava* and *Ae. pavia*.

JAMES MACPIERSON.

#### WHITE FRINGE (*CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA*).

One of the most useful shrubs for ornamental planting is the white fringe, *Chionanthus Virginica*. To many persons it is a great delight to see this shrub in flower in spring. It is not so early flowering as some other shrubs, as it is in the class in which are several late pushing trees and shrubs, coming into leaf after nearly every other kind is in full leaf. The catalpa, Pawlonia and ash are of this class, as well as our white fringe. When it does expand its leaves, its flowers come with them. They are in drooping racemes, white and resemble the fabric white fringe so closely that its common name, white fringe, is well bestowed.

The white fringe belongs to a class in which some of the flowers are fertile and some not. The flowers on the male shrubs are rather more handsome than those on the female, I think; still the latter is to be preferred because of the handsome display made by the bunches of seeds later on. The illustration is of a specimen unusually full of fruit. It is so full that the branches are weighted down with them, as will be seen. As the berries are as large as Hamburg grapes and hang in long but loose bunches and are black in color, the

bush is exceedingly ornamental in late summer and autumn, when the berries are ripe.

Inside the pulp is a stone, white in color, not unlike that of a small plum, excepting that it is round.

The foliage of the white fringe is large, and altogether it is one of the shrubs all landscape gardeners want whenever it is handy. And as to its hardiness it should be able to stand the cold in all the states save those of the very coldest. It is a native of Pennsylvania, along its southern border, and is to be found also in New Jersey, Delaware and farther south. It is found wild almost to the Philadelphia line.

The home of the white fringe is in damp ground, and this situation it prefers, but it does not require this. The specimen illustrated is in ordinary soil, not unduly moist for the food of the usual trees and shrubs on a private place, and it is doing well.

The *Chionanthus Virginica* is easily raised from seeds. They require washing free of pulp, and to be sown at once in the fall, but it is oftener the rule than not that they lie a whole year before showing signs of growing.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

WHITE FRINGE (*CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA*)



## TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS

It was peculiarly fitting that the twentieth anniversary meeting of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 21, 22, 23, 1906, should take place in a city that had furnished its greatest number of charter members and that the chairman of the local committee of arrangements should be a member who enjoys an unbroken record of attendance at every convention since the association was organized at Cincinnati, O., twenty years ago. Mr. Frank Eurich, superintendent Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., who shares this distinction with Mr. George W. Cressy, superintendent Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., was ably assisted by Mr. John Reid, superintendent Mt. Elliott and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries; Mr. A. W. Blain, superintendent Elmwood Cemetery, and Mr. F. W. Higgins, superintendent Woodmere Cemetery, all of whom were charter members of this national organization that has done so much for cemetery betterment throughout the country. Detroit's fame as a convention city was well sustained through the untiring efforts of the local committee, whose program of interesting business sessions and delightful outings left

nothing to be desired. Old Sol was rather strenuous at times in emphasizing the warmth of the hospitality extended by the good people of this beautiful city, but even his efforts failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the visitors. It was a most successful meeting from every point of view and while many of the faces familiar at former conventions were missing many new ones were in evidence. An unusually large number of ladies were present and quite a number of directors and officers of the local cemeteries took an active interest in the meetings, all of which greatly added to the pleasure of the occasion.

### First Day—August 21.

The opening session was held in the convention hall of the Hotel Cadillac. President Edward G. Carter presided and introduced Commissioner of Police Fred W. Smith, who in the absence of Mayor Codd heartily welcomed the visitors to the city. Fitting response was made by President Carter.

After disposing of preliminary business the president delivered his annual address, which was as follows:



THE CHAPEL, WOODLAWN CEMETERY  
Where Convention Session was held.



MAIN AVENUE IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY  
Hecker Mausoleum in the Distance

### The President's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen—The pleasure of meeting with you in this Twentieth Annual Convention is mingled with feelings of deep appreciation for the privilege of presiding, which you have accorded me.

With the purpose of encouraging efforts for the extension of our work as a society and maintaining it as the great national representative of our calling, it may be deemed excusable if a few statements made elsewhere are repeated.

The Association aims to benefit the cemeteries of America by bringing together in friendly intercourse from all parts of the country, the people who are the most interested and most skilled in the various practices of cemetery work; by affording an opportunity of seeing the best examples of cemetery development under the most favorable circumstances and of becoming acquainted with the leading cemeteries and their methods; by the presentation and discussion of papers on all subjects pertaining to the work and the privilege of questioning those whose experience and qualifications make them specialists of the various lines involved.

The Association's success in attaining the object sought is attested by the following: It has been conducted for twenty years on the lines indicated, so that its value cannot be considered doubtful or experimental, and during this time it has received the support and commendation (and continues to do so) of the most capable men in cemetery work, both among active superintendents and officers and from men of wide repute in commercial and profession lines who find time from other and larger interests to devote to cemetery matters, and who exercise keen judgment in their opinions.

During the existence of the Association and as a result of its efforts and influence, the most noticeable improvement has been made in the appearance of cemeteries throughout the country. The examples of good management set by the members and developed through this Association, have been followed by many who have unfortunately failed to aid in its support, but its influence has been recognized and the good work continued until the standard of landscape work in American cemeteries now takes rank with that in the best parks of the world.

As evincing its present character, the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture (the leading authority) designates the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents as "one of the three societies (the oldest) conserving the landscape gardening and rural art of the country." The Chicago Public Library now catalogues the printed reports and we have recently been enabled to complete the file at the University of Illinois, where the reports are used by the department of horticulture in their course on landscape gardening. The Boston Book Company has made repeated efforts to secure a full set for this purpose. This teaches us that the reports should be improved to the utmost and made as valuable as possible, so as to fulfill the expectations of those who place confidence in them. It furnishes a new standard of value for the reports themselves as well as for the Association, inasmuch as its work can no longer be regarded as confined to the membership but must be regarded as broadly educational. This is as it should be and places greater responsibility upon the society as a whole and its influence in this direction should be extended. Wherever one of our members is in touch with a college or library he should furnish the institution with a copy of the current report, if acceptable, which it doubtless will be and thereafter supply it regularly each year.

The reports have an historical value as containing records of growth in the work that cannot fail of encouragement to those who are engaged in it. To one who will spend a few hours during the year to glance through the old papers,

much good will come in fresh understanding of the principles we advocate, which are sometimes dulled by daily contact with adverse opinion; and in many of the papers will be found literary merit that will give pleasure to the reader. The educational value of the Association is also found in the incentive which it gives to habits of thought among its members, in causing them to pursue various lines of inquiry for the benefit of themselves and others. The cemetery superintendent lives near to nature and he is expected to acquire an intimacy with her various forms and it is his duty to use this knowledge for the welfare of others, both within and without his own grounds.

Pride in his profession and the certainty of improvement should place every cemetery superintendent and officer on the rolls of the Association. A due regard for his grounds should cause every cemetery director to desire representation at its meetings. Nearly every profession has its technical school. The calling of the cemetery superintendent is one requiring a knowledge of many professions. The graduate in one is only partly fitted to fulfill its duties and his success is influenced by his familiarity with all. There is no finishing institution to furnish him a diploma, but the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents offers an opportunity to acquire proficiency in the solution of the problems which confront him.

As to the general method of making effective the principles for which we strive and impressing them upon those whom it is desired ultimately to benefit, i. e., the lot owner in our cemeteries. It is proposed to enlist first the greatest possible number of cemetery officials, through them the trustees and with the co-operation of both, the lot owner. To this end, in attracting new members, exert special efforts in the locality of the convention, for obvious reasons. To hold those who attend, make the convention itself of such immediate and absorbing interest as to cause everyone to wish to return. To interest the trustees, show practical advantages and actual results. Let each superintendent who attends these meetings show his board at least one instance where he has improved his cemetery or saved it some money by means of something he has learned through this Association. To enlist the lot owner, let the superintendent be guided by the counsel he gives. That is, let his work show that benefits follow the application of his advice. If he advocates an unobstructed lawn, make the results in care show its superiority over the old style, stone-interrupted surface. It is useless to express opinions unless something is accomplished by applying them. My own observation is that the public readily accept the point of view of the superintendent, just as it would accept the opinion of any expert, when the appearance of his grounds illustrates its advantages. As one example of this, no difficulty is found in selling lots on which monuments or elevated graves are prohibited when the purpose of the rule is seen by a comparison with less regulated sections; and lot owners long ago ceased questioning the advisability of restrictions in size and quantity of stone work.

Two matters of particular importance are presented for your consideration at this time. The first relates to applications for membership which have been received from cemetery officers resident in Great Britain. There is no doubt but that those we have received, from gentlemen of standing at home, will be a credit to our society, and while such have been accepted it is without sanction on the part of the constitution, and it is suggested that an associate membership or something of this character be established for the reception of those applicants who do not come within the scope of the original organization. This might be made to include a large class of officials who are unable to attend



any of our meetings, but would be glad to pay nominal dues for a place on the rolls. To this class also might be assigned the gentlemen whom the Association wishes at times to recognize without committing itself to a vote of honorary membership. Perhaps the State and lesser local organizations might become members as bodies under some circumstances.

The second matter of importance referred to relates to the great international exposition to be held in the year 1907 in the vicinity of Hampton Roads, Virginia. We have received a special invitation from the exposition authorities to hold next year's convention at Norfolk, Virginia. This invitation differs from those usually received from exposition cities in that the offer is made to set apart a certain day in recognition of the occasion, thereby establishing a mark of importance for the organization. Another suggestion comes through the press to the effect that we be represented at a convocation of horticultural and kindred interests to be held at the exposition. I heartily recommend that we take advantage of one of these opportunities to maintain a national standing and that if it is impracticable to hold the convention at Norfolk next year, a representative committee be appointed to take part in the convocation referred to.

I thank you sincerely for your attention.

Secretary-Treasurer Bellett Lawson reported a small deficit, owing to all the dues not having been paid before the meeting. The expenditures for the year were \$516.68. Thirty-two new members were enrolled at the Washington meeting and two during the year; three members resigned and eighteen were dropped for being in arrears. The death of four members was reported: Ex-Lieut. Governor James R. Dewell, "Evergreen," New Haven, Conn.; H. Wohlgenuth, "Oak Ridge," Springfield, Ill.; John Applebee, Ashtabula, Ohio; Asa R. Taber, "Maplewood," Springfield, N. Y.

Reports of state associations being called for, the president introduced the following gentlemen, who spoke in turn for their respective associations: George Gossard, Washington C. H., Ohio, ex-president Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials; F. M. Floyd, Portland, Me., president New England Cemetery Association; John E. Miller, secretary-treasurer Illinois Association of Cemeteries, and Frank Eurich, Michigan Cemetery Association. The aggregate memberships in these associations is not far from 200 and the reports indicated that they were accomplishing a great deal of good in disseminating modern ideas for cemetery management.

The sessional committees were appointed and a motion prevailed that there should henceforth be a standing committee of five to be known as a membership committee to promote the membership of the association and suggest such changes in the present administration of the association's business as it deems advisable. In accordance with the recommendation made in his annual address the president was empowered to select three members to act with himself and the incoming president, in representing the association at the convocation of horti-

cultural and kindred interests to be held during the Jamestown exposition in 1907.

Mr. J. H. Morton made a suggestion that was subsequently adopted, that in effect provides that there shall be a committee of three appointed at each convention whose duty it will be to carefully inspect the cemeteries visited and make a report commending such features as may harmonize with prevailing ideas of modern cemetery development, and also co-operate with the officials in charge making suggestions for improvements along lines advocated by the association. The president appointed J. H. Morton, Frederick Green and J. M. Boxell on this committee and they began their duties at once.

At 2 p. m. special electric cars conveyed the visitors to German Lutheran, Forest Lawn and Mt. Olivet cemeteries on a tour of inspection. Mr. Christian Schroeter, superintendent of the German Lutheran, met the party at the entrance with a cordial greeting. The cemetery was established by the German Lutheran church in 1868. It comprises 22½ acres and showed excellent care on the part of Mr. Schroeter, who has been in charge for 26 years.

Forest Lawn was next visited. There are 100 acres of undulating land in this cemetery, that give promise of making an attractive burial place. The grounds have been open but seven or eight years and but few interments have been made. The well-kept lawns in the improved sections called forth favorable comment. Mr. John Sherrill is in charge.

Mt. Olivet, Detroit's new Catholic cemetery, was reached after a short ride. It covers 225 acres of land, part of which is heavily timbered with oak, elm, beech, linden and other indigenous trees that furnish picturesque backgrounds to some of the broad undulating lawns. Driveways through these densely timbered sections brings the visitor nearer to nature than is often experienced in a city cemetery. Mt. Olivet is six miles from the center of Detroit. It was laid out in 1897 by Mr. John Reid, and is being developed under his supervision along the most approved lines.

Mt. Elliot avenue, the principal thoroughfare in the grounds, is without doubt one of the finest cemetery driveways in this country. It is nearly one-half mile in length and 30 feet in width except for a short distance near the entrance, where it is 50 feet wide. The long disappearing curves separate wide areas of greensward with marginal plantings of ornamental shrubbery and groups of showy evergreens that terminate here and there in masses of *Juniperus procumbens*, cleverly introduced to hide the openings to catch basins along the roadside. One must traverse this avenue very nearly its en-

fire length before getting the first glimpse of a monument.

It is Mr. Reid's intention, in which he has the support of his trustees, to preserve this charming feature of the grounds until all other sections have been disposed of. Lakes, office buildings and other improvements in contemplation will add to the beauty of Mt. Elliot and make it a model for the Catholics of America to pattern after.

At the evening session Mr. Frank T. Lodge, attorney, delivered a brief address of welcome in place of Judge Alfred J. Murphy, who was detained by illness.

Mr. F. R. Diering, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported favorably on the applications of the following gentlemen:

#### New Members Elected.

Harry M. Turner, "Roselawn," St. Paul, Minn.; George A. Burrows, Traverse City, Mich.; H. M. Warren, "Chest-

Detroit, Mich., and Richard Laws, Superintendent "Forest Hill," Utica, N. Y.

The president called upon Mr. George W. Creesy to say a few words to the new members, which he did in his usual jovial manner. A telegram expressing regrets at his inability to be present and sending best wishes was received from Mr. W. S. Pirie, secretary Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Our Birthday" was the title of an interesting paper read by Bellett Lawson, in which he dwelt retrospectively on the work of the association and what had been effected in bettering the conditions of the cemeteries of the United States as a result of its influence. "For all this improvement," he said, "little credit is given to the organization by the general public. The work has gone on quietly and without ostentation and will go on." \* \* \* "The future care of cemeteries is one of the brightest achievements of this association. Year after year



CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION IN DETROIT  
Woodmere Cemetery, August 22, 1906

Grove," Ashtabula, O.; J. F. Munsill, Trustee and Secretary "Chestnut Grove," Ashtabula, O.; A. H. Talcott, "Edgewood," Ashtabula, O.; A. N. Stark, "Elmwood," Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. E. C. Douglass, Trustee "Mt. Hope," Lapeer, Mich.; W. H. Norris, Superintendent "Spring Lake," Aurora, Ill.; Harry S. Cook, Superintendent "Forest Hill," Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Temblett, "Lake View," Cleveland, O.; Jno. J. Phare, Department Superintendent "Lake View," Cleveland, O.; John R. Gaudin, Secretary and Treasurer "Elmwood," Birmingham, Ala.; Matthew H. Winters, Assistant Superintendent "Woodmere," Detroit, Mich.; Jos. Roder, "Calvary," Milwaukee, Wis.; John W. Burns, "Lakeside," Port Huron, Mich.; Frank E. Wilbee, Superintendent "Oakwood," Adrian, Mich.; E. C. Smith, Superintendent "Valley," Manchester, N. H.; C. F. W. Schroeter, Lutheran Cemetery,

perpetual care has been discussed until today all cemetery managers recognize its importance and are giving endowment special attention." Mr. Lawson said that while the association had benefitted the cemeteries in populous localities, there was still much to be done for the country churchyards and reiterated the suggestion made several years ago by John Thorp, that the country press should be used to educate the people. This opened a discussion in which several participated. The work of ladies' cemetery associations was commended and Mr. C. Jacobs, of Sturgis, Mich., told of an address he had

made before the state and county Farmers' Institute. He had been invited to speak on the subject, "Beautifying of Homes," in the course of which he gave some practical suggestions on embellishing school grounds, church yards and cemeteries, that created widespread interest among the farmers in that section. He advised members who want to do missionary work to get into touch with the county and township board of supervisors and bring the matter of cemetery improvements and how to accomplish them directly to their attention.

"Water Effects in the Landscape" was the title of an instructive paper by Mr. George L. Tilton, "Graceland," Chicago, which was followed by some pertinent questions propounded by Mr. Falconer to Mr. Tilton and others who had had experience in constructing lakes and lily ponds, and resulted in bringing out some very practical information.

#### Second Day—August 22.

At 8:30 a. m. the party took special cars for Woodmere Cemetery, where the group photograph, illustrated in this report, was taken. The morning session was held under a tent erected on the lawn near the superintendent's residence for that purpose. Mr. Frederick Green, "Lake View," Cleveland, O., discussed the subject of "Rough Boxes," commenting on their unnecessary extravagance and the confusion and annoyance caused by the extraordinary sizes of some of the boxes brought to his cemetery. He favored having cemeteries manufacture their own rough boxes as a remedy for much of the trouble that grows out of their use. The most effective remedy he ever heard suggested for settling all the troubles that may arise between undertakers and the cemeteries was that the undertakers should either own the cemeteries or the cemeteries should employ the undertakers. The Necropolis Co., of London, England, he said, are undertakers, cremators, monumental masons, own a cemetery of a thousand acres, and do the whole thing from beginning to end. He could see no good reason why a competent cemetery manager should not extend his authority so as to cover the whole matter of interment, and considered such a course in keeping with the spirit of the times. He commented on the charges made by some undertakers and thought they were carrying the commercial spirit too far. In the discussion which followed it developed that "Lakewood," Minneapolis, Minn., and "Woodmere," Detroit, Mich., make rough boxes for the local undertakers and furnish them at a very reasonable price.

"Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants in the Cemetery" was the subject of the next paper by Mr. William Crosby, of Washington, Pa. He said when he took charge of the cemetery at Washington most

of the grounds were primeval forest and the general plan is to leave sections of the forest between the lot sections. The superintendent has a free hand to plant everything that will flourish in that locality. He advocated preserving American vegetation in cemeteries and parks so that they may not disappear from the earth. "Hardy herbaceous plants should find a place in every cemetery, arranged according to the Linnean system; properly marked and catalogued they will be of great use to botanical classes and be one of the most interesting ornaments in the cemetery."

Mr. A. W. Blain, "Elmwood," Detroit, Mich., discussed the paper which he regarded as an able one, and emphasized the importance of giving due consideration to the probable appearance of the trees in the future.

Mr. William Stone, "Pine Grove," Lynn, Mass., who has been giving considerable attention to tree pests, read a paper on "The Gypsy Moth," in which he told of the ravages this insect had made in his vicinity and the steps taken to annihilate the pest. He exhibited small glass covered boxes containing moths in their various stages.

While luncheon was being prepared the visitors made a tour of inspection over the beautifully wooded grounds, where they found many fine specimens of native trees. Of the 200 acres in Woodmere, two-thirds have been sold and eighteen or twenty acres around the entrance are reserved for ornamental effect. Here is seen some of the handiwork of the gifted Strauch. The improvements have all been of a permanent character. These include a massive stone entrance with offices and waiting rooms, a receiving vault of buff sandstone, built at a cost of \$12,000, with 80 catacombs, and double doors at either end that insure excellent ventilation. Twelve private telephones at different places on the grounds and a system of bell signals keep the foreman and others in close touch with the office. Substantial residences are provided for the superintendent and for Assistant Superintendent Winters. Commodious barns, tool houses, carpenter shop for making rough boxes and an adequate equipment of machinery and implements are provided for keeping the roads and lawns in order. The perpetual care fund approximates \$100,000.

Supt. Higgins has been in charge since 1869, two years after the cemetery was organized. The inscription on his monument in the cemetery indicates that his labors here are being prolonged beyond his expectation. The line reads "Superintendent of the cemetery from 1869 to 189—." He still takes a very active interest in the cemetery and discussed reforms with the committee on inspection in a manner that indicated his desire to keep fully abreast of the



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, WOODMERE CEMETERY

times. In his vine-clad residence which is almost completely surrounded with trees and shrubbery, quite near the main entrance, he has a library which he values at \$10,000. His collection contains many sets of limited, autograph editions of famous works with rare and costly bindings.

Full justice was done the ample luncheon served on the shaded lawn and the visitors soon after bade farewell to beautiful Woodmere. Special cars conveyed the party on a twelve-mile ride through the city to Woodlawn cemetery. The contemplated visit to Palmer Park had to be abandoned, but the trolley ride gave the visitors an opportunity to see Woodward avenue, one of the most beautiful residential streets in America. The program called for an afternoon session, which was held in the new chapel, and although the weather was warm and the out-door attractions tempting, the session was continued with unabated interest and enthusiasm until all of the business had been considered.

Mr. John J. Stephens, "Greenlawn," Columbus, O., discussed "Satan in the Cemetery," the chief object of the paper being to show as near as possible the true value and character of the A. A. C. S. to the new members and the young men." Mr. Stephens referred to many of the trials incident to the life of the cemetery superintendent and gratefully noted their passing under the civilizing influences of this association. He extolled the spirit which actuated its founders and called upon the young men of today who had taken up the work to emulate their example and show a proper appreciation of the heritage that had been handed down to them by carefully maintaining the purity of this ideal.

Mr. John E. Miller's very suggestive paper on "Legal Matters Affecting Cemeteries," was followed by an animated discussion over a motion to appoint a committee whose duty it should be to formulate the most necessary fundamental laws for the guidance of cemetery managers. The opinion prevailed that such action would be inadvisable and it was voted that the motion be tabled.

Mr. Edward A. Merriam, "Crystal Lake," Minneapolis, Minn., read a paper in which he told how Sunday funerals were abolished in his city. This was accomplished very largely through co-operation with the ministers. The rule has been in force for eight months and but few complaints are heard.

"Sifting the matter to one conclusion," the speaker said, "it lies in the power of the cemetery to take this action. We are particularly favored in Minneapolis by the close friendship and co-operation of our cemetery superintendents and trustees, and you who want this desirable condition in your different cities should get together and you will be able to reach the desired end."

Mr. L. G. Turner, president of Lorraine Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., was called upon to express his views on cemetery advertising. He suggested four kinds of literature; little booklets, large books, newspapers and street car cards, while he regarded the two former as necessary in order to have something to give to people, he regarded the newspapers and street cars the most effective mediums for reaching the masses and getting results. His suggestive remarks on what and what not to include in booklets and books were listened to with interest. Mr. Turner's cemetery has expended thousands of dollars in such forms of advertising and he has been a close observer of results.



PHOTO BY J. H. ERSKINE  
ENTRANCE TO MT. OLIVET CEMETERY  
Partial View of Mount Olivet Avenue

After concluding the business session the time left for inspecting "Woodlawn" was all too short to do it justice. The cemetery comprises 140 acres of partially timbered land, of which 26 acres have been improved strictly on the lawn plan. The cemetery was dedicated in 1898; all lots are sold with ample provision for future care. The roads are gravelled and the landscape features particularly pleasing. A unique feature is the main avenue extending from the entrance in a straight line for a distance of a quarter of a mile and terminating at the burial lot of Col. F. J. Hecker, the president of Woodlawn Cemetery Association.

A mausoleum built of white marble in the form of a Greek temple, backed with a setting of Lombardy poplars, occupies this site with classic effect. A planting space sixteen feet in width on the lawns at either side of this avenue afford opportunity for artistic grouping of shrubbery and will preserve the beauty of the avenue. A chapel and receiving vault of gothic architecture is just being completed at a cost of \$20,000. The exterior is of Kelly Island stone, with Bedford stone trimmings and red tile roof. The interior wood work is old English oak and floor of tile to correspond. Quite a number of expensive mausoleums have been erected, one especially noticeable being of glazed terra cotta construction, said to have cost \$25,000. The body of the late Governor Pingree, who for years was Detroit's most distinguished citizen, reposes here in a costly mausoleum. Mr. Eurich has been successful in preserving many fine specimens of forest trees, despite the fact that some of the sections on which these trees stand have been filled up at least two feet. This has resulted in many of the trees sending out new roots that come up close to the surface. Considerable thinning out has had to be done and here too may be seen gratifying results in the feathering out on the elms. Masses of shrubbery around the entrance and office, on triangles where roads intersect and along the driveways produce artistic effects and create pleasing impressions. Waste baskets are ingeniously screened along the roadsides by masses of evergreens. It should be said in passing that the cemeteries and parks of Detroit are making a most liberal use of shrubbery and one seldom sees *Prunus Pissardi* used more effectively than it is here.

### Third Day—August 23.

Special conveyances consisting of carriages and tallyhos (or more properly speaking French Brakes) were in readiness bright and early in the morning to take the visitors to Elmwood and Mr. Elliot cemeteries and thence to Belle Isle Park. Manager Hartford, who was in charge of the conveyances, said that for promptness in getting such a large party started he had never seen this one surpassed.

This characteristic of Mr. Eurich's contributed very largely to the success of the entertainment planned by the local committee.

Supt. A. W. Blain pointed out the objects of interest in historic Elmwood, one of Detroit's oldest and most picturesque cemeteries. It covers 89 acres of land now entirely within the city limits. It has some fine trees and interesting monuments of old Detroit families. The historic "Bloody Run" of Revolutionary days, now a placid little stream, is within the bounds of this cemetery, along its valley are sloping banks and stately overhanging trees, which combine to create a charming landscape. The cemetery was laid out in 1846 and within recent years nearly all of the old paths that divided the lots have been filled, thus giving to the sections the appearance of continuous lawns. Mr. Blain has made good use of vines and shrubbery in screening objects more or less objectionable. The old chapel built in 1855 is still an object of interest, its simple furnishings are in marked contrast with the more modern receiving vault and Columbarium combined, built less than ten years ago. This is a side-hill structure with an ornate exterior of Quincy granite, built at a cost of \$27,000. It has 190 crypts and 50 receptacles for ashes. The crypts may be used temporarily or permanently. The prices for permanent use ranging from \$150 to \$300, according to location.

The latest addition to Elmwood and undoubtedly the last that will ever be made, comprises three acres of land that was partially covered by residences a few years ago. Three knolls give an undulating effect to this section. Mr. Blain's plan calls for but one path running lengthwise of the section. It will be a grass walk five feet wide, underlaid with the necessary drainage and water pipes. Contrary to commonly accepted cemetery practice, there will be no diverging paths to reach individual lots in the section. When explaining his plan Mr. Blaine had to defend this new feature against strong odds. He has adopted it, however, in the light of thirty years' experience, and feels that he is in the right. A new office and arched entrance is now under construction. It is interesting to note that the late Frederick Law Olmsted visited Elmwood twenty-five years ago and made suggestions for the improvement of the grounds, many of which have been carried out.

Mt. Elliot, Detroit's only Catholic cemetery until recent years, adjoins Elmwood. It was first used in 1840 and has been under Mr. John Reid's care since 1872. The party was driven through the grounds without leaving the conveyances, the modest superintendent doubtless felt that he had played his best card on the first day, when Mt. Olivet, which is also under his care, was visited.

A ride over a portion of Detroit's boulevard sys-

tem and across the American channel of the Detroit river brought the party to unique Belle Isle Park, a possession of which any city in the world would be justly proud. This island of 700 acres was purchased by the city in 1879 for \$200,000, since which time many costly improvements have been made. The most recent are a handsome and well-stocked aquarium and a horticultural building.

The time passed rapidly here, as time that is passed pleasantly always does, and soon the whistle of the excursion steamer *Sappho* called all of the loiterers to the dock. Luncheon was served on deck as the steamer glided up the Canadian channel and out into Lake St. Clair. Then came the concluding business session, for there still remained much business to transact. The committee on location reported in favor of holding the 1907 convention at Providence, R. I., which was adopted.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of four members who had passed away during the year, were adopted, and a copy of the resolutions ordered sent to the families of the deceased.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year and acknowledged the honor conferred in fitting words: President, J. C. Cline, "Woodland," Dayton, O.; vice-president, Fred. R. Diering, "Woodlawn," New York, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.

The president-elect appointed the following members on the executive committee for the Providence meeting: Jas. Warren, Jr., North Burial Ground, Providence; Timothy McCarthy, "Swan Point," Providence, R. I.; A. K. McMahon, "Island," Newport, R. I.

Mr. Tilton, for the committee on membership, reported, recommending that Mr. F. W. Higgins, "Woodmere," Detroit, Mich., be elected an honorary member, which was heartily concurred in.

The high wind that was sweeping the deck made it difficult to hear some of the speakers and it was voted to order the paper on "Floral Decoration of Cemeteries," by Mr. T. W. Bolam, of Sutherland, England, Fellow in the Royal Horticultural Society, printed in the report of the proceedings of this meeting without reading.

The matter of appointing a committee on laws was reconsidered and after some discussion action was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Frederick Green read the report of the committee on inspection of cemeteries, in which was given a resumé of interesting particulars concerning the cemeteries visited, with an occasional recommendation from the committee.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the gratitude of the association to all who had contributed towards making it such a complete success.

Mr. Geo. W. Creesy volunteered to have the report of the first annual meeting reprinted and divide the expense pro rata among as many members as may be interested. He will be glad to hear from others who were not at the meeting.

Mr. Geo. M. Painter volunteered to do what he could towards getting reduced rates to the Providence meeting.

Speeches were in order from the local committee and after adjournment the deck was cleared for dancing. The ride on Lake St. Clair, through the United States ship canal and past the Flats, where Detroiters spend some of their summer days, was greatly enjoyed, and good music added not a little to the pleasure of this most delightful excursion. Farewells came when the steamer reached her dock in Detroit about 8 p. m., and brought to a close a convention that was truly pleasurable and profitable to the fullest degree.

#### Those Who Attended.

Those present were: Jas. H. Nicoll, Lexington, Ky.; Frank W. Stolba, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Wm. Crosby, Washington, Pa.; A. H. Talcott, J. F. Munsell, M. M. Warren, Ashtabula, O.; Geo. L. Leslie, Miss Harriett Leslie, New Castle, Pa.; C. Jacobs, wife and daughter, Sturgis, Mich.; U. T. Dubel and wife and Miss Preston, Canandaigua, N. Y.; T. H. Wright, Covington, Ky.; John R. Gaudin, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Erskine, Manchester, N. H.; E. W. Mitchell, Medford, Mass.; Wm. Falconer and daughter, David Woods and daughter, Pittsburg, Pa.; James Warren, Providence, R. I.; H. Wilson Ross, Newton, Mass.; W. H. Foord, Toronto, Ont.; E. A. Merriam, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank M. Floyd, Portland, Me.; T. E. Anderson, Danville, Ill.; Henry Bresser and son, Toledo, O.; T. H. Little, Mt. Hope, Chicago; S. W. Rubee, Marshalltown, Ia.; J. A. Brewer and wife, Des Moines, Ia.; Wm. Eurich and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Norris, Aurora, Ill.; Christian Schroeter, Detroit, Mich.; R. A. Leavitt and wife, Melrose, Mass.; C. W. Modie, Mt. Gilead, O.; G. Scherzinger, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Geo. W. Creesy and son, Salem, Mass.; L. L. Mason, Jamestown, N. Y.; O. W. Crabbs and wife, Muncie, Ind.; G. L. Kelly and wife, New Albany, Ind.; M. Whitaker, E. Liverpool, O.; L. G. Alga, Ravenna, O.; E. C. Smith, Manchester, Vt.; Dr. E. G. Douglass, Lapeer, Mich.; H. A. Church and wife, Urbana, O.; P. L. King, Butler, Pa.; C. M. Baker and wife, Dwight, Ill.; G. E. Whittaker, Youngstown, O.; A. C. Gossard, Washington C. H., O.; L. G. Turner, Baltimore, Md.; G. L. Tilton and wife, Chicago, Ill.; F. R. Diering and wife, New York City; Wm. Stone, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Platt and wife, Kankakee, Ill.; A. W. Hobert, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. Gossard and wife, Washington C. H., O.; E. G. Carter and wife, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. H. Morton, Boston, Mass.; Eugene V. Goebel, Thomas Sowerby, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George A. Burton, Coldwater, Mich.; John W. Burns and wife, Port Huron, Mich.; John J. Phare, William Temblett, Cleveland, O.; John Sherrill, Detroit, Mich.; John McGlade, Detroit, Mich.; Robt. G. Boice, Miss Lillian M. Richardson, Geneseo, Ill.; John R. Hooper, Richmond, Va.; John E. Miller and wife, Mattoon, Ill.; J. A. Schmiemeier, St. Louis, Mo.; Richard Gohlke and wife, Findlay, O.; R. N. Kesterson, Knoxville, Tenn.; B. Braysner, Monroe, Mich.; Geo. A. Burrows, Traverse City, Mich.; Geo. Ruff and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; John Bessmer,

Hastings, Mich.; Frank E. Wilbee, Adrian, Mich.; Frank Eurich and wife, Detroit, Mich.; Perry W. Goodwin and wife, Jamestown, N. Y.; Frank Sheard, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Taylor, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. E. E. Hay and niece, Erie, Pa.; John J. Stephens, wife and son, Columbus, O.; Geo. M. Painter and wife, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Weagley, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Blain and daughter, Detroit, Mich.; D. D. England, Winnipeg, Man.; John W. Keller, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Wise and wife, Peterboro, Ont.; M. H. Winters, wife and daughter, Detroit, Mich.; Bellett Lawson and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.; Bellett Lawson, Jr., and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Reid and daughter, Detroit, Mich.; F. W. Higgins, Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Cline and wife, Dayton, O.; R. J. Haight, Chicago, Ill.; Fredk. Green and wife, Cleveland, O.; M. P. Brazill, wife and son, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Boxell and wife, St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Lloyd, Toledo, O.; Jos. Roder, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. A. Sherman and wife, New Haven, Conn.; James Emslie, Bluffton, Ind.; W. A. Addicott, Sharon, Pa.; S. Bronson, Vernon, Mich.; J. M. Driscoll, Brookline, Mass.; Thos. L. H. Wiltberger, Washington, D. C.; H. A. Derry, Everett, Mass.; A. J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.; L. B. Root and wife, Kansas City, Mo.; P. E. Bunnell, New York; T. J. O'Flynn, Anthony Petz, Francis X. Petz, Joseph Schulte, Alexander Lemke, Trustees of Mt. Elliott Cemetery; R. W. Allen, Joseph Greusel, Directors of Woodmere, and Charles H. Campbell, Secretary of Woodlawn Cemetery Association.

#### Convention Notes.

The time has come when reduced rates should be obtained for those who attend the conventions of this association. The attendance for several years past has been sufficient to insure the fare and one-third allowed, where there are one hundred or more persons present, and we are assured this rate could have been arranged for the Detroit meeting had more of the members signified their intention of being present. Some one representing the organization applying for rates is obliged to guarantee the railroads an attendance of one hundred or make good the deficit, hence the necessity for knowing positively in advance the approximate attendance. This matter should receive careful attention.

One of the local sensational newspapers published a garbled report of Mr. Green's speech regarding undertakers, which was sent broadcast among the newspapers of the country by the Associated Press. Mr. Green took advantage of the opportunity offered by the convention of the National Funeral Directors' Association, held in Chicago since the Detroit convention, to express his views on the subject, and thus bridge over an impending breach of harmony between the undertakers and the cemeteries.

A permanent grave marker and cement corner post for graves was exhibited by Mr. Merriam of Crystal Lake Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn. Four posts are used at each grave, two at either end, to locate the grave to facilitate making removals. The posts are made  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 2x2 inches on top and wedge shaped. They are set level with the grave in a hole made with a pointed wooden mallet, and driven in with same. Rule 1 to 3 parts Portland cement and sand. It sets rapidly, made in wooden mould, tin lined. Release from mould as soon as packed.

It is a source of satisfaction and encouragement to superintendents to have their cemetery boards take the active interest in their work that was apparent at Detroit. The superintendent may be ever so competent, but he needs and should have the constant co-operation of his board in order to accomplish the best results.

One of the most artistic memorials in Elmwood was entirely covered with a luxuriant growth of ampelopsis. In the words of a visitor, the monument was "out of sight."



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, has nine telephones distributed at the offices and throughout the grounds in direct communication with the city telephone system.

\* \* \*

A heavy rain storm which visited Kansas City August 23d did much damage to Elmwood Cemetery. Practically the entire grounds were flooded, and in the lower part a strong current formed that washed open about two hundred graves. Many monuments were also wrecked and damaged. The board of public works has ordered the repairing of the sewer in the cemetery, which was damaged.

\* \* \*

The attempt to abolish Sunday funerals took a new and unique form in Council Bluffs, Ia., says the *Western Undertaker*. Mayor McRae got after the ministers of the town with a sharp stick, claiming that in conducting Sunday funerals they were disregarding the biblical commandment to keep the Sabbath day holy. He asked the city council to adopt measures to compel the ministers to do all their work in six days and give the seventh wholly to the service of the Lord.

\* \* \*

Judge George M. Bourquin, of Butte, Mont., has enjoined the parties who recently located a placer gold claim on part of the land of the Jewish Cemetery and Mount Moriah Cemetery from proceeding with any mining operations. The court held that the proposed operations of the miners would be a desecration of ground that had been dedicated to a sacred use, and the injunction upon mining upon the premises was continued in force pending the trial of the case, which may not be ready to be presented to the court or a jury till some time next year. In rendering his decision Judge Bourquin said: "Possession of the land for twenty years is presumptive proof that the Hebrew Benevolent Association has title to it, and even though a part of the inclosure is held in reserve and not used for burial purposes at present, an injunction will lie against a trespasser who seeks to enter thereon and carry on mining operations. One who enters such an inclosure and makes a mining location, there being no evidence that the land belongs to the United States, and no proof that it is mineral land, except that colors of gold were found there, is such a trespasser. The fact that adjacent lands are held as mineral is not sufficient to establish the mineral character of that land. In such cases an injunction should be granted, even though no pecuniary damage results, upon the ground that a disturbance of land dedicated to the burial of the dead is a public nuisance and outrage upon decency. It is a sacrilege and desecration of holy ground, and an irreparable injury to the sensibilities of the living for which an action at law furnishes no adequate remedy." R. L. Clinton is attorney for the Hebrew Benevolent Association, who applied for the injunction.

(Continued on page IX.)

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.  
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.  
Florist's Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
Journal of New York Botanical Garden (J. N. Y.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
Scientific American Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
World To-Day (W. T.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds.

"City Beautiful" number of Municipal Journal and Engineer. Sept., '06.  
Floral Welcome at the Gateway. Illust. Phebe Westcott Humphreys. F. L. Sept., '06.  
German Cities, Why They Are Beautiful and Healthful. By W. H. Tolman. Outlook 83:618-20. July 14, '06.  
Horticulture, Teaching It in Schools. By E. V. Hallock. Illust. Gard. 14:374-7. Sept. 1, '06.  
Municipal Utilities, The Artistic in. Illust. M. J. E. 21:26-9. Sept., '06.  
Planning for City Beauty. By Chas. Mulford Robinson. M. J. E. 21:230-1. Sept. '06.  
School Gardens in Big Cities. By D. Wylie. Illust. C. L. A. 10:388. Aug., '06.

### Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Florists, Soc. of American. Annual Convention. Illust. F. R. 18:839-54. Aug. 23, '06. F. E. 22:226-35. Aug. 25, '06.  
Ornamental Gardening in America. By H. B. Whitney. Illust. G. C. A. 3:16-17.  
Pink Flowers, A Gardener of. By H. R. Albee. Illust. G. M. 4:74-6. Sept. '06.  
Private Gardener, The Ideal, and His Work. Paper by F. E. Palmer before Dayton Convention of Florists. Hort. 4:241-2. Sept. 1, '06.  
Rockeries and Alpine Gardening. By John Thorpe. Illust. Hort. 4:261-2. Sept. 8, '06.  
Wild Flowers for Special Conditions. By W. Miller. Illust. C. L. A. 10:350. July, '06.

### Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

Boynnton Monument, Arlington Na-

tional Cemetery. Illust. M. N., 18:616. Sept., '06.  
California Sculpture. By Douglas Tilden. Illust. M. N., 18:621-2. Sept., '06.  
Collis Monument at Gettysburg. Illust. M. N., 18:615. Sept., '06.  
LaFayette, Tomb of. Illust. By F. G. Koch. M. N., 18:623., Sept., '06.  
Mother Bickerdyke Memorial, Galesburg, Ill. Illust. M. N., 18:615. Sept., '06.  
Oiling Macadam and Gravel Roads. Illust. G. R. M., 7:715-18. Sept., '06.  
Picturesque Parks Profitable. Illust. M. J. E., 21:217-21. Sept. 5, '06.  
Road Specifications, Standard. G. R. M., 7:719-23. Sept., '06.  
School in the Park. By L. W. Hinc. Illust. Outlook, 83:712-9. July 28, '06.  
Sculpture for Municipal Decoration. By L. M. McCauley. Illust. (W. T.) 11:838-44. Aug., '06.  
Tree Planting in Cities. By Richard Schermerhorn, Jr. Illust. M. J. E., 21:222-5. Sept., '06.  
Wisconsin State Monuments at Vicksburg. Illust. M. N., 18:624. Sept., '06.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Atmospheric Electricity and Trees. Illust. Sci. Am. S., 62:25545-6. July 21, '06.  
Avenues of Trees. By G. T. Drennan. Illust. F. L. Sept., '06.  
Althea, A New. Illust. N. N., 14:286. Sept., '06.  
Blight Canker, The. Illust. C. G., 71:803. Aug. 30, '06.  
Beeches, All the, Worth Growing. By L. H. Peet. Illust. G. M., 4:58-60. Sept., '06.

"Burning" of Conifers and Evergreens. By G. E. Stone. Hort., 4:263. Sept. 8, '06.

Forest Trees, For Planting, Notes on —IX—The Chestnut. Illust. F. I., 12:364-8. Aug., '06.

Flowers that Feel. By J. H. Painter. Illust. Sci. Am. S., 62:25524-5. July 14, '06.

Griffing Bros.' Nursery, Jacksonville, Fla. Illust. N. N., 14:249-52. Aug., '06.

Native Ornamental Shrubs and Plants Worthy of Cultivation. By F. H. Nutter. M. H., 34:304-9. Aug., '06.

Nursery Stock, Laws of All States Regarding Transportation of. N. N., 14:299-302. Sept., '06.

Nursery Accounting. Illust. N. N., 14:260-1. Aug., '06.

Palo Verde, The Evergreen of the Desert. By F. E. Lloyd. Illust. P. W., 9:165-71. July, '06.

Pine, The Benguet, Notes on. Illust. By W. M. Maule. F. I., 12:355-9. Aug., '06.

Poetry and Arboriculture. By P. F. Bicknell. The Dial, 41:36. July 1, '06.

Plants, New Breeds of. By W. R. Gilbert. G. C. A., 3:220-1. Aug., '06.

Prairie Flora, Passing of the. By W. A. Squires. P. W., 9:162-4. July, '06.

Queen Victorias Agave, Flowering of. By G. V. Nash. Illust. J. N. Y., 7:163-7. July, '06.

Shade Trees, Economic Value of. By C. M. Loring. Illust. M. H., 35:281-4. Aug., '06.

Sweet Pea Review for 1906. By G. C. Watson. Hort., 4:129. Aug. 11, '06.

Washington and Its Trees. Illust. By M. Menet. M. J. E., 21:232-4. Sept., '06.

Water Lilies for the Business Man. By H. S. Conard. Illust. G. M., 4:70-2. Sept., '06.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

George B. Moulder, formerly a specialist in growing water lilies at Smith's Grove, Ky., and formerly in charge of the railroad station improvement for the L. & N. Railroad, has been appointed chief gardener of the Illinois Central to have charge of their station gardens, and has moved to Chicago, where he has an office in Central Station. This road has adopted a liberal policy for station improvements, and will establish a ten-acre nursery to grow hardy shrubs and plants for its station grounds.



**PARK AND CEMETERY**  
AND  
**LANDSCAPE GARDENING**

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

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Warner & McCrea, a new firm of landscape architects, have opened offices in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago. The firm is composed of Mrs. Annette E. McCrea, well known as vice-president of the American Civic Association's department of railroad improvement, and consulting landscape architect for several railroads, and Charles Francis Warner, formerly of New York. The work of the firm will be especially directed along the line of civic art, or the development of landscape art in connection with the improvement of city, town and country, and the scientific ornamentation of park, cemetery, railroad, school, factory or residence property.

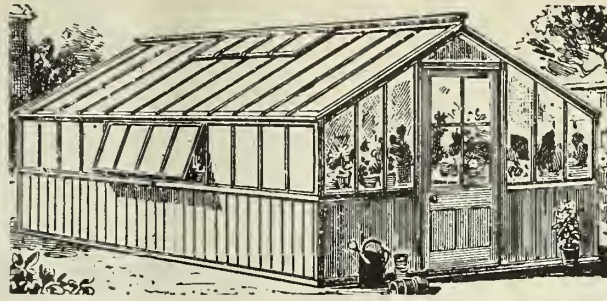
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Mr. Frederick W. Kelsey's book, "The First County Park System," which was recently reviewed at length in these pages, has met with a very cordial reception by the press and public and a recently issued prospectus of the book from the publishers contains some flattering criticisms of the work from newspapers throughout the country. An illustrated synopsis of the book is now running in House and Garden.

\* \* \*

The National Council of Horticulture has arranged for a National Congress of Horticulture to convene at the Jamestown Exposition during the autumn of 1907 to consider topics of horticultural interest in its broadest meaning and to bring the more or less scattered branches into closer union. In addition to the representatives of broader interests, it is proposed to include in the assemblage, leading specialists of the various divisions of horticultural work, who will consider topics of interest to the specialist, either before regular, or special meetings of the several national societies, in case they arrange to hold a meeting at this time. Otherwise, such topics will be presented before departmental or sec-

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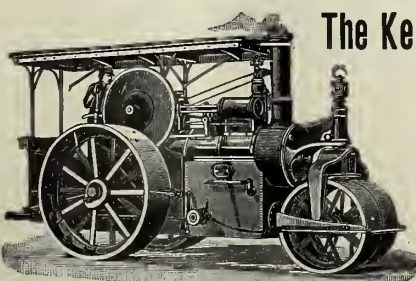
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tional meetings of the congress representing the particular subject.

All persons interested in any phase of horticulture are therefore asked to co-operate in this movement and all local, state and national societies are invited and urged to be represented either by holding their regular session, or by duly authorized delegates. It is hoped that this congress will bring together a multitude of horticulturists that could hardly be expected to come together in any other manner, and that a goodly number of the national societies will decide to hold a regular session during the week in which the congress is in session. H. C. Irish, St. Louis, Mo., is secretary of the National Council.

\* \* \*

Mr. Charles M. Loring, the father of the Minneapolis park system, and for many years the leader in civic improvement work in that part of the country, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Park Commission in that city. Mr. Loring is quoted as follows in a Minneapolis paper: "I have passed the allotted three score years and ten, and have reached the age when I feel that I must give up my former activities to some extent. For that reason I have resigned several positions I have held in various societies and companies. My illness of last winter convinced me that I must seek a milder climate during the winter season, and we have planned to spend the cold months in southern California." Mr. Loring has recently offered to present to Loring Park a pavilion to be of concrete and brick with a tile roof. It will be thoroughly fireproof as well as beautiful in design. The cost will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

\* \* \*

Carl U. Fohn, who has been forester of Keney Park, Hartford, Conn., for the past three years, has accepted an appointment as superintendent of the extensive estate of Gen. Palmer, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and has left to assume his new duties. Mr. Fohn was an active member of the Hartford Florists' Club and the Connecticut Horticultural Society.

\* \* \*

The Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold its fifty-first annual meeting at Champaign Dec. 12-14. A large number of premiums have been offered for the fruit exhibits and an interesting program prepared. Additional information may be had from L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

\* \* \*

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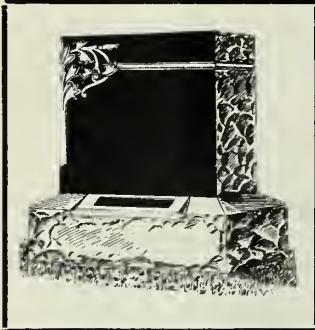
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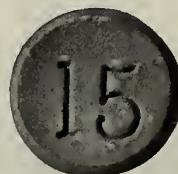
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**OBITUARY.**

Edwin Bixby, secretary of Woodland Cemetery, Ironton, Ohio, died Aug. 16, aged 77 year. Mr. Bixby was the founder of Woodland Cemetery, he being appointed by the city council in January, 1871, to purchase the present cemetery site, and was chosen secretary of the first cemetery board, which position he held till his death, a period of 35 years. During his time he was never required to give bond, as he held the utmost confidence of the city and community. Much of the beauty of Woodland Cemetery is due to his untiring energy and careful painstaking labor. Mr. Bixby was a jeweler by trade and for over 50 years has conducted the leading jewelry store in Ironton. His son Frank succeeds him as secretary of the cemetery.

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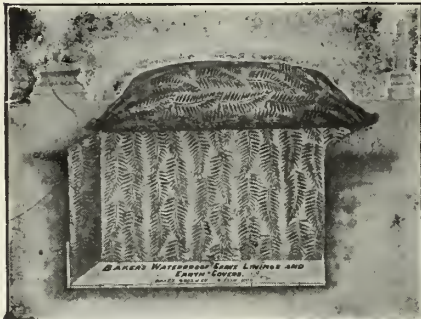
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**CEMETERY NOTES.—(Continued from page 145)**

The question of whether the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C., is the property in absolute title of the Washington Parish, Protestant Episcopal Church, or whether it is held in trust by the parish will be submitted to the courts for decision if the report of the executive committee of the Lot Owners' Association of the cemetery, criticizing the management of the affairs of the burial grounds and preferring charges against the parish, results in litigation as is expected. It is stated to be the contention of the church authorities that the parish has full control over the cemetery by legally vested ownership. The claim of the lot owners' committee that the church has authority by virtue of a trust being denied. The controversy, it is stated, will soon be taken to the District Supreme Court by the Lot Owners' Association, which body has recently brought the following charges against the vestry of Washington Parish: Reselling occupied graves and removing bones of prior occupants; bodies of soldiers, sailors, and marines removed to make good second sale of their graves; private vault used as public vault without consent of owner; vestry declined inspection of books by investigating committee; tombstones neglected and allowed to fall down; alleged that cemetery funds have been used for defraying church expenses.

\* \* \*

Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, has found it necessary to close their grounds on Sundays and holidays to all but ticket holders. This action is the result of complaints by lot owners that the cemetery was becoming too much of a pleasure resort.

\* \* \*

Oakwood Cemetery, Red Wing, Minn., has abolished Sunday funerals.

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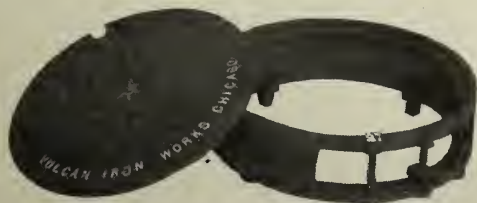
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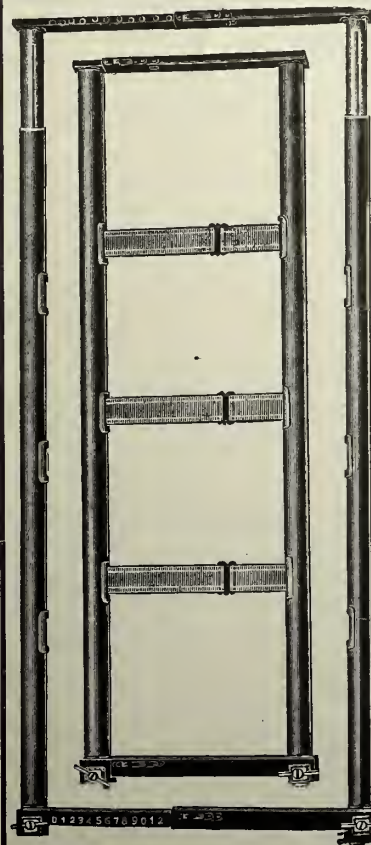
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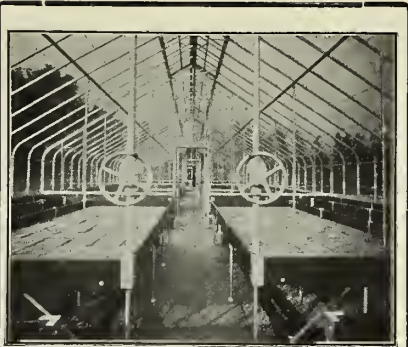
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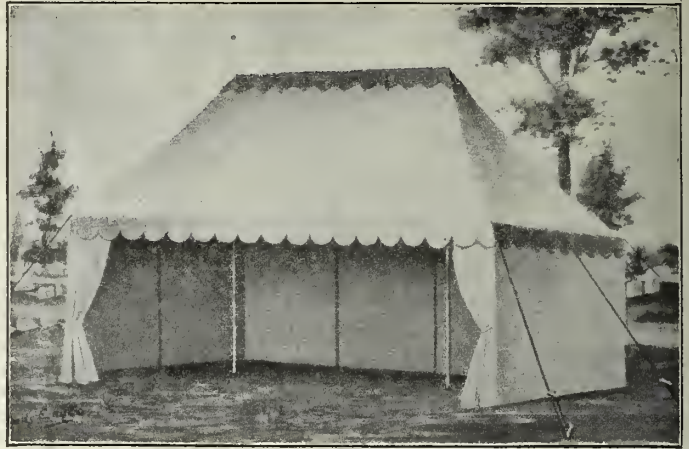


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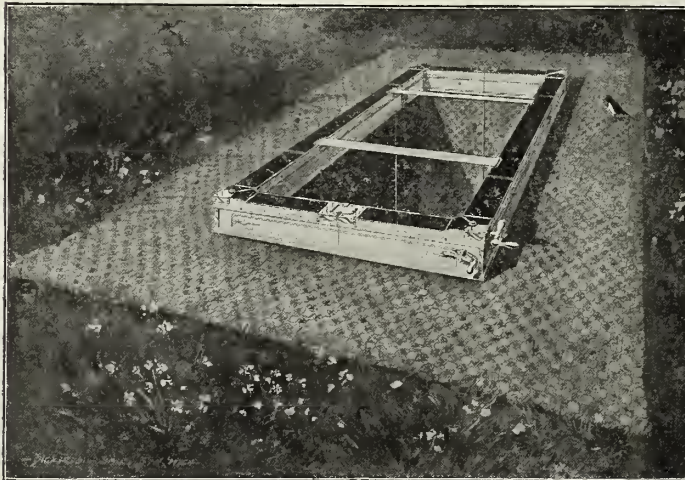


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Vol. XVI. No. 8

OCTOBER, 1906

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GROUP OF ORIGINAL PINE ON MAIN ST., MENOMONIE, WIS.; LAKE SHORE IN BACKGROUND.  
(See page 153.)

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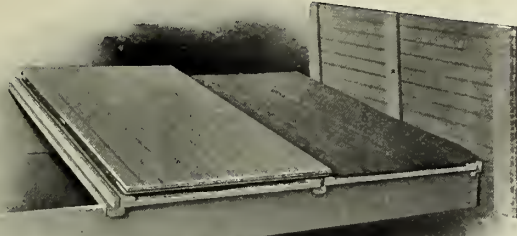
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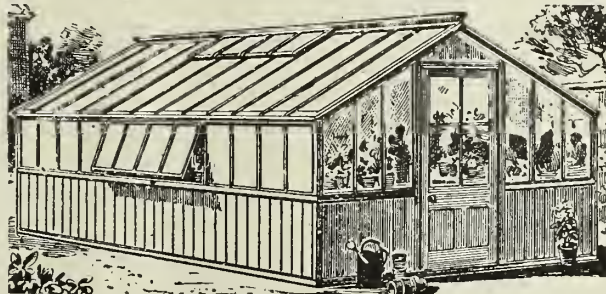
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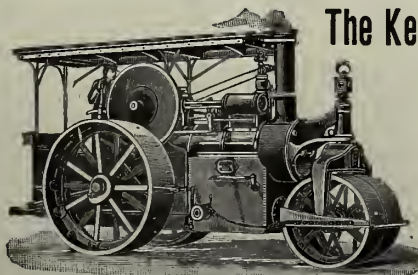
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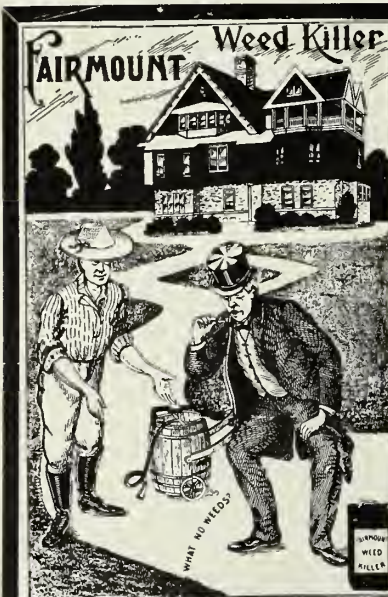
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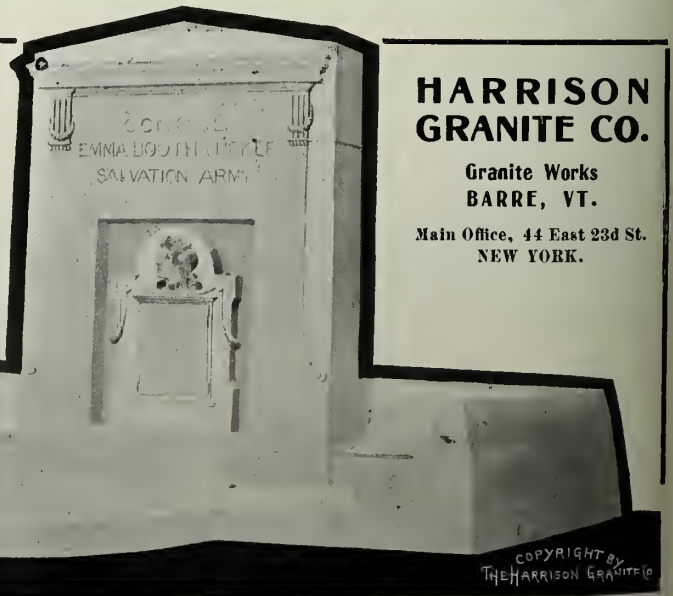
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI.

Chicago, October, 1906

No. 8

### Annual Convention of American Civic Association

The approaching annual convention of the American Civic Association, which is to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., October 24-26, is an event anticipated with much pleasure by all acquainted with its objects or interested in its various activities. The work of the association has been carried on during the past year at what may be styled full pressure, much of which was exerted upon the preservation of the Falls of Niagara, and which resulted in complete success. The vigor and far reaching efforts involved in this campaign had a bad effect on the treasury, and debt, to the amount of some \$4,000, remains to be lifted, all of which can well and fairly be charged to Niagara. But the preservation of this historic and world renowned cataract has been, and that largely due to the association, a very cheap acquisition, and being decidedly in the interest of the whole American people, such an insignificant deficit in such a grand cause, ought to be immediately wiped out by grateful citizens. Notwithstanding the attention given to Niagara none of the other numerous activities was neglected, and it may confidently be expected that the reports rendered at the coming convention will be fully if not more interesting than any hitherto presented. In a general way besides the attention due to national civic problems, such matters as San Francisco's problem, what women are doing for civic improvement, outdoor art, civic improvement work in the South, mosquito extermination, and many other topics will be considered, and besides, the opportunities for the exchange of courtesies, for discussion, and for further incentives in the good cause is an inspiring invitation to all interested to help towards a large gathering. Milwaukee is in itself an interesting and progressive city, and it is certain that a warm welcome will be given the association. It will be the visitor's own fault if he does not profit largely by an attendance on the convention.



### Municipal Art Commissions

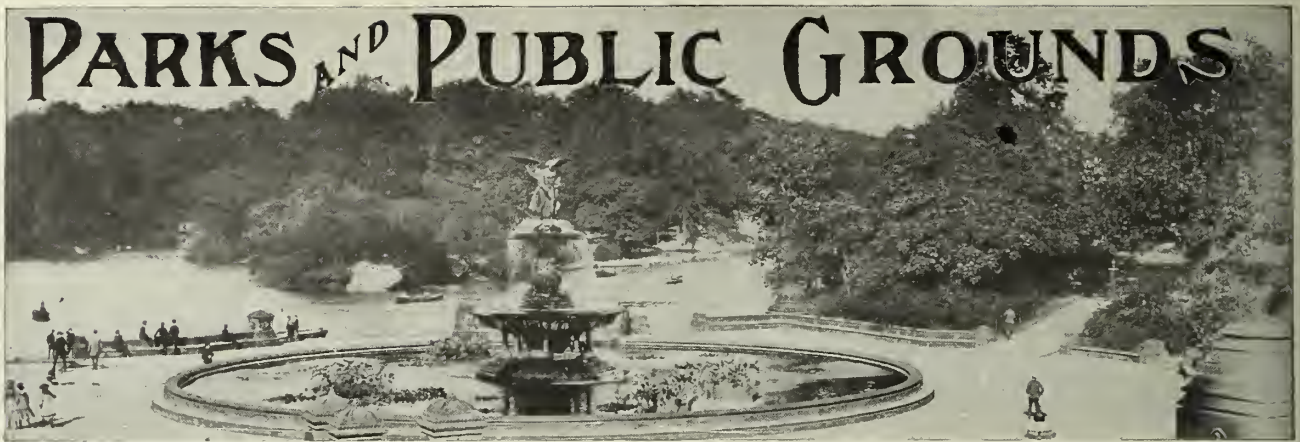
A Municipal Art commissioner must be selected, not only for the qualifications he may possess as to art, but also for those characteristics which declare for firmness and decision. The Municipal Art commissions, both of New York and Boston, have recently been "under fire;" in the one case on account of the rejection of the proposed design for the Richmond County court house, and in the other for refus-

ing to permit the erection of a memorial of the late Mayor Patrick A. Collins on Boston Common. And these decisions were made in spite of political clamor, which, as usual, was the preponderating force in pressing the projects and consequently the most pronounced in condemning the commissions. "The American Architect" very pointedly commends the commissions in both cases, and as regards the Collins memorial it says: "We feel that the commissioners were absolutely right, for monuments should be allowed a place on Boston Common only when they possess the unchallengable permanent public significance, and that can hardly be claimed for a memorial to Mr. Collins. Boston has had many mayors as worthy of public honor as he. They have as many influential or moneyed admirers, and if each is to be honored in turn, the venerable Common would soon put on the air of an Italian 'Campo Santo.'" To load our cities with incongruous, inappropriate and utterly uncalled for memorials, receives unfortunately much encouragement from certain classes of citizens, either by reason of self interest or lack of culture, or both, and this condition demands in our Municipal Art commissions strenuous qualifications both to ensure artistic monuments and to protect prominent sites from the invasion of effigies. Improvement associations might well take interest in such an important question and boldly declare for art considerations in all cases where a public monument becomes the question of the hour. Had this been the case in the past numbers of soldier's memorials would be honored as much for their artistic excellence as for the cause they represent, a combination the most likely to hand them down undisturbed to posterity.



### Parks as Memorials

Looking at the worth and permanency of parks as memorials, it is a wonder that more frequent donations and bequests of land for park purposes are not made in memory of living or departed citizens. Such gifts are as welcome from the person unknown to fame as from him of international renown, and there is scarcely a more far-reaching benefit that can be bestowed upon a community than the donation of a public park. As a memorial it has no peer; it increases property values, improves the morals and physical health of the citizen and becomes a perpetual reminder of the public-spirited benefactor, whose only claim upon the memory of his fellow citizens may well be that he gave them the park. To urge gifts of this character should be an important matter for improvement associations.



### USE AND DESIGN OF THE SMALL PARKS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The city plan of the National Capital, embodying a system of avenues radiating like spokes of a wheel from the capitol and the White House as centers, superimposed on a checker-board of cross streets at right angles makes many small parks, squares, triangles and circles at street intersections that give a distinctive character to the city's park system, and render a most useful service as breathing spots and sites for monuments and public fountains.

Washington being naturally the mecca for public memorials of departed heroes, it is extremely fortunate in having such opportunity for their proper setting. It would be difficult to imagine a more favored site for a public monument than that offered the Logan statue in Iowa Circle, where eight streets give approach to the round spot of turf and planting that

covers their intersecting points. Dupont Circle is similarly situated at the converging point of ten streets.

There are 305 of these areas, varying in size from 250 square feet to 82 acres under the general supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the United States army, and directly administered by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, in charge of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U. S. A. The planting and landscape work is in charge of Mr. George H. Brown, the landscape gardener of the department.

The reservations are classified as follows in the last annual report of the department: Highly improved, 108; partially improved, 112; unimproved, 85. The total area covered by the park spaces of the District of Columbia in charge of this office is 469.3 acres.



SHERMAN PLAZA AND SHERMAN MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

One of the most pretentious of these small areas is Sherman Plaza, the site of the Sherman monument, the most imposing and the newest of Washington's famous equestrian statues. These grounds are in the northeast corner of the President's Park, immediately south of the Treasury Building. The space about the statue is parked and planted, and a series of walks and paved spaces of different areas surrounding it give views from any point, and at any distances.

The monument is the most elaborate of the many famous statues in Washington. The stately figure of Sherman on his horse stands 52 feet high on a pedestal of Woodbury granite, which rises from a base 58 feet wide. There are six other pieces of sculpture in bronze—two allegorical figures representing Peace and War on either side of the pedestal, and four statues of soldiers, one at each corner of the base, representing respectively, the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers. In addition there are on the four faces of the pedestal bas-relief scenes from Sherman's military career and medallion portraits of his staff officers.

The story of the making of the monument is an interesting one. The commission was awarded the Danish-American sculptor Carl Rohl-Smith in 1896,

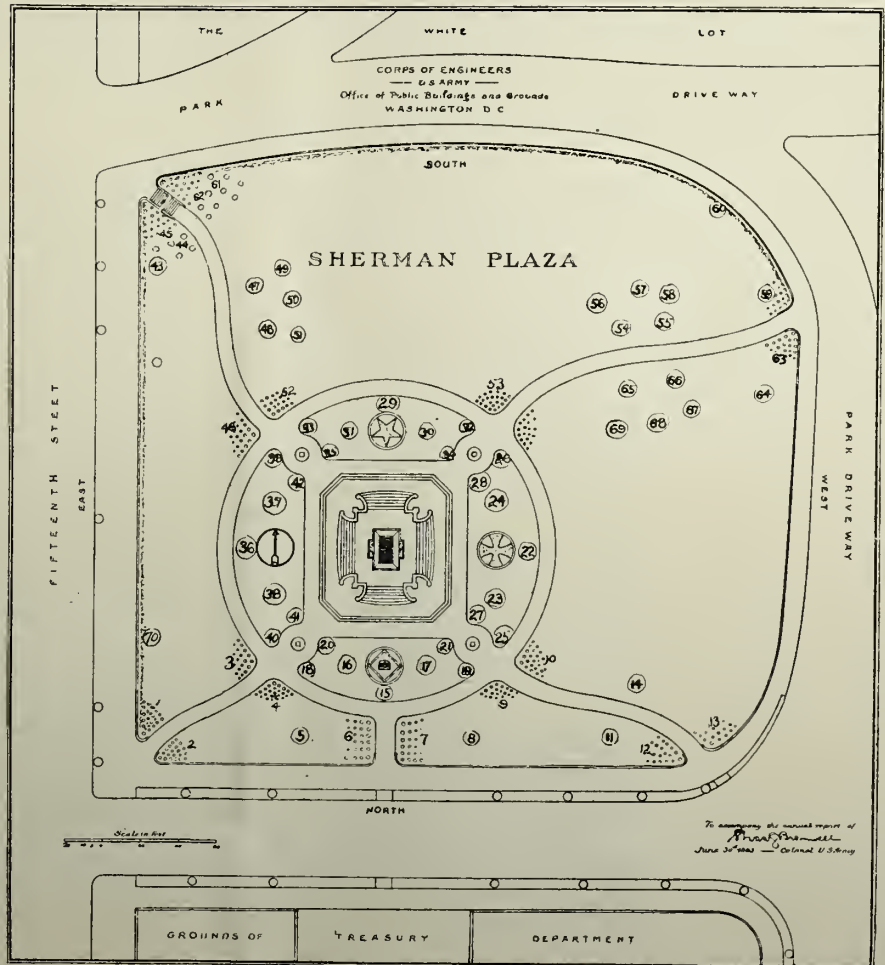
and upon his death in 1900, his widow contracted with other sculptors to carry out his conception. Lauritz Jensen of Copenhagen finished the statue, put the final touches on the bas-reliefs and made the badge of the Army of the Tennessee. Sigvald Asbjornsen of Chicago completed the last of the four soldiers, three of them and the surmounting group, having been nearly completed by Mr. Rohl-Smith before his death. Mrs. Theo. Ruggles-Kitson of Boston made the four double medallions. Stephan Sinding started the groups of War and Peace in Denmark with the understanding that he was to complete them in this country. He fell ill, however, and sent Carl J. Bonnesen in his stead. Bonnesen did the group Peace, and then returned to Denmark, leaving Sigvald Asbjornsen to complete the last group, War. The work was finally completed and unveiled in 1903 at a cost of \$96,000.

The bronze work was cast by the Gorham Co. of New York, and the Harrison Granite Co. of New York were the contractors for the pedestal. When the construction of the foundation was begun, it was discovered that the ground was so marshy as to require the driving of many 35-foot piles, so that the entire foundation extends farther below the ground than the monument does above it.

**Planting Plan of Sherman Plaza.**

The planting scheme for the plaza, as indicated by the numbers on the accompanying plan, is as follows:

- 1, 2, 12, 13, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora;
- 3, 4, 9, 10, Berberis purpurea;
- 5, 8, Tsuga canadensis;
- 6, 7, Berberis Thunbergii;
- 11, 14, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, Picea alba;
- 15, 22, 29, 36, Thuja vervecana;
- 16, 17, 23, 24, 30, 31, 37, 38, Retinispora pisifera aurea;
- 18, 19, 32, 33, Cornus florida rubra;
- 20, 21, 34, 35, Hibiscus syriacus;
- 25, 26, 39, 40, Cercidiphyllum Japonicum;
- 27, 28, 41, 42, Corylus purpurea;
- 43, Acer rubrum;
- 70, 71, Ulmus Americana;
- 44, 61, Cercis Japonica;
- 45, 62, Rosa rugosa;
- 46, 52, 53, Spiraea Thunbergii;
- 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, Picea excelsa;
- 59, 63, Weigela amabilis;
- 60, Lonicera;
- 64, Acer saccharum.



DESIGN AND PLANTING PLAN OF SHERMAN PLAZA, WASHINGTON, D. C.



GRANITE DRINKING FOUNTAIN, BALTIMORE.  
Wyatt & Nolting, Archts.

### GRANITE DRINKING FOUNTAIN, MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, MD.

The drinking fountain illustrated on this page, has recently been erected in Monument Square, Baltimore, by The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was designed by Lawrence Fowler, of the firm of Wyatt & Nolting, architects, of Baltimore, and was approved by the Municipal Art Commission.

The fountain is 22 feet in circumference, and is

built of Maryland gray granite from the Guilford quarries of the Maryland Granite Co. It has two principal basins, one for horses that are unfortunate enough to wear tight check rains, and the lower one for horses that can drink naturally, lowering their necks and dipping their noses and mouths in the refreshing liquid. Still lower are two small bowls for dogs and cats. The total cost was about \$2,300.

### GATEWAY OF NATIVE STONE ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Point Park on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., has an imposing gateway and walls of the native stone, which abounds upon the mountain. It occurs in dark red, gray, very light yellow and pink, but all colors are hard and durable. The entire front, gate and towers

are of stone, and make an imposing appearance.

The view from Point Park, extending sixty miles, including the valleys Lookout and Chattanooga, with the mountain spurs and the Tennessee river, is one of the finest in the United States.



NATIVE STONE GATEWAY AND WALLS.  
Point Park, Lookout Mountain.



## GOVERNMENT STATISTICS OF PARK SERVICE NEEDED

*(Paper by G. A. Parker at the Convention of Park Superintendents.)*

Our president has asked me to discuss what assistance our United States Census Bureau or some department of our national government could be to municipal park work. I do so gladly, believing it lies in its power to be an immense help in our work, for it seems certain that nothing short of a national vision is able to take in the work as a whole and bring to it that unity, simplicity and character upon which it depends in order to produce those beneficial results which it is capable of doing.

The indications are that within a generation or so about one-half of the nation's children will be born and brought up under urban conditions and that the city must depend upon its own children to an ever increasing extent to manage its own affairs; that it will be impossible for the country to furnish a sufficient number of young men and women for the city's needs, as they have been able to in the past. It, therefore, becomes imperative that city conditions are such that children city born and bred may have such environments as will enable them to grow into healthy and vigorous men and women physically, mentally, morally and spiritually, and the function which is to have a most important bearing upon this work is the park. The need is great, the result to be accomplished worthy of the nation's best effort, and conditions are such that nothing short of a national work can bring it about. A city, no matter how great, is but a small factor in the question as a whole. It would also require an expenditure of money in a way that city charters do not provide for. A state is too local to take up the question as a whole. The nation is the smallest unit that can successfully do this work, for it means the study of a world-wide problem, a study of what other countries are doing as well as our own.

The Census Bureau is already doing a very good work in giving out such information as can be obtained from inquiries and examinations of records at the city hall. To each city of over 25,000 population an agent is sent with a series of questions relating to municipal affairs, and in that list of questions are several most valuable ones relating to parks, and, as far as information is obtainable at the city halls of our cities, these special agents obtain it along with the information relating to other municipal functions; and a most valuable mass of statistics has been sent out since Congress passed the act authorizing it some eight years ago.

At first thought this might seem to be all that would be needed and that parks were as well provided for in this respect as our streets, sewers, lighting, policing, schools, libraries, etc., and that we had no reason to seek further, but park conditions differ from other functions. The others which are of equal or of apparently more importance have had the thoughts and experiences of the best minds for several generations, or they have offered such a promising field for personal gain that they have attracted to them the best energies of many men of ability, as is well illustrated by the introduction of electricity. Parks, on the contrary, while of as much importance as the most important city functions, have not yet received the accumulated wisdom of several generations of experience, nor have they attracted that thought which comes so promptly where there is an opportunity for personal gain, for the possibility of great gain in park work does not exist, and, therefore, men of great ability in the full vigor of their lives have not the stimulant to engage in this work. True, men of the greatest capacity and from the best motives have devoted years of time to the work, but usually in a philanthropic way with other interests sharing their thoughts and time. Great and good results have been accomplished by them, but that hard and vigorous, positive

knowledge of what is best for a city as to its parks or how to best construct them and manage them does not exist.

We lack woefully positive knowledge as to the relationship of park areas and what they should do for the people. There has been much discussion and many suppositions have been brought forward as to what different people have thought this relationship ought to be; but positive knowledge is wanting, and none realize this fact more than those who have studied the question most. Unfortunately, parks have been considered as a sort of a luxury, as a womanish, childish affair, somewhat unnecessary and yet well enough to have but which could be dispensed with without great detriment. This feeling toward the parks is fast changing and they are being recognized as a necessity, and their function as one of the greatest importance; yet conditions are such that they offer no inducement for speculative enterprise as a private business proposition. They offer but little inducement in the way of returns for time and energy spent. Salaries are low and bring poorer returns than can be obtained for the same amount of superior efficiency elsewhere, and, therefore, many times men are employed who are not able to fill the requirements, and this, of course, means slow progress, gives a false light and a great loss to the city. How great this loss is few people realize.

It takes more than a house to make a home. It takes more than a piece of land for a park to fulfill its function in municipal life. Primarily, a park is not a lot of open land within a city. It is the people who use the land that constitute the park and not the land they use; just as it is the people who live in the city that make the city and not the buildings and streets. New York would not be a city if every human being was to leave it; it would be but a city corpse. Not that a city can exist without buildings, but I want to emphasize the fact that the buildings are the shell and the people are the city and that the park, unless used, is a dead thing and not in its primary sense a park at all, no matter how divinely beautiful it may have been made.

A park is land within a city where people may have the freedom and influence of the country.

I want to establish another viewpoint of parks than by the acre. For several years I have tried earnestly to solve the park problem by acreage to determine what acres might provide. Apparently the strongest attractions for the great mass of people in our cities are other people; and the outdoor places frequented the most are the streets, but the street is purely urban, with an artificial floor and artificial sides. True, overhead there is the sky ever beautiful and ever changing, but the range of sight seldom goes above the second story.

Now, if urban scenes and influences can make that which is best of the human body, mind, and heart, then the whole problem might be solved by widening our streets into promenades, but experience has proven in the past, and it probably will remain true in the future, that purely urban conditions cannot produce that which is best in mankind, that only through country freedom and country influences can the best in him be developed. Therefore, parks are absolutely essential to city life, if those who are born and bred in the city are to be kept from degenerating.

It has become so unsatisfactory to me to say that a park system consists of so many acres and has such a ratio of area to population or valuation, and has cost such an amount, and has such a rank when compared with other cities that I want to set up another yardstick to measure our parks by, especially as I believe it is a better one. It is not of so much importance whether we are doing

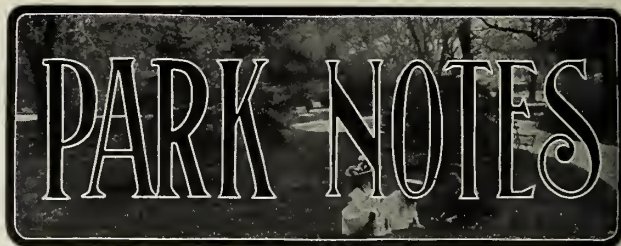
more or less than some other cities, the important matter is what we are actually doing for our own people. It is much better, it seems to me, to range up our parks measured by what they supply to the people who use them rather than acres and cost.

The Census Bureau is already giving us what we can reasonably expect regarding park areas, yearly expenses, etc. Their work along these lines seems quite satisfactory, but that is measuring parks by the low standard of physical relationship. What I would like to see in addition to what is now being done, would be to have them measured by what they are giving, or are prepared to furnish to the people and what use the people make of them. This information would be of much greater value than that of area and cost, and I believe it could be obtained after a few years of experience by the Census Bureau, or by some department of the government.

There are difficulties to be overcome, but none of them unsurmountable. The data for such statements does not now exist. No special agent of the government can go from city to city and find this data already prepared ready for tabulation, for it does not exist in any record in any city and is not known by any person, but the facts, nevertheless, do exist, and although unknown, are not unknowable. They can be learned, but only by those persons who are well acquainted with municipal conditions, who can interpret what they find as they go from city to city, who can read, first hand, from the park area itself, the story which it is telling to the people it serves. At present I believe it is only possible to obtain this knowledge, which is so much needed, by an actual observation of actual conditions. It cannot be known by securing answers to any series of questions that can be devised or asked of any park employee, or person interested in parks, for however well they may know their own local condition, yet at best it is only local and general principles are not evolved from one example—for a man cannot become a good judge of cattle by milking one cow, so a man cannot learn all there is to be known about parks, if his interest is localized in the parks of his own city. To know parks he must go from city to city to see parks on parks, study them, interpret them, know them by heart and love them.

This then is what I would like to have the national government do in addition to the statistics it is now sending out: To find some person with a practical park experience, who knows parks, and loves them, and who knows municipal affairs and the province of the different city functions, who knows the people and is in sympathy with that great majority of all cities—the common people, who knows trees and plants as a father knows his children, who can interpret lines, surfaces, forms and colors, and the influence they have on the human mind and heart, a man who is capable, if it was known, of understanding and appreciating all that parks may mean to a city; and when they have found such a man to send him forth to learn the lesson of the parks, and to write it out.

Would they be justified in doing this? I think so, for already one-third of our people live under urban conditions, and every one of them so living is influenced by the correct solution of this problem, and what helps the people is surely no small matter. If the only question was the saving of dollars and cents, it would pay a thousand times over, for about twelve million dollars is now annually expended in park work, and this knowledge would enable that money to do twice as much good as it does now. The interest involved is, therefore, large enough to justify the work.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

B. P. Wagner, of Sidney, O., has been employed to plan a complete system of parks for Marion, O. Each park is to be developed on distinctive lines. The most important tract will be South Park, which will have a lake and other ornamental features of interest. The North Park will be a thickly wooded tract and will have two small lakes. The East Park will be chiefly designed as a city playground with grounds for all outdoor sports and a section reserved for small children.

\* \* \*

The park board of Kansas City, Mo., has begun the experimental sprinkling of its macadam driveways with oil. Parts of Van Horn Boulevard, Meyer Boulevard and a section of roadway in Swope Park are being sprinkled, and the experiment it is said if successful will mean a saving of twenty-five per cent in cost of maintenance. Residuum oil is being used at a cost of 50 or 60 cents per gallon, or about 5 cents per square yard sprinkled. The oil is laid upon the macadam by the use of a regular sprinkling cart. Two coats are to be applied at once. Not only is the experiment expected to lay the dust but is also expected that its cohesive property will hold the crushed stone more firmly together.

\* \* \*

The park department of Hartford, Conn., is making war on wild carrot. Superintendent Parker says that the plant is of very strong vitality. It is a biennial. The first year it devotes all its nourishment to the root and leaves above the ground a flat stumpy growth that the cutter does not affect. The second year it lives on the nourishment its roots have absorbed and develops a flower that turns into a great quantity of seed. This ends the life of the plant. The drain on the root the second year reduces it in size. The only way to properly exterminate the wild carrot is to pull out the plant. This should be done the second year when the root reduced in sizes does not fit its hole and is easily extracted, and also when the seed is in the milk.

\* \* \*

Delegate Otto has introduced an ordinance into the House of Delegates of St. Louis providing regulations for the planting of trees and shrubs in the city, and penalties for their destruction or injury. The ordinance was drawn up by City Forester Meyer. The ordinance provides that permits for planting, spraying or removing trees or shrubs shall be issued to such only as in the opinion of the City Forester are competent to perform the work. It also holds that where it is found necessary to trim trees for stringing wires the damage shall be paid by the companies who do the work. It also prohibits the use of climbing irons on trees, and prohibits the owners of horses and other animals from allowing the beasts to

(Continued on page VII.)

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## MENOMONIE, WIS., AND ITS GROWTH OF CIVIC SPIRIT

An interesting study of civic development brought about by the influence of actual work accomplished is to be found in the city of Menomonie in northwestern Wisconsin. Nature did much for the city in landscape beauty, with a lake near its very center, an interesting river and its bluffs, as well as several attractive creeks in virgin timber and more or less used for boating. Its water frontage is quite remarkable for a city of its size and location. Chief among its attractions as a city Menomonie has a fine school system due to a large extent to the generosity of one of its prominent citizens, Senator Stout. In addition to an unusual graded school system, the Stout Manual Training School and a school of physical culture are

used for a part of the school work. The county has two schools here, one for the training of her teachers and one for her farmers as well—these being among the first of their kind in the country. Still further advanced in their scope are three training schools for teachers of kindergarten work, domestic science, and the mechanic arts open to students from the state of Wisconsin.

Due to the assistance and efforts of the founder of the manual training school the central school grounds have been laid out with a large shrub collection to give the best landscape effects. It includes both native and exotic plants arranged according to family with a view to students' use. This work was planned by



GROUNDS OF CENTRAL AND STOUT MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.  
Menomonie, Wis.



GROUNDS OF EAST SIDE SCHOOL.  
Menomonie, Wis.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, who has had charge of all this work for Mr. Stout. The work was carried out by his representative on the ground. Four outlying schools have been beautified in the same way on a less elaborate scale by the use of trees, shrubs and vines. Any work of this kind, desired by the citizens of Menomonie, is encouraged by advice, suggestions and sale of plants at cost. The results have been very encouraging, and in the course of years, the appearance of the city has much improved.

The influence of this public spirit is now felt in the inception of a park movement. A commission has been formed as well as an improvement society to acquire much of the water frontage for park purposes, and to improve some of the existing unattractive spots. A good number of citizens have pledged themselves to pay a stated sum each year for this work. They have acquired title to a large part of the lake shore, and have spent considerable money in its improvement.

This year Mr. Stout employed the services of Mr. Manning to prepare a comprehensive park plan, to be used by the citizens in the future. The plan includes the improvement of the shores of Lake Menomin by suitable drives, paths, provision for bathing and boating. A drive up the river from the lake to Evergreen Cemetery is proposed as part of the scheme. The acquiring of lands down the river below the dam is advised to ensure protection of its rapids and running water. Along Wilson Creek, the boating resort of the city, drives and paths are suggested, and protection of both bluffs, covered with much original pine, strongly urged. A reservation along a steep bluff covered with virgin pine southwest of the city, is provided for. This will be accessible by drives and paths from the city to Galloway Creek. The drive down the river will serve to give access to Paradise Valley, a much frequented natural glen filled with wild flowers along a rapid, falling brook. Riverside park, already much used, will also be on this river road.

It is thought that this plan if fully executed will

secure for Menomonie an unusual system of parks for a city of its size. Its two parks and several school grounds already attract favorable comment and with her water frontage safe from private spoliation, the appearance of the city will keep pace with the schools.

For the execution of this park work, the co-operation of the citizen body is expected to further the good work started by one of the citizens. It is not to be the work of this year or next, but for all time.

CHARLES H. RAMSDELL.

#### AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL CONVENTION, MILWAUKEE, OCT. 24, 25, 26.

The executive committee of the American Civic Association has decided upon October 24, 25 and 26 as the dates for the annual convention to be held in Milwaukee. Each year there is an increased attendance at these meetings, and the correspondence at the association headquarters indicates a very successful convention.

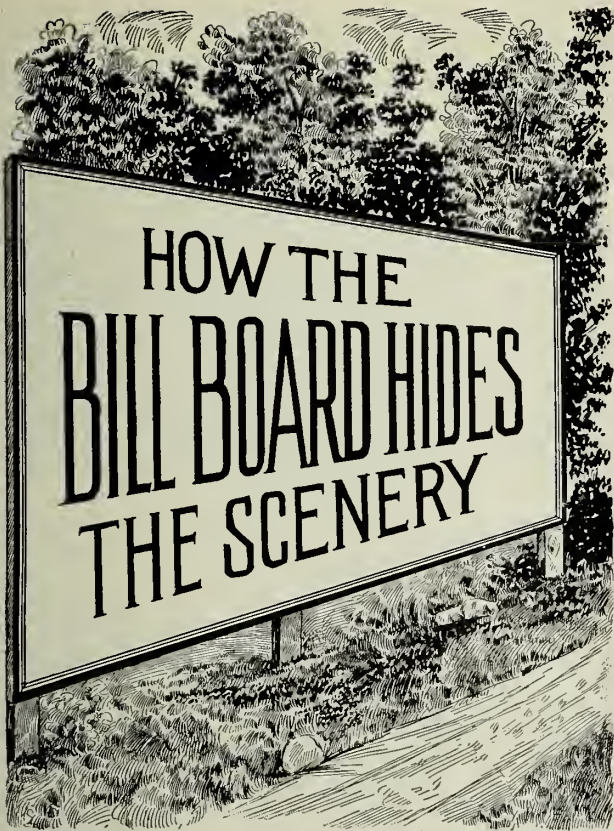
The preliminary program has already been outlined in these pages.

#### BOULDER MONUMENT, GREENVILLE, O.

The granite boulder monument and bronze tablet shown in the accompanying illustration were unveiled in August at Greenville, O., to commemorate the 111th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Greenville by General Anthony Wayne and the allied tribes of the Northwest which took place there.



BOULDER MONUMENT AND TABLET, GREENVILLE, O.



The Twentieth Century Club Committee on the Abuse of Public Advertising has been collecting and publishing in the local press of Worcester, Mass., some views presenting "both sides" of the billboard, contrasting the front and back, and showing what we see and what we might see.

The first two illustrations at the right recently appeared in the *Worcester Gazette*, accompanied by the following comment:

"The above cuts represent what we see as we pass the Gates lane car barn, and what we ought to see and would see if our rights were respected. As soon as we come to a realizing sense of what is ours by natural right, we shall not allow our public ways and parks to be disfigured by these hideous monstrosities. Billboards which deface streets and vacant lots are the only organized opposition to public betterment.

"Billboard advertising is a blight upon real estate values. It is an injustice to individuals by its encroachment upon homes and private property. It is a robbery of the right of individuals and of the community by damage to property which it adjoins in violation of the underlying principle of law of the greatest good to the greatest number.

"To place these boards along our public ways, which have been made beautiful by taxation of the people, is an imposition upon the whole community. The fact that this form of advertising has been taken up so largely by liquor and patent medicine firms ought to prevent any reputable business house from being reckoned in the same class of advertisers.



NO. 1. WHAT WE SEE.



WHAT WE MIGHT SEE.  
View behind the Billboards seen in No. 1.



NO. 2. WHAT WE SEE.



WHAT WE MIGHT SEE.  
View behind the Billboards in No. 2.



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The South Woodlawn Improvement Society, Pawtucket, R. I., has planted more than three hundred shade trees in the South Woodlawn district and has completed arrangements for planting one hundred more. They expect to make this the most beautiful section of the city in a few years. The society conducted a prize contest for the best kept home grounds and is soon to make the awards of prizes.

\* \* \*

The Blithewood Improvement Society, of Worcester, Mass., is considering the erection of a building for the use of the society, and a committee has been appointed to select a site and report on the cost of the structure. The society conducted a very successful prize gardening contest during the past season, offering prizes for both flower and vegetable gardens grown by children under fourteen years of age.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society of Sandwich, Mass., at its recent annual meeting heard an interesting report of the historical branch submitted by Mrs. J. R. Holway, who was asked to prepare an article for the next meeting on subjects of local historical interest. Interesting papers were also submitted on the old houses of Sandwich. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. L. Nye; vice-presidents, John S. Smith and Chas H. Moers; secretary, Frederic S. Pope; treasurer, Fletcher Clark.

\* \* \*

The Civic Improvement League, of Halifax, N. S., is endeavoring to secure the planting of trees throughout the city. The plan is for the league to secure the trees and get the co-operation of the city authorities in planting them. Some of the other matters to which the league is giving attention are: The cleaning of the streets; removing of billboards; the formation of junior civic reform leagues in the schools; and the removal of insanitary buildings.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Association of Easthampton, Mass., has awarded prizes for the best-appearing private grounds. For the promotion of interest in the excellent purpose evenly through the town, division was made into five districts and three prizes were awarded in each district. The appearance of the town in respect to the care and taste shown in the maintenance of private grounds receives many compliments from visitors, and the work of the society finds the people hearty in their co-operation.

\* \* \*

The work of improvement associations and women's clubs of Iowa has covered a wide range of successful efforts. At Nevada, the City Federation since its organization six years ago, has endeavored to further sentiment

in favor of civic tidiness by discussions in the meetings, paragraphs in the newspapers, and by reporting to the city council persistent violations of ordinances requiring clean streets and alleys; also by the placing of galvanized iron waste boxes at the corners of the main business streets.

Ottumwa inaugurated a city cleaning day, and until the city took charge of the work the civic department of the Ottumwa Women's Club had charge of cleaning and beautifying the city park. Garbage cans have been bought and placed at 24 street corners, and one man was employed one summer to keep two blocks of the main street clean, just to show how things could be kept.

The Village Improvement Club, of Corning, has the credit of securing a fire alarm tower, a drinking fountain for man and beast, a transformed depot park and a general cleaning up of Corning.

In Cedar Rapids the beautifying of vacant lots has been the biggest movement. The club also has the credit of first agitating the subject that led to the enforcement of the ordinance "forbidding spitting upon the sidewalks."

In Dubuque, the women secured a better collection of garbage and for a longer period. They also selected a section of alley in the central and dirtiest part of the city and kept it cleaner than the streets on either side. Someone with a sense of things named it Paradise Alley and it came into notice and use as a public thoroughfare.

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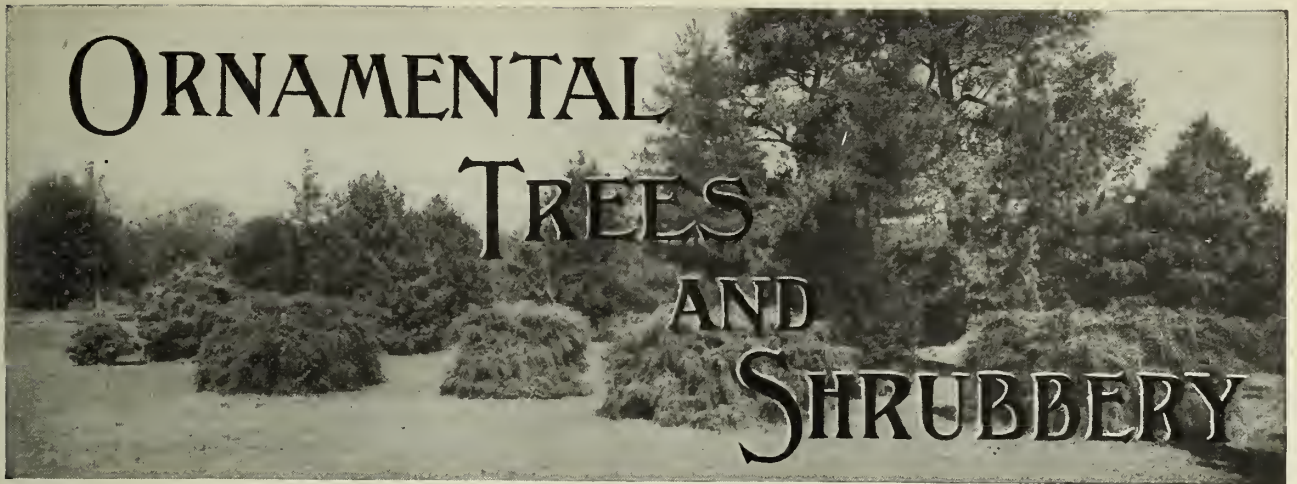
The graceful drinking fountain illustrated herewith stands in the rotunda of the new City Hall at Savannah, Ga. It was designed and modeled by F. Mirando, sculptor, New York, under the direction of H. W. Witcover, architect of the building.



COPYRIGHT 1905, BY JNO. WILLIAMS  
DRINKING FOUNTAIN,  
SAVANNAH, GA.  
F. Mirando, Sc.

The work is a particularly pleasing piece of sculpture and is most effective as a fountain; the central jets issuing from the cornucopia in the child's hand descend into the basin. From the basin the water flows over the edge in an almost unbroken sheet. On the underside of the basin have been affixed electric lamps, and with the different colored lights shining through the veil of water make, at night, a most pleasing effect.

The work of casting in bronze and the arrangement of the water jets and the installation of the electric work was done at the foundry of Jno. Williams, Inc., of New York. The work is copyrighted by Jno. Williams.



## EFFECTS OF ESCAPING ILLUMINATING GAS ON TREES

UNDOUBTEDLY a larger number of trees suffer from the effects of escaping illuminating gas at the present time than in previous years. The increased death rate of trees from illuminating gas can be accounted for by the fact that gas is more extensively used at the present time, and probably there are a larger amount of leaks at present than formerly on account of larger pipes being in use, together with modifications in the methods of laying these pipes and calking the joints. At any rate, it would seem that where small pipes have been in the ground for many years with a coupling joint there is much less leakage than where larger pipes are used, and where the calking is either done with Portland cement and oakum, or lead.

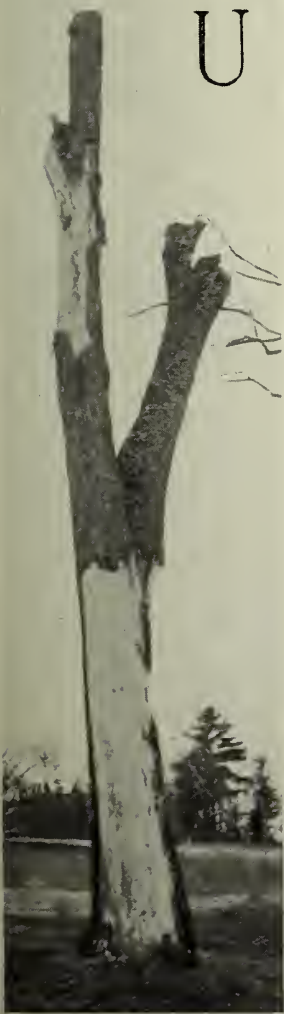
There is a large amount of gas produced by companies that is unaccounted for. According to the 21st Annual Report of the Gas and Electric Light Commission of Massachusetts, the production of gas for the year 1905, in this state, was 6,418,024,954 cubic feet. The amount unaccounted for during that year was 622,304,044 cubic feet, or in other words, there was a loss of about 10 per cent. Probably this loss represents more than

mer of cubic feet which annually escapes into the soil is quite large.

There are a large number of joints in gas mains in which can be detected only slight leakage; perhaps from two to three cubic feet a day, whereas there are others in which the leakage is very extensive and thousands of cubic feet of gas escape into the soil in the course of a year. Even these smaller leaks, where the outflow is only from two to three cubic feet a day, are capable of producing injury to trees in the course of time, since the soil becomes charged with gas to quite an extent in a few years. Should the roots of trees happen to be near these leaks, the trees will become unhealthy, but will perhaps not die. There are hundreds of city trees affected in this manner and gas is seldom suspected of giving rise to their sickly condition. In the eastern states, at least, there are three kinds of gas used, viz., water gas, coal gas, and oil gas. So far as the effects of these various gases on trees are concerned, there apparently is little or no difference, since they all contain similar elements which constitute poisons to the tree.

There are two classes of effects that may readily be distinguished as the results of gas poisoning: first, incipient cases, and second, pronounced cases. In the first series we have those already alluded to as arising from small leaks, and the ground in such cases never gets fully charged for any considerable distance. This may not result in killing the tree directly, but it places it in an unhealthy condition, and there is likely to be a large amount of dead wood found in such trees annually. Occasionally a large tree may have a small leakage and this single root will be affected and portions of the trunk of the tree in direct connection with this root will show effects of gas poisoning. Such trees may suffer with what is termed "general debility," a term which is often used to cover up a vast amount of ignorance concerning trees. In severe cases of gas poisoning, such as take place where there is a large leak, effects on a tree are very pronounced, and where a tree has once been severely injured by gas, there is absolutely no hope of its recovery; in short, where a tree has been defoliated or even half defoliated from the effects of gas there is no hope for such a tree, although it might be possible, if one could dig up all the soil around this tree and expose it to the air, to eliminate much of the gas in the soil, in which case the tree might show some attempt at recovery.

The characteristics of gas poisoning are quite marked and can generally be distinguished from other cases of injury



TREE KILLED BY GAS.  
Photo taken 1½ years  
after leakage.

mere leakage, since part of this loss can be accounted for by differences in temperature which the gases are subjected to when measured. Nevertheless, there is a very large number of leaks existing in gas mains and the num-

which are likely to affect a tree. It requires, however, pretty close observation and thorough understanding of conditions in order to distinguish gas poisoning from some other types of injury which are sometimes likely to arise. For example, in the Gypsy Moth district about Boston, the trunks of many trees have been treated with crude oil and various other substances which are exceedingly injurious to trees. Crude oil or kerosene, when sprayed on the bark of a tree, will penetrate the bark and kill the cambium, and these substances will also penetrate the wood to some extent. Unless one is perfectly familiar with the characteristics of trees poisoned with gas, it would be a very easy matter to confound these two classes of injuries. In both cases the bark becomes loose and falls off the tree very quickly. From careful observations of the trunks of trees, however, the effects of crude oil can be generally distinguished from those caused by gas by one who is familiar with these characteristic injuries.

Trees affected with illuminating gas are very susceptible to rapid disintegration (see illustration). One of the first effects of gas poisoning in summer would be a yellowing and drying up of the foliage and a more or less loss of the same, according to the degree of poisoning. The trunk of the tree generally presents a darkened color, showing an absence of life, but this feature is not always present. The occurrence of various kinds of fungi on trees affected by gas is rather conspicuous, since these fungi make their appearance very quickly after a tree has been injured from gas, whereas on trees dying from other causes it is sometimes many years before the bark becomes covered with fungi. The wood of trees injured by gas is sometimes discolored, especially the sap wood, and it has peculiar, characteristic odors which constitute a good diagnostic feature. Sometimes, however, especially when the tree is injured by gas in late summer, at which time the flow of sap is not so pronounced as in the spring, the odors of the wood are not so marked.

The writer has had many years experience in examining trees injured by illuminating gas, and has had occasion to study many of them each year. In our diagnosis of gas trees we make use of a small hatchet which we employ to cut into the trunk of a tree for the purpose of examining the tissue. In most cases it is only necessary to insert the hatchet into the trunk and gradually pull the tissue back to see whether it is normal or abnormal. In such cases little injury is done to the tree, as a slit will heal over in a short time. In other cases it is necessary to take out a chip, and examine the tissues under a microscope. An examination of the larger roots which extend above the surface of the soil by means of a hatchet causes less disfigurement, and the source of leakage, if such is present, may be indicated. The escape of gas in the soil from a leak follows the line of least resistance. For this reason, if leakage occurs in the street in front of a house, one can usually detect the odor of gas in the cellar, as the gas will follow the exterior of the pipe leading into the cellar.

There is considerable difference in the resistance of soils to gas. In gravelly soils we have known gas to travel 2,000 feet without any difficulty and escape in the cellar of a house, whereas in heavier soils gas is more likely to be restricted to certain areas.

The poisonous properties of gas to trees undoubtedly consist in the coal tar products, which contain such compounds as sulphates and cyanides, etc. Gas escaping in the soil probably condenses fully as rapidly as in the pipe. The gas-drip which is taken out of a pipe is the condensed portion, and this in itself is very rank in odor and extremely injurious to plants, whether the volatile products are taken in through the leaves or the liquid through the roots. It is apparently these condensed products which are taken up by the roots and poison the tree. About one or two per cent of gas is absorbed by water and the water in the soil becomes charged to a certain extent with gas. In the course of time, where the leakage is more or less extensive, the odor of the soil becomes extremely obnoxious. This odor disappears very quickly when the soil is aerated; in fact, when a gas leak is found, it is an excellent idea to leave the ditch open for a few days to get rid of the strong odors which are present in the soil. There is a certain adaptability of plants to poisons, and such occurs in the case of gas. This probably occurs to some extent in the case of trees, but the adaptability is limited, and where the leakage of gas is continuous the roots are sure to be poisoned in time. The writer has treated various small trees and plants with gas, and has grown them in water charged with gas. Gas, like many other poisons, acts as a stimulus to a plant at first, but eventually it kills the roots. It is possible, however, to keep roots alive in water charged with gas every 24 hours for a considerable length of time. Finally, however, after the plant has absorbed a certain amount of gas, the cambium layer is affected, and disintegration takes place rapidly. It requires a considerable amount of gas to kill a large tree, but it must be borne in mind that the conditions surrounding a tree are favorable for maintaining gas in the soil for a long time. We once treated a large maple tree with 1,000 cubic feet of gas. This was done by digging a hole in the ground under the feeding roots to a depth of four feet or more and the gas was allowed to escape into the soil at this point for a number of months. The result was that not the slightest injury was done to the tree. If, however, the same amount of gas had been allowed to escape near a tree located near a macadamized road and the leakage had extended over a period of two years instead of three or four months, some injury would have been distinguished.

Many gas companies now recognize the fact that a certain amount of leakage occurs continually and that a certain number of trees are likely to be killed each year; therefore they endeavor to settle all damages arising from gas to trees out of the courts. In Massachusetts the court has decided in more than one instance that a good-sized, well-developed



A ROW OF LARGE ELMS KILLED BY ESCAPING GAS. Photographed a year and a half after leakage occurred.



tree in front of an estate is worth as much as \$150 or \$200 in the valuation of that property; and if such a tree is killed by gas, the abutter is entitled to damages. In most of the cases of gas poisoning the companies have settled with the abutters, allowing anywhere from \$5 to \$150 a tree, according to the value of the same. A large, fine, handsome tree taken from a well-kept avenue constitutes a greater loss to the abutters' property than a similar tree on a poor, unkempt street. Moreover, a tree half killed by the teeth of horses is not worth as much as one in good condition. In some cities gas companies have settled with the city for the loss of trees.

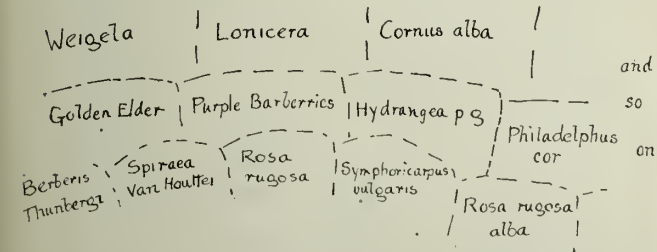
According to the tree laws in Massachusetts, the gas companies are undoubtedly subject to a fine for injuries or killing a tree in addition to damages which occur to estates that cause a deterioration of property, since the laws relating to trees in this state are explicit as regards injuries to shade trees. In some cases the abutter is satisfied if new trees are planted to replace the old ones.

Undoubtedly much of the loss arising from gas the past few years has been due to inferior work in laying pipes. In one small city where there were four miles of pipe laid, we were able to enumerate one hundred trees that were injured beyond recovery from gas poisoning, two years after the gas mains were laid, and it is safe to say that there were 300 or 400 more trees that were more or less affected by gas, many of which will subsequently die a premature death.

GEORGE E. STONE.

PATCHWORK SHRUBBERIES.

Here is a plan of the kind of arrangement that usually does duty for design in shrubberies:



A sort of mosaic of a patch of this, a patch of that, and a patch of the other, all about the same size, all about the same shape, and put together, apparently, without any particular system other than a general idea that No. 1 would "look well" next to No. 2, and No. 2 to No. 3. When it all grows up the general effect is often not half bad with its accompaniments of neat lawn and bright skies, the varied richness and textures of the several patches, their abundant blossom at different times, and, in short, the invincible beauty of all the material.

But what relation has this kind of thing to what is usually known as design? Why does it appear to have no traceable relation to the scheme of one's carpet or favorite picture or anything else constructed on traditional principles of design? Design depends on subordination of parts, on the predominance of principal motives and the due proportioning of lesser ones, on the separation of mere decorative lines and surfaces from constructive ones; and this subordination is

traceable in any piece of good design from a small piece of jewelry to a Doric column, and from an Armenian rug to a landscape of Corot. But this shrubbery of patches—where does it begin and where does it end? What is there for the eye to rest upon and prevent its wandering aimlessly in search of something else? There are no principal parts and no secondary ones, but they are all about the same size and importance. Neither are the plants so intermingled as to produce an effect of continuity, of one mass with one motive like a wild thicket, or a plantation of one variety. That simple and salient principles of design can be applied to shrubbery as to any kind of decoration is sure, but there is not space to discuss it in a short article. It may, however, be worth while to encourage those who have such work to do to think for themselves.

H. A. CAPARN.

THE SPRING GARDEN.—VI.

*Xanthoceras sorbifolia* is a splendid Chinese shrub or small tree to which similar remarks apply. It has handsome racemes of white flowers with a reddish centre, and should be better known. It is apt to die out southward in a few years, but if cut down before its vitality is exhausted it will throw up great numbers of suckers which after a year or two may be separated and grown on, thus compensating for its failure to perfect seeds—except northward.

*Acers* or maples are many of them exceedingly showy in spring. I have wondered why people do not plant *rubrum* and *platanoides* together for their red, reddish, and yellow flowers simultaneously borne. The varieties of the latter species, such as *Schwedleri*, are fine for foliage effects in spring; so, too, are the Japanese *A. palmatum*, *aureum*, and *septemlobum atropurpureum* among the most reliable of the



WISTARIA CHINENSIS

XANTHOCERAS  
SORBIFOLIA

large growers, while dissectum in its typical form is about the best of the lower growers. A number of other maples flower in spring, and may be selected for grouping, but few rival the above for high coloring.

*Staphyllea pinnata*, *trifolia*, *colchica* and *Bumalda* are all neat and interesting spring or early summer flowering shrubs, which may be employed to diversify the group, and so, too, for their foliage may some of the lacinate vars. of *Rhus*. Engler in his 1894 syllabus places the "Crowberry," the "Holly," the "Box," the *Cyrilla* and even the *Impatiens* in this group, which would greatly vary it northward; but I confess Engler's evolutionary and genealogical notions are too much for me.

20— *Thermopsis mollis* is an excellent yellow flowered perennial with terminal racemes and the general aspect of some lupines.

*Lupinus perennis* is found in sandy soils growing among grasses and bracken over a wide range; in fact, from New York to the Gulf. I have almost invariably failed to carry any of the *Lupines* in sandy

THERMOPSIS  
CAROLINIANA

American gardens for any length of time, and this wild one is no exception. They are pretty things where they can be grown. *L. perennis* is quite early flowering.

*Laburnums* do best northward; this is true at any rate of *L. Alpinum*, the best trees I have met with being in the lower lake regions. Further south to New Jersey *Alpinum* on good soil is sometimes 16 or 18 feet high. *L. Vulgare* is seldom more than a good sized shrub. There are many varieties of these species and some few hybrids. Then there is the curious *L. Adami*, whose origin has been so much written about, but which is considered a cross between *L. vulgare* and *Cytisus purpureus*. It bears both kinds of flowers.

*Cytisus purgans* is among my notes as a spring flowering plant, but I have no definite recollection of it.

*Wistarias* in many forms are among the most showy.



ROBINIA HISPIDA

climbers in the spring garden. They are rather literary plants near a house, but if grown on such trees as the honey locusts, very fine grouping effects may be produced in time with the variety of colors. The whites and deeper purples are not as often seen as they should be.

*Robinias* are the locusts in many varieties, the most striking of which are pink flowered. *R. hispida* and *viscosa* are pink flowered shrubs and exceedingly showy late spring bloomers.



ACER PALMATUM, ATRO-PURPUREUM.

JAMES MAC PHERSON.



## IMPORTANT TOPICS AT THE RECENT CONVENTION OF THE A. A. C. S.

In the course of a paper by Mr. Lawson, Sr., the subject of country burial grounds received attention. This topic aroused interest, on account of the fact that to improve the country cemetery has been the most difficult proposition of any presented to the association. Mr. Lawson mentioned the country press as being the likeliest medium by which to create an active interest sufficiently vital to arouse action and maintain it; he also spoke of the power of the women of the community when once their sympathy was awakened in the cause. The subject called forth a valuable discussion in which mention was made of several small cemeteries ably and successfully conducted by women cemetery associations. The State Cemetery Superintendents' organizations appear to be encouraging the latter idea and it is full of promise.

The remarks by Mr. Jacobs of Sturgis, Mich., were warmly received. He declared the main point to be the education of the people in such communities, as to what to do and how to do it, for he had found all the necessary willingness but no knowledge. He instanced the fact that he had read a paper at his State and Farmer's Institute meeting in which he told the farmers in a practical way how to beautify their church yard, and their school yards as well as their homes. He told them what to do, "what plants to set out and how to do it." This led to considerable correspondence from all parts, and he had written out some brief rules and regulations of how to go to work, with all the necessary details as to tools, etc., and suggestions as to how to get the money. He claimed that a personal interview with the supervisors of each township by one able to advise and interest would result in work being done and the township cemeteries made more attractive. Considerable evidence was forthcoming confirming the valuable work in cemetery improvement by women's organizations.

The Illinois society includes two representatives of cemeteries controlled by women, and at the next annual state convention delegates are expected from at least six such cemeteries. From the papers read by the delegates and the reports received it is certain that many of the small cemeteries are being greatly improved, and that the work is becoming popular.

Mr. Jacobs' success should be an incentive to others interested in the improvement of the country graveyard, and his suggestions and explanation in his own words afford a key to the results obtained: "If any individual would make it a business to attend one of the county meetings of the board of supervisors and talk with them as we talk with one another here, they would go to work; they would know what to do and how to do it, and their cemeteries would be beautified I know. That little paper I read before the Farmer's institute though I am not a literary man, and I only stated facts, has had a great influence in our community and spread over into Indiana."

Another important innovation in the Association's convention proceedings was the appointment of a committee to report on the cemeteries visited by the association at its annual gatherings, not particularly with the view of criticism, but of encouragement, by drawing attention to all the good points and emphasizing such features as invite further development or are worthy of reproduction elsewhere. This was considered quite an educational feature, and it was ruled that the report should be presented at the end of the convention sessions. Such a study of the cemeteries visited during the convention days was advocated in an editorial in these columns in September of last year. The duties of this committee under a motion were stated as follows: "To commend those features in the various cemeteries visited which harmonize with the prevailing ideas of modern cemetery development, and to co-operate with the officials in charge in making suggestions for improvement along lines advocated by this association."

## THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN CREMATORIA.\*

The fact that cremation, while showing a very slow growth, has passed beyond the stage of experiment and doubt, makes a study of its growth and progress an essential part of the education of the modern cemetery official. There are twenty-six crematoria in operation in the United States, and this country annually furnishes a larger number of cremations than any other except France. The number of cemeteries that maintain crematoria makes a study of their design and construction of particular interest, and no more authoritative consideration of cremation or the construction of crematory structures has yet appeared than "Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad," a recent London book by Albert C. Freeman, an English architect.

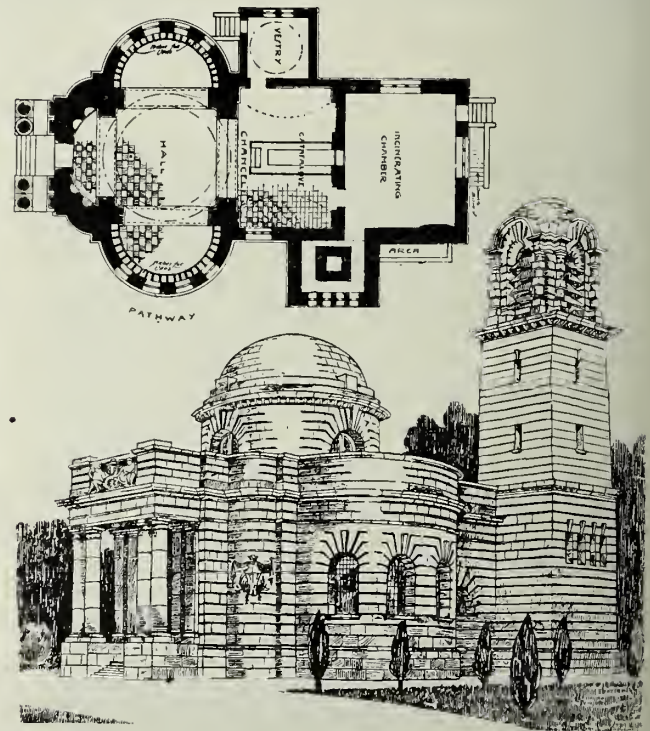
The author has made a careful study of the subject and presents a brief history of cremation, its growth, statistics of its practice, and plans and descriptions of many typical crematoria and columbaria in different countries. Many full-page plates and plans of English and American crematoria have been carefully prepared, and are discussed with the authority of an expert.

There are 13 crematoria in Great Britain, 26 in the United States, four in France, nine in Germany, 27 in Italy, four in Switzerland, two in Sweden and one in Denmark. Other countries which possess crematoria are Japan, Canada and Australia; while one is also to be found at Buenos Ayres.

The author finds that up to the end of 1903, 3,147 cremations took place in Paris. Of other countries, the United States stands at the head, 3,160 cremations having taken place in 1902. In Germany there are 86 "Cremation Societies," containing more than 22,000 members, the number of cremations in 1903 being 1,074. These figures are the more remarkable inasmuch as cremation is forbidden in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Wortemberg. In Great Britain there were 566 cremations during 1904, as compared with 476 in 1903.

The author's design seen in one of the illustrations shows a crematorium with a hall, incinerating chamber, and vestry. In this case the incinerating chamber is planned with accommodation for only one furnace. Provision is made in the walls of the chapel for the reception of 150 urns; it not only adds to the beauty of the building, but is a source of income. There is generally a chapel or hall, having a superficial area of at least 1,200 ft., suitably arranged for holding funeral services. In a central position adjoining the incinerating chamber is placed the catafalque, upon which the coffin rests during the service. The design in general use in this country is about 12

ft. long, 3 ft. 8 in. wide, and 4 ft. high. The opening in the wall of the incinerating chamber should be the full width of the catafalque and about 2 ft. 9 in. high; it is fitted with a pair of iron doors, covered with curtains. It is also advisable to enclose with a drapery the portion of the incinerating chamber occupied by the carriage when waiting to receive the coffin. When the committal sentence is reached it passes noiselessly through curtains into an intermediate chamber, and the curtains fall behind the coffin, or it is lowered, as in an ordinary burial, into the vaults below, the attendant then placing it in the cremating chamber. In England the cremating chamber is



DESIGN AND PLAN OF CREMATORIUM.  
By Albert C. Freeman.

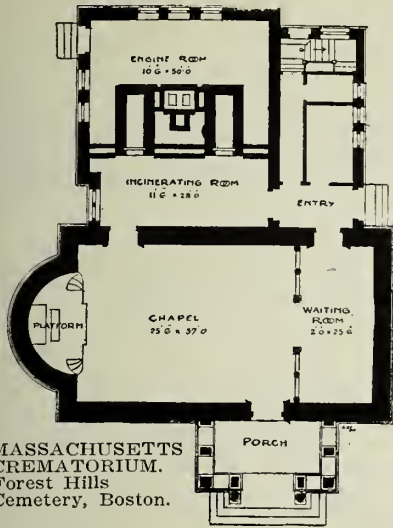
at no time visible to the mourners. Provision is also made for a waiting-room and a vestry; in some cases the two are combined.

A system of electric intercommunication between the chapel and the incinerating chamber is necessary; a bell-push should be provided, either upon the clergy's desk or in the floor near the same.

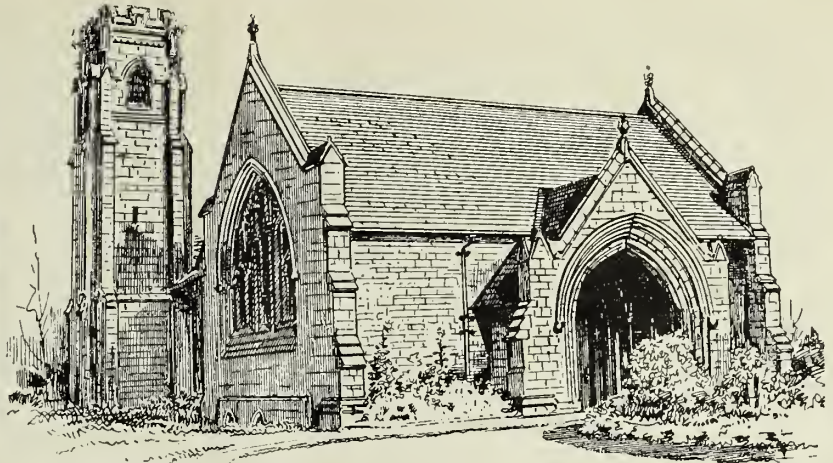
The incinerating chamber is placed at the rear of the chapel. Its area should be not less than 700 sq. feet, the minimum width 20 ft. and the minimum length 25 ft. The cremating chamber and furnace occupy a space of about 120 sq. ft.

The author's design for a columbarium shows a building with a large hall, having a gallery above. The walls are honeycombed, or lined with niches for the reception of urns. Branching from the main building are a series of wings, each constructed for

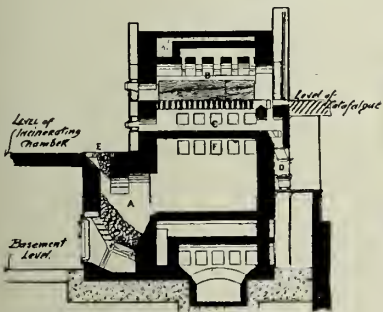
\*"Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad," by Albert C. Freeman. Price \$1.50. Orders may be sent to Park and Cemetery.



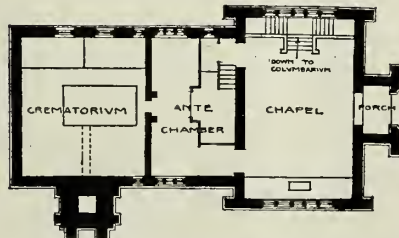
MASSACHUSETTS  
CREMATORIUM.  
Forest Hills  
Cemetery, Boston.



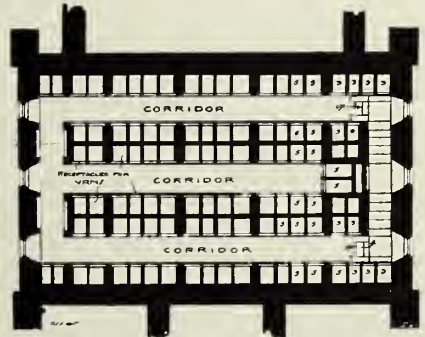
CREMATORY AT LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.



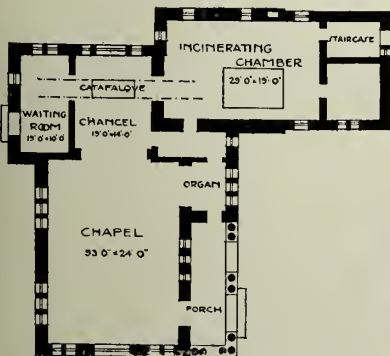
FURNACE OF BIRMINGHAM  
CREMATORY.  
Birmingham, Eng.



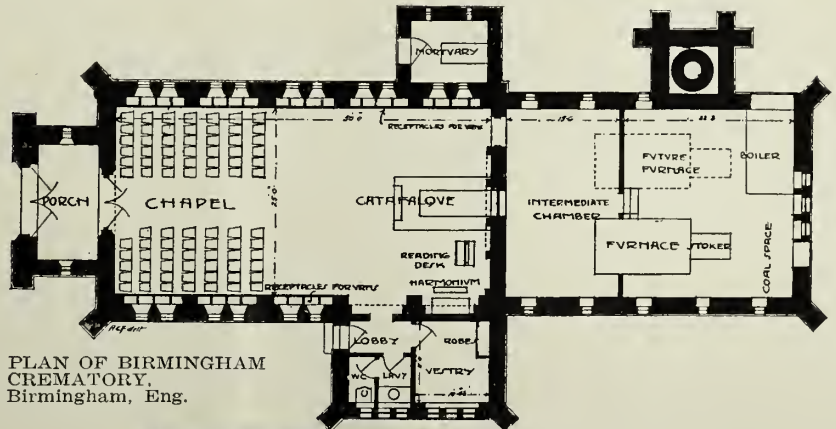
PLAN OF CREMATORY, LIVERPOOL.



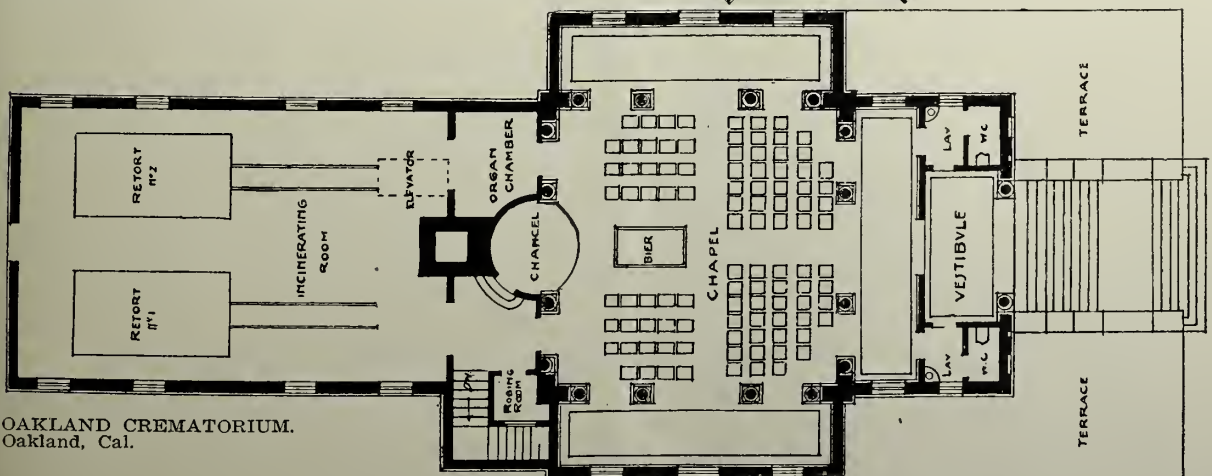
PLAN OF COLUMBARIUM UNDER  
CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.



BUFFALO CREMATORY TEMPLE.  
Buffalo, N. Y.



PLAN OF BIRMINGHAM  
CREMATORY.  
Birmingham, Eng.



OAKLAND CREMATORIUM.  
Oakland, Cal.

the storage of cinerary urns, the whole being surrounded with an open colonnade.

In some cases cloisters, or colonnades, are arranged around the outside of the building, with niches or *latebræ* in the walls to receive the urns containing the ashes of the dead, in addition to niches inside the building. In other cases a columbarium may be arranged in the crematorium, by constructing galleries around the upper part of the hall or chapel; but it is the general practice to erect an independent building. In all cases every inch of space should be considered, so as to obtain as many niches as possible. The size and shape of the niches varies, according to the number of urns to be placed therein; in some cases provision is made for as many as ten urns in one niche. The urns usually adopted in England are made of terra-cotta, but occasionally marble and metal urns are used to receive the ashes. The niches formed in the "Roman style" in the columbarium of Fresh Ponds Crematory, New York, are 22 in. by 16 in. The price in the upper row, all round the building, is \$10 each, in the next lower row \$15, and then \$20 and \$25.

The finest columbarium in existence is the Odd Fellows' at San Francisco, formerly illustrated in *PARK AND CEMETERY*. It provides for over 4,000 urns. There is no columbarium of any magnitude or beauty in England, owing to this country being backward in adopting cremation.

An excellent example of the combined method is provided in the crematorium at Liverpool, a small columbarium being arranged in the basement or crypt beneath the chapel.

In the Birmingham crematorium the furnace arrangements—which have been erected under the supervision of the company's consulting engineers, Messrs. Willcox & Raikes—include several novel devices. One part of the furnace is used as a coal-gas retort only, and the other consists of the incinerating chamber, where the gas is burned with a sufficient admixture of air to effect cremation. The hot products of combustion are arranged to pass through a small tubular boiler, the steam from which is used in blowers to furnish a hot-air blast to the incinerating chamber. The air blast is heated by being passed through a series of tubes which are raised to a high temperature by the waste gases from the incinerating chamber. The boiler is so arranged that steam can be raised in it by a separate coal fire, so that at lighting up there need be no undue delay. The coffin is removed from the catafalque mechanically, by means of an endless chain attachment, and is, by the same agency, passed to a steel carriage in the ante-chamber, whence it is moved on rails to immediately opposite the door of the furnace. The chimney is about 80 ft. high. It is stated that a temperature of from 1,800 deg. to 2,000 deg. Fahr. is obtained in the cremating chamber, and the time taken in the actual cre-

mation is on an average about one and a half hours.

The Birmingham crematorium was erected from the design of Mr. Frank Osborne, architect, Birmingham, cost about £6,000, and was opened in October, 1903. It is designed in the early-English style, and comprises a chapel 50 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and about 40 ft. high to the ridge, having an open timbered roof. On one side there is a vestry and registry office, with a separate entrance, and on the other side a small mortuary chamber. The chapel is principally lighted by clerestory windows, beneath which are recesses for the reception of cinerary urns.

The Liverpool crematorium, which is the property of the Liverpool Crematorium Company, Limited, adjoins the Anfield Park Cemetery, Anfield. This building, which was designed by the late James Rhind, architect, of Liverpool, is an excellent example of a well-planned crematorium, with a small columbarium. On the ground floor are arranged a chapel, ante-chamber, waiting-room and incinerating chamber, with the necessary apparatus for cremation. Under the chapel, and with direct access from it, is provided a columbarium, having three well-lighted corridors or passages, in which are arranged a series of 486 niches for the reception of urns, some of a size suitable for five urns and others intended to receive three. The total cost, including buildings, land and furnace, was about £8,000, the cost of the land being £1,875.

The Buffalo Crematory Temple, Buffalo, N. Y., is situated in the most beautiful part of the city, about twenty minutes' drive from the City Park, fronting one of the finest cemeteries in the United States. The building was erected from the design of Messrs. Green & Wicks, architects, Buffalo, and is built of dark brown sandstone, in a plain substantial style, with a square tower and steep slanting roof. The chancel is decorated in the Early Italian style. There are twenty-one different symbols and devices interwoven in arches of peacock green and blue, while the windows, of rich, stained glass, shed a "dim, religious light." The nave, too, is decorated in the same style. All the surroundings combine to show respect for the dead, with due reverence for the feelings of the living.

The Oakland Crematorium, Oakland, Cal., which stands upon a site overlooking Mountain View Cemetery, was erected from the design of Mr. Walter J. Matthews. It is a well-arranged crematorium, having a chapel with aisles, the columns supporting a cornice and panelled ceiling. The chancel is circular in form, with a dome ceiling. On the right of the chancel is arranged the organ chamber, and on the left an entrance to the incinerating room. The front of the organ-chamber and the entrance to the incinerating-room are enclosed with a carved screen which can be thrown back, giving a complete view of the incinerating-chamber from the chapel.



# CEMETERY NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A receiver has been asked in the circuit court for Mount Auburn Cemetery, Lyons, Ill., by Maurice Pulver, who declares there is due him from the cemetery association \$4,012.88 on an unpaid judgment which he bought from P. A. Valentine. \* \* \*

It is announced that Cedar Grove Cemetery property, on the outskirts of Flushing, L. I., N. Y., which consists of 200 acres of land, has been sold to a New Jersey syndicate headed by Herman Walker, President of the Fairview Cemetery Company, of Fairview, N. J. The consideration is said to have been \$750,000. The Cedar Grove Cemetery property was purchased by a syndicate headed by J. P. Sloan, of Brooklyn, about 1897, and was immediately developed for burial purposes. The land was purchased from John McAlpine, who was the first superintendent and a landscape architect. The new owners have already planned a number of improvements to the property. \* \* \*

The old negro cemetery in Dallas, Tex., has been closed to interments by order of the mayor. An order issued two years ago prohibiting interments there was not enforced and it is claimed that repeated burials are being made in the same graves. A city ordinance passed some years ago forbids laying out any more burial grounds within the city limits, and this will necessitate the establishing of a new cemetery for colored people outside of the city. \* \* \*

## Improvements and Additions.

An ordinance has been passed by the city council of Monmouth, Ill., for the appointment of a cemetery board of three members to receive, care for and invest funds for the perpetual care and improvement of the cemetery ground.

Women's Clubs of Denison, Iowa, have raised \$2,500 for the purchase of the Denison Cemetery, and an association has been formed to beautify the grounds.

A new receiving vault has been presented to the Main Street Cemetery of Dalton, Mass., by the Crane family, and it is now in process of erection.

The commissioners of Woodbrook Cemetery, Woburn, Mass., have been authorized by legislative act to acquire an additional tract of about sixteen acres.

The German Evangelical Protestant Cemetery Association of Cincinnati is negotiating for the purchase of an additional tract of sixty acres. The present area of the cemetery is sixty-eight acres.

The government has recently acquired the tract of land known as Monument Hill near Greenville, Tenn., where Andrew Johnson was buried, and will survey and improve the tract in keeping with other National Cemeteries. The grounds include about fifteen acres.

Plans have been adopted for the improvement of the entrance to Erie Cemetery, Erie, Pa.

A new fence and entrance gates have been erected at St. Mary's Cemetery, Cortland, N. Y. The iron work was furnished by the Van Dorn Iron Works Co., at Cleveland, O.

Oakhill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., has purchased an additional tract of land.

Concordia Cemetery, El Paso, Texas, has added thirty acres of adjoining territory.

The United States government has purchased an addition of two acres to the Federal Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

A new arch entrance gate and other improvements to cost \$5,000 are planned for St. Rose Cemetery, Scranton, Pa.

The city council of Alliance, Ohio, has passed an ordinance providing for the purchase and improvement of fifteen acres of additional ground for the Alliance City Cemetery.

Plans have been adopted for a new chapel and receiving tomb for Grove Cemetery, Belfast, Maine. It will be a stone structure 32x48 feet, and will be designed by L. C. Greenleaf, of Boston.

Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newark, Ohio, has purchased a seventeen-acre tract for \$5,100.

A popular movement is on foot in Monmouth, Ill., to raise a fund of \$5,000 for the improvement of Monmouth Cemetery.

Oak Grove Cemetery, Manistee, Mich., has bought thirty acres of additional territory.

The Cemetery Committee of New Britain, Conn., is considering the erection of a new receiving vault in Fairview Cemetery, to cost between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

Rose Hill Cemetery, Lamoni, Ia., plans to widen the central drive, place lot marks and erect a new entrance gate.

A new gateway is under construction at the Baber Cemetery, Reading, Pa.

Evergreen Cemetery, Stoughton, Mass., is raising a fund of \$1,500 for the construction of a new receiving vault.

Riverside Cemetery, Hannibal, Mo., is considering the erection of a new arched entrance gate.

Green Park Cemetery Association, Portland, Ind., have under construction a cement block receiving vault to cost \$850. It will have stone trimmings, a slate roof, and will be lined with glazed brick, the catacombs to be lined with two-inch Georgia marble. \* \* \*

## New Cemeteries.

The Peoria Hebrew Cemetery Association, of Peoria, Ill., has been incorporated by Isaac Levinson, Moses Silberstein and William Cinofsky.

The new Ridgelawn Cemetery, said to be the largest in the state, located between Nutley and Passaic, N. J., has opened and will be improved on the lawn plan as a modern and beautiful cemetery. The plans were made by Thomas B. Punshon, of Earnshaw & Punshon, of Cincinnati, and the work of improvement will be carried out by the superintendent, John H. Shepard.

The VanVoorheis Cemetery Company, of Douglas county, Ill., has been incorporated by John M. Worley, James McDonald and Austin Breedlove.

The Martinsburg Cemetery Company, of Martinsburg, O., has been incorporated by Chas. Elliott, W. S. Davis, David Bowman and others.

A thirty-acre tract between Trucksville and Shavertown, Pa., has been purchased by Wilkesbarre interests and is now being laid out as Mt. Greenwood Cemetery.

The Mt. Hope Cemetery Company has been formed at Topeka, Kan., and has taken over the abandoned site of the old Methodist University west of Seabrook. A. B. Whiting is the chief organizer of the company.

### TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

#### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.	Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.	Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Florist's Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.	Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.	Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.	Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

#### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds.

Embellishment of Waysides. Paper by J. A. Pettigrew, F. R., 18:1196-7, 1266-7; Sept. 27, '06. Oct. 4, '06. Oct. 11, '06.

School Gardens in Big Cities. By D. Wylie. Illust. C. L. A. 10:388. Aug. '06.

Seedsmen and Civic Improvement. Address by J. Horace McFarland. Hort. 4:344-5. Sept. 29, '06.

#### Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Botany, Horticultural. By L. C. Corbett, Gard., 15:28-9. Oct., 1, '06.

Fall Planting, Classified Tables for. By Harold Clarke. G. M. 4:118-21. Oct. '06.

Forestry and Landscape Architecture By Samuel Cabot. F. I., 12:408-9. Sept., '06.

Manurial Requirements of the Soil. By Milton Whitney. Gard., 15:6-8. Sept., 15, '06.

October Gardening. By P. W. Humphreys. Illust. F. L., Oct., '06.

#### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Aquatic Plants, Notes On. By W. Tricker. Gard., 15:3-4. Sept., 15, '06.

Big Trees Near the House. By H. Hicks. Illust. C. L. A., 10:536-7. Sept., '06.

Barberries, All the Worth Growing. By John Dunbar. Illust. G. M., 4:122-4. Oct., '06.

Bulb Beds, Some Suggestive. By H. R. Graves. Illust. G. M., 4:116-17. Oct., '06.

Bulbs, Fall Planting Of. Illust. Gard., 15:1-2. Sept., 15, '86.

Bulbs for Fall Planting. By Ida D. Bennett. F. L., Oct., '06.

Conifers, Ornamental. By A. Hans. Illust. Hort., 4:335-6.

Daffodils, The Best for Outdoor Planting. By D. M. Kirby. Illust. G. M., 4:113-15. Oct., '06.

Evergreens, Raising Your Own. By John Dunbar. Illust. G. M., 4:130-1. Oct., '06.

Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs for the Prairies. By Peter Siverts. Illust.

M. H., 35:370-5. Oct., '06.

Larch, The European. Illust. F. I., 12:432-3. Sept., '06.

Peony, Culture of The. By C. B. Wynkoop. Illust. F. L., Oct., '06.

Poplar, The Carolina, as a Shade Tree. Illust. G. C. A., 4:49. Oct., '06.

Roses, A Review of to Present Date. By John H. Dunlop. F. E., 22:320. Sept., 15, '06.

Tulips, The Best for Outdoor Planting. By Peter Zuger. Illust. G. M., 4:110-12. Oct., '06.

#### REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The "Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Part 2," contains the annual reports of officers and committees and a report of the annual meeting. The report of the committee on school gardens and native plants will be of particular interest. It is an illustrated record of the year's work at most of the principal school gardening centers of the country. There are abstracts of addresses made at the Children's Garden Conference held in Boston, December, 1905, and reports from the different school gardens.

\* \* \*

The Massachusetts Civic League in its report on legislation for the year 1906 reports the unprecedented co-operation of individual members and allied organizations in a very successful year's work. The league has tried the experiment of doing its legislative work without paid counsel and the results have justified the experiment. During the past year the league recommended five measures, four of which became law; opposed three, all of which were defeated, co-operated in supporting ten, seven of which became law, and approved three, two of which were passed. The league has just issued its leaflet Number 7 on Medical Inspection in the Public Schools, edited by Joseph Lee and Margaret Curtis.

The West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., has published Bulletin 107, entitled, "A Test of Different Sprays for the San Jose Scale." Fifty trees were chosen for the tests all more or less infested with the scale. Five different scale destroyers were used in the proportions of one gallon of solution to twenty gallons of water. Of these the "Target Brand," manufactured by the American Horticultural Distributing Co., at Martinsburg, W. Va., gave the best results in tests. The report concludes that these concentrated soluble oil preparations are the most convenient to use of any of the scale destroyers. They mix readily with cold water and are not injurious either to the apparatus or the operator. None of them, however, seem to possess the fungicidal properties of the lime and sulphur sprays.

\* \* \*

The Holyhood Cemetery Association, Brookline, Mass., sends a handsomely illustrated and printed book giving its articles of association and by-laws, forms for perpetual care and bequests, and some fine views of the cemetery grounds.

#### PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Thomas Mays, for nineteen years superintendent of the New Forest Cemetery, Utica, N. Y., has resigned his position, and will remove to New York City. Mr. Mays is seventy years old and for twenty-six years before coming to New Forest was assistant superintendent of Forest Hill. After being in continuous cemetery service for forty-five years he feels that he has earned a retirement. Chas. Cramer, who has been assistant superintendent for twenty years, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mays.

\* \* \*

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station will shortly begin a systematic survey of the State with reference to those diseases of plants (blight, rust, etc.), which are caused by parasitic fungi. To make this survey as comprehensive as possible, correspondents are invited to send to the Station specimens of such diseased plants as come to their notice. These should be accompanied by the name and address of the collector, the date and place of collection; and if possible the name of the plant upon which the fungus is growing. All correspondence on this topic should be addressed to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine. The receipt of all specimens



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will be acknowledged and a report upon the nature of its disease with treatment, if any can be suggested, will be sent as soon as possible after the specimens are identified.

\* \* \*

H. A. Caparn, the New York Landscape architect is engaged in developing the city parks of Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the Shade Tree Commission and has also been appointed to lay out the new park of 32 acres, at Corning, N. Y., which has been acquired and is to be constructed by public subscription. Mr. Caparn is also making designs of an unusual and ambitious nature for the Pinelawn Cemetery of 2,300 acres, Long Island. On this work E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is Consulting Architect.

~ ~ ~

**TRADE CATALOGS RECEIVED.**

"For the Garden Border," catalog for the Shatemuc Nurseries, of Barrettsville, N. Y., who also send a special list of native perennials for the wild garden.

Illustrated Catalog of P. J. Berckmans Co., The Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga.

Henry F. Michell Co., Philadelphia, send their wholesale bulb catalog; September to December, 1906.

Henderson's Autumn Catalog for 1906, and Henderson's Superior Agricultural Seeds come from Peter Henderson & Co., New York.

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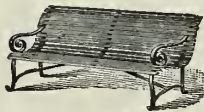
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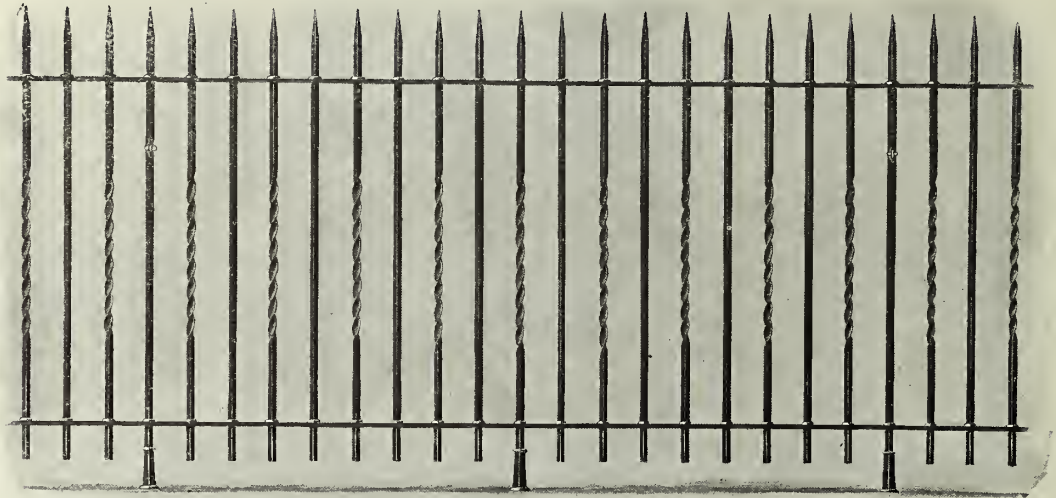
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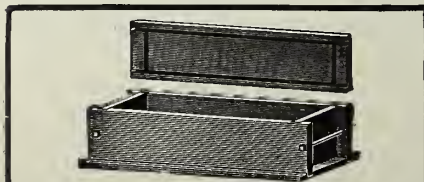
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## (PARK NOTES—Continued from page 152.)

break down or in any way destroy trees or shrubbery. It provides that the owners of trees must trim them so that there is a passageway of at least eight feet over the sidewalk and ten feet over the roadways.

**Improvements and Additions.**

The park board of Omaha, Neb., has made an addition to Bemis Park at Lincoln Boulevard and Hawthorne Ave.

The contract for the improvement of Marshall Boulevard, Chicago, has been let. This is the last link in the complete boulevard system that joins the South, West and North Side park systems.

The city council of Findlay, Ohio, has voted to purchase seven acres as an addition to Riverside Park.

The park commission of Cincinnati has engaged George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., to plan a comprehensive system of parks for that city. The city council recently appropriated \$15,000 for the work. Concerning the possibilities of the city, Mr. Kessler says: "This city is peculiarly adapted by nature for a glorious accomplishment in park designing. Its precipitous hills and its general topography is tinged with the picturesque and capable of very happy treatment. I believe in the connected park system. The modern park idea is that of the long parkway, connecting many spots of varying broad extent. Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and New York are all following that plan in the development of their parks."

The park board of Newport, R. I., has adopted plans for a new public comfort station to be erected on the Mall.

A handsome stone and brick pavilion has been erected in Miller Park, Bloomington, Ill. The structure is 200x94 feet and two stories high, and cost \$30,000.

The officials of the Northwestern railway announce that they will park the right of way along the main line of road between Boone and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner Whipple, of New York, will ask the next legislature of that State for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the State Park at the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence River.

A new pavilion has just been completed in Kilbourn Park, Milwaukee, at a cost of \$5,000.

The contract has been let for a new pavilion to be known as Garfield Lodge to be erected in Grand Rapids, Mich. A movement is also on foot in that city to purchase an addition of thirty acres for John Ball Park.

The park board of Racine, Wis., has changed the name of the Island Park to William Horlick Park in memory of the donor of the tract. The board has planned extensive improvements in this park for next year. Walks and drives will be laid out, and \$1,500 spent for shrubbery.

The proposition of issuing \$100,000 in bonds for park purposes is soon to be submitted to popular vote in Paducah, Ky.

The park board of San Francisco has accepted a design for the Richard Brown Memorial Gate to be erected at a cost of \$5,000 at the Tenth Avenue entrance to Golden Gate Park. The design is by M. Earl Cummings, sculptor, and Lansburgh & Joseph, architects.

The city council of Jacksonville, Fla., has appropriated \$10,000 for filling in East Jacksonville Park.

Plans for a new entrance gate to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to cost \$10,000 have been prepared by the park engineer.

Plans have been made for the improvement of Albe-marle Square, York, Pa., a tract recently donated to the city for public park.

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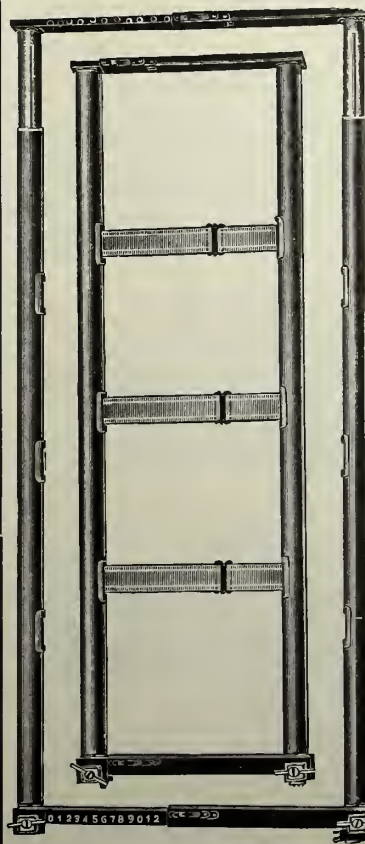
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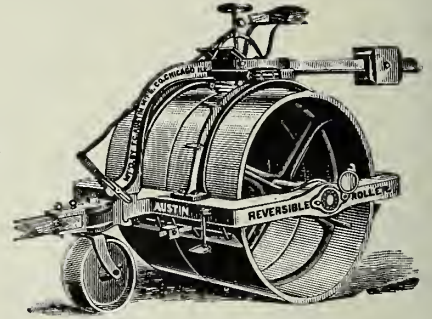
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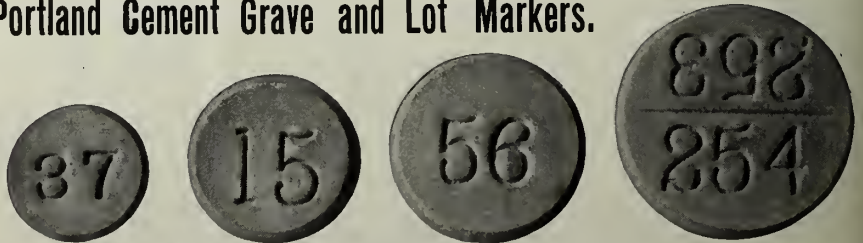
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(Continued from page 165.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Migeon has presented to the Torrington Cemetery Association, Torrington, Conn., sixty acres of land which is to be known as Hillside Cemetery. She also offers to erect a suitable enclosure and gateway.

The mayor and cemetery committee of the city council of Marquette, Mich., are examining the available sites in that town for the establishing of a city cemetery.

The Chico Cemetery Association, of Pueblo, Colo., has secured ten acres of land for a cemetery. J. M. Smith, Naomi Young and E. M. Saunders are trustees of the association.

The Hermosa Cemetery Association, of Durango, Colo., has been incorporated by J. L. Day and A. L. Kreeger.

\* \* \*

Woodlawn Cemetery, Winona, Minn., reported considerable improvement work at its recent annual meeting. The contract was let for the macadamizing of the main driveway, and another drive has been graded and paved with brick. A new section of ground has been graded and sodded, and the superintendent reports that the permanent care and improvement fund now amounts to over \$43,000. The expenditures from the general fund for the year amounted to \$8,381.

\* \* \*

The Fifty-second Annual Report of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., notes the erection of a new entrance gate which is the gift of Commissioner Chas. H. Newhall. The usual amount of grading has been done, which is reported as very expensive owing to the mass of stone found below the surface. One section of public lots was graded during the year. The perpetual care fund was increased \$9,240 during the year, and now amounts to \$158,130. There were 736 interments during the year.

\* \* \*

The village cemetery at Fremont, Steuben county, Ind., was raided by vandals Sept. 13, who overturned headstones and monuments on fifty graves. Some of the headstones were broken with a hammer. The vandals left no clew, although in raiding the cemetery they entered the ticket office of the Lake Shore railroad and smashed all the furniture.

\* \* \*

The town of Ontario, Cal., is to obtain control of the Bellevue cemetery, its only burying ground. An option to purchase the grounds and all rights for \$3,000 has been obtained and the city attorney has been instructed to prepare the necessary measures for bonding the proposition. The bond issue will cover an expenditure of \$500 for piping water to the cemetery.

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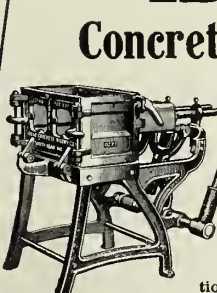
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Bangor Structural Slate Co. Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)

## Can and Bag Carriers and Carts

Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. (See advt.)

## Casket Lowering Devices

Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)  
Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)  
Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. (See advt.)

## Cemetery Record Books

Interment Records, Lot and Index Books. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

## Concrete Machinery

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., South Bend. (See advt.)

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## Fences and Gates

Anchor Post Iron Works, New York. (See advt.)  
Enterprise Foundry and Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (See advt.)  
Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati. (See advt.)  
The Vulcan Co., Detroit, Mich. (See advt.)  
Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland. (See advt.)

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## Bulbs and Flower Seeds

Beckert, W. C., Allegheny, Pa. (See advt.)

Thorburn, J. M., & Co., New York. (See advt.)

## Grave Lining and Earth Covers

Baker Bros. & Co., Tiffin, O. (See advt.)

Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

## Grave and Lot Markers

Albright & Lightcap, Limaville, O. (See advt.)

Haase, Leo G., Oak Park, Ill. (See advt.)

## Greenhouses—Heating and Ventilation

Hitchings & Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

Lord & Burnham Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

Manley, Chas. H., St. Johns, Mich. (See advt.)

Pierson U. Bar Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Hardy Plants

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. (See advt.)

Kelsey, Fred'k W., New York. (See advt.)

Kelsey, H. P., Salem, Mass. (See advt.)

Meehan, Thomas & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa. (See advt.)

## Insecticides

Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

## Landscape Architects and Gardeners

H. A. CAPARN, Landscape Architect, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Hare, Sid. J., Kansas City, Mo. (See advt.)

JAMES MACPHERSON, Consulting Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J.  
Lawson, Bellett, Jr., Buffalo. (See advt.)

Nutter, Frank H., Minneapolis, Minn. (See advt.)

## Lawn Grass Seeds

Thorburn, J. M., & Co., New York. (See advt.)

## Marble and Granite Cleaners

Harrison Supply Co., Boston. (See advt.)

## Monuments and Receiving Vaults

Harrison Granite Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

Moore Monument Co., Sterling, Ill. (See advt.)

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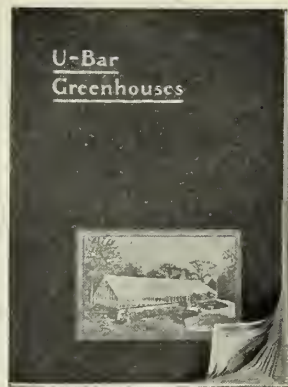
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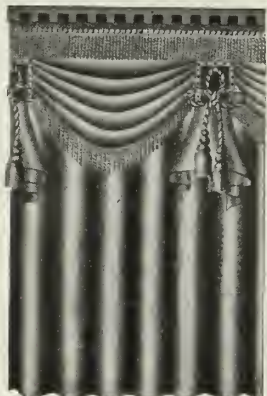
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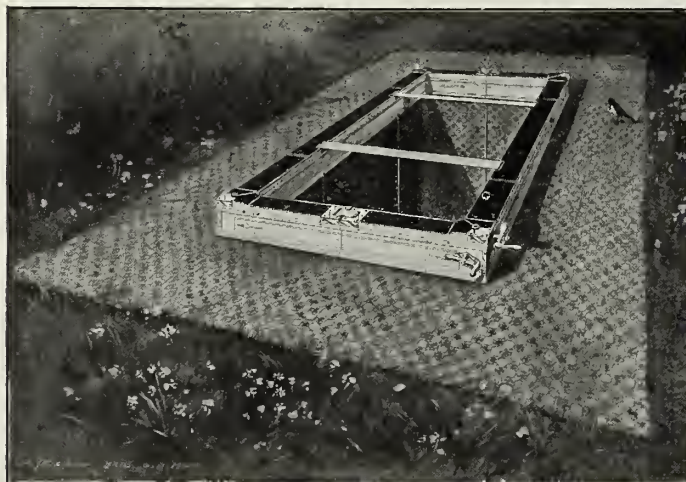


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Vol. XVI. No. 9

NOVEMBER, 1906

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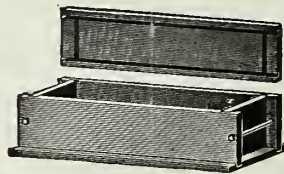
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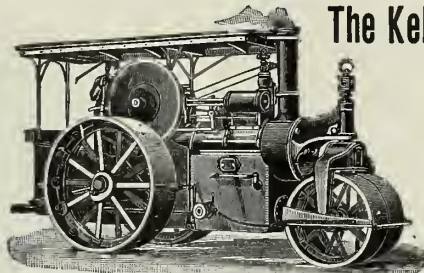
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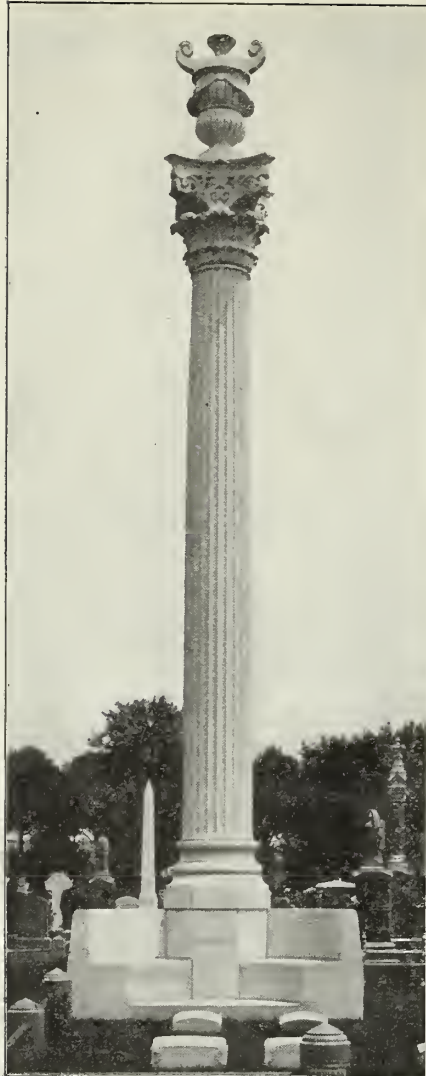
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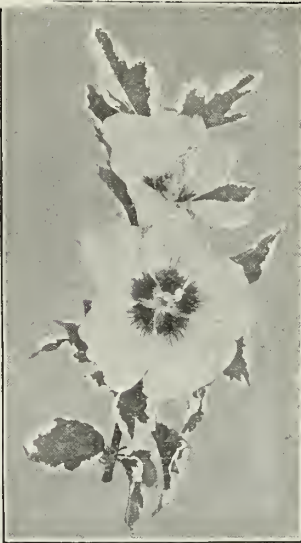
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, November, 1906. No. 9

### Immediate and Continued Effort Needed to Save Niagara

The American Civic Association has sent out two emergency calls in the past two weeks that should receive the attention of every one who wants the grandeur of Niagara Falls saved from the rapacity of the power companies. By the terms of the bill secured from Congress at the past session the amount of power to be admitted from Canada is limited to 160,000 horsepower, leaving it to the discretion of Secretary Taft to admit additional power to the extent of developing 350,000 horsepower. If this power generated on the Canadian side of the Falls is not admitted to the United States, it will not be produced, as there are not enough industries within electrical radius of Niagara to use it. Power companies have already filed briefs at Washington indicating that they intend to apply for permits for more than 160,000 horsepower. Forbidden to abstract their coal from the American side, they will have the Canadians abstract it on their side, and then buy it from them. Thus runs the course of the astute corporation lawyer, who having failed to persuade Congress that he could keep taking water away and still have it left, now blandly asserts that water subtracted from the Canadian side will not injure the American Falls. A hearing is to be given on the proposition to admit power from Canada, in Washington, November 20, and the American Civic Association is to represent the side of the people there. Public opinion must again be brought to bear on Secretary Taft who has authority to act in the matter, and every individual or organization is urged to telegraph him immediately, opposing the admission of power from Canada. When this paper reaches you it may be too late to write, but a telegram on the eve of the hearing will be just as effective. The time to act is instantly and the man to act upon is Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War.

~ ~ ~

### Progress of the "City Beautiful"

It is gratifying to note the progress being made in inaugurating movements to make of our larger cities the "city beautiful." It is a splendid idea, and only has to be intelligently presented to the citizens of any important municipality to inspire enthusiasm. A beautiful city is always a local pride, and it means a well-governed city, too, for no city can maintain all the features which serve to make it beautiful without high-class administration. Among the later movements in this direction are those of Chicago and Portland, Oregon. A magnificent scheme for the improvement and

beautification of Chicago is under practical consideration by the Chicago Merchants Club, and it will attract wide attention. A committee of leading citizens of Portland has been organized to prepare and urge a comprehensive scheme looking to the artistic development of its physical features and conditions. Every city has special opportunities for particular development, and the location and surroundings of Portland admirably lend themselves to the work of making her a particularly beautiful city.

~ ~ ~

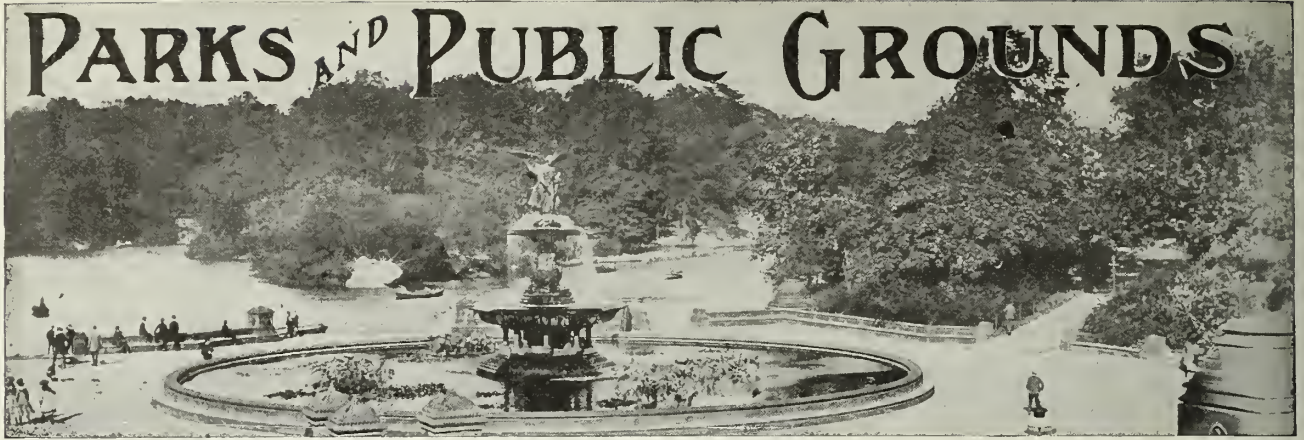
### A "Niagara" Campaign for Every Community

The recent convention of the American Civic Association in Milwaukee gave impetus to a local "Niagara" campaign now being waged by the patriotic people of Wisconsin to acquire the magnificent country about the Dells and Devil's Lake as a state reservation. The next legislature is to be asked to appropriate \$100,000 to purchase 7,000 acres of the Devil's Lake tract. The women's clubs and public-spirited organizations and individuals throughout the state are supporting the movement, and with the aid of the press should be able to turn on the legislative body of the state such a flood of public sentiment that it will be obliged to listen and to act as Congress did under the cataract of the Niagara campaign. Individuals and organizations should see that their state representatives are deluged with letters, telegrams and resolutions at the proper time, and supply the newspapers with material. Local Niagara campaigns are in order everywhere. Whether it be a dirty alley, a village nuisance or an international waterfall, the Niagara method of arousing public sentiment is equally effective. No progressive community should be without its Niagara campaign.

~ ~ ~

### First Steps Against the Billboards

Those who are waiting for the enactment of a comprehensive law that will abolish all billboards with one fell blow, were reminded by Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey at the Milwaukee convention of the American Civic Association that three-fourths of the billboards are already violators of the law and can be disposed of by enforcing existing laws. Springfield, Mass., has abolished indecent posters. This can be done anywhere. Boards erected on city property or on private property without the consent of the owners may be disposed of in most communities, and building laws are sufficient to do away with those that in any way endanger public safety. Look up your local laws on the subject and enforce them as a preliminary step to getting better ones.



## SOME MINOR PARKS AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS IN CALIFORNIA

There are a number of small parks and ornamental grounds in northern and central California that are interesting and but little known to the general traveling public that is familiar with Golden Gate and the groves of big trees. In Sacramento the park about the capitol is one of the most notable of these little beauty spots.

The grounds themselves cover just one block. At

light to roller skate the year round. Then there succeeds a low stone fence, with ornamental iron railing, broken in the middle of each side and at the corners by gates. Inside this enclosing wall again great old pines overhang, most of them dividing into two main limbs each. Out of the shadow of the evergreen the concentric square is formed of broad flower-beds, bordered in their turn by a lawn that stretches off to still another wide cement walk. After that succeeds a grass plot with shrubbery and more cedars, and built in terraces, leading up to the capitol building.

On the first of the terraces the walk is bordered by tall California fan palms, the great trunks trimmed to rise straight up without break to the former leaf stems. Along the walk, too, are rows of bays and orange trees. Above this one is the terrace of the building itself.

Miss Alice Eastwood, of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, has made a careful study and classification of the trees in Capitol Park, and submitted a report to the Governor, plotting all of the trees, which are to be labeled with metal tags for the benefit of visitors. She has classified 121 trees and shrubs and gives their names, with their nativity, as follows:

Italian cypress, Europe; Deodar cedar, Himalaya Mountains; Magnolia, Atlantic United States; Monterey cypress, California; Italian stone pine, Europe; Incense cedar, California; Arbor Vitae, Oregon and Washington; Lawson's cypress, California and Washington; Torata, New Zealand; Laurel cherry, Europe; Hawthorne, Europe; Loquat, Japan; Tawhiwhi, New Zealand; Weigela, China; Norway spruce, Europe; Yew, Europe; Oleander, Mediterranean region; Silver Wattle, Australia; Weeping cypress, China; orange, tropical; Tulip tree, Mississippi Valley; California Fan Palm, California; Monkey Puzzle, Chili; Giant Redwood, California; Holly, Europe; Camellia, Japan; Euonymus, Japan; Azalea, Japan; Rhododendron, Japan; Cryptomeria, Japan; Canary Island Date Palm, Canary Islands; Laurel, Europe; Rubber Tree, Tropical Asia; Pomegranate, Southern Asia; Tobira, Japan; Karo, New Zealand; Box, Europe; Japanese Christmas Berry, Japan; Mock Orange, Europe; Tamarix, Europe; Nandina, Japan; Myrtle, Europe; Laurestinus, Europe; Portugal Cher-



WALK IN CAPITOL PARK, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

each corner, at the curb, are great spruce trees. Between these a stretch of lawn extends, planted with a row of tall fan-palms. After that, within the square, is a broad walk, on which children of the capital de-

ry, Europe; Chinese Cedar, China; Japanese Persimmon, Japan; Crepe Myrtle, Asia; Veronica, New Zealand; Japanese Magnolia, Japan; Snowball, Atlantic United States; Smoke Tree, Atlantic United States; Black Wattle, Australia; Date Palm, Asia; Japanese Rose, Japan; Oregon Grape, Oregon and California; Breath of Heaven, Cape of Good Hope; Rose of Sharon, China; Douglas Spruce, Western United States; Black Spruce, Bidwell's Araucaria, Australia; Irish Yew, Europe; Ligustrum, China; Olive, Europe; Jerusalem Cherry, Tropics; Juniper, (?); Japanese Fan Palm, Japan; Cape Jasmine, Japan; American Elm, North America; Siberian Arbor Vitae, Asia; Box Elder, North America; Pepper Tree,

South America; Varnish Tree, Japan; Burr Oak, Atlantic United States; Umbrella Tree, China; Dragon Tree, Australia; Pomelo, Polynesia; Laburnum, (?); Walnut, (?); Box; Camphor Tree, China; Japanese Maple; Bottle Brush, Australia; Bridal Wreath, Japan; New Zealand Flax, New Zealand; Oriental Arbor Vitae, China; Lilac, Europe and Asia; Honey Suckle; Elaeagnus, Japan; Ginkgo, Japan; Horse Chestnut, Europe and Asia; Paulownia, China; Catalpa, Mississippi Valley; Grevillea, Australia; Live Oak, California; Acacia, Australia; Plumbago, Cape of Good Hope; English Walnut, Europe and Asia; Madrone, California; Cunninghamia, China; Brush Cherry, Australia; Box Elder, California; Strawberry Bush, Europe; Indian Hawthorne, China; Fir; Aleppo Pine, Mediterranean Region; Black Mulberry, Asia; Cedar of Lebanon, Asia and Africa; Banana, Abyssinia; Japanese Sophora, Japan; Lemon Verbena, South America; Cork Oak, Europe.

There is another pretty little park at Fresno, about the County Building, which is somewhat like the Capitol Park at Sacramento.

The gardens of Stanford University and the charming campus of the State University at Berkeley, take high rank as ornamental grounds, the famous Berkeley oaks giving added interest to the latter grounds. These are the great old live oaks, that are famous for the queer spreading of their branches, and their very irregular contour.



A GLIMPSE OF CAPITOL PARK, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

### AROUSING INTEREST IN PARK WORK

The Public Park Association of Rhode Island has recently consummated a prize competition, which was open to the students and pupils of all schools and colleges in Rhode Island. For information and suggestions the competitors were referred to the "Report upon a System of Public Reservations for the Metropolitan District of Providence Plantations," a copy of which was placed in all libraries and which was furnished upon request to any school. Money prizes were offered, and ranged from \$10 to \$3 for students of colleges; \$8 to \$2 for pupils of high schools; \$5 to \$1 to grammar grades and from \$5 to \$1 to primary and intermediate grades. All contributions were to be submitted by Nov. 7, but the results have not yet come to hand. The idea of educating the young on the principles and practice of outdoor improvement has all along been accepted as a solution of the problem for the future, and along several lines this is in active operation; but the ordinary competition of the school room lacks the inspiration to enthusiasm which a system of prizes usually exerts. The latter induces more immediate concentration of energy and thought upon the subject and secures more positive results in less time. Further details of this competition will be found in another column, and it will be seen how thoroughly the whole subject is covered in its presentation to the various grades of education. This Rhode Island competition has a highly suggestive significance in its educational possibilities. Every important city in the Union might profitably adopt its appropriate features, and by modifying them to suit ruling conditions and requirements, provide an incentive to all pupils and students to become acquainted with the progress of thought on the question of our public parks; this would become a fixed idea in the minds of our coming generation. Improvement associations everywhere can profitably take up such a competitive method of educating the young, with a view to more effective progress in the movement.



ONE OF THE BERKELEY OAKS, BERKELEY, CAL.

# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners of Los Angeles, Cal., Park Superintendent Morley was given power to purchase from Howard and Smith, nurserymen, 3,000 drooping pines, which are to be planted in Elysian and Griffith Parks. The trees are now in England, where they were shipped from India.

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Brooklyn, N. Y., and the borough of Queens, which comes under the same management, has a total park area of 1,663½ acres. One of the largest and finest of these is Prospect Park, the second in point of size in the city. The construction of this park began in June, 1866. The land (516¼ acres) cost \$3,919,370.70. Construction cost about \$6,000,000.

\* \* \*

A recent special issue of the Winnipeg Telegram, Winnipeg, Can., shows a number of views of the parks in that city and gives much praise to the park board for park development and the beautifying of residence streets. Winnipeg has a park area of 417 acres included in twelve tracts. The largest of these is Assiniboine Park, a 282 acre area recently acquired on the banks of the Assiniboine River. The chief credit for the development of the system is given to D. D. England, superintendent of parks and cemeteries.

\* \* \*

Bluff City, Kan., a town of three hundred, has a little ten acre park that is the result of the efforts of one man, Mayor James Glover. The park has been developed along modern and intelligent lines, and is a very creditable effort for a town of that size. There are more than a dozen varieties of deciduous trees growing in Glover Park, and all but one, the white ash, are doing well. The Catalpa speciosa does remarkably well. Specimens planted sixteen years ago measure nineteen inches in diameter a foot above the ground. There are a hundred and fifty evergreens, in four varieties, the most numerous being the red cedar and the arbor vitae. A great deal of shrubbery has also been successfully used.

\* \* \*

According to figures submitted to the South Park commissioners of Chicago by Superintendent J. F. Foster, the small parks of Chicago have proved successful beyond all expectation. Mr. Foster's tables show that in the nine months from December, 1905, to August, 1906, the total attendance at these playgrounds has been 4,442,768. These records indicate only the number of people who made actual use of the various facilities. Casual visitors and those who merely came to look on at the games and sports were not enumerated. Twelve small parks are included in the report. Of these, Davis Square showed the largest attendance—616,518. The reading-room was used by 110,256 persons, the outdoor gymnasium by 234,770, while 111,761 shower baths were taken. In the twelve parks 650,810 shower baths were taken.

The Metropolitan Park Commission of Providence, R. I., has made plans for a systematic campaign for the education of the voters on the subject of the \$250,000 park bond issue which will be voted upon throughout the State at the coming election. The various candidates for office and the campaign speakers will be interested in the matter, and efforts made to have them clearly place the issue before the public. The commission also took an important step toward reviving the old question of a public right of way along the water front by making arrangements to secure from the Attorney General an opinion upon that matter.

\* \* \*

The little park shown in the illustration surrounds the Royal Palace at Belgrade, Servia. After the eventful night when a king and queen, ministers and servants were put out of the way for all time, that another dynasty might be returned to the throne, it was not deemed meet that the home of the late departed should survive them. So it was



A ROYAL PARK IN BELGRADE

razed and the site converted into a park, with heavy iron gratings along the street to keep out the curious. A series of terraces with shrubbery and flower beds were added and today from his palace window, in the moonlight, King Peter may look out on the home of the royalty that came and went before.

\* \* \*

The Public Park Association of Providence has offered a series of prizes ranging in value from \$1 to \$10 to students of schools and colleges in that state for essays to arouse interest in park matters on the following subjects:

What is the most important reason for the establishment of park systems?

Why has the park question grown so rapidly in importance and public interest in all the large cities of America?

What would be the effect upon the people if there were no parks or open recreation places, and are public reservations vital to the public welfare?

Why cannot parks be provided at one time as well as another?

What was the special reason for creating the Metropolitan Park District of Providence Plantations, and why should the State of Rhode Island issue bonds for its parks?

Why does the present generation need park lands more than the last one did, and why will the next generation need them more than the present one? Why is the need rapidly increasing in Rhode Island?

Would a proper and comprehensive park system be expected to add to the taxes or to diminish them? Would it add to the cost of living or diminish it?

What is the moral effect of parks in large cities?

What classes of people would be most benefited by a Metropolitan Park System?

Why are parks especially advocated by business organizations and Boards of Trade?



Why are they approved by the members of great labor organizations? Why by local improvement societies? Why by historical and patriotic societies? Why by horticultural and naturalist societies?

If parks add to the prosperity of one part of the State, how do they affect any other part of the State, or add to the revenue of the State as a whole?

In what ways do the proposed parks affect the public water supply or the public drainage systems?

Should the first work be to finish and beautify the existing parks, or to provide for the establishment of new ones?

What is your idea of an ideal park system and what special features should be provided?

Describe the proposed Metropolitan Park System or some part of it.

What other places in Rhode Island, not mentioned in the report, should be owned by the State or by the general public?

How do the cities and towns of Rhode Island compare in the matter of parks with other cities in the United States?

\* \* \*

In a communication addressed to each member of the General Council of Louisville, Ky., President John B. Castleman, of the Board of Park Commissioners of that city, reviews what has been accomplished within the past fifteen years toward the establishment of the park system and indicates, with figures, what is necessary to complete and perfect the work. In 1891 an appropriation of \$600,000 was reduced by charges against it to the sum of \$517,410, which was the initial sum spent on the organization of the park system. Subsequently the citizens voted a further sum of \$250,000. These amounts are still outstanding and constitute the only bonded debt of the Park Department. Mr. Castleman urges the necessity for more liberal support of the park system, and advocates a \$1,000,000 bond issue in the immediate future.

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#### From the Annual Reports.

The thirty-seventh report of the Park Commissioners at Buffalo, N. Y., for the year 1905, notes that the year was one of marked progress and exceptional growth of plantations. The improvements around the Albright Art Gallery in Delaware Park were completed and 700 more plates with botanical and common names of trees were placed on the trees in that and other parks. A complete report of the addresses and ceremonies at the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery is included in the report. In Humboldt Park the section around the new shelter house has been remodeled and the whole topography of that part of the park changed. The report of Director John F. Cowell, of the botanic garden, tells of the acquisition of a number of new or rare plants that have been collected by the director or received by gift or exchange. He calls attention to the increased cost of maintaining macadam roads due to the growing use of automobiles and repeats the recommendation made a number of years ago that the botanic garden be moved from its present site on account of the damage by smoke and gases from neighboring factories. The appropriation for the year was \$139,634 and total receipts amounted to \$160,760.

The annual report of the Park Department of Cincinnati, O., for 1905, tells of a banner year in park improvements and extensions and gives a detailed list of the tracts acquired. A plan has also been made for connecting Burnet Woods and Eden Park by an extensive boulevard and viaduct system. Cliff Drive has been completed and tested both by weather and storms and found to be in first class condition. The receipts for the year were \$51,464, and the expenditures \$1,856 less than that amount.

The thirty-first annual report of the Department of Parks of Boston contains reports of officers and detailed account

of expenditures for the year ending January 31, 1906. The only construction work of importance done during the year was the improvement of several playgrounds. The report states that owing to the inadequate appropriation for maintenance many necessary repairs cannot be made. The work of thinning out overcrowding or worthless growth is showing good results in the feathering out of the trees and the more vigorous undergrowth of native shrubs and herbaceous plants. The expenditure for the year was \$286,970, of which \$44,780 was for land and construction and \$241,549 for maintenance.

The annual report of the park commission of Milwaukee is in the shape of a handsome octavo volume, bound in brown cloth and handsomely embossed. It contains nearly sixty illustrations of beautiful scenes in the city parks. The report calls attention to the small area of Milwaukee parks compared with the land devoted to that purpose in other cities, and makes the recommendation that land be purchased for park purposes. The recommendation is made that a sum be set aside each year for the use of the park board wherewith initial payments may be made any time upon lands desired to be purchased. It is suggested that the Legislature be asked to authorize the council to levy a special tax for this purpose. The creation of a citizens' commission is advised, that a comprehensive programme of future park extensions may be arranged.

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#### New Parks.

The park commission of Greenfield, Mass., has bought a tract of twenty-eight acres on Rocky Mountain.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is to lay out a park around the grounds of its new station at Sheboygan, Wis.

The N. C. & St. L. Railroad is to inaugurate a system of parking at station grounds between Paducah, Ky., and Pais, Tenn. James McLaughlin, formerly local gardener for the Illinois Central Railway, will have charge of the work of improvement.

The city council of Moline, Ill., has awarded the contract for the grading of Riverside Park.

Hon. J. C. Sharp, of Jackson, Mich., has offered to donate the city a twenty acre tract for a public park, provided the street car system is extended to the tract.

The city council of Jamestown, N. D., has agreed to buy a five acre tract for \$200 an acre.

A new park of thirteen acres has been acquired by the town of San Bernardino, Cal. The park is to be in charge of the Woman's Club for a period of two years, and plans for improvement are going forward.

The city of St. Louis has purchased a block at North Market and Magazine Sts. for a public park. The ground cost \$40,000.

Denver, Colo., has acquired a new park district embracing 450 acres, and issued bonds to the amount of \$230,000 to pay for the property.

Mayor Paul C. Barth, of Louisville, Ky., has personally paid \$50,000 for an eighteen acre tract which the city desires for a public park. The money for its purchase was not available and Mayor Barth will hold it for the city to keep the price from going up.

The city of Pittsburg has an appropriation of \$60,000 for a new park in the Thirty-second Ward, and two sites are being considered.

The park commission of Lowell, Mass., is being urged to purchase a twenty-seven acre tract for a new park and playground. The land is expected to cost \$15,000.

(Continued on p. VIII.)



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee, October 24, 25 and 26

*American Civic Association*  
*Annual Meeting*  
October 24, 25, 26, 1906.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
Hudson's Hotel, Palace



J. Henry McFarland, President, Treasurer, Sec.  
Clara Rogers Stewart, Secretary, P.O. Building  
William H. Marshall, Treasurer, New York

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The American Civic Association, at its annual convention in Milwaukee, October 24, 25 and 26, presented a record of civic achievement that gives it definite place as the national leader in the ever-broadening, rapidly growing sentiment for a cleaner and more beautiful America. Its remarkable campaign for the Preservation of Niagara Falls, told by President McFarland

cleaning-up days for cities, towns and villages; of abatement of nuisances; of home and school gradening, and numberless other evidences that the biggest and richest of the nations materially is going to dress up and look the part.

A few physical facts about the association's growth indicate but faintly the far-reaching influence of its work. It means much that the contributions to the work for the past twelve months were \$3,104 greater than for the previous fifteen; that 210,000 pieces of literature were distributed; that the membership grew during the year from 1,552 to 2,215. It means far more that these modest contributions saved a great natural wonder for all the people; that one small piece of printed paper has often sown the seed that led to the awakening and beautifying of an entire community; that one of these memberships may represent an association of hundreds of individual members, each working for the uplifting of a city.

The convention itself showed marked progress over previous meetings both in point of attendance, which numbered about 100, in interest shown, and in the worth of material presented. A new feature that gives promise of being of much value was the innovation of having one meeting for consideration of national topics of vital interest to the public, to which residents of the city particularly are invited. This meeting was held in Conservatory Hall, and President McFarland's story of the Niagara campaign was enthusiastically received by Milwaukee people.

The local hosts were unsparing in their efforts to entertain, and no detail was overlooked to give pleasure and profit to the visitors. Sessions were held in the red room of the Hotel Pfister and the club room was the association headquarters, with some members of the enthusiastic local committee always in attendance. It was a particularly appropriate time and

on another page, would alone earn it high place in the gratitude of the nation. The success of this movement demonstrates two facts: The association's growth in power and capacity for national work; and the strength of the people's interest in preserving a great natural treasure. It was unmistakable evidence that the people are awake and responsive to the spirit of civic improvement, and need only to be called to the work of making the city beautiful and keeping the country natural. When such a flood of public sentiment is aroused as to induce our slowly-moving Congress to sit up and take notice of what many are still pleased to call an "esthetic" question in the midst of a session that passed more important legislation than any in history, it is unmistakably plain that America is alive to the value of civic beauty.

Nor is this the only evidence of the widespread civic awakening. From every corner of the country came stories of magnificent city plans for future growth; of broad and comprehensive plans for park systems; of

place for the meeting while Wisconsin is preparing a "Niagara" campaign of its own to induce the legislature to make a state reservation of the region about the Dells and Devil's Lake, and the national association lent hearty support to the work.

Wednesday, October 24th.

Mayor Sherburn M. Becker, of Milwaukee, in a brief and spirited speech of welcome, expressed a hearty interest in the movement and congratulated the association on its work for the preservation of Niagara. "To be really great," he said, "a city must be beautiful, and Milwaukee is making rapid strides in that direction." One of the chief efforts at present in that city is to create a sentiment for the establishment of small parks with which he is thoroughly in sympathy.

President McFarland responded, characterizing Mayor Becker as one of the new race of mayors, and saying that it was encouraging to see a city official with the high ideals which he had expressed.

Treasurer Wm. B. Howland, of New York, was called upon to report. The receipts for the year were \$3,000 more than for the year previous, amounting to a total of \$8,758.30. Owing to the extraordinary expenditures in connection with the Niagara campaign the association has a debt of \$4,137.56. Mr. Howland reported that encouraging progress had been made in reducing this debt, one-fourth of it having been paid in twenty-two days, and that it was to be regarded as insignificant in comparison with the enormously increased achievement of the association.

At the afternoon session Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff presented his annual address, which was an inspiring record of the growth of the national impulse for civic improvement. Mr. Woodruff spoke in part as follows:

#### The National Impulse for Civic Improvement.

When President Roosevelt, on June 29, 1906, attached his signature to "An Act for the Control and Regulation of the Waters of Niagara River, for the Preservation of Niagara Falls and for Other Purposes," he signed the Magna Charta of the civic improvement movement. It was the first distinct national recognition of the rights of the American people to the free and unobstructed enjoyment of the natural beauties bestowed upon us by a beneficent God. The significance of the Act lies in its express recognition of the demand of the American people. Throughout the bill, the evident intention of Congress to preserve "the scenic grandeur of the Niagara Falls" is manifest. Indeed, this phrase recurs again and again, showing what was in the mind of the Congressmen who passed it and of the President who signed it.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Niagara campaign was the country-wide interest in the subject. No part of our great land but was represented in the movement. From far off Los Angeles in California, and Tacoma in Washington, on the Pacific Coast, to Jacksonville, Florida, and Portland, Maine, on the Atlantic Coast, and from every intervening village and hamlet, town and city, came the demand that commercialism should be checked and this common heritage of our people rescued from the hands of those who would pervert it to private and commercial ends. Business bodies and improvement bodies, religious and political organizations, joined in the hue and cry that was raised to prevent the desecration. So great, so overwhelming was the demand, that the President listened and Congress listened and in an incredibly and unprecedentedly short time the bill as it now stands was passed.

We cannot expect, however, to have a Niagara campaign every year, altho the present one has yet several important phases to pass through. Only once in a lifetime comes the opportunity to do some great, some striking thing such as that accomplished during the past year; but around about us on every side lie other opportunities equally significant and equally useful, if we will but grasp them. We find the scenery on every hand despoiled by advertisements of various kinds.

What has scenery done to Americans that we should deface it upon every hand; that we should despoil it in every

direction? The route from Philadelphia to New York has often been described as a thin alleyway of bill-boards. Round about every great city we find the approaches "cluttered up" in the worst possible way with objectionable signs. Our parks are likewise surrounded; so that a beautiful vista often ends in an advertising device. Not even Niagara itself, in all its unparalleled grandeur, is free from this source of despoliation.

The next great war which the American people must wage is that against the desecration of our landscape and of our surroundings by bill-boards and unsightly posters. This campaign must be waged, on the one hand to abate the nuisance; and on the other to create a public sentiment sufficiently strong to force a solution of the question.

An improvement club in Tacoma, Washington, has adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That this Club place itself on record as being in favor of its members pledging themselves not to purchase from firms advertising on bill-boards; and that the Secretary write the American Civic Association asking it to agitate the question throughout the country, sending it a copy of this resolution."

In defense of this resolution, the club declares "that the beauty of a large number of our American cities is marred by unsightly bill-boards. There doesn't seem to be any method of getting at the matter except by arousing public sentiment against it. There is a bill-board trust throughout the country, and there is need of a general movement against bill-boards."

A suggestion has been made that they should be taxed out of existence. This is good. Another suggestion is that the consumers of this country refrain from purchasing from firms utilizing bill-boards. This is by all odds the most effective method yet proposed.

If the American people once resolve that offensive bill-boards must go, they have a most direct and effective method for their suppression in their own hands. They have only to abstain from purchasing goods advertised on bill-boards. This is an effective weapon always at hand; and if utilized will unquestionably bring a complete relief; for no manufacturer of goods, no purveyor to the public taste, will fly in the face of a public opinion thus expressed.

Next in importance to freeing our landscapes of objectionable bill-boards, is the movement for cleanliness in our American communities. Too many communities are permitted to become eyesores. Too many of our cities are "built in black air, which by its accumulated foulness first renders all ornament invisible in distance and then chokes its interstices with soot." Verily cleanliness is next to godliness; and if our American cities are to stand before the world as purified and redeemed, they must be clean. The national impulse for civic improvement is manifesting itself not only in the movement for the preservation of Niagara, not only in the movement for the suppression of objectionable bill-boards, but in a very real desire to clean up the various localities. Practically no city of importance but has its "cleaning-up" days or weeks or periods of some kind.

For nearly seven years a committee of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati has been working for cleaner and better streets in that city. During most of that time the chief endeavor has been to arouse public sentiment and to inaugurate modern methods. Early in the present year it was decided to hold a "clean-street convention," which was held a few months ago. It was opened with a mechanical parade, which was a complete success. At the formal meeting, men representative of the city government were present, as also of all the business and improvement associations, and the several political parties. There was a meeting of women along the same line; and this was equally successful. There was a meeting of school children in the separate schools, each principal setting aside one hour during the day for the singing of appropriate songs and the discussion of the subject. Speakers, mostly business men, were sent to the different schools to make short addresses.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of newsboys, the convention songs being rendered by the newsboys' band of forty pieces. The Mayor and other city officials made short addresses. There was a parade of the street cleaning department on the last afternoon of the convention, which lasted some four or five days, the men all appearing in their new uniforms. The banners carried at the head of each division told of the number of members and the equipment used in that division, and of the additional members and equipment needed. Manufacturers of various devices gave demonstrations during the week. Thus in these various ways the people were given fresh ideas as to modern methods.

This is a most commendable method of educating the public and the officials. It is easy; it is practical; it is effective.

It sets before the community what has been, what needs to be done, what can be done.

Among smaller communities we find civic centers being established in the shape of town halls and local centers, and of libraries, and of public schools; so that the people have a rallying place—a place where they can go to discuss their local needs. For instance, the town of Framingham, Massachusetts, has executed a ten years' lease of its town hall to the Improvement Association of that place at a nominal rental. The association proposes to restore and alter the building, fitting it for a general community center, with club rooms, an assembly hall, and a stage.

Wherever we go, whether by railroad, boat, or carriage, we find the same tendency toward improvement. In Dayton, Ohio, the president of a large local concern has of his own volition secured an expert and provided the means for improving the surroundings of the railroad station. In other communities the water front has been similarly improved, to the great advantage not only of the people who live in the community, but of those who visit it, or who may pass by it on the boats.

We find that our school houses are better built, are better decorated, are coming more and more to be centers of refinement, of helpful influence on those who come within their walls, whether as students or as adults. Chicago's experiment along these lines is particularly striking. It is spending large sums of money for the erection of suitable buildings for its school children. These school houses are civic centers in the truest and highest sense—centers of influence, of refinement, of uplift. The school house should be made the real civic center of the community, and that instead of being a place where the children resort for a few hours each day for five days in the week and forty weeks in the year, they should be open at all times to all the community and made a constant source of helpfulness to all classes.

Fortunately, "citizen-making" and "city-making" are coming to be regarded, as they of right should be, as the most pressing questions of the present day. The schools and the colleges and the universities are awakening to their opportunity and are striving mightily in every direction to meet the obligations laid upon them by new conditions. They are appreciating the necessity of preparing the citizens to make greater and grander cities, through the creation of better prepared citizens.

Not only, however, upon the ethical side is the impulse manifesting itself, but likewise upon the material. "City-making" is a new art, but more and more we find men of intelligence, of capacity, of statesmanlike quality, devoting themselves to its pursuit. I find upon my desk, reports upon group plans and civic centers from San Francisco; from Denver, from Cleveland, from Indianapolis, from Los Angeles, from Cincinnati; from Providence, Rhode Island; from Philadelphia, from Manila, from St. Louis, from Hartford, Connecticut; from Toronto, Canada; from New York, from Columbia, South Carolina, and I have by no means exhausted the roll-call of the cities. It is now coming to be the common practice for a community to retain the services of experts to suggest ways and means for improving present conditions and for planning for the future.

The San Francisco experience has been another of the most significant lessons of the year. In an address before the American Civic Association, at Cleveland, I referred at length to the far-reaching plans which had been devised by Mr. Burnham and his colleagues for the improvement of the great metropolitan city of the Pacific coast. At that time those plans were looked upon as a civic theory, to be realized only in the far distant future; but when the great disaster of last April came the people of that city resorted to those plans for suggestions as to its immediate pressing needs. The Merchants' Association of the city likewise had been studying various problems of municipal improvement and embellishment. Some were designed for the present, others for the future; but when the earthquake overtook San Francisco and made a new beginning necessary, those plans were found to be essential in consideration of the establishment of a new order of things.

I have spoken of the Niagara Bill as being the first national recognition of the demand for civic improvement; but there has been another national effort, less conspicuous, it is true, but in many respects quite as hopeful and significant, which should be mentioned as a further indication of the national impulse for civic improvement. I refer to the work which has been undertaken at Manila under the superintendence of Mr. Burnham, by the direction of the United States Government, looking toward the remodelling and improvement of that island capital. The employment by the federal government of an expert in

city-making establishes a precedent that I am sure will have far-reaching effect, taking its place, as it should, alongside of the famous plan for the improvement of the capital city of the nation. These precedents strengthen the demand of the American Institute of Architects for a federal advisory board on art to "secure beauty in the buildings, parks and monuments belonging to the Federal Government." The Washington Commission of 1901 has been and is being followed as a growing list of cities, and if the principle of federal control in matters of civic art is once established, it will not be long before the states and municipalities will fall in line.

In the same connection, reference must be made to the growing number of reports upon the systems of public reservations and parks. For instance, the Metropolitan Park Commission of Providence has just issued a most striking report on the park development of that community, with extended references to what has been done in all the leading communities of the country along the same lines. This is the second great effort of the same kind, the first being that of the Allied Organizations of Philadelphia upon the parks and public reservations of that city. These reports are important not only because they are arousing public sentiment, but because they are cultivating it and directing it along right lines.

This national impulse for civic improvement to which I have been referring is the beginning of an awakening of a general civic consciousness which means the redemption of our American communities from the sordid and the selfish and the base. As my friend Horace Traubel has put it: "We are going to reclaim the cities for souls and love. We are going to save the human spirit for itself. We are going to give the cities a chance to show that the city may be as beautiful and as wholesome as the farm. There is no reason except in so far as man's greed is ailing why the air of the city should be dangerous to breathe. We will impart to the cities the opportunity of the noblest human husbandry. We are not willing to admit that the cities need to be destroyed. We are going to prove that the cities need to be saved. We want the cities. We want to save the cities with a soul. Are we to confess that we may live very far apart in amity but that we cannot live together in amity? \* \* \* \* Our cities are set right here. Are already here. Do not mistake the place or the year. The year is this year. The place is the spot on which you stand."

The reports of the department vice presidents were next in order, and Mrs. M. F. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., was called upon to tell of the work of the Arts and Crafts Department. It is the aim of this department to assist individuals and communities to get works of art, to institute arts and crafts work, to arrange exhibitions, and furnish information in general about arts and crafts. It is especially desirous of serving those in small towns away from the great art centers.

The report of the Department of Children's Gardens was presented by Vice President Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C. The work of this department during the past year was directed chiefly toward getting definite information concerning the relation and attitude of seedsmen, nurserymen and growers toward the school garden movement.

The general sentiment seemed to be that school garden work was seed sown on good ground, and that it was productive of good results, increased orders for seeds, and increased demands for plants, trees and flowers. The best of the nurserymen are heartily in sympathy with the movement, have done much to promote it and are willing to do more.

Frederick L. Ford, of Hartford, Conn., presented the report of the Department of City Making. There was never a time, said Mr. Ford, when so much money was being expended for municipal improvements. He spoke briefly of a number of the greatest of these movements. Washington, D. C., is planning municipal improvements that will cost \$25,000,000, and make it one of the grandest cities in the world. Cleveland has a comprehensive plan for grouping of public buildings that is already under way; \$5,000,000 has been expended for the land, and several of the buildings are under construction. St. Louis has prepared plans for a municipal court and parkway, which if carried out will

mean an expenditure of \$3,000,000. Buffalo is planning a great union station.

Frank Chapin Bray, of Chicago, had a brief oral report for the Press Department. This is an editorial committee which has endeavored to take some of the labor away from the general officials, to prepare bulletins for other departments, clipping sheets, and secure publication of special articles.

Graham R. Taylor, of Chicago, for the Department of Social Settlements, told of the wide range of activities and the powerful influence for good exerted by residents of social settlements. He spoke of a boys' club connected with a settlement which held the balance of power in a ward election, and of the enthusiastic work of the boys and girls on cleaning up day in Chicago, and in their care for the playgrounds established by social settlements.

Mrs. A. E. McCrea, of Chicago, vice president of the Department of Railroad Improvement, reported a steady growth in the interest and success of this work. There is now no road of any importance that has not either adopted or planned to adopt improvements for station grounds. The influence of this department is to be exerted chiefly in educating the railroad officials to what constitutes good taste in landscape work. The towns vie with one another in the improvement of railroad stations, and these improvements often lead to the betterment of other parts of the town. The department plans to prepare brief leaflets for railroad officials in its campaign of "insidious education."

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, made a brief oral report for the Department of Rural Improvement. Two bulletins are in print and others in process of preparation. Mr. Simonds noted a strong movement from the cities to the country that was bringing with it encouraging effort to improve. The work of the department is chiefly educative in its nature.

Andrew Wright Crawford, of Philadelphia, vice president of the Department of Parks and Public Reservations, was unable to be present, but his report was received, summarized by Mr. Woodruff, and ordered printed. It will be published in a future issue of Park and Cemetery.

The report of Edwin L. Shuey, of the Department of Factory Betterment, was read by Mr. Woodruff. He reported encouraging progress in the betterment of factory surroundings and conditions, and said that a large proportion of employers now believe in giving good sanitary places of work to their employes.

The Wednesday evening session was devoted to Wisconsin's contributions to civic progress. "The Traveling Library in Wisconsin" was the subject of an interesting address by Miss L. E. Stearns, the Library Commission Visitor of the Wisconsin Free Libraries. She said that Wisconsin was the first state to establish a compulsory school library law requiring every school to have a library. Every town but one of over 3,000 population in the state now has a public library, and there are four hundred traveling libraries in circulation.

Milwaukee's share in improvement work was presented in illustrated stereopticon talks by R. B. Watrous, secretary of the Citizens' Business League, and Alfred C. Clas, Park Commissioner of Milwaukee. Mr. Watrous told something of the extent of Milwaukee's manufacturing industries. Views of the parks, boulevards, public buildings, monuments, docks, and bridges were shown and interesting comments made about them. The City Hall, with its peculiar triangular site, the bascule bridges, and the car ferries were some of the interesting views shown. Juneau Park, opposite the Northwestern station, which was built on a site formerly occupied by a collection of tenements which had to be torn down, was one of the popular views.

Mr. Clas gave a comprehensive report on the progress of

civic work throughout the state and noted the important movements that were under way or in prospect. He spoke of the effort being made for establishing a state park in the territory including the Dells and Devil's Lake. A strong sentiment has been aroused for the preservation of this remarkable region and a bill which has the backing of all of the prominent civic organizations in the state, is to be presented at the next legislature. An effort was made to get the legislature to create the office of Tree Warden and another bill to this effect will be introduced in the next session. Mr. Clas gave a brief outline of the park progress in Milwaukee and told of the distinctive features of each of the park areas. The city has 525 acres of parks but is in need of a comprehensive general plan as a guide for future development. Plans are being made for a new park of two hundred acres on the north side, and two sites are being considered. Play grounds are maintained in five parks, and this work is to be extended next year to provide for base ball and foot ball. Mr. Clas' talk was illustrated with pictures of beautiful scenes about the Dells, Devil's Lake, and other picturesque spots in the state, of several attractive suburban railroad stations, a number of scenes in Milwaukee parks, and several designs and foreign views illustrating what might be accomplished in establishing a lake side park along the shore line of Milwaukee.

#### Thursday, October 25th.

Thursday morning opened with the reading of invitations for the next convention which had been received by letter and telegram from Jamestown, Va., in connection with the exposition next year, Los Angeles, Calif., Grand Rapids, Mich., Atlantic City, N. J., Put-in-Bay, Mich., St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The paper on "San Francisco's Opportunity and How She is Using It," by Hon. James D. Phelan, was not presented as Mr. Phelan was not present and his paper had not arrived.

The nominating committee through its chairman, Mr. Bray, announced the following recommendations for officers during the year, and they were unanimously elected as follows: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; First Vice-president and Acting Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, James D. Phelan, San Francisco, and L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; Treasurer, Wm. B. Howland, New York; Chairman Advisory Committee, Robt. C. Ogden, New York.

Vice-presidents in charge of the various departments are as follows: Arts and Crafts, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; Children's Gardens, Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; City Making, Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Conn.; Factory Betterment, Miss Gertrude Beeks, New York City; Libraries, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning, Boston; Public Recreation, Joseph Lee, Boston; Press, Harvey Maitland Watts, Philadelphia; Public Nuisances, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; Parks and Public Reservations, Alfred C. Clas, Milwaukee; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Rural Improvement, D. Ward King, Maitland, Mo.; School Extension, O. J. Kern, Rockford, Ill.; Social Settlements, Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago.

Resolutions were passed commending the faithful and energetic work of the present officers, who responded with becoming and appreciative speeches.

"Civic Beauty and Civic Safety" was the subject of a well considered and thoughtful paper by Fielding J. Stilson, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Stilson said that civic beauty concerned every aspect of city making and urged more stringent building regulations, widening of streets, and laying out of boulevards as means for attaining greater civic safety. The

large number of accidents from trolley cars made advisable a special department of transportation which should consider measures for their prevention. Mr. Stilson spoke as follows concerning the lesson to be learned from the San Francisco disaster:

"When the writer of this paper viewed San Francisco after the calamity, he was absolutely convinced that the safety of a city could be greatly increased if it had two wide boulevards running at right angles, of at least 150 feet in width. It would be an extremely costly venture. But I would urge that in laying out new towns and villages, at least two such streets running at right angles be arranged for. It does not take long under the present system of building to develop a town into a city, and if provision was made as I have indicated above, the burning of a city would not occur as frequently as at the present time.

"If a park system could be arranged by the use of the two boulevards it would serve a double purpose; first, cause a better fire protection, and second, by its position permit people to enjoy it in their daily vocations. Arrangement for the trolley and subway could be made in the center of such boulevards, thus disposing of the cause of accidents which at this time is so prominent in the life of our large cities."

Prof. Frederick M. Mann, of the School of Architecture of Washington University, St. Louis, spoke on "Architecture and Civic Progress." He said there was scarcely any movement for civic beauty that was not concerned with architecture. The external aspect of the city forces itself upon everyone and should be made an uplifting influence for a more beautiful civic life. Improvement in architecture he said should be in three directions: in the architects; in the builders; and in municipal regulations. Too large a proportion of the architects are not liberally educated but there are signs of improvement. Each building has a public function and the builder has a responsibility to the public. A properly qualified commission should have the power to pass on the design as well as the safety of every proposed building.

A general discussion followed, introduced by a talk by Dr. J. Q. Adams, a member of the Municipal Art Commission of New York, who told of the workings of that body. The commission is composed of ten members, three of whom are professional artists or architects, and four of whom are officials, including the President of the Metropolitan Museum, the Mayor of the city, and the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

A number of members took spirited part in the talks which followed, the theme of which was the right of the state to limit the freedom of individuals in the use of their own property, as in the case of billboards which are an offence to the community. The general opinion was that the state should limit the rights of the individual to make a nuisance of himself.

W. H. McFetridge, of Baraboo, Wis., a member of the commission in charge of the work of promoting a state park at the Dells and Devil's Lake, made a forceful presentation of the necessity for establishing a state park and told something of the beauty and majesty of nature in these tracts. The association passed strong resolutions favoring the establishment of this reservation.

Thursday afternoon the meeting was turned over to the Woman's Outdoor Art League, with its President, Mrs. Edward L. Upton, in the chair. After a brief welcome by Mrs. Thos. H. Brown, of Milwaukee, Mrs. Upton presented a broad and interesting review of "What Women are Doing in Civic Improvement Work."

Woman's progressive and inquiring spirit and her talent for the practical details of improvement work have made her a potent factor in the municipal housecleaning movements. Women's organizations have been equally successful and powerful and the broad national efforts toward civic betterment, as expressed in the influence of the General Fed-

eration of Women's Clubs in the Niagara campaign. Forty-seven federations representing 700,000 women in convention at Minneapolis sent telegrams and resolutions to congress that materially aided the Niagara movement. The Wisconsin State Federation of 151 clubs, representing 6,000 women, also aided materially in this work, and is leading in the movement to secure the Devil's Lake and Dells reservation. Mrs. Upton addressed sixteen organizations that endorsed the Niagara campaign, and was influential in securing much favorable newspaper work. Notable work was done by the California branch of the Woman's Outdoor Art League for the preservation of the Cavaleras groves of big trees in that state. The Kane County Federation of Women's Clubs in Illinois have undertaken the preservation and improvement of thirty miles of the beautiful Fox River Valley, and have raised \$1,800 for the work. A forest reservation of 650 acres was secured in Long Island through the efforts of women and they have established a winter playground in Cleveland. Many other instances of practical local work by women were given.

Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton gave a very practical and entertaining exposition of the methods to be used in promoting "Cleaning-up Days," which have become an important aid to civic cleanliness in many communities. The best results in municipal housecleaning, she said, could be obtained by concerted action; two periods a year were advocated, one in the fall and one in the spring. These should be incorporated in the laws and emphasized by proclamation of the mayor or other official. Systematic cleaning up by streets, wards or districts, with city officials to aid and inspect the work was recommended. Children should be encouraged to take active part. Some of the nuisances that could be abated were mentioned as dirty alleys, placards on trees, the smoke nuisance, etc. One women's organization secured the abatement of a particularly obnoxious smoke nuisance by having its different members send protests over the telephone to the owner of the building at intervals of a few minutes during almost an entire day. At the end of the day he was glad to capitulate. The passage of laws regarding the scattering of rubbish, dodgers, etc., on the street should be urged.

The reports of officers and committees were then in order. Mrs. D. O. Hibbard, of Racine, the treasurer, reported receipts of \$508.21 and a balance on hand of \$189.75.

The nominating committee recommended the following list of officers for the coming year, which were chosen without opposition: President, Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Cleveland, O.; First Vice-president, Mrs. A. W. Sanborn, Ashland, Wis.; Second Vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Haynes, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Miss Agnes McGriffith Pound, Ashtabula, O.; Treasurer, Miss Mira Loyd Dock, of Pennsylvania; Directors: Mrs. Chas. F. Millspaugh, Chicago; Mrs. Thos. H. Brown, Milwaukee; Mrs. Arthur Noble, Santa Monica, Cal.; Mrs. A. W. Griffith, Linbrook, N. Y.; Miss Helen A. Whitier, Boston, N. Y.; and Mrs. E. P. Turner, Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, of Chicago, for the Civics Committee reported that women's clubs in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio are doing much for civic improvement. Fifty-seven clubs in California are making heroic efforts in reviving educational work in San Francisco since the disaster. The clubs in Ohio aim to have a civic improvement program at one meeting each year. Cleaning-up Days are reported from many states and laws pertaining to street cleaning and the collection of garbage have been secured in several instances. Mrs. Millspaugh reported that the club house of the California branch in San Francisco had been totally destroyed. A complete file of their work which was on exhibition at the Municipal Museum in Chicago is to be returned to them to assist in starting over again. Resolu-

tions of sympathy were unanimously voted by the meeting.

Mrs. M. F. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., was called on to tell "The Richmond Story," of the ten years' experience of the Richmond Art Association in fostering a successful democratic art movement. The association gives an exhibition each year in a public school building. Last year 12 rooms and two corridors were transformed into an art gallery with an exhibit of pictures valued at \$100,000. The council has been induced to appropriate \$100 toward the expenses, and the attendance numbered half the population, including visitors from forty surrounding towns. The association has a \$500 fund each year to buy one of the pictures exhibited and offers a \$50 prize for the best picture by an Indiana artist. One thousand five hundred catalogs were sold last year. These exhibitions have been especially valuable in giving an appreciation of beauty to children.

Reports from branches of the League were next called for, and Mrs. A. J. Rogers spoke for the Milwaukee branch which has been especially active in establishing school gardens and playgrounds. A number of new school gardens were inaugurated during the year, and four thousand children were influenced to plant home gardens. Extracts from reports of other branches were read by Mrs. Wm. Howard Crosby, of Racine.

The Los Angeles, Cal., branch conducted a prize school garden contest in which four schools entered. They have established a very systematic Arbor Day celebration and have placed a number of public fountains. Successful work was also done at Santa Monica. At Ashland, Wis., a vacant lot was improved and planted. A band stand was erected, concerts given, and 1,440 packages of seeds distributed. The Chicago branch conducted Arbor Day exercises and sold 50,000 packages of seeds. Exercises were held in seven field houses in the South parks on Arbor Day and trees furnished by the South Park Commissioners were planted. Four hundred and fifty window boxes were sold to schools, settlements and individuals. At Waukegan, Ill., the cemetery improvement was completed and a cleaning-up day held that lasted two weeks. Two small parks were improved and park commissioners are to be elected. At Racine, Wis., an experimental garden was conducted and prizes offered for home gardens. Trees and waste baskets were furnished to school grounds and the state laws on birds printed. Twenty-six members for the American Civic Association were secured by this branch. Mrs. Uhl, of Kenosha, told of the work for clean streets in that town and of the establishment of a cemetery organization.

Rev. Frederick Edwards, of St. James Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, was called upon and spoke briefly about the importance of the churches taking an active part in this work of civic improvement.

The League voted to contribute \$100 toward reducing the deficit in the association's funds produced by the Niagara campaign.

The Thursday evening meeting was devoted to a discussion of national problems. The public generally was invited and the meeting was held in Conservatory Hall to make room for a larger attendance. The hall was comfortably filled and much interest was manifested in President McFarland's story of the Niagara campaign which was the chief feature of the evening. After an organ solo by Miss Rose Ernst, President McFarland was introduced and spoke in part as follows:

### The Niagara Campaign.

Not fourteen months have passed since the first widespread publication was made, giving the facts as to the impending destruction of Niagara, coupled with a practical suggestion as to what might be done to check it. The interest of the people has been shown in every way by floods of letters, by modest but

widespread contributions, and by the passage in many organizations of resolutions urging the preservation of the Falls. The remarkably sympathetic and interested attitude of the press has been one of the greatest agencies in bringing this work of national importance to its present state.

It will be remembered that the first widespread call to action was through the publication in the Ladies' Home Journal, in September, 1905, of a picture and a cartoon of Niagara Falls, heading a statement upon the text, "Shall We Make a Coal-Pile of Niagara?" Briefly giving the alarming facts, there was suggested a direct appeal by mail to President Roosevelt and to Earl Grey, the Governor General of Canada. This was, I believe, the first nationalization of the question; for up to this time the custody of the Falls in the United States was apparently in the state of New York, and many privileges for its development had been freely and even scandalously given away by the legislature of that state.

At the Cleveland meeting of this association resolutions were suggested, urging the President to act in the way of diplomatic intervention for the preservation of Niagara Falls. During the preceding discussion Mr. Volney Rogers recited what he believed to be the power of the United States by virtue of the Ordinance of 1787, which declared that the waters tributary to the St. Lawrence River and "the carrying places between" should be "forever free to all the people of the Northwest Territory." Based upon this legal view of national jurisdiction, strong resolutions were drafted and telegraphed alike to President Roosevelt and to Earl Grey. That the former acted with his accustomed vigor was evidenced in his immediate reference of these resolutions to Attorney-General Moody, who promptly replied to the President, on Oct. 14, 1905, as follows:

"As to the ground for Federal intervention, so far as proposed, I think there can be no fair doubt.

"The character of Niagara Falls as one of the greatest natural wonders, its situation in a boundary river on the frontier of a foreign country, its undoubted historical relation as a natural possession and common heritage—all these elements in the case would fully justify you in proposing through the ordinary diplomatic channels the consideration of this subject by the two governments immediately concerned."

Thus the national campaign was launched.

It became obvious that some deliverance from the President himself was desirable. A visit, therefore, was made to Mr. Roosevelt on Nov. 10, by the three executive officers of the American Civic Association. It was characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt that, after introductions had been made, he should say immediately, "Well, gentlemen, turn on Niagara!"

Taking the memorandum handed him, the President read it in the marvelously rapid fashion characteristic of him, discussing briefly each of its suggestions. Two of them with incisive common sense he turned down, saying in regard to the next:

"I will, however, act on your third suggestion and call attention to the importance of the preservation of Niagara in my message. You must remember, though, that all Congressmen are not interested in esthetic propositions, and that I cannot more than suggest in half a dozen lines that as California has given to the United States a splendid grove of big trees to be a national possession, so if New York cannot preserve and give the nation Niagara Falls, the nation should step in and preserve it for all the people."

It will be remembered that the President did mention Niagara in his message substantially as outlined to us.

It was early realized that nothing could be accomplished with Congress unless that body was made to understand that the people wanted Niagara saved. Therefore, all the members of the American Civic Association were enlisted in the attempt to influence Congress.

Obviously, all this agitation could not be effective unless it took form in actual legislation. Our next work, therefore, was to see that such legislation was introduced. Inquiry at Washington early in January showed that if there was to be action of this kind it should originate in connection with the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, of which Hon. Theo. E. Burton, of Ohio, was chairman.

It was a most fortunate happening which brought us at this time into connection with the Merchants' Association of New York, an active and efficient organization of the great metropolis. Mr. F. B. DeBerard, its editor and statistician, had already, on behalf of that Association, labored at Albany in an endeavor to have submitted to the citizens of New York an amendment to the Constitution of the State prohibiting the diversion of Niagara water.

But I am somewhat ahead of the chronological part of my story. In February it was again deemed important to urge the President to further action. By this time it had appeared that even if Congress should act toward any limitation, it was the President only who could institute negotiations for a treaty, and that he could do this without any action by the Congress. Therefore, on February 14, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. DeBerard and myself called upon him.

At this interview, Mr. Roosevelt expressed a fear that the interest which had been aroused could not be maintained against the concrete efforts of organized selfishness. We told him of the work planned and called his attention to the substantial help that had just been arranged for in great periodicals. Discussing in *New York* one day the need for additional help, both in money and in publicity, it was proposed between the three general officers of the Association to insert an advertisement in the "Outlook," mentioning the danger to Niagara Falls and asking for contributions to aid in the campaign for their preservation. Mr. Howland said, "The Outlook will be one of five periodicals to insert this page without charge." We at once called upon Mr. S. S. McClure, of McClure's Magazine, who assented instantly and cheerfully. A visit to the editor of the *American Magazine*, Mr. Sedgwick, brought just as cheerful an acquiescence. Dr. Albert Shaw, of the *Review of Reviews*, promptly agreed to the same proposition, adding a request for information upon which a strong editorial utterance could be based. In like manner, the *World's Work*, *Collier's Weekly*, *Suburban Life*, *Everybody's Magazine*, *Public Opinion*, and a half dozen more of the leaders—representing in all a monthly circulation of more than two millions—agreed with gratifying alacrity to insert the Niagara page. The cash value of the advertising thus secured was in excess of \$2,500, and its awakening influence upon many millions of people can hardly be estimated.

So matters stood, while we were assured that the International Waterways Commission, to which had been referred, more than a year previously, the investigation of the danger to Niagara Falls, would soon report. This report seeming to be interminably delayed, I wrote to the President the second week in March urging him in so many words "to stick a pin in the legs of the International Waterways Commission," because we could not keep the agitation throughout the country forever at fever heat, and no action could be properly instituted in Congress until this Commission had reported. I do not know whether or not he put in the pin, but I do know that the report soon came into his hands and was promptly transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives, with a short but vigorous message suggesting the enactment into law of the propositions made by the American members of the International Waterways Commission for the preservation of Niagara Falls, without waiting for the negotiation of a treaty.

Very great satisfaction was felt at this message, and at the report, which, when read over cursorily, seemed to present impartially the alarming facts as to Niagara power development, and to urge restrictive legislation. It was not until the evening of April 2 that, upon a careful re-reading of this report, a discovery was made that its recommendations were essentially vicious, for, while reciting the danger of diversion, the American members of the International Waterways Commission found it inexpedient to suggest any substantial restraint of the diversion of water. This remarkable report recited, among other findings, the following:

"The glory of Niagara Falls lies in the volume of its water rather than in its height or in the surrounding scenery.

"Works are now authorized and partially completed at the Falls which will divert from Niagara River above the Falls about 27 per cent of the average discharge and about 33 per cent of the low water discharge, which is more than double the quantity now flowing over the American Fall.

"The effect of this withdrawal of water is to injure both the American and the Horseshoe Falls in nearly equal proportions. While the injury will be perceptible, it may not be destructive or disastrous.

"The commercial value of the water power at Niagara Falls is very great, but if compared with values set aside by wealthy communities elsewhere for park purposes this value is not too great to be devoted to similar purposes. The place is visited annually by about 800,000 people."

With all these excellent conclusions, this Commission yet was willing to recommend, and did recommend, that but a trifling limitation be placed upon the proposed developments. Thus while setting forth the danger, the Commission hesitated to suggest any substantial restriction and instead proposed legislation which would have been entirely agreeable to the entrenched power development companies.

Early on April 3, after the dangerous character of this report had appeared, the long distance telephone was put into active service to arrange for an interview with the President

and for a strong presentation in opposition to the report of the International Waterways Commission.

At this interview it was arranged that the President would confer with Mr. Burton about the proposed legislation. We had with Mr. Burton a very full discussion as to the proposed bill, securing his promise not to introduce the bill he had already prepared enacting into law the recommendations of the International Waterways Commission, and instead to prepare a real Niagara preservative measure.

Again, on May 7, the President transmitted to the Congress, but this time without any recommendation for enactment, another report of the International Waterways Commission, including both Canadian and American members. A protest was again sent to the President, calling attention not only to the fallacies in this report but to other dangers which had later appeared.

Before this, however, the first of the important hearings held by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in regard to the Burton bill had taken place. These hearings were held April 12, April 16, April 17, April 19, April 20 and April 21, in Washington. At all the hearings the power companies, now thoroughly alarmed, were present by attorneys, engineers and promoters, representing the danger to their interests, and each of them insisting that his particular development would not hurt Niagara Falls. Every one of them was particular to state how deeply interested he was in the glory of Niagara Falls, and each one as regularly managed to sneer at those who would set esthetic considerations before business, before he got through with his statement.

At the hearing on April 21, there was brought together a notable body of representatives of the people. The Merchants' Association of New York was represented by ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs, as well as by Mr. DeBerard; the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society had there its Secretary, Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall; while Mr. Chas. R. Lamb, President of the Municipal Art Society of New York, also appeared. Your President and Secretary were at hand on behalf of the American Civic Association, and indeed, conducted the hearing for the side of the people. It was a dramatic and intensely interesting occasion, for aside from the seven or eight representatives of the people and the fifteen members of the Committee, the room was crowded with the lawyers, engineers and officers of the Niagara power developing companies.

General Griggs' clear legal exposition, showing the complete and paramount jurisdiction of the United States over the Niagara River, and his prompt and conclusive answers to the questions of the Committee swept aside completely a great mass of previous argument insisting that the United States had no real rights in Niagara Falls, as against charters granted by the state of New York.

Hon. Charles M. Dow, President of the New York State Niagara Preservation Association, showed that the power developing people had already narrowed the Horseshoe Falls 500 feet, and that instead of the contentions of the engineers that the American Fall averaged four feet in depth, the actual depth, as measured only the day before by careful engineers of the State of New York and the Province of Ontario, was less than two feet.

When the Act of June 29, 1906, is read, it appears that the diversion for power production of a certain amount of Niagara water is placed entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of War, who is also charged with deciding as to the admission of electric power from Canada. It also appears that the bill is to remain in force but three years, during which time it is hoped and respectfully requested that the President will conclude negotiations with Great Britain for:

"Effectually providing by suitable treaty with said government for such regulation and control of the waters of Niagara River and its tributaries as will preserve the grandeur of Niagara Falls and of the rapids in said river."

With the provisions of this act in mind, I was not surprised to note that the Secretary of War was about to give a hearing at Washington to those who wanted Niagara water. Immediate application was made for a hearing for the American Civic Association, and a courteous response followed. The hearing was shifted to Niagara Falls, however, and there, on July 12, occurred perhaps the most dramatic and interesting of all the hearings connected with this national movement.

I was not able, owing to the short notice, to secure the attendance of any one else interested in Niagara preservation, and thus arrived alone on the morning of July 12, at Niagara Falls. I found there a gathering of engineers, attorneys, promoters and financiers, by whom I was eyed with anything but friendly feelings, for many of them remembered my presence



in the Rivers and Harbors committee room at Washington. Some sixty persons were present, representing every possible power development. After those desiring to divert water and to transmit power had presented their claims and filed all their proof, Secretary Taft said:

"There is another interest, I am advised, represented here—the interest of the public in maintaining the integrity of the Falls or the volume of the water; and if any one is here who desires to be heard on that subject I would like to know of his presence."

Announcing that I was in the interest to which the Secretary referred, he kindly gave me permission to make the first statement, which I did, against the most hostile audience I have ever addressed.

Subsequent to this hearing, preliminary grants of water were given, permitting the plants now actually developing power to proceed with what they were using, and no more. The status of this Association was fully recognized by Secretary Taft in his official order.

Let me bring this sketch of a national movement to a close by saying that notwithstanding all effort and all this preliminary success, the great cataract is yet in danger. Every power development that was proceeding is proceeding; for these astute people believe that they will be able to break down the opposition, and eventually to secure that inordinate reward for their millions which was the purpose of their investment.

There is but one safety, and that is to persist in the de-

as a scenic wonder this great gift to mankind to devote themselves.

The report of the Department of Public Nuisances was presented by Vice-president Harlan P. Kelsey, of Salem, Mass., in an interesting illustrated address, dealing chiefly with the billboard evil. Mr. Kelsey touched briefly on several national nuisances including mosquitoes, flies, and smoke. The house fly he considered one of the most dangerous as it was instrumental in spreading typhoid fever and consumption. Concerning the legal status of the billboard question Mr. Kelsey said:

"The association has kept close watch on legislation designed to abate the bill-board nuisance. Many municipal ordinances have been enacted, some partially successful, but the rock on which they all meet disaster is the esthetic one. No final court in this country has yet upheld a law prohibiting the erection of bill-boards, as being a nuisance to the eye, but this, too, is coming, and I have the best legal assurance that sooner or later the court will undoubtedly rule that an offense to the eye has the same legal status as an offense to the hearing or the smell."

Three-fourths of the billboards, he said, are erected in violation of the law and can be gotten rid of without any further legislation. Indecent posters, billboards erected on city property, or on private property without the permission of owners, those endangering public safety or in violation of building ordinances can all be obliterated now and improvement workers should take this work up first. Mr. Kelsey enumerated a number of things to do as follows: Enforce the laws on the statute books; take an interest in local government; educate yourself concerning city laws and ordinances; have billboards removed from city property; eliminate indecent posters; have new laws passed with good legal advice; secure ordinances against the distribution of handbills and for the licensing of bill posters with high fees; work with the local government; do not use articles advertised on billboards, and write to the advertisers; secure state and town laws taxing them as income producing property; secure law allowing control of land along public property; present billboard matter to local papers; and interest the children.



LILY POND, HUMBOLDT PARK, MILWAUKEE

mand for an international treaty. A letter received Oct. 22, from Secretary Root, does not show an encouraging state of affairs, for he advises me that although negotiations for the preservation of Niagara Falls

"were begun between Mr. Hay and the British Ambassador, pursuant to a request contained in the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 17, 1904,"

yet no further progress has been made than to refer the matter to the International Waterways Commission

"for the ascertainment and agreement upon the facts forming the necessary basis for any possible treaty."

Secretary Root adds:

"At present the negotiations are proceeding upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, and, upon our side, the facts developed in the hearings before the Committees of Congress."

It is thus obvious that there must be a much more urgent demand for a treaty, both in the United States and in Canada. This demand should be brought to bear upon both of the governments involved while yet the sentiment for the preservation of the Falls is fully alive.

If Niagara is to be permanently preserved, a treaty must be negotiated and ratified, and to foster that end I ask this Association and this audience, and all those who care to hold

### Friday, October 26th.

Some miscellaneous official business was disposed of Friday morning before beginning the regular program. The Executive Committee reported, recommending that the annual dues be increased to \$3.00 for individual membership and \$5.00 for affiliated membership of organizations. This report was unanimously adopted. The individual dues were formerly insufficient to cover the actual expenses of furnishing the printed matter that goes to every member, and a slight raising of the fees was deemed a financial necessity.

Votes of thanks to periodicals who donated free advertising to the Niagara movement was passed and the thanks of the meeting to the generous and efficient Milwaukee hosts was expressed by a rising vote.

The first address of the morning was delivered by Mr. Ernest A. Sterling, of the government forest service. Mr. Sterling told of the character of the territory embraced in the Apalachian and White Mountain Reservations, with the aid of stereopticon views, and described the government

method of working the forest reservations. There are now 116 forest reserves, aggregating 113,000,000 acres under the control of the government. The value of the forestry work is just beginning to be realized. Timber is getting scarcer and in thirty-five years it is estimated that there will be a timber famine, unless the conservative methods recommended by the government are generally adopted. The bill for the preservation of these two reservations presented to congress last year provides for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres. The bill did not get to a vote at the last session, but it has practically no opposition and is expected to pass at the next congress. The Appalachian Reservation includes the greatest hard wood belt and the grandest scenery east of the Rocky Mountains.

Henry A. Barker, Secretary of the Public Park Association of Rhode Island, and chairman of the American Civic Association's Special Committee for these reservations, also spoke briefly emphasizing the importance of all organizations and individuals sending resolutions and personal letters to congressmen favoring the bill for the Appalachian and White Mountain reservations.

A paper by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Secretary of the State Forestry Commission of Pennsylvania, was read by President McFarland. Pennsylvania is unique in having large state forest reservations and Dr. Rothrock describes his work in establishing camps for the treatment of consumptives in the mountainous regions of that state. This idea of curing consumption by an open air life in the mountains has passed beyond an experiment and an appropriation of \$10,000 has been secured by the legislature to enlarge the work. An open air life and healthy food, the doctor stated, would cure consumption in its early stages and he advocated the establishment of such camps by other states. He also told of the work of the Pennsylvania School of Forestry.

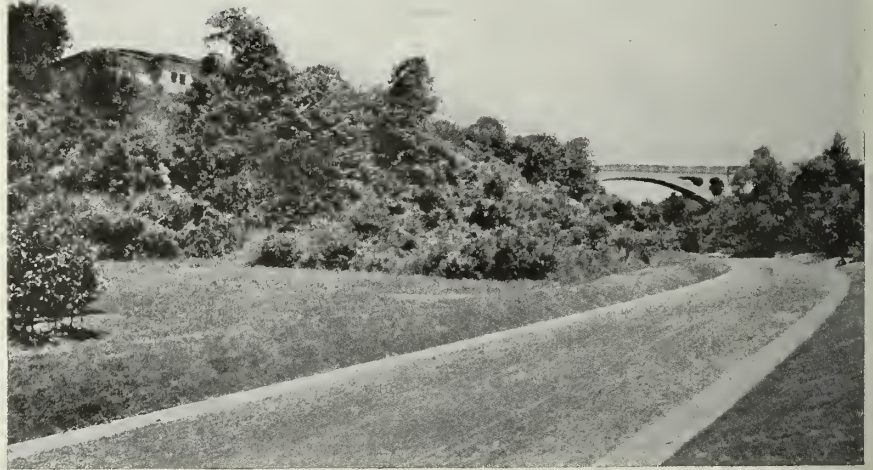
"Mosquito Extermination" was treated in an able and scientific manner by F. D. Washburn, State Entomologist of Minnesota. Mosquitoes as disease carriers transmit malaria and yellow fever and their bite has been demonstrated to cause elephantiasis. He described the habits and distribution and life history of mosquitoes and methods for their open ponds, and fish also help to exterminate mosquitoes.

An open discussion concerning methods of increasing membership of the association was productive of much enthusiasm and it was voted that each member should secure at least one new member before the next meeting. Mailing application blanks and programs of this meeting to personal friends was one of the methods suggested. This closed the official business of the association, and the afternoon was given over to visiting points of interest throughout the city under the guidance of various local members of the entertainment committee. Mrs. C. B. Whitnall took a number of the ladies to visit the penny lunch rooms and the school for the deaf, and another party was taken for a drive about the parks. Some of the other interesting points visited by the delegates were the Layton Art Gallery, the Public Library and Museum, the Children's Playground and Public Natatorium, the Street Railway Terminal Building, the plants of the gas company and telephone company, and the Pabst brewery. The local members did good service as guides, and Milwaukee's

famous institutions were thoroughly explored in a series of visits that occupied a very pleasant afternoon.

Those registered at the convention were as follows:

J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; William B. Howland, New York; Frank Chapin Bray, Chautauqua, N. Y.; D. J. Thomas, Springfield, O.; Fred'k L. Ford, Hartford, Conn.; Sherburn M. Becker, Mayor of Milwaukee, M. L. Snyder, Mayor of Waukesha, Wis.; W. S. Dibble, Oconomowoc, Wis.; John D. Butler, Milwaukee; Joseph McC. Ball, Milwaukee; August Rebhan, Milwaukee; J. Q. Adams, Evanston, Ill.; Fred Nussbaumer, St. Paul; D. J. Crosby, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edward L. Upton, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. D. O. Hibbard, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Wm. H. Crosby, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Edward J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; A. C. Clas, R. B. Watrous, F. P. Schumacher, Milwaukee; Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. A. N. Fairchild, Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee; F. V. Davis, Samuel H. Rauck, John B. Martin, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. William McKinney, Valley City, N. D.; Henry Weber, Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bohn, Chicago; Mrs. Frank White, Valley City, N. D.; Miss Mary B. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; C. L. Hunt, Madison, Wis.; J. V. N. Standish, Galesburg, Ill.; Miss M. Baldwin, Birmingham, Mich.; O. C. Simonds, Chicago; Rev. Frederick Edwards, Milwaukee; A. Phelps Wyman, Chicago; Miss Helen L. Hatch, Detroit; Mrs. George Gordon, Milwaukee; Henry A. Barker, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. E. B. Winterhalter, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. D. Jones, Warsaw, Wis.; Mrs. P. Hammer-smith, Milwaukee; Mrs. A. W. Sanborn, Ashland, Wis.; Mrs.



BEACH DRIVE AND CONCRETE FOOTBRIDGE  
Lake Park, Milwaukee

E. A. Benson, Milwaukee; E. M. Griffith, State Board of Forestry, Madison, Wis.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; E. T. Mische, Madison, Wis.; Graham R. Taylor, Chicago; Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; E. G. Edgerton, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Miss L. E. Stearns, Milwaukee; Willis H. Spaulding, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Mrs. H. M. Carr, Cleveland, Wis.; W. H. McFetridge, Baraboo, Wis.; F. L. Washburn, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. A. Strathean, S. Kaukauna, Wis.; Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Warren, O.; Mrs. Max Block, Racine, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Ball, Chicago; Frederick M. Mann, St. Louis; Mrs. C. I. Medberry, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mrs. Henry R. Roberts, Waupaca, Wis.; Mrs. Alonzo P. Daniels, Chicago; Mrs. L. F. Muther, Chicago; Henry F. Mortensen, Winifred P. Good-smith, Clarence W. Haake, L. I. Muther, of Francis Parker School, Chicago; A. N. Hadley, Indianapolis; J. F. Schindler, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. F. R. Crane, Chicago; Mrs. Henry L. Cook, Milwaukee; Miss M. C. Phelps, New York; Mrs. Wm. H. Merrill, Pepperell, Mass.; E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; E. A. Sterling, Washington, D. C.; N. A. Pennoyer, Kenosha, Wis.; Clara T. Runge, Baraboo, Wis.; Irma Lachmund, Sauk City, Wis.; Chas. G. Carpenter, Milwaukee; R. J. Haight and O. H. Sample, "Park and Cemetery," Chicago.



## CONTINUED PROGRESS OF THE ANNUAL CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

The Chicago Flower Show of 1906, held in the Coliseum, marks a distinct advance over those of previous years, even the great one of last season when the big Coliseum was first used for the exhibition, in the number and general excellence of the exhibits, and in its artistic and financial success. The increased trade interest is no doubt largely due to the participation of the American Chrysanthemum Society. This organization held its annual meeting during the progress of the show, which probably had a very considerable influence in the increased attendance of Chrysanthemum men, especially among the easterners.

The superiority of the decorations, which were generally remarked, resulted partly from the more elaborate decorations for the Horse Show, held the preceding week, which were, as last year, retained and made a fine basis or background for those added by the committee on decorations for the exhibition. These consisted of an extensive scheme of laurel-leaf festoons throughout the entire enormous space above the open floor area of the building and along the front of the galleries,—some 15,000 yards of laurel wreathing being used and every inch showing to the utmost advantage against the green and yellow panels and draperies.

The arrangement was also an improvement on that of last year. A broad aisle or promenade, bordered with bay trees connected by garlands of laurel, running north and south from the electric fountain produced pleasing symmetry and balance and created conditions which led naturally to a rather orderly sequence of sight seeing on the part of the crowds so that confusion was prevented. The only criticism in mind is in the matter of seats on the main floor. There were none but there should have been, for they are essential to the comfort of very many to whom the arduous climb to the balcony is either impossible or too trying to be undertaken. Quite a number of seats might be so placed as not to interfere with the free movement

of the crowd while of the utmost comfort to those who need them. A Flower Show is one of the few types of entertainments appealing to many elderly and partly infirm people,—a class which the management can hardly afford to lose.

The general opinion, even among experts, seems to be that the show as a whole was the best ever. Nevertheless these same experts also claim that it was rather weak in Chrysanthemum pot plants, and, in the opinion of some the cut Chrysanthemums were not as a whole up to the mark in quality, especially in "finish". At the same time, it is said that there were numerous and notable exceptions to this rule, some entries being made up of unusually perfect and even flowers.

If breadth and simplicity characterized decorations and arrangement at this show, they may be said to have also held their own in floral designs. At least, in every case noted, the honorable judges (and the writer is unknown to every one of them) had the good taste to favor the straight-forward, simple, unexaggerated entries to the undoing of pretentious, labored, overdone, effects in bouquets, baskets and other arrangements offered in competition.

The exhibit of Vaughan's Seed Store occupied twin spaces on either side of a broad aisle leading to the annex with twin formal gardens of attractive design and quite remarkable for the bloom and color displayed. They were nearly strictly seasonable, too, in that the flowers were really late outdoor varieties of annuals with the one exception of the Baby Rambler rose. Each plot was inclosed with a handsome railing in front extended by privet hedges at the side and it, in turn, carried on by a border and background of shrubs and trees at the rear. The lawns were outlined by handsome borders of flowering plants, chiefly showy French marigolds, asters, sweet alyssum, variegated nasturtiums, etc., against the railing, the hedge and the shrub border. At the rear on each lawn was an oval bed of scarlet salvia, snap dragons, asters, etc.,

interspersed with a large proportion of appropriate greenery, while near the front of each was a bed, palmate in shape, filled with baby rambler roses edged with small plants of feverfew. The ensemble was excellent and the entire scheme creditable from all points of view, for, being clearly labeled "Formal Garden," no one imbibed false notions of landscape gardening.

The most interesting feature, from the point of view of most of our readers, is reserved for the last: the garden or outdoor (ostensibly) exhibits. These were fewer in number than last year, and only one nurseryman made any attempt to suggest ideal planting by his exhibit. The remainder showed frankly commercial collections and were no less frank in admitting they did so intentionally and premeditatedly. They claim that last year they tried to furnish attractive landscape

interesting fact remains that they *did* seem to suggest the intended idea of purchase to visitors for the nurserymen report business far ahead of that consequent upon last year's exhibits. To emphasize the result of the change in method, it is with regret that we admit the sad truth that the more esthetic display received the least attention, although it, too, did a better business than last season and the exhibitor is encouraged to repeat the effort next year. Truly, who can blame the nurserymen for saving themselves so much trouble right in their busy season if simply standing a lot of trees and shrubs around on the bare floor with their feet wrapped up like those of a millionaire with the gout brings them better returns in good American money. Still, is it not reasonable to argue that part of the increased interest and sales are due to two



MODEL FORMAL GARDENS EXHIBITED BY VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE  
Chicago Flower Show

effects which were not, and under the conditions never can be, successful or truly artistic, and that visitors accepted them as part of the decorations,—something to be looked at, admired and passed by with no thought of the implied suggestion that all were at liberty to purchase similar material and go and do likewise. This year, those who did not lose heart and abandon further efforts in this direction, determined to test another plan. It seems not to have been a case of concerted action at all, but rather an independent development of practically the same idea. To this end, trees and shrubs were selected, lifted with good balls of earth which were well wrapped and bound in burlap as for careful shipment, and in that shape were grouped on the bare floor. They did not look a bit pretty, except as considered as individuals, but the in-

year's absorption of ideas in suggested hardy planting by a rather thoughtless but ready-to-be-educated public? At all events, permanent, hardy material is good to see in the annual horticultural exhibition whether *au naturel* or in borrowed sackcloth, so one rejoices that the nurserymen, one and all, fully intend to exhibit again next year. Perhaps the fact that one nursery exhibit, that of Swain, Nelson & Sons Co., was sold entire to Mr. John Farson, the Oak Park banker and automobile enthusiast is no small factor in leading them to this determination. It certainly goes to prove that such exhibitions are educational and helpful to the public as well as to the growers.

Porter's nursery and Dundee nurseries were the other exhibitors of permanent planting stock, and both made a good showing. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND NOTES ABOUT TREES

**A Tree Growing Within Another.**

A correspondent of the Scientific American sends to that journal the accompanying picture of a curious old Cryptomeria which he discovered growing within another in Japan, in



TREE GROWING WITHIN ANOTHER

1895. As is usual with natural curiosities in Japan, there was a small shrine with stone lanterns, and across the road a tea house for pilgrims. The trunk said to be 65 feet in circumference and the trunk of the inner tree to be 9 feet in circumference. The outer trunk is about 30 feet high. The outer tree was destroyed by the eruption of Osama Yama 130 years ago. The inner tree is about 110 years old.

\* \* \*

**The Elm Leaf Beetle**

The elm beetle made its first appearance in this country in Baltimore, supposedly brought from Europe on an importation of elms. It spread from Baltimore to North Carolina, New England and New York, and last year was found as far west as Dayton, O.

Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. entomologist, predicts that the elm beetle will spread and prove particularly destructive in the states between Allegheny and Rocky mountains, especially north of Tennessee and Arkansas.

Elm beetles are near relatives of



A—ELM LEAF BEETLE; B—GROUP OF EGGS MUCH ENLARGED; C—FULL GROWN LARVAE

and resemble the striped cucumber beetle. They hibernate during winter in protected places and appear in early spring. Each female lays about 500 eggs, and hatching takes place four to six days later. The larvae attain full growth in 15 to 20 days. Both beetle and larvae attack the leaves, usually at the tree top first.

Spraying is the principal remedy. Arsenate of lead, or disparene, five pounds to 50 gallons of water, is recommended. Spray as soon as trees are in full leaf and if not entirely effective two or three weeks later and until the pest is exterminated.

\* \* \*

**A Large Oak Struck by Lightning**

Dr. N. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden, in a recent issue of the journal of that institution tells of the largest pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) in the Garden being struck during a thunderstorm. It cannot recover

from the ground to a height of about 25 feet; the energy of the discharge hurled large pieces of bark to a distance of 40 feet from the tree, and plowed up the ground on all sides of it along the larger roots. The general effect of the lightning stroke is shown in the photograph.

During the development of the garden, a number of trees have been killed by lightning, which does not seem to be particular as to what kind it selects as it has already included a tulip tree, a chestnut, a hemlock, an American elm, and a pin oak and none of these have recovered from the damage, which is not at all confined to bark and outer layers, but apparently affects the entire trunk.

\* \* \*

**Good Arbor Day Work in Denver**

By direction of Mayor Speer, the city of Denver donated to citizens



QUERCUS PALUSTRIS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING  
New York Botanical Garden

from the damage which it suffered. The tree stands a few hundred feet southeast of the eastern end of the long stone bridge across the valley of the Bronx river, in the portion of the grounds set aside for the arboretum, and just south of the main driveway now approaching completion. In developing the general plan of the grounds this driveway was located in position and grade especially with reference to the preservation of this tree, and it is a great disappointment that it must be lost. The trunk is forked about 15 feet above the base, and the lightning shock has split this fork deeply and loosened the bark

of Denver, who would plant and care for them, 10,000 trees on Arbor Day, April 20, 1906. They consisted largely of elm and maple, with a few locusts. There was a great demand for the trees, and they could have easily given away to deserving applicants, double the amount. The trees ranged in size from 1 foot to 3 feet. To each tree was attached a tag containing instructions as to how and where to plant. The mayor was very much gratified with the success of the enterprise, which was an experiment, and it will be repeated next year when more trees will be distributed.

(Continued on page X.)



### POLITICS AND THE CEMETERY

Changes in the statutes of Ohio relating to cemeteries, especially the law placing all municipal cemeteries under the Board of Public Service, thus taking such burial grounds out of the hands of trustees, are already showing themselves ill-advised legislation so far as the cemetery is concerned. This board consists of from three to five members in each municipality covered by the law, who are elected for a term of two years, and are qualified to make their own rules and regulations for the management and supervision of all public works and institutions under their charge, which covers pretty well everything in the nature of public works and institutions. The board is also empowered to employ its help and fix the compensation. These few points will readily inform the municipal cemetery superintendent that the question of politics must necessarily have much to do with either his employment or tenure of office. The far-reaching effects of such a system on the welfare of either municipal parks or cemeteries, effects which have been matters of public knowledge for many years, lead one to wonder why an enlightened citizenship should have permitted such pernicious legislation, or have elected men to their legislature who could possibly be guilty of voting for so backward a step. A glaring example of the work of such a board has recently been shown in Newark, O., where the superintendent of Cedar Hill Cemetery, Mr. George Van Atta, who has had charge of that cemetery for the past eighteen years, and during that time giving entire satisfaction, was summarily dismissed on a flimsy pretext and his foreman, a man of different political faith, given the position. The handwriting of the local politician is plainly seen in this outrage, and it should be the duty of the citizens at large, if they value their citizenship, to demand the elimination of politics, or anything savoring of political methods, from the control and maintenance of their parks and cemeteries. The experience and study necessary to the improvement and development of such places, are so

far removed from the caliber of the average man of political aspirations, that no policy looking to the welfare of the park or cemetery is safe in his hands. No self-respecting community can permit retrogression and decay to destroy their public grounds; but this result is inevitable under such a system and law as is now in force in Ohio, unless the citizens take pains to elect men who will make fitness the test of office.

### KANSAS CEMETERIES

The tide of public condemnation of all kinds of graft, and, in fact, of undue profits in commercial undertakings generally, has touched the cemetery business, if one may use such a term in that connection. The secretary of the State Horticultural society of Kansas, under an act authorized at the last session of the legislature, has recently made a report on Kansas cemeteries, and in the report says that, "the larger cemeteries are mostly grafts." An analysis is made of the cost of lands and the prices charged for lots and burials and the attention of the people is called to the excessive profits secured by the cemetery corporations organized for profit. It is contended that, ordinarily, cemetery lots seven by fourteen feet should be sold for one dollar each. All cemetery officials, knowing what the modern cemetery demands, will recognize that this price is totally inadequate, but at the same time the extravagant charges of the profit making cemetery association will concentrate the consideration of reasonable profits, besides encouraging the establishment of more burial grounds to satisfy the public demand for freedom from extortion. The report urges the enactment of a new cemetery law, to embody all that is good in the several laws now in force, with such additions as the requirements of modern practice suggest. Under existing laws it is asserted that much confusion and dearth of burial information is constantly in evidence which will only increase as the years pass along. This recommendation should suggest similar action in other states.

## FLOWER DAY AT OAK GROVE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The custom of having an annual "flower day," on which all lot holders are invited to decorate graves, has been noted as a popular custom in several cemeteries.

Oak Grove Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., adopted the idea in 1903, and Superintendent J. C. Sackett has found it to be growing in favor and productive of much interest in the cemetery.

This general decoration day takes place every year the first Sunday after Labor Day, when a notice similar to the following is sent to new lot holders: "Third Annual Flower Sunday, Oak Grove cemetery. Our third annual flower day will be Sunday, Sept. 9, 1906, to be observed by all those who wish, as a day for a general remembrance, and the bringing of flowers for the decoration of their lots." The quick response to the notices each year is an assurance that the experiment is passing into a custom which will stay because the people love it:

*The Springfield Homestead* has the following to say of the last celebration of the day:

"All day Saturday many willing hands were tenderly working over the graves of their loved ones, but most noticeable among them were the busy mothers. Old ladies with whitened hair and tired faces bent over the graves of children who have been at rest for more than 15 years. The

middle aged mothers were there, too, softened by a grief which had lost its first pang and then there were the younger women who have just tasted their first real sorrow, and to all faces alike this act of lingering awhile with the dead brought a sweetness peculiar to itself. Although the decorating of graves may not help the dead, to the living it brings one of the gentlest influences of human experience.

"Early Sunday morning while the dew was still heavy on the flowers, people began to visit the cemetery. They came and went all day, and at dusk little groups were still scattered about quietly talking of those who were gone.

"The conspicuous graves Sunday were the undecorated ones, but there were not many of these. Almost every grave in the cemetery had its token of remembrance. Astors, dahlias, phlox, marigolds and huge clusters of hydrangeas were scattered in autumnal profusion among the handsome monuments, making a brilliant bit of coloring quite in harmony with the warm September day."

The grounds of Oak Grove, consisting of 98 acres on Bay street, were bought by the association in 1881, and laid out under the superintendence of Justin Sackett. The cemetery was opened for burials in 1882. A pretty little chapel of Longmeadow sandstone was built the same year, and now is quite covered with a flourishing growth of ivy, making the spot one of the most picturesque in the cemetery.

The soil is sandy and the ground gently sloping. Perpetual care is included in the price of every lot.



FLOWER DAY AT OAK GROVE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Nothing is above the level of the ground except flowers and monuments. Although many of the monuments are costly, none are elaborate, and generally considered they are said to be in very good taste. A monument that is steadily gaining popular favor is the huge granite boulder with a smoothly finished surface for inscriptions. Several are overgrown with ivy, which adds to their natural effect. Everything tends toward simplicity. The arrangement and the taste in keeping up the grounds, the broad low stones devoid of artifice, the absence of unsightly mounds, corner posts and fences; every detail speaks for a seeking after simplicity and natural expression.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THREE NEW SECTIONS IN HOMEWOOD CEMETERY, PITTSBURG**

Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, has opened up and developed three new sections, making improvements that involved some interesting work of grading and construction, and an expenditure of \$55,000.

The area graded shown in the accompanying picture, included 21 acres, with a lake of 27,500 square feet, fed by city water, and 4,100 feet of macadamized

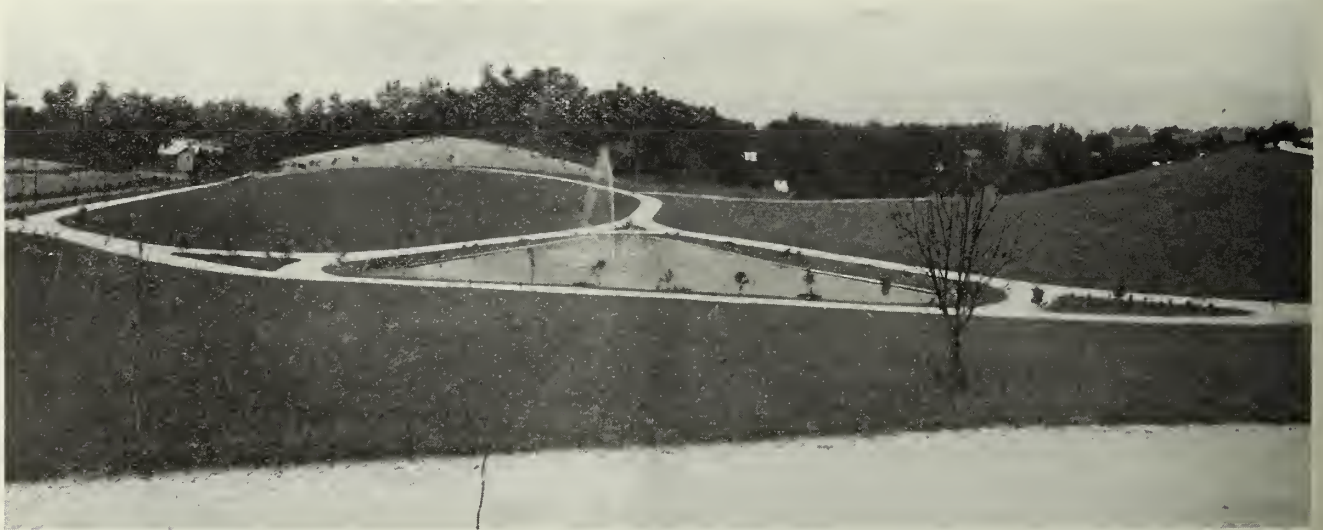
roads, eighteen feet wide, all properly sewered. The excavating and grading necessitated the handling of 88,000 yards of earth.

The three sections are laid out in strict conformity to modern lawn principles, with reservations for ornamental planting about the lake and along the driveways. There are to be no gravel walks, grass paths giving access to the lots. These are of different sizes to suit requirements, 25x25, 20x20, 12x16, etc. There are 515 lots in one of the sections. The other two are not yet staked out.

The planting about the lake and along the drives includes the following trees: Oriental plane, silver maple, red and white horse chestnut, Salisburia, sweet gum and birch. Other planting will be made as growth and development make desirable.

The tract is well located near the boundary of the cemetery, the wooded area seen in the background being outside its boundaries.

Homewood has a total area of 176 acres, and has been for many years under the able direction of Superintendent David Woods. About 79 acres are now improved.



NEWLY IMPROVED SECTIONS IN HOMEWOOD CEMETERY, PITTSBURG



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

In overruling the demurrer of the defendant in the case of the Greenbush Cemetery Association, Lafayette, Ind., against William E. Beach, county treasurer, Judge DeHart, of the Circuit Court, has given it as his opinion that cem-

etry associations may accumulate a fund for maintenance and escape taxation on the money thus accumulated. The case was an outgrowth of the work of a tax ferret several years ago, who listed the cemetery association's surplus.

\* \* \*

Mrs. H. H. Benedict has offered to Ft. Plain Cemetery, Ft. Plain, N. Y., a gift of \$10,000 for a memorial chapel in memory of her mother. It is to be known as the Benedict Memorial Chapel. Ft. Plain is beautifully located on an elevation overlooking the Mohawk valley and contains about forty acres, with perhaps 9,000 interments. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$20,000 and the entire grounds are under perpetual care. The cemetery is beautified with great care and no outsiders are allowed to work on the grounds. An excellent city water system is well distributed throughout the cemetery and two handsome fountains have been erected.



## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

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| <p>Charities (Char.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.<br/>Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.<br/>Canadian Florist (C. F.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.<br/>Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> | <p>Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.<br/>Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German) (M. D. G.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.<br/>Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.<br/>Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.<br/>World's Work, The (W. W.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.</p> |
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### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds.

- County Road Administration. By L. W. Page. Illust. G. R. M., 7:861. Nov., '06.  
Munich's Mountain Rest Settlement. Illust. Cr., 11:223-31. Nov., '06.  
New York in the Making. By William Griffith. Illust. Cr., 11:80-95. Oct., '06.  
Remaking of Our Cities. By C. M. Robinson. W. W., 12:8046-50. Oct., '06.

### Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

- Burbank, Luther, Scientific Aspects of His Work. By V. L. Kellogg. Illust. Pop. Sci. Mo., 69:363-74. Oct., '06.  
Fertilizers and Their Use. F. R., 18:1407-8. Oct., '06.  
Landscape Gardening, The Art of. By Samuel Parsons and W. R. O'Donovan. O., 84:223-32. Sept. 22, '06.  
Planning and Planting a Place. By William Flemler. Illust. G. C. A., 4:86-7. Nov., '06.  
Tree Planting, Ornamental. By Frank H. Nutter. M. H., 35:431-7. Nov., '06.

### Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

- Bridges, Twentieth Century. By D. B. Luten. Illust. G. R. M., 7:869-72. Nov., '06.  
Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use. By Robt. Harcourt. C. F. Nov. 1, '06.  
Greenhouse Construction. Paper by J. B. Velie. Gard., 15:60-1. Nov. 1, '06.  
Louisville, Ky., Park System. M. J. E., 21:405. Oct. 24, '06.  
Tulips in the Boston Public Garden. By K. S. Bingham. Illust. F. L. Nov., '06.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

- Aquatic Plants, The Best. By H. S. Conard. Illust. G. M., 4:180-3. Nov., '06.

Barberries, All the, Worth Growing. By John Dunbar. Illust. G. M., 4:122-4. Oct., '06.

Bulbs and Perennials for November Planting. By H. Clark. Illust. G. M., 4:188-90. Nov., '06.

Cannas, Something About. By John I. Sipp. G. C. A., 4:255. Sept., '06.

Coniferae, The. By Geo. Vair. Gard., 15:53. Nov. 1, '06.

Conifers, Ornamental. By A. Hans. Hort., 4:463-4. Nov. 3, '06.

Daffodils, The Best for Outdoor Planting. Illust. By A. M. Kirby. G. M., 4:113-115.

Fall Planting, Classified Tables for. G. M., 4:118-21. Nov., '06.

Flowers in Poetry. C. L. A., 10:641. Oct., '06.

Insects, Winter Work Against. By E. D. Sanderson. Illust. G. M., 4:178-9. Nov., '06.

Injury to Trees from Electricity, Eliminating. By G. E. Stone. Illust. W. R., 5:59-61. Nov., '06.

Lilies, Tall, Two Best. By A. Herrington. Illust. G. M., 4:187. Nov., '06.

National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, By F. L. Cross. Illust. Char., 16:611-4. Sept. 22, '06.

Rhododendrons, Hardy, in the Royal Gardens at Dresden. Illust. M. D. G. Oct. 14. (German.)

Roses and Lilies, Fall Planting of. By G. T. Drennan. Illust. F. L. Nov., '06.

San Jose Scale, Fighting the. Illust. C. G., 71:947. Oct. 11, '06.

Seeds and Seedlings, Outline Study of. By C. S. Gager. P. W., 9:208-18. Sept., '06.

Sequoias, The Dinkey Grove of California Big Trees. By J. D. Guthrie. Illust. F. I., 12:454-8. Oct., '06.

Tree Planting on Coal Lands. For. L., 10:164-6. Oct., '06.

Tulips, The Best for Outdoor Planting. By Peter Zuger. Illust. G. M., 4:110-12. Oct., '06.

Winter, Getting Aeady for. By N. R. Graves. Illust. G. M., 4:174-7. Nov., '06.

### REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

"The Progress of Forestry in 1905," by Quincy R. Craft, has been reprinted from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1905, in pamphlet form and contains much interesting information of the work of the department and the forest reserves. The area of reserves created during 1905 was 27,336,790 acres, and the total area of the reserves December 1, 1905, was 97,773,617 acres. The department has just issued three other reprints from the Year Book with the following titles: "How to Grow Young Trees for Forest Planting," by E. A. Sterling; "Prolonging the Life of Telephone Poles," by Henry Grinnell; and "Waste in Logging Southern Yellow Pine," by J. Girvin Peters.

\* \* \*

"Part I of the Transactions of Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1906," has been issued and contains some interesting horticultural papers and discussions. Some of the interesting contributions are: "Garden Accessories, Their Possibilities in Country and City Gardens," by Loring Underwood; "Worn out Farms and Their Possibilities," by W. M. Munson; "General Discussion on Hardy Flowers," opened by E. O. Orpet; "General Discussion on Tender Flowers," opened by W. N. Craig.

\* \* \*

"Rules and Regulations of Oak Grove Cemetery, Springfield, Mass.," with illustrations showing the chapel and the Bay street entrance.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Park superintendents Charles E. Kieth, of Bridgeport, G. X. Amrhy, of New Haven, and G. A. Parker, of Hartford, have been appointed a commission to lay out the grounds around the Connecticut state building at the Jamestown Exposition next year.

\* \* \*

John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, Mass., has been employed to lay out the grounds of the Alaska-Pacific-Youkon Exposition at Seattle, Wash., and recently visited that city in connection with the work. Mr. Olmsted also made the plans for Seattle's proposed park system and recommended to the officials there, the immediate

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Issued on the 15th of the Month.

purchase of land for inaugurating the work.

\* \* \*

Superintendent Baker, of Audubon park, New Orleans, has resigned his position and will probably engage in private practice as a landscape architect. He has been in charge of the park for seven years, has inaugurated many improvements and given general satisfaction to the commissioners.

\* \* \*

Arthur D. Monteith has recently been appointed superintendent of parks at Portland, Ore., and has assumed his new duties. Mr. Monteith was formerly in the service of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts, and was later engaged in the practice of civil engineering at Lewiston, Idaho.

\* \* \*

The article that recently appeared in these pages on the "Vegetation of the Hawaiian Islands," by Charles Mulford Robinson, attracted considerable attention on the islands, and has been reprinted in the Hawaiian Forestry, a monthly magazine issued by the government forestry service.

\* \* \*

Information is wanted of Otto C. Doier, formerly connected with the nursery business at Evergreen Park, Ill., J. V. Hammatt, formerly of Chicago, and F. L. Temple, late of Bucksport, Me.

\* \* \*

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its Forty-ninth Annual meeting at Boonville, Mo., December 4, 5 and 6, 1906. A good program has been provided.

\* \* \*

The 51st annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to be held at Champaign, Dec. 12 to 14, 1906, is the round-up of the three district meetings, held during the three previous weeks. The program of



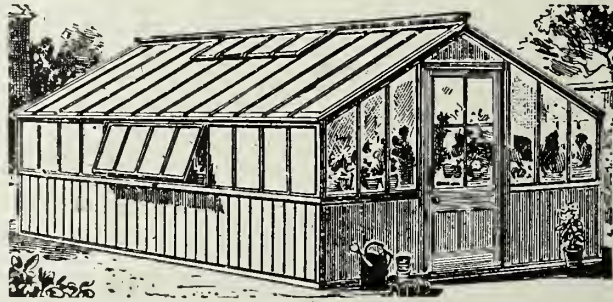
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the state meeting will be a varied one, presenting many timely topics by practical horticulturists.

For a program of the state meeting, and a premium list of the fruit exhibit, address the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

\* \* \*

A meeting of the National Council of Horticulture was held at Chicago, November 9. Details for the press bureau work for the coming year were considered, together with the matter of holding a National Congress of Horticulture and Horticultural exhibition at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907. H. C. Irish, St. Louis, Mo., is secretary.

**OBITUARY.**

William Doogue, superintendent of public grounds of Boston, died at his home in Dorchester, November 2, after a long illness.

Mr. Doogue was born in Stradbally, County Queens, Ireland, June 24, 1828, and emigrated to the United States when a mere lad. He settled first in Middletown, Conn., and at the age of 17 years was apprenticed to Affleck, Whittamore & Co., which in its day had one of the largest nursery

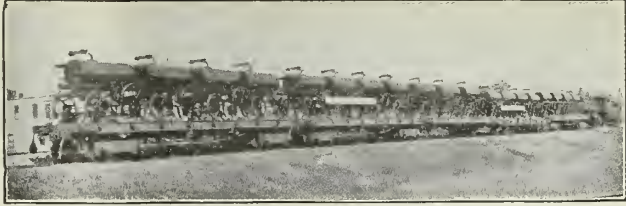


WILLIAM DOOGUE

and greenhouse plants in New England. After Mr. Affleck's death Mr. Doogue became one of the firm. In the early sixties the deceased separated from the firm of Whittamore & Co., and removed to Boston, establishing himself as a florist and decorator at the rear of his residence on Warrenton street. He did an excellent business here, and his success as a decorator led to his selection in 1878 as city forester of Boston.

At that time there were neither tools, plants nor houses to work with. All stock for bedding had to be purchased. In 1885, after a number of

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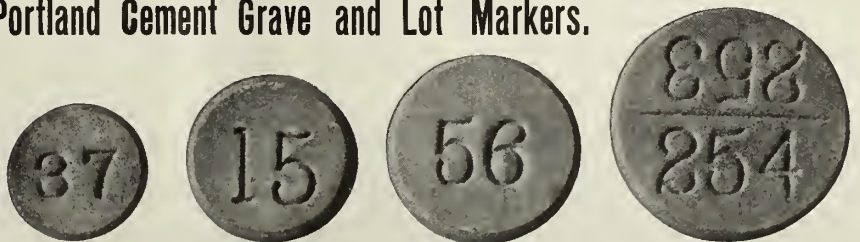
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## PERPETUAL CARE IN AMERICAN CEMETERIES

Reprinted from *Park and Cemetery*, with additions of criticisms and forms for contracts and agreements.

The symposium on perpetual care recently published in *Park and Cemetery* has been reprinted in book form, with the addition of critical comments by W. N. Rudd, a discussion by W. S. Pirie and a number of legal forms for perpetual care contracts. A compendium of the best practical information on this important subject. An invaluable aid to cemetery officials in educating trustees, lot owners, and others.

Contents: A Symposium of methods of the leading cemeteries; Legal Aspects of Perpetual Care, W. S. Pirie; The Essentials of a Practical System of Perpetual Care by W. N. Rudd; Criticisms and Comments on the methods of the cemeteries; Some forms for contracts. Handsomely bound in cloth; 62 pages, price 60c. 3 copies or more at 50c. each.

PARK AND CEMETERY, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

appeals, he secured a plot of land between East Chester park and Northampton street, and had a large block of greenhouses built where he could grow the stock needed for the Public Gardens and other grounds.

Mr. Doogue's floral displays in the Public Gardens have attracted widespread attention, the bulbous show in April and May being always specially good, and on the occasion of visits from the Masons, Odd Fellows, Christian Endeavorers, G. A. R. and other bodies he always arranged elaborate complimentary displays. The deceased leaves three daughters and two sons. One of the latter, Luke J. Doogue, is employed in his father's department, and is a possible successor. The interment, November 5, was at Middletown, Conn., and there was a large display of floral pieces.

\* \* \*

Rudolph Ulrich, 65 years old, a well known landscape gardener, died at Santiago, Cal., October 15. Mr. Ulrich was superintendent of Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y., under Mayor Schieren, and was engaged in laying out the Chatcau Kearney park at Fresno, Cal., at the time of his death. He had been superintendent of grounds at the Chicago, Buffalo and Omaha expositions. He was born in Weimar, Germany, in 1841, but had made his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years. He is survived by a widow, two daughters and two sons.

\* \* \*

Virgil C. Traver, secretary of Rhinebeck Cemetery Association, Rhinebeck, N. Y., died October 13.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

"Fall Catalogue of Red Rag Trees," from the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.

"Trade Price Lists of Tree and Shrub Seeds, Roots, and Bulbs," from Otto Katzenstein & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"Wholesale Price List of Kelsey's Hardy American Plants," from Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

"Wholesale Trade Lists of the Forest Nursery Co.," McMinnville, Tenn.

Souvenir Postcard, bearing an attractive picture of Clematis Mongolica from Eastern Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich., send an illustrated circular containing some very flattering evidence of satisfaction from cemetery superintendents and other users of their well-known lowering device. The testimonial from Superintendent John Reed, of Mt. Elliott and Mt. Olivet, Detroit, in their advertisement on another page will be of especial interest to cemetery officials.

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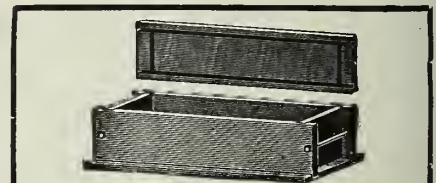
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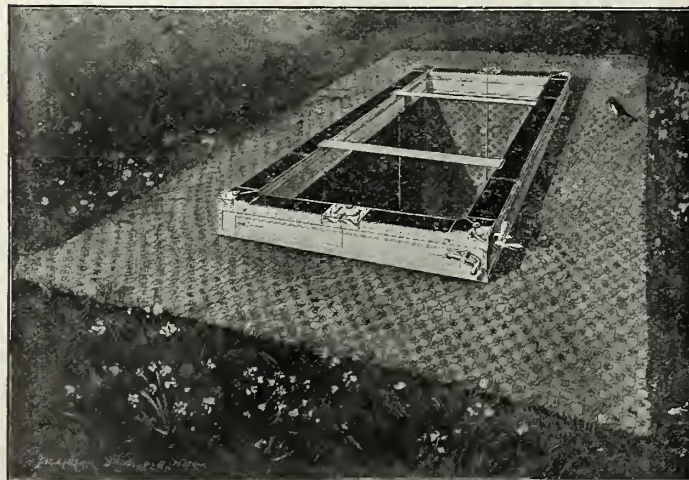
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The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

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Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. 3,500 times without an accident. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.  
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.  
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

CEMETERY RECORDS

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(New Parks—Continued from page 171.)

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has offered to present to the city of Milwaukee a strip of land formed by lake front accretions on condition that other property owners, claiming adjoining territory, will give it to the city.

Allentown, Pa., has just completed plans for improving its first municipal park.

The Allen estate has presented to Jamestown, N. Y., a tract of fifteen acres to be known as Allen Park, in memory of the late congressman, A. F. Allen.

Huntington, N. Y., has voted to issue \$12,500 in bonds to purchase a tract for park uses.

The government has created a new national park at Sulphur, Ind. Ter. It comprises 900 acres and contains sixteen springs, including five kinds of mineral water.

J. J. Wise, of Massillon, Ohio, has options on a tract of land, and expects to secure its purchase as a park.

Hazelton, Pa., has been presented with a new park by the Diamond Land & Coal Company.

An ordinance creating a department of public parks has been passed by the city council of Wilkes Barre, Pa. The board is to consist of five members to be elected by the common council to serve for five years.

Prof. Henry S. Curtis, superintendent of playgrounds, Washington, D. C., has recommended an appropriation of \$170,000 for improvement and maintenance for the next year.

Congress has presented the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., a strip of ground surrounding the National Cemetery, which is to be improved by the city park commission.

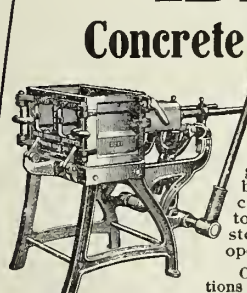
The city attorney at Duluth, Minn., has been instructed to begin condemnation proceedings to secure for a public park a stretch of land along Tischer's Creek. A part of this tract of land, which is about a mile and a half long, has been presented to the city by C. A. Congdon, and the rest will be condemned.

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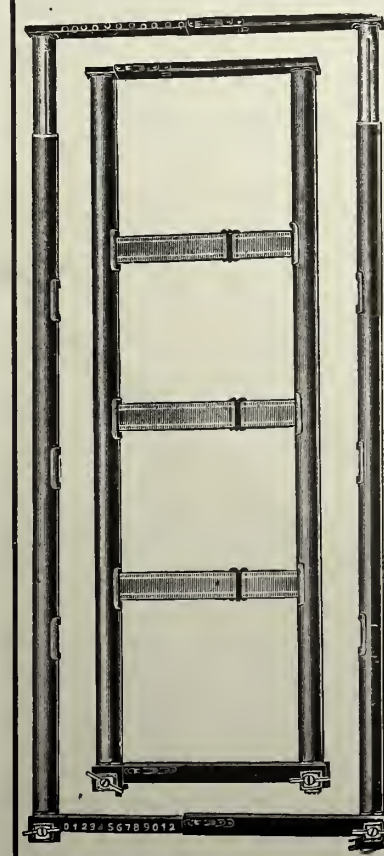
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Salway, William, Cincinnati. (See advt.)

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Bangor Slate Co., Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)

Bangor Structural Slate Co Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)

## Casket Lowering Devices

Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)

Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. (See advt.)

## Cemetery Record Books

Interment Records, Lot and Index Books. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

## Concrete Machinery

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., South Bend. (See advt.)

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Enterprise Foundry and Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (See advt.)

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati. (See advt.)

The Vulcan Co., Detroit, Mich. (See advt.)

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## Bulbs and Flower Seeds

Beckert, W. C., Allegheny, Pa. (See advt.)

## Grave Lining and Earth Covers

Baker Bros. & Co., Tiffin, O. (See advt.)

Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

## Grave and Lot Markers

Albright & Lightcap, Limaville, O. (See advt.)

Haase, Leo G., Oak Park, Ill. (See advt.)

## Greenhouses—Heating and Ventilation

Lord & Burnham Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

Manley, Chas. H., St. Johns, Mich. (See advt.)

Pierson U. Bar Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Hardy Plants

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. (See advt.)

Meehan, Thomas & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa. (See advt.)

Moon, W. H. & Co., Morristown, Pa. (See advt.)

Smith, W. & T. Co., Geneva, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Insecticides

Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

## Landscape Architects and Gardeners

H. A. CAPARN, Landscape Architect, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Hare, Sid. J., Kansas City, Mo. (See advt.)

JAMES MACPHERSON, Consulting Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J.

Lawson, Bellett, Jr., Buffalo. (See advt.)

Nutter, Frank H., Minneapolis, Minn. (See advt.)

## Marble and Granite Cleaners

Harrison Supply Co., Boston. (See advt.)

## Monuments and Receiving Vaults

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## Weed Killers

Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

(Continued from page 183.)

**An Arboretum Guide Book.**

The Field and Forest Club, which has been studying the trees of greater Boston, is planning to make a guide book of the Arnold Arboretum, to be ready in the early spring of 1907. Professor Sargent has cordially endorsed the undertaking and it is certainly a project to be welcomed by tree lovers who wish to make an intelligent study of the Arboretum. The work will include: (1) A general finding-map, and sufficient divisional maps to give the location of substantially every species of tree or shrub in the Arboretum; (2) a tree calendar; (3) carefully classified lists; (4) photographs; (5) the shrubs (possibly as part 2, published separately); (6) bibliography; (7) a thorough index.

Co-operation is invited. The seven groups above suggested for the contents of the guide book indicate a diversity of ways for volunteers to assist, to which should be added contributions of money to cover incidental expenses. It is hoped that the entire undertaking will be volunteer, criticism and correction to be expected, of course, from Professor Sargent, Mr. Jack and others.

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WANTED—To know the address of Otto C. Doier, landscape gardener, formerly of Chicago, but late of Evergreen Park, Ill.; Felkner L. Temple, late of Bucksport, Maine; G. A. Gambler, formerly of Oklahoma City, Okla., and J. V. Hammatt, of Chicago. Any information as to whereabouts of either party will be thankfully received. J. H. H. Boyd, McMinnville, Tenn.

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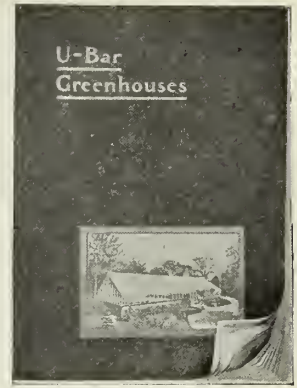
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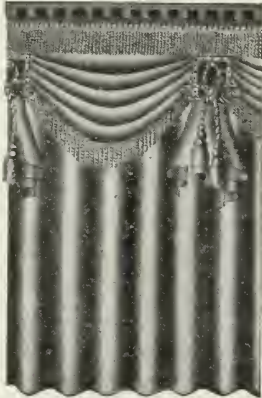
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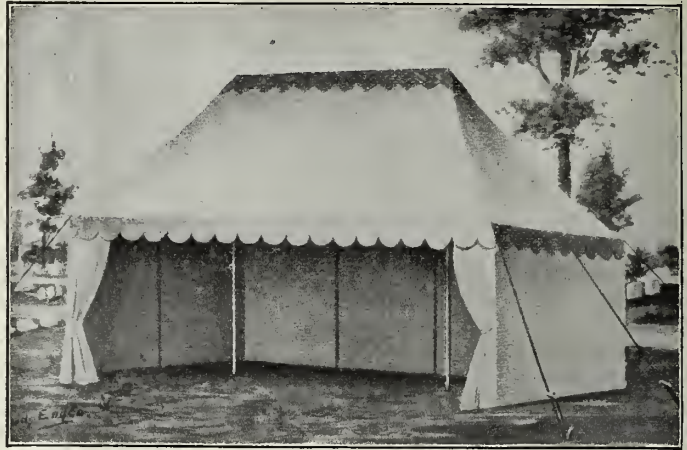


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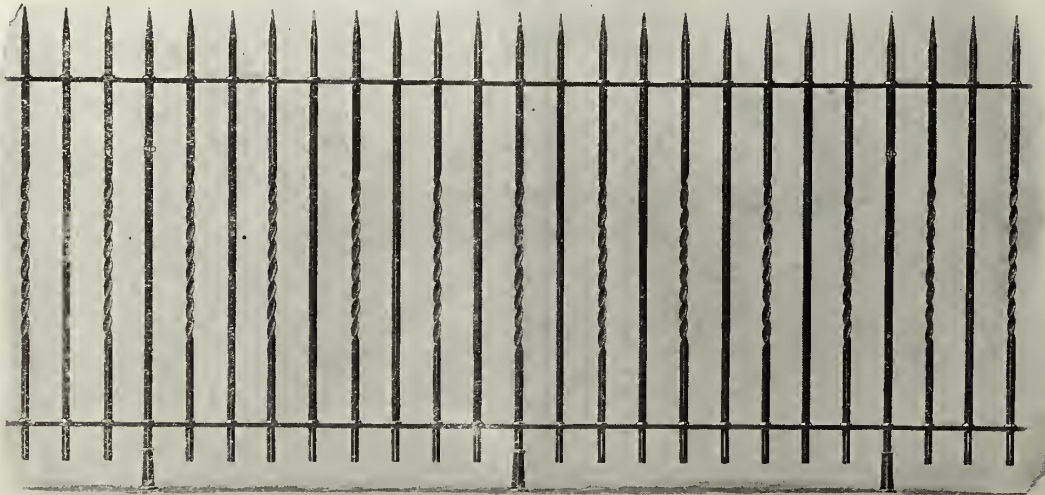


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DECEMBER, 1906

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WADE HAMPTON MONUMENT, CAPITOL SQUARE, COLUMBIA, S. C.  
(See page 198)

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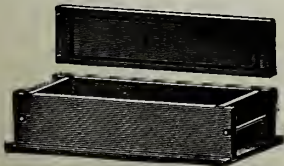
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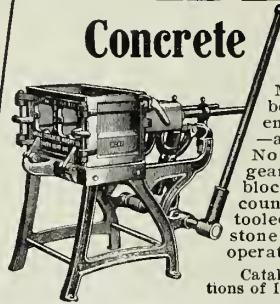
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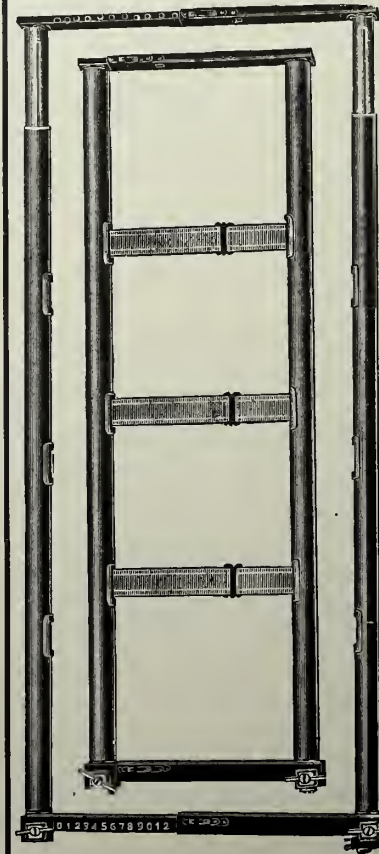
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FOR CATALOG

# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

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Vol. XVI. Chicago, December, 1906 No. 10

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### The Preservation of Niagara Falls

The efforts of the American Civic Association to preserve Niagara Falls, which were carried to apparent success earlier in the year, have been again most urgently called for by the action of the power companies to secure a large amount of water from the Canadian side. The urgency has been met by another vigorous campaign, and the people's side has been both ably and strenuously presented at the meetings before Secretary Taft. The report of the last hearing will be found in another column, which will open the eyes of our readers to the peculiar qualities of legal training when exercised in the service of powerful corporations, as well as the blindness of such corporations when trespassing on the rights and fighting the will of the American people at large.

✧ ✧ ✧

### The Billboard Campaign

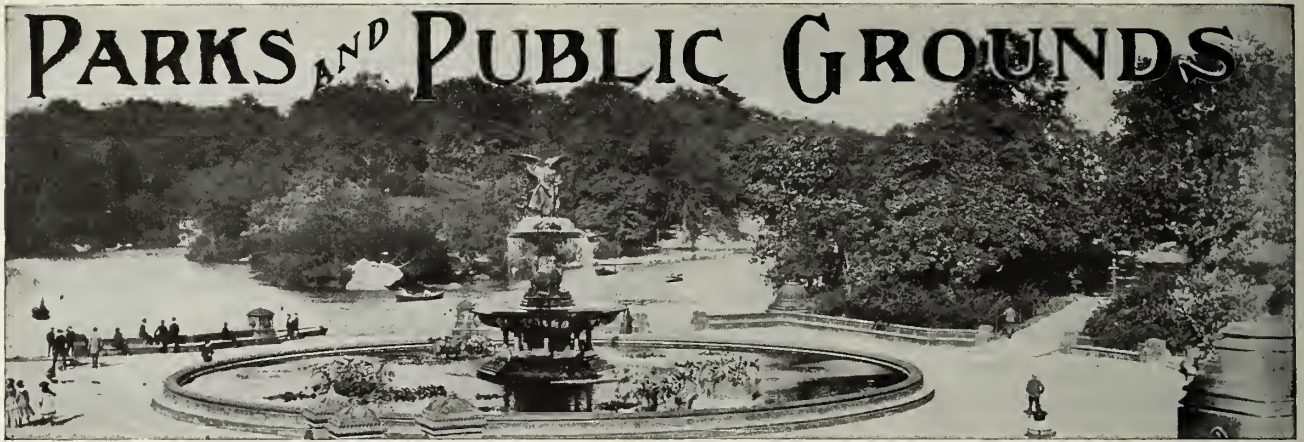
Among the prominent activities for the current year of the American Civic Association is the billboard nuisance, the campaign against which is being pushed with more or less vigor in many localities over the country. One prominent center of particular importance is that of Washington, D. C., where a crusade against posters has aroused considerable feeling among the theater managers, who are generally opposed to the suggestion of Maj. Sylvester that the posting of pictorial advertising matter be prohibited in the District. What else could be expected by any of the believers in a "city beautiful," such as Washington is destined to be, than that one of the first abuses to be attacked will be that of billboards? Only imagine any prominent section of the future Washington being defaced by any form of advertising billboard of whatever class. The idea is preposterous. Advertising is a method of promoting business of many factions and through many mediums; the billboard as a medium is out of place in the vast majority of situations, and it may be inferred from the very lawlessness of its advocacy under cover of human perverseness, that it is a good paying proposition. Such a mode of advertising should never have been permitted anywhere. As Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey said at the Milwaukee convention: "Three-fourths of the billboards are erected in violation of law and can be gotten rid of without any further legislation." His further remarks should be committed to memory, and the billboard

nuisance reduced to a simple formula for removal. It is gratifying to note that the Washington clergy are voicing their objections to the billboard. We would suggest that the clergy be invited to join hands earnestly in the effort to destroy this blot upon municipal improvement. Their all-powerful help would be of inestimable value in this campaign, and it would surely pave the way for the other forces to enter into the final steps for permanent legal enactments against the abuse, which good legal authorities believe will eventually be forthcoming.

✧ ✧ ✧

### Recreation Centers

Social education by means of Recreation Centers is to become an element of our public school system, according to the signs of the times. Its most complete development is to be found in the section of the city of Chicago known as the South Side, where, under the supervision of the South Park Commissioners, twelve municipal neighborhood centers have been established, having ample gymnasium capacity for both sexes and children, social club rooms, branch libraries and story telling rooms, spacious auditoriums, free lecture courses, etc. It will be recognized that great emphasis is placed on the educational aspects of the work. Similar work is being carried out in other large cities, while many smaller places are adopting such phases of the idea as will fit their needs and conditions. There are also numbers of social settlements, many of them under university and college auspices, and other organizations, which have been active in preparing the way for the more comprehensive and rational development and care of such an important feature of public education as is implied by the term "recreation center." The University Settlement Association of the University of Cincinnati has recently petitioned the board of education of that city to establish a system of recreation centers, and in the petition the duty of educational boards is quite clearly suggested. A brief account of what has been done in various parts of the country is set forth, and recommendations made with respect to meeting local needs. In the present confused times, when clear heads and strong hearts are needed to cultivate good fellowship and maintain sound common sense, our system of public education should be as complete and comprehensive as our highest knowledge and culture can make it, and only good can possibly come to any people whose goal in public education is continually advancing toward the highest ideals of modern times.



# PARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS

## MAKING AND PLANTING A ROCK GARDEN IN AN ENGLISH PARK

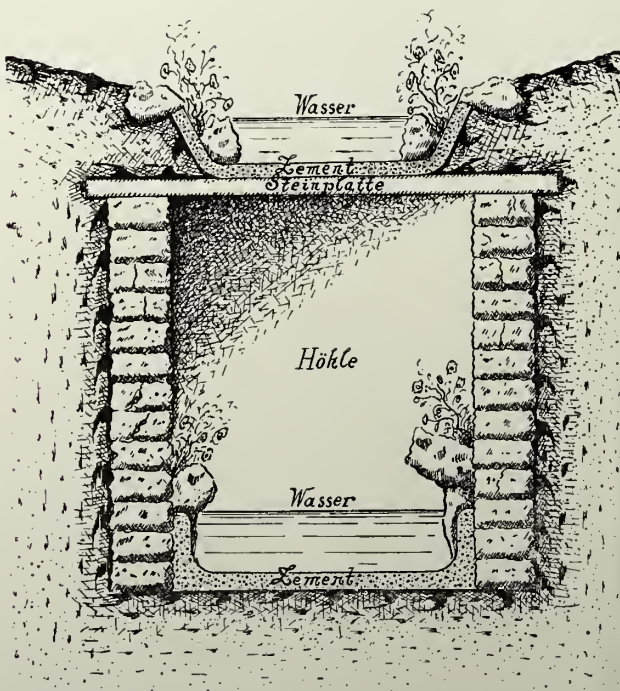
(Translated from Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung).

In Germany, as well as England, some wealthy owners of large areas of land frequently present a part of the latter to the Government of some city or town, on condition that the city is to change the donated land into a public park at its own expense. Usually, however, the donors reserve such of their lands as abut on the park property for their own use, knowing that, as soon as the park is laid out, the sale of the abutting land as building lots for cottages, etc., will net them a far greater amount than could otherwise have been obtained for it.

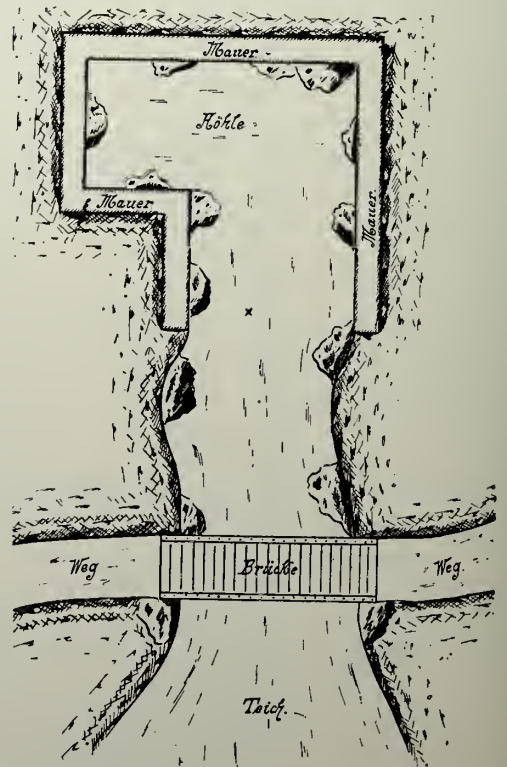
A laudable exception to this generally customary mode of proceeding occurred recently at Wellington, in Somersetshire, England. In that city, the owners of an extensive manufacturing plant, Messrs. Fox Brothers, donated not only the land required for a

municipal park, but defrayed the entire expense of laying out the grounds, including the cost of the buildings, plants, etc., etc., and agreed, moreover, to annually contribute a certain amount towards the expense of maintenance.

An interesting "rock garden" is located in the center of this park. Notwithstanding all the stuff and nonsense published from time to time concerning the decay of natural landscape gardening in England, it remains an undeniable fact that Englishmen—perhaps more than any other people—have preserved an unchangeable predilection for rocks and other wild effects in garden scenery. It was the wish of the donors that this park should not lack at least a small bit of



SECTION OF GROTTTO IN PARK, WELLINGTON, ENG.  
Wasser-Water; Zement-Cement; Höhle-Grotto



GROUND PLAN OF GROTTTO  
Mauer-Wall; Brücke-Bridge; Weg-Walk; Teich-Pond.



ROCK GARDEN, CITY PARK, WELLINGTON, ENG.  
Before Planting

rock scenery, the more so because during the preliminary work on the grounds a rather steep natural declivity was found, which seemed adapted to the location of such a garden. The results were so satisfactory that I propose to give a brief description of this work, not with any intention of presenting my own work as a model, but solely in the hope that the statement of my own experience may prove useful to others.

The preparatory work consisted mainly in making the irregular surface of the grounds vastly more irregular than it was originally, partly by deep excavations and partly by filling in. As the water discharged from a fountain located at a considerable distance in the flower garden, was available and could be made to flow to the rock garden, a rock spring with a small creek and miniature falls was planned. However, as the supply of water is at times, and especially during the summer season, much less abundant than during the winter, it became advisable to be saving in its use. No one will deny that falls which abruptly precipitate themselves over rocks, make an imposing impression, but when the supply of water is so small that it will at times scarcely drip over the rocks, it is scarcely visible even from a short distance. Results are vastly different, however, when the same limited amount of water is made to fall in front of a black, or at least a very dark-colored, background, in front of a deep crevice in the rock, for instance, or a dark grotto. In that case every drop becomes visible, because the dark background makes the reflection of the light in the water much stronger.

The rocky scenery was consequently ar-

ranged in accordance with this practical observation, care being taken to procure a suitable location for the grotto by means of deep excavations made in the course of the preliminary work.

The sketches illustrate my methods more in detail. The first shows a section of the grotto, which consists merely of brick walls. The opening on the top, between the walls, is covered with stone slabs, which are supported at intervals by iron girders or beams. This roof for the grotto is covered by a layer of cement, which forms the bed of the "mountain creek" flowing over the grotto.

Another drawing shows the ground plan of the grotto. The cross (x) indicates the location of the falls. As clearly shown in the sketch, the side walls form an extension in the back part of the grotto, and

this arrangement makes it wholly impossible to distinguish the end of the latter from the outside. This makes the depth and underground extension of the grotto seem much greater than they are in fact.

This ugly masonry is merely the unavoidable framework, and after it has been properly covered, not a trace of it remains visible, as is shown by the other illustration.

Those who do not know how to build up the rocks so that they may have a natural appearance, had better try something else. Of all artificial productions there are none that afford such a miserable view as pieces of so-called "rock scenery" stiffly and unnaturally arranged. Experience and a diligent study of nature are an absolute requirement for those who would construct rock scenery. The material at hand



ROCK GARDEN, CITY PARK, WELLINGTON, ENG.  
After Planting

is of course of pre-eminent importance. If granite or similar kinds of rock, for instance, which do not occur in layers, were to be used in the same manner as stratified rock (such as sandstone, etc.), the result would inevitably be ridiculous.

In the rock garden illustrated here the material used was a kind of limestone of a reddish color, and consequently stratified rock, with partly regular and partly irregular layers. But even when we use rock having perfectly regular layers, it is wrong to be exceedingly careful in placing the strata or layers strictly parallel and at the same angle, when building up the rock scenery. Every quarry furnishes proof of the fact that even natural rock may produce a stiff effect which is far from beautiful. In nature we do not so much admire the regular strata, but rather such rocks as are deeply cleft and torn asunder by volcanic or other influences, which impress us with the charm of wild, romantic scenery.

The most effective arrangement of stratified rock in the rock garden, is consequently that which creates the impression in the spectator that the powerful forces of nature, such as earthquakes, for instance, have been at work and which show the rocks, although forming a picturesque whole, in irregular groups, cleft open and torn asunder, and so placed that each separate group shows more or less distinctly the characteristics of stratified rock, although the strata of neighboring groups may often run in opposite directions.

In order to show that it is possible to obey this natural law even in small pieces of rock scenery, I have photographed the rocks in Wellington Park both before and after completion.

One illustration shows the general arrangement and building up of the rocks. Cement was used exclusively for making watertight the bottom and sides of the pond, and of the "creek" which flows over the grotto. The rocks, however, were imbedded in suitable earth in such a manner that plants could be grown even in the very narrow crevices.

The effect of the planting may be observed in the other illustration. This photograph was taken several months later, but exactly from the same point as the first. A comparison of the two pictures, especially when viewed from left to right, shows that nearly all the rocks which are visible in the "before" picture can be readily distinguished in the other, notwithstanding the plant growth.

The entire bottom and walls of the pond were made water-tight with cement in such a manner that no trace of that unsightly material remains visible.

Concerning the planting, the background consists mainly of *Picea polita* and *P. Remonti*, *Pinus pumilio*, *Taxus Dovastoni*, *Juniperus Sabina*, *Berberis stenophylla*, *Spiraea arguta*, *Euonymus radicans* fol. arg. var., *Escallonia Philippiana*, *Cytisus purpureus incarnatus*, *Rhododendron daphnoides*, *Rh. ferrugineum*

and *Rh. arbutifolium*, several *Erica* and *Calluna*, *Veronica buxifolia* and *V. carnosula*, etc., etc.

For covering the rocks such plants had to be selected as would grow readily and need no special care. Among others used for this purpose were many *Helianthus*, *Gentiana acaulis*, *Veronica alpina*, *Lithospermum prostratum* and *L. purpureo-coeruleum*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Heuchera sanguinea*, *Dianthus alpestris*, *D. alpinus* and *D. caesius*, *Geranium sanguineum*, *Phlox setacea*, *Phlox canadensis*, *Androsace sarmentosa*, *Ramondia Nathaliae*, *Waldsteinia trifoliata*, *Daphne cneorum*, many varieties of *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, etc., etc.

Among the plants used for ornamenting the banks are *Primula rosea*, *Rodgersia podophylla*, *Iris germanica* and *I. Kaempferi*, *Caltha palustris* fl. pl., *Cyperus longus*, *Astilbe rivularis*, *Carex Regina*, *Juncus effusus aureus*, *Spiraea palmata* and *Sp. astilboides*, *Scirpus lacustris*, *Inula*, *Helenium*, etc., etc.

Some water lilies and other aquatic plants were likewise used, for instance: *Nymphaea Marliacea chromatella*, *N. Marliacea carnea*, *N. Laydekeri rosea*, *N. Laydekeri lilacina purpurata*, *N. odorata sulphurea* and *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

All the plants, not only for the "rock garden," but likewise for the remaining park grounds, were furnished by the firm of Robert Veitch & Son, of Exeter, and the improvements made under the direction of their landscape gardener.

F. W. MEYER.

### THE COST OF THE PARKS OF NEW YORK

In a report recently submitted to Controller Metz, of Greater New York, by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics as to the cost of land for certain parks in Manhattan and The Bronx and the annual appropriations for parks in the five boroughs, it is shown that the original cost of the big parks has been as follows:

Park.	Area, Acres.	Cost of Lands.
Central .....	839.92	\$5,028,844.00
Bronx .....	917.12	1,563,459.64
Pelham Bay .....	1,756	2,746,666.69
Van Cortlandt .....	1,132.35	2,210,807.35
Crotona .....	155	1,281,261.43
Riverside Drive and Parkway		2,837,639.85
Total .....		\$24,111,539.81

Four additions have been made to Crotona Park since it was acquired, 19 years ago, and six extensions have been made to Riverside Park since 1891. The Crotona Park extensions cost \$140,000, while the extensions to Riverside Park cost the city \$2,278,000. This was more than the original outlay for either Pelham Bay Park or Van Cortlandt, although the area of



each of these parks in The Bronx is considerably in excess of one thousand acres.

All permanent betterments and original construction in connection with the city parks are paid for by the issue of corporate stock, and the parks are maintained by annual appropriations in the city budget. An idea of the amount of public moneys devoted to the maintenance of parks may be gleaned from the appropriations made annually since consolidation.

The cost of maintenance for the city parks, including the small parks in the various boroughs, has practically doubled in the nine years that have elapsed since the consolidation of the metropolitan district into the present city. These maintenance expenditures were as follows:

Manhattan Borough—1898, \$758,470; 1902, \$944,800; 1905, \$1,207,105; 1906, \$1,280,812.

The Bronx—1898, \$230,200; 1902, \$433,580; 1905, \$551,302; 1906, \$622,975.

Queens and Brooklyn—1898, \$532,400; 1902, \$556,264; 1905, \$669,913; 1906, \$891,764.

Administration—1898, \$32,300; 1902, \$20,300; 1905, \$27,800; 1906, \$27,800.

Total cost, 1898, \$1,472,370; 1902, \$1,963,944; 1905, \$2,356,021; 1906, \$2,803,357.

It will be noted that in the past two years there have been notable increases in the appropriation for the maintenance of the parks of The Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn. Since the suburban hegira there has been a constant agitation in The Bronx and Queens for the development of the park lands in those boroughs.

Controller Metz has been making an investigation into the matter of the neglect of the city authorities to develop and improve the small park sites purchased during the past fifteen years at a purchase cost of about \$20,000,000, and declares that he will not favor the expenditure of another cent for new parks until those the city now owns are properly cared for.

## WASHINGTON MEMORIAL GATE TO CAMBRIDGE COMMON, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Washington memorial gateway to Cambridge Common, Cambridge, Mass., was erected by the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, to mark the spot where Washington first took command of the Continental forces. It is a handsome, elaborate structure of Milford pink granite, and cost \$5,000, of which one-half was contributed by the Massachusetts Society.

Two massive posts, 11 feet high, with cap and surmounting ball, form the gateway. Extending from either side of each post is a wall, which, with its cor-

nice, is seven feet high. Both sides of these walls are recessed, and in the center panel of each, at a height of above five feet from the ground, is a bronze tablet. As one approaches the gateway from Harvard square, the tablet on the left reads: "Near this place, on July 3, 1775, George Washington took command of the American army"—a medallion of General Washington is in the center of this tablet. Walls extending at right angles make a three-cornered inclosure, with seats in front of each side wall.



WASHINGTON MEMORIAL GATE TO CAMBRIDGE COMMON  
Cambridge, Mass.

# PARK NOTES

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

A committee composed of Park Commissioner Aull and the Public Baths Commission has recommended sites for five new public parks in the congested district of St. Louis to be purchased for \$670,000, under the recent bond issue.

\* \* \*

The park board of Rochester, N. Y., will ask for \$150,000 for park maintenance and improvements during the coming year, which will be divided equally between the two items. More than four hundred tax-payers have made application to have their trees trimmed and an appropriation of \$13,000 will be needed for this purpose alone.

\* \* \*

Syracuse, N. Y., which is just beginning the work of park development has engaged George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., for a term of three years to prepare comprehensive plans for an entire park system, and the Board of Estimate is to be asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 to inaugurate the work.

\* \* \*

Mr. Frederick G. Todd, landscape architect of Montreal, Canada, has been commissioned to prepare a general plan for the park system for Edmonton, Can., which will also include the town of Strathcona, which is just across the river from Edmonton. Mr. Todd will also prepare a comprehensive plan for Calgary, Alberta.

\* \* \*

The park board of Denver, Colo., will expend \$190,000 for the maintenance and improvement of the park system the coming year, which is \$20,000 more than it had to expend this year. Aside from the usual improvements at the City Park, which makes that the most expensive tract, the new North Denver parks will receive the largest share of the appropriation.

The West Park Board of Chicago has received good legal opinion that the law does not allow it to expend money to erect a building for a collection of Civil War relics, which it was proposed to place in Garfield Park. The park act, it is said, allows only the erection of museums of natural history or the arts of sciences.

\* \* \*

The recent gift of a fine tract of land on the shore of Lake Ontario to the city of Rochester, N. Y., has suggested to that town the idea of establishing a chain of parks for a county park system similar to that inaugurated in Essex county, N. J. Hudson county, N. J., has also adopted the Essex county park plan and has now under way an expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000 on a county park system. This was the first of the larger counties in the United States to follow the example of Essex County.

\* \* \*

New York's playgrounds are probably the costliest in the world. The two and a half acres of Seward Park, for example, with equipment, cost \$2,500,000, and the eleven playgrounds now finished have probably cost \$15,000,000. The latest is Thomas Jefferson Park, 15.4 acres in area, which has cost about \$3,500,000. Most of these parks have been made on the site of demolished tenements, the purchase of which formed a considerable item in the total cost. Sites for eleven new playgrounds have been selected during the past year. Unfortunately, few if any of New York's playgrounds are as well equipped as they should be; none with anything like the completeness of Chicago's.

\* \* \*

The monument shown in the illustration in memory of the late President McKinley, unveiled at Columbus, Ohio, in September, leaves but three important memorials to his memory to be completed. They are: The New York State Monument, at Buffalo; the National Memorial at Canton, Ohio; and the Memorial at Philadelphia, for which the contract was awarded to the late Chas. A. Lopez, and since his death, given to Isadore Konti. The monument was modeled by Hermon A. McNeil, who has produced a portrait of unusual distinction and charm that takes high rank in sculptural art. The central portrait statue is flanked by a well proportioned exedra of New Jersey granite at the ends of which are symbolic groups representing respectively "Peace," and "Prosperity." The monument occupies an imposing site in front of the state capitol, and costs \$50,000, of which \$25,000 was contributed by the state, and \$25,000 by public contributions.



THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT COLUMBUS, O.  
Hermon A. MacNeil, Sc.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## THE NIAGARA HEARING BEFORE SECRETARY TAFT

BY J. HORACE MCFARLAND

*President American Civic Association*

In many respects the hearing held for five hours before Secretary Taft, on Monday, November 26, was the most notable contest between capital and the people that this country has ever known. On one side were the representatives of the people, including the officers of the American Civic Association, as well as capable and public-spirited men from The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York State Reservation at Niagara, and The Merchants' Association of New York City. There was also the New York State Geologist, Dr. John M. Clarke, who has been a close observer of Niagara from the scientific standpoint for thirty years.

On the other side were solidly massed not only all the power companies concerned in the use of the people's water for private profit at Niagara, but representatives of various communities that are willing to benefit by the spoliation of Niagara. The president of the trolley company that charges a high fare in Buffalo spoke of his love for the Falls. An assistant secretary of the treasurer, also a resident of Buffalo, and involved in various financial interests there, spoke of his love for the Falls. Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, who is not only the counsel of one of the power companies, but general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation, of the United States Rubber Co., president of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and a director in a dozen other railway companies, nearly wept as he declared his love for the Falls. He was assisted by several other less powerful, but no less earnest gentlemen, every one of whom disclaimed the slightest idea of touching the majesty of the Falls. The most eminent, or, at least, the most expensive array of private counsel in the United States was there. Mr. Stetson himself is said to have \$50,000 a year from J. Pierpont Morgan, but he was only one of the galaxy of golden legal stars.

One thing was certain: all these gentlemen, interested in the power companies, loved Niagara Falls! One of them coyly confessed that his idea was that the works of man in respect to Niagara Falls were more attractive than the works of God, and that we ought to be glad to have the dignity of the Falls added to by the power houses, and the turbines, and the wires, and the noise. Mr. Stetson made a most impassioned statement of his love of the Falls, in course of which he said he would give every dollar he possessed if the Falls could be restored to their pristine glory all the way from Buffalo to Lewiston. It was a safe bluff, and distinctly entertaining. He did not say that he was willing to use one drop of water less, or to give up a claim to one single watt of electricity to be brought in from Canada because of his love for the Falls! Perhaps it was, after all, a true financial love that actuated him.

There was one thing upon which all these gentlemen, who were pleading for special private advantages against the general public possession, were fully united. That was the iniquity of the American Civic Association and the general cussedness of its unfortunate head. Sentimentalism came in for some slurs; notwithstanding the frequently expressed love for the Falls. Our statements were conclusively shown to be glaringly inaccurate, from their point of view, and the vast amount of water required to develop 160,000 horsepower we now know to be a mere trickle, according to these public-spirited gentlemen who love Niagara Falls!

Much has been printed as to the attitude of Secretary Taft at the time of this hearing. He did show vexation at an implied criticism of his engineers, but he was speaking from a consultation of some of the literature sent out to arouse the people, in which the comparisons as to the use of water were made upon a different idea from that which the engineers of the

War Department thought proper. Within a very few moments, however, Secretary Taft voluntarily offered me opportunity to file the evidence I was holding up before him as to the entire accuracy of our claims, and I was glad to place on record the statement of an eminent and capable hydraulic engineer, Mr. James H. Fuertes, in confirmation of my claims for the most part, while the remainder of them found confirmation in the printed statement of Captain Charles W. Kutz, the army engineer who made the last investigation. The memorandum, or brief, which we submitted on behalf of the people, and which was most capably supported by the speakers on behalf of the other organizations, was not answered by the power companies in their argument in the afternoon. Mr. Stetson devoted himself entirely to a dissection and denial of the statements sent out in our circular letters. The main arguments we advanced as to the power of the secretary, and as to his attitude under the law, were not controverted, and our principal contention as to the main purpose of the law was promptly and cheerfully admitted by the Secretary.

That Secretary Taft was impressed, despite his expressed desire to avoid paying any attention to public opinion in a matter which he regarded as judicial, was obvious. That the vast flood of correspondence which had been poured upon him has had its effect is certain. He admitted that even his mother and his aunt had written him, insisting that he do what he could to save the Falls!

I feel that great progress was made at this hearing,

and I believe that justice will be done, according to Secretary Taft's view.

It should be noted, however, that this is but one of the out-works of the Niagara fort which must be fully carried before the great cataract is saved for all the people. There will be another hearing later on, in regard to the final permits to use for three years the water it is proposed to divert on the American side, and then, if the power companies are encouraged, other demands will be made upon the Secretary. The great danger is that inasmuch as each time both the power companies and the army engineers argue from the depleted state of Niagara, this course of insidious attacks will result in a serious interference with the glory of the Falls, even if their grandeur is not fully destroyed. It should be noted that the abstraction of water is gradual, and that each succeeding depletion for a new power house opened, or a new turbine turned on, takes out just a little more. Naturally, it is hard to see the effect of this on the Falls. There can be no question, however, as to the final fate if this assault is not completely halted.

The Secretary was kind enough to permit me to institute a careful inspection and collation of the correspondence, which I believe will result in showing that the protest which he has received is perhaps the most impressive and important protest ever made in America. No possible question can appear as to what the people want in this matter, and we have confidence that the Secretary of War is impressed with that fact.

## THE WORK FOR CIVIC CLEANLINESS AND BEAUTY IN KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The Women's Civic Improvement League, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is an object lesson in what earnestness and enthusiasm well-directed can accomplish for civic cleanliness, neatness and sanitation. Its members, under the leadership of Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane,

have taught the city how to clean streets; have interested the children to such an extent that they are singing civic improvement songs. The league supports a visiting nurse; conducts planting and improvement contests for home and school grounds, and through



TWO FIRST PRIZE YARDS, IN THE WOMEN'S CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE GARDEN CONTEST  
Kalamazoo, Mich.



FIRST PRIZE WINDOW BOX  
Gardening Competition of Women's Civic



DETAIL OF SECOND PRIZE BACK YARD  
Improvement League, Kalamazoo, Mich.

its charities organization department maintains a bureau of registration, assistance and advice, an employment bureau, a wood yard, a woman's work room, and has recently inaugurated a system of house to house collection of small savings.

The league's work for clean streets has been widely commented upon and remarkable in its results. Its health department carried out a practical and successful experiment in street cleaning, introducing the Waring system, as seen in operation in all the cleaner American cities. The city permitted and financed the experiment; the women hired the men, equipped and instructed them, and personally superintended each day's work. After a long delay following the experiment, and after much hard work on the part of the league, the Waring system was said to be installed by the city on two or three miles of pavement. The system has never been properly carried out by the city; yet the results of this method even imperfectly administered have commended themselves to citizens generally.

In connection with the street-cleaning campaign, the alleys were attacked by means of the camera. They did not (as has been erroneously published) photograph people's private premises, but only the alleys in the business district. Pictures of all of these were taken, "not necessarily for publication," as the editors say, "but as an evidence of good faith" on the league's part that a photograph presented to the owner or tenant, or if necessary, to the health officer, would make some such impression on him as the real thing made on them. All these alleys were immediately and thoroughly cleaned. They have since been paved, and have never been allowed to get into their former filthy condition.

The departments of Outdoor Art and Junior Work were inaugurated in the spring of 1904, and this year have taken a great impetus forward. Leading citi-

zens in each ward offer five dollar and three dollar prizes for the best improved back yards. The florists of the city offer three dollar and one dollar prizes in each ward for the best window boxes.

Mrs. Crane is printing a series of half-a-dozen familiar "letters" upon such topics as "Back Yards and Window Gardens," "Farming in the City," "Children as Gardeners," etc., which give in practical entertaining form definite suggestions as to the details of that civic improvement which begins at home. These "letters" will be distributed gratis to all who apply.

League members made addresses to all the children in the graded schools, and a Junior League was formed in each building, the total membership being nearly 1,100. The members were given badges bearing the words, "I will help." They pay a fee of 5 cents, and hold three meetings a year. The obligations assumed by these willing workers are well expressed in the character of the songs they sing at the league meetings, as, for example, this one, which goes to the tune of "Yankee Doodle":

There was a man in our town  
And he was wondrous wise:  
He threw some paper in the street,  
Right front of people's eyes!  
And when he saw that paper gone,  
With all his might and main,  
He jumped into the street—he did—  
And picked it up again!

ENCORE

He put that paper in the can,  
As every man should do, Sir,  
He went and joined the Civic League,  
And was that wise man You, Sir?

The first year the league offered prizes in each of the schools for children's home flower gardens; also a prize for the best improved school premises. The

next winter the Board of Trade offered prizes in each school for essays upon the subject: "What the Children of Kalamazoo Can Do to Make Our City Cleaner and More Beautiful." In the summer of 1905 prizes were offered for both flowers and vegetables, and a little exhibit held in September at the Board of Trade. The mayor addressed the competitors and their parents and friends who crowded the hall.

This year they thought it best to consider the schools themselves as the real junior civic improvement leagues, and not to continue separate league organizations in the schools. Miss Louise Klein Miller, curator of school gardens and grounds at Cleveland, Ohio, gave an illustrated lecture on "Home and School Gardens." A beginning in school gardens was made by the Board of Education in two of the schools last year, and this year the league purchased of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association 2,000 penny packages of flower and vegetable seeds to sell at cost to children of the public schools.

In September a meeting was held in the rooms of the Commercial Club, when prizes were awarded for the best back yard gardening, window boxes and school gardening. Some of the prize-winning exhibits illustrated herewith speak more forcibly than words of the results of the work.

The prizes were donated by public-spirited citizens, local florists and nurserymen, and by the league:

Ten cash prizes were offered for the best improved back yards, including one first prize of \$5 and one second prize of \$3 in each ward. Sanitation as well as

decoration was taken into account, and awards made on the basis of difficulties successfully dealt with.

Ten cash prizes for window boxes, donated by florists and nurserymen, were divided into one first prize of \$3 and one second prize of \$1 in each ward. Expensive planting was not especially counted. Awards were upon the basis of beautiful and tasteful effects. Boxes must have been kept up all summer, and at least five contestants were required in each ward.

School children in the first, second and third grades were offered ten prizes for the best boxes of plants grown from seeds and slips, the box to be two feet long by one foot wide. The first prize in each ward was \$1, and the second a set of gardening tools.

For the best school exhibits at the flower show there were two prizes. For the school having the largest proportional number of contestants in the flower show: First prize, ten Japanese ivy plants for the building; second prize, 25 crocus and snowdrop bulbs.

For the best public school flower and vegetable garden was offered a first prize of \$10; second prize, \$5; the money to be expended in improvement of the school grounds.

Printed suggestions in the line of back yard improvement, window boxes, vegetable gardens, were sent to all persons, including children, who desired to consider competing for the prizes.

As many of the children neglected to bring their boxes the flower show was not held, but the work done was most inspiring, and is progressing with ever growing interest and enthusiasm.

## A SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE TYPE OF GARDEN SUMMER HOUSE

We often see an ardent desire to have a resting place on the lawn or garden expressed by a structure so fearfully and wonderfully wrought as to immedi-



RUSTIC GARDEN SUMMER HOUSE

ately attract the attention of the onlooker and divert it from the garden proper. The aim too often seems to be to secure the unusual and striking rather than the artistic and aesthetically attractive. As a rule painted structures are much less pleasing than those of natural finish. On the other hand it takes something of an architect as well as an artist to construct a really satisfactory rustic summer house; but if round wood with the bark on is used, and this is covered with thin slabs which rest upon boards covered with a tarred paper sheet to prevent decay, a simple and unpretentious, at the same time appropriate place suggesting its use, may be secured with little expenditure, and with generally good results. The accompanying photograph shows the possibilities of such an effort. This little structure was erected in the spring, the vines were planted the same spring, and the photograph taken the following autumn. It was placed in the corner of the garden where it did not stand out too obtrusively, and where that which was desired, namely seclusion and quiet, could be secured without much effort.

JOHN CRAIG.

## THE WADE HAMPTON EQUESTRIAN MONUMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.

There was unveiled November 20 on the state house grounds, Columbia, S. C., the handsome bronze equestrian statue of Wade Hampton, lieutenant general of the confederacy, governor of South Carolina and for many years United States senator.

The memorial was erected with a state appropriation of \$20,000 and popular contributions of \$10,000. The commission appointed to carry out the work selected F. Wellington Ruckstuhl as the sculptor without competition. The contract was signed two years ago, and the work delivered one year before the time limit. Mr. Ruckstuhl went to Paris to make the statue, in order to avoid the distracting social cares of New York, and to exhibit the work at the Paris Salon.

In the latter respect he was disappointed, as the statue was finished too late for the opening of the Salon.

The sculptor chose to represent Hampton riding down the line at a review of his troops and saluting them as they cheer him. To the color scheme throughout Mr. Ruckstuhl gave the minutest care, and it is to this that the spectator owes in no small measure the pleasing effect of the entire work. The likeness to the General is very striking. In the face and bearing the sculptor has shown that inspiration of mind and emotional exaltation which a general would feel as he rides down the cheering ranks. The horse is represented as sharing in the exalted pride of his rider, and every line is full of action and grace. The head is not reined in but the animal himself bends his head as he prances in front of the cheering soldiers.

The statue is 15½ feet high and was cast by the Compagnie A. Dureme, at Paris. It was shipped complete, in a case 16 feet high, and the sculptor followed it all the way from Paris, watching each loading and unloading.

The pedestal, in the designing of which Mr. Ruckstuhl was assisted by Mr. J. L. Fougousse, of Paris, has an original and pleasing treatment about the base that has been very successfully carried out. A slight grassy mound is surmounted by a curbing having specially designed angle railings of bronze. Then comes another grass mound and two steps of Winnsboro granite form the base. The die was made in Brussels, of grey granite quarried in the Vosges mountains of Alsace, and is all polished. It is ornamented with twelve bronze plaques bearing names of ten battles and dedication to Hampton, besides inscriptions in raised bronze antique Roman letters. The pedestal is 13½ feet high and of unusually happy proportion. The whole monument is 20 feet high.

The people are proud of the memorial and the commissioners consider it the finest in the South.

Mr. Ruckstuhl has a number of fine public monuments to his credit, among which are his well known

"Spirit of the Confederacy" at Baltimore, soldiers' monument at Little Rock, besides figures of "Wisdom" and "Force" on the appellate court building in New York, and the beautiful representation of "Evening," in the Metropolitan Museum in that city.

He was born in Alsace, but came over to America with his parents at a very early age and was reared in St. Louis. He is a self-made man, as he began work for himself at the age of 14. When he was 28 he decided to become a sculptor, and a few years later went to Paris for study. Mr. Ruckstuhl has also done a great deal to further the art development of the country by public lectures, and by his active membership in many of the leading art organizations in this country. He is a virile thinker and writer and has in preparation a book on art.

## NATIONAL HUMANE ALLIANCE ERECTS DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN MANY CITIES

The National Humane Alliance is engaged in the work of erecting public drinking fountains similar to the one shown in the accompanying illustration where they are needed in many cities in the United States.

The alliance was founded by the late Hermon Lee Ensign, who was a lover of domestic animals, and left his entire fortune for the erection of these fountains.

The fountains are 6 ft. 8 in. in height, have large bowls 6 ft. in diameter for horses, and four small bowls or niches underneath for dogs.



HUMANE ALLIANCE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

# THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL

WHAT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS  
ARE DOING TO BEAUTIFY THEIR TOWNS

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

The St. Louis Playground Association is endeavoring to secure more ground for its work as two of its playgrounds have recently been sold. The association conducted eleven playgrounds and two vacation schools last summer.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Association, of West Haven, Conn., has induced Mr. Andrew Carnegie to furnish a public library to that town on condition that the people furnish the site. A site has already been selected and the gift accepted.

\* \* \*

The Salem Civic League, Salem, Mass., conducted during the past season a very successful home gardening movement. Seeds were distributed to nearly two thousand applicants to the number of fifteen thousand packages instead of two thousand as recently noted in this department.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society, West Haven, Conn., has during the past year removed a large number of dead trees, repaired sidewalks, cleaned up vacant lots, established a new park, and has the plans for a new library well under way. A prize contest for lawn improvement was also conducted.

\* \* \*

The Fairlawn Improvement Society, Pawtucket, R. I., is devoting considerable attention to the abatement of nuisances at present. One of the most offensive of these was a pig pen which had become an eye-sore to the noses of the residents. The matter has been taken up by the board of health and is being energetically prosecuted.

\* \* \*

The Intervale Improvement Society, Sandwich, Mass., has built a floating foot-bridge across the Saco river, which has been much used since its completion the middle of July. It is planned to build two bath houses and a diving pier for swimmers, to employ a man to take charge of them and to enforce proper bathing regulations. The Moat path is being put in order, and new paths contemplated.

\* \* \*

The Village Improvement Society of Somerset, Mass., held interesting Arbor Day exercises in November and planted about thirty-five trees in various parts of the village. The society was given authority by the state to plant from ten to fifteen maple trees along the state highway, subject to the supervision of the highway commissioners, expenses to be borne by the society. The trees were placed thirty-five feet apart.

\* \* \*

Mr. Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, has delivered twenty-six lectures in the state on town and village betterment. In many instances he has been able to make a preliminary study of the place in which he was to lecture, photographing good and bad features and suggesting improvements where desirable. It has been his aim to discover the chief need in each locality and so to present it that some concrete results might be obtained.

Dick J. Crosby, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is collecting photographs for a school garden exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, and desires to secure unmounted prints showing striking features of school garden work with especial reference to before and after views.

\* \* \*

The Billerica Improvement Association, Billerica, Mass., distributed circulars to the schools announcing its sale of fall bulbs. The association will offer two prizes for the best display of plants in pots, boxes or cans next spring. Only the plants and not the receptacles are to be considered.

\* \* \*

The Pawcatuck Village Improvement Society, Westerly, R. I., has been busily engaged in improving the general appearance of the city and recently turned its attention to bill boards. It caused the removal of a mammoth sign on Mechanic street. Some of the supporting posts of the board on Mechanic street are on railroad property and with the assistance of the road the cleaning up is to be completed.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of improvement associations and commercial bodies of St. Paul a permanent organization was formed to promote the movement for giving adequate approaches to the new State Capitol. A commission appointed by the city council is soon to make a report on a definite plan. The new Capitol stands on an eminence in a commanding position in the down-town district. The plan suggested by the architect, Cass Gilbert, is to acquire property for rounding out the south end of the plaza, and lay out a broad avenue on the central axis of the building extending from the south line of the plaza to Seven Corners. This avenue will be 180 feet wide and would open up the view from the Capitol to the west end of the high bridge and the wooded bluffs of the west bank of the river, two hundred and twenty-five feet above the water. Another feature of Mr. Gilbert's plan is to open up the entire area between the new and the old Capitols and develop it as a park. It is estimated that the improvements would cost about \$2,000,000.

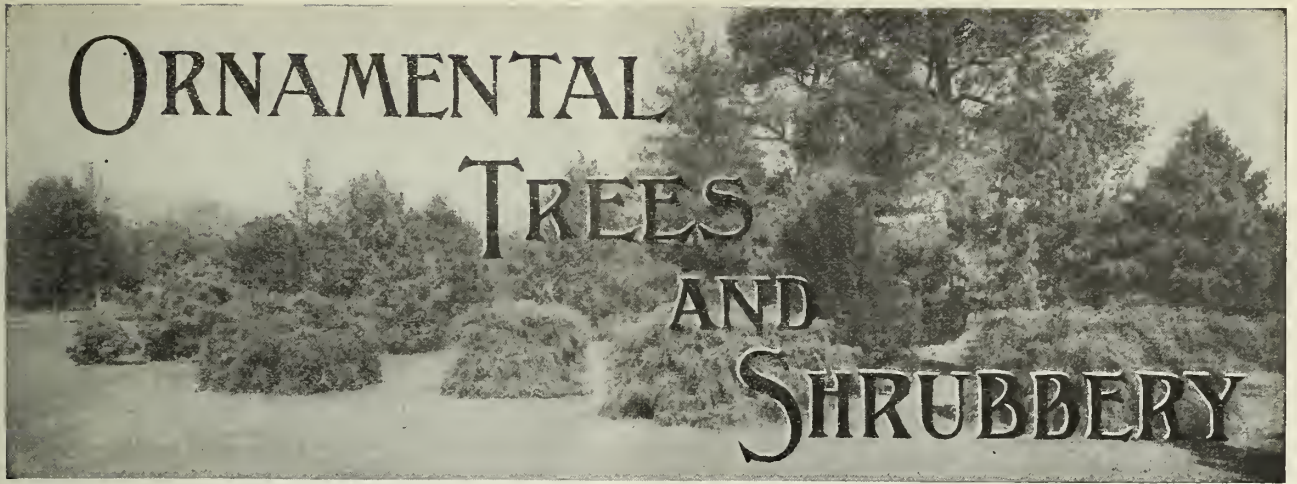
\* \* \*

Americans traveling abroad are apt to go into raptures over the typical street fountains that one meets with in the old world cities. Quite a few of our American cities—and smaller cities at that—are equally well provided though the most of us do not take or get opportunity to see these. In the public park at Fresno, Cal., there is a fountain of unique construction as can be seen in the accompanying picture. The water flows from the toe of a bronze boot a rollicking boy holds in his hand.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN, FRESNO, CAL.





### USING SURPLUS CHRISTMAS TREES FOR OUTDOOR DECORATION

Gathering what is commonly known as Christmas trees enlists many hundreds of men and has developed into an industry of no small proportions. The trees for the eastern market are cut mostly in Maine, where thousands of acres has been denuded of their tree growth and there are still thousands upon thousands of acres that have not felt the axe of the woodsman. There is little to fear from a shortage of these trees in the immediate future, but the next generation will have to do some hustling to find trees.

In the Boston Public Garden each year many hundreds are used arranged as naturally as possible in groups and singly and the effect during the winter months is very pleasing. Around the pond and in many other positions screens of these trees are made and settees placed within them to accommodate those that may want to pass a while in the garden, protected at the same time from the cold winds. The trees for this purpose are placed thickly together, holes being made in the ground to hold them. These screens are much enjoyed by the skaters who find them very

convenient resting places from which they can view the other skaters and still be out of the wind. These trees if purchased before the holiday time will bring a price too high to permit of their being used for this screening purposes but after Christmas there are always many to be found that have not been sold. These cannot find a market. Their day is over. Just here is your chance to get your screen material. An offer of a small price will give you your choice.

Place them around your Rhododendron beds. If the trees are too tall cut them in half and protect your roses—break the branches off and cover your tulip beds. If you have a windy side made a screen with them. There are many uses that will readily suggest themselves for these trees.

Out in your yard make a semi-circular inclosure, face it towards the south and on the cold crisp days of winter take out your chair and set within this inclosure and you will find it both comfortable and healthful, breathing the fragrance given out by the trees.

LUKE J. DOOGUE.



A SHELTER OF CHRISTMAS TREES FOR SKATERS  
Boston Public Garden



CHRISTMAS TREES AS A WINDBREAK  
Boston Public Garden

## THE CEDAR OF LEBANON (*Cedrus Libani*)

It is not uncommon to have persons ask me if the Cedar of Lebanon is hardy in these parts, and the question is surprising in face of the fact that it is as hardy here as any tree we have. My knowledge of it in Philadelphia covers over 40 years, and the tree the accompanying photograph represents must have been planted years before that. The noble specimen is growing in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and because of its fine appearance is an object of great interest to many, even to those who do not know it to be the true Cedar of Lebanon.

In spite of the fact of the entire hardiness of the tree, up to a few years ago it was a rare sight to see one in collections. It is different now. Quite a few have been set out of late years, and more would be if nurserymen kept a good stock of young plants.

The Laurel Hill cemetery tree is not so very tall; 45 to 50 feet would cover its height, but as will be seen it is of fine spreading growth, already taking on the character of a well matured tree, which is that of a wide spreading habit. It is now by far the largest tree of this cedar that I know of in this city. It has been bearing cones for several years, but at the time our photograph was taken it was without cones, but a photograph of a cone from another tree is shown with this to show its character. These cones, when gathered when ripe, remain closed for years. The one of the photograph has been gathered over ten years and is still closed. The seeds of this cedar are obtained by splitting apart the cones, no other plan opening them as well.



CEDRUS LIBANI (Cedar of Lebanon)

The botanical name of the Cedar of Lebanon is *Cedrus Libani*. There are two other species, *Cedrus*



CONE OF CEDRUS LIBANI

*Deodara*, the Deodar Cedar, and *Cedrus Atlantica*, the Mount Atlas Cedar. Many authorities consider these last as being but varieties of the Cedar of Lebanon, but they are very distinct not only in appearance, but in hardiness as well. The Deodar Cedar is barely hardy in Philadelphia. It will often lose its leaves in hard winters. The other two, the Lebanon and the Mount Atlas cedars, are never hurt here in the slightest degree, no matter how intense the cold.

The Mount Atlas Cedar is now much sought for by landscape gardeners, because of its lovely blue color, resembling in this respect the famous Colorado blue spruce. When young it makes but few branches, and these far apart, but it thickens out considerably as it gets age; and even when young if one cares to use the pruning knife on it it can be made much bushier. In this respect, that of bushiness, it differs greatly from the Cedar of Lebanon, for this species becomes of a good bushy habit almost from the start.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

## THE SPRING GARDEN—VII.

*Caragana arborescens* in variety, and *C. pygmaea* with some other shrubby species are spring flowering; among herbs of a more or less sprawling character, *Coronilla emerus*, *Lathyrus vernus* and *L. rotundifolius* may be named.

*Cercis* are the red buds. *C. Sinensis* becomes a large shrub and is the deepest in purple colors. *C. Canadensis* is in two or three forms and becomes quite a tree. A white form is being catalogued, which, though not a clear white, is quite an acquisition. *C.*

*siliquastrum alba*, the white European Judas tree, is not hardy at the north.

21.—The rosaceous group contains a large number of species which together produce the most brilliant spring flowering effect of any woody plants in northern regions, surpassing even the Rhododendrons, which appear later. Take *Prunus* in its peach, apricot, plum, cherry and bird-cherry sections, and it is difficult to imagine greater brilliancy of blossom than may be collected together by a good selection of the trees and shrubs it contains. The pink, white and weeping almonds, how early and brilliant are they. Then *P. Davidiana*, *P. nana*, in three or four varieties, *P. Persica*, the double flowering peaches, with pink, white and magenta double flowering forms—the last perhaps the most exquisite in color of all spring flowering small trees. Then there is a curious form bearing flowers of all the colors—*variabilis*, I think it is called. There are red leaved and yellow leaved peaches to add to the effect—a little later. There are eight or ten apricots, including *P. Mume* and its varieties. Among the plums are as many well worth planting for their wealth of spring flowers. In the cherry section are some grand things, not forgetting the wild red or black cherry, for its ultimate size. *P. avium* fl. pl. is another that sometimes becomes a fine tree. *P. cerasus*, *Rhexii* fl. pl. is a double form of the same cherry; *P. Chamaecerasus pendula* is often wrongly attributed to Japan; *P. Japonica* fl. *albo-pleno*, and *roseo-pleno* are very charming double cherries which should always be planted; *P. pendula* is the small flowered “rosebud” Japanese cherry. There

are also varieties of *P. Pseudo-cerasus* among these cherries well worth looking after, including one called



*SPIRAEA CANTONENSIS*

fl. *luteo-plena*, which I have not yet seen. Some of the bird-cherries become large trees, the native “black cherry,” *P. serotina*, being very fine, with long racemes of white flowers late in spring. The European *P. Padus* has its racemes less drooping, but otherwise similar. *P. Maacki* is another of this type.

*Spiraeas* are shrubs and a very excellent lot of white-flowered spring bloomers may be had from among them. *S. Thunbergii*, *prunifolia*, *p. flore-pleno*, *Cantonensis*, *Van Houttei*, *media* and *arguta* being among the most useful.

*Neillias* are the nine-barks, *N. opulifolia lutea* being a good yellow-leaved form.

*Stephanandra* is another small genus, which has been separated from *Spiraeas*. *S. flexuosa* is a neat shrub, which in foliage and flower reminds one of hawthorns.

*Exochorda grandiflora* is a fine white-flowered shrub, which attains to 10 or 12 feet with age.

*Kerria Japonica* is an old favorite, with bright golden flowers, the double-flowered form being upon the whole the best, although the single is excellent. I care little for the variegated kinds.

*Rhodotypos Kerrioides* is a white-flowered plant of somewhat similar character—the “white *Kerria*” of nurseries.

*Rubus* is the extensive blackberry and raspberry genus. A very large number are carried in the better botanic gardens, and spring flowering species, such as *R. deliciosus* may be employed. They are rather common plants, however.

*Geum triflorum* and *Potentilla rupestris* are examples of herbaceous plants belonging to the group. These and *Fragraria Indica* and the kind called Vick’s everbearing, may sometimes be usefully employed as covering plants for the bare soil of rose beds.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



COURTESY ELLWANGER & BARR  
PRUNUS PADUS



## A SUMMARY OF LEGAL MATTERS AFFECTING CEMETERIES.

*Paper read by J. E. Miller, Mattoon, Ill., before the convention of Cemetery Superintendents.*

The importance of this subject needs no discussion. No superintendent who has had any experience has failed to find that out, and when you come to look over the field in which we are working, the different ways in which the cemeteries are organized, the difference in the state laws, and court decisions, and in many cases the entire absence of these laws and decisions, makes the subject only the more complicated. I suppose the conditions in Illinois are a fair sample of other states. Some are much better, others probably worse. In Illinois cemeteries that are operated under a charter direct from the Legislature have their powers and privileges pretty well defined, but we have a very large class of cemeteries owned by cities and villages, and operated under city ordinances, controlled more or less, by party politics, that are not so fortunate. I speak from experience on this line when I agree with Mr. Pirie of Milwaukee, Wis., when he says, "to avoid legal difficulties, first make your location and organization permanent." In this paper I want to be as brief as I can, considering the importance of the subject, and make my statements as clear and to the point as possible.

There are a few general cases where the courts of most all the states have decided practically alike.

1. That the cemetery lot belongs to the heirs of the deceased owner.

2. That the wife has the first right to the body of her deceased husband, or the husband that of his wife. I refer you to the opinion by Attorney Frank W. Grinnell, of Boston in *PARK AND CEMETERY* of December, 1905, and January, 1906.

3. After a body has once been buried on a lot it can only be legally removed, by the consent of the lot owner and the legal representative of the body so interred, and I might also add the health authorities of the state.

This question was thoroughly discussed at our Washington convention, and I need only refer you to our published reports. Now there is another class of questions which cannot be so easily settled. Most of our state laws say that cemetery associations shall have the power to make all reasonable rules and regulations for the government of the cemetery. Some of the states may specify how far the association may go in this direction but the Illinois law does not. It simply says that all such rules and regulations must be subject to the rights of the lot owners. Now under this heading come a number of very important questions. First, the reconveyance of lots without the consent of the cemetery

association. I do not know how it is in other states, but in Illinois, the lot owner who gets a deed to the ground can go before a notary public and sell all or part of it to any one he pleases, and there is not a cemetery in the state that wants to test its legality in the courts.

Second. The assessment of the cemetery lot so much per year for annual care. Almost all cemeteries of any size have a rule requiring a payment from one to three dollars a year for annual care, but I have yet to learn of an Illinois cemetery trying to enforce it by law. And even in New York state as well a posted authority as Bellett Lawson, Jr., said in our last convention, that he did not believe any law would stand that assesses the lot owners against their will. That if these assessments were proven legal and collectible it would leave a permanent tax on a cemetery lot which is contrary to all we have drilled into us about not taxing the land in which our dead are buried. Again, the question of the right of the lot owner to improve or beautify the lot by the erection of monumental work, planting of trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Now I do not mean what is the custom but what is the law, if any, on the subject? I do not know what it may be in other states, but in Illinois the rights of the lot owners can only be settled under the general law of the state and we have very few precedents. I know my brother Superintendents, Carter, Rudd, Tilton and others are pretty successful in enforcing these rules, but it is done by moral suasion and not by law. Now these are all important questions and affect not only the beauty of the cemetery but its records and finances also, and should be settled in each state by statute.

Then there is the question of trespass and damages for personal injuries. One interesting case has just been decided by the appellate court in Chicago, in which Mt. Greenwood Cemetery was made defendant for damages, by a lady who received severe injuries, by stepping in an open tile drain within the cemetery. The court decided the cemetery was not liable on the ground that the evidence showed that the open tile was not on any public walk or drive and that the plaintiff was trespassing. Another important legal question is the safeguards that should be thrown around our "Trust Funds." We accept money for the perpetual care of lots, and in justice to the lot owner these funds should be made as secure as possible. I presume each state has its own laws on the subject.

(Continued on page 208.)

## LONDON CEMETERY IS CREMATOR, UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENT MAKER



OFFICE AND FUNERAL STATION  
London Necropolis Co.

With our remarkable centralization of industries in mind it is somewhat surprising to learn that our British friends have gone a few steps farther in one direction by combining all the industries pertaining to the burial of the dead. This field seems to have been overlooked by American captains of industry who have perhaps been too busy centralizing everything living to turn their attention to the disposal of the dead.

The London Necropolis Company, a unique and very successfully managed institution, conducts the largest and most beautiful cemetery in Great Britain, and are also, to quote from their literature, "general undertakers, cremators, embalmers, sculptors, monumental masons, etc." They operate all of these various businesses on an extensive and systematic scale and advertise to conduct funerals and erect monuments in any cemetery in the United Kingdom on a fixed and moderate scale of charges. Brookwood Cemetery, the company's burial ground, comprises 500 acres and is located at Woking, 28 miles from London. Their new building for offices and private funeral sta-

tion at 121 Westminster Bridge Road, London, is said to be the only structure of the kind. Carriages pass into this private station, leave their passengers at separate waiting rooms, and depart by another exit while the mourners enter directly into their respective cars of the funeral train and are taken to the cemetery, where the company has another private railway station.

When carriages pass through the archway of the entrance to this building, shown in our opening illustration, they are entirely beyond the public gaze, and after the mourners leave the carriages the latter pass out by an exit into Hercules-road, so that however



WHERE TRAINS LEAVE PRIVATE FUNERAL STATION  
London Necropolis Co.

largely attended the funeral may be there is no delay or crowding. From the glass-roofed station hall the mourners reach the departure platform, either by the staircase or elevator, when the funeral parties are at once directed to the waiting-rooms reserved for them adjoining the platform. These waiting-rooms, one of which is reserved for each funeral, have about 144



LAWN VIEW IN BROOKWOOD CEMETERY, OWNED BY LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.  
Chapel in Background at Right.



VIEWS IN LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.'S BROOKWOOD CEMETERY, WOKING, ENG.

1. Private Railway Station in the Cemetery. 2. Avenue and Trees, showing hedges used for lot boundaries. 3. View of Lawn and Graves. 4. Mausoleum, and Ornamental Planting

square feet area, and are furnished in light oak, the floors laid with parquetry, and the whole artistically treated, thus avoiding any additional gloom in connection with a gathering necessarily sad.

The platform from which the trains depart is light, free from disfiguring advertisements, and sheltered from both rain and wind. The funeral trains draw up alongside the waiting rooms and mourners pass straight into the reserved cars.

No detail has been overlooked that could assist in the quiet and decorous conduct of the funeral, and the arrangements are such that two or three funerals may travel by the same train without one party being conscious of the presence of the other.

On one side of the platform a private chapel, 36 by 24 feet, is provided for bodies lying in state, and to enable those who can not go to the service at the cemetery to attend the first part of it here; in the center stands an oak catafalque, with seats around it for the clergy and congregation. The walls are artistically treated in bronze and green. For the very poor, to whom funeral charges are a serious outlay, there is provided a waiting-room, in size 34 feet by 25 feet, and a separate platform.

On the ground floor is provided a waiting-room and a general mortuary, 37 feet by 18 feet. Several pri-

ivate mortuary chambers, 14 feet by 16 feet, are also provided, as is very necessary in a great city where deaths so often occur in hotels and lodgings, where it is impossible for the body to remain. On the first floor is the general office, counting-house and general manager's office. Adjoining this room is another, which serves as an order office, and opens on to the staircase by a private door. On the third floor is provided a well-appointed board-room and estate office, and a well equipped drafting room is also provided.

It was in 1850 that Parliament ordered the more crowded churchyards of London closed to further burials, and as a result of this the great cemeteries which surround London were first made necessary. But 50 years is a long time in the history of the metropolis, and probably three million interments is a modest estimate of the number that have been received by these new burial grounds. The result is today seen in the crowded and unsightly cemeteries of the suburbs. To such an extent have these filled up that in many it is almost impossible to reach a grave or vault without walking on the curbs of others; and the battalions of gravestones produce such a morbid and disagreeable effect that it is common to hear dread expressed at the idea of burial in a London cemetery.

It was this state of affairs that led to the establish-

ment of the London Necropolis Company's Brookwood cemetery, which was founded in 1852 by special act of Parliament. It is a strictly business organization, with a capital of \$750,000, divided into 15,000 shares of \$50 each, fully paid up. The company has about 100 employes, and their total business amounts to about \$75,000 annually, of which \$25,000 is from the sale of monuments.

About 300 of the 500 acres of the grounds are now in use, and the company owns a residential suburb at Woking and other land adjoining the cemetery that can be added to meet future needs.

The accompanying pictures show some interesting views that indicate in some measure the excellent care given to the grounds. While some features may be noted which do not conform to modern American standards in our lawn plan cemeteries, there is a fine showing of trees, some excellent planting, and a class of monumental work above the average of the English cemetery. The major portion of the latter seems to consist of crosses and tablets, with a too frequent appearance of the conventional and overdrawn Italian statuary. Some of the tablets and crosses, however, are simple in design and of graceful proportion. A number of styles of ledger monuments, and others built to receive cinerary urns, are more frequently seen than in American cemeteries. These lend variety to the stone work, and obtrude less upon the beauties of the lawn than tall shafts or ornate statuary. Coping and other enclosures for graves and lots, which have been abandoned in American lawn cemeteries, are seen in profusion.

The grounds were originally laid out by a landscape gardener, Mr. Hannson, who was considered the best man of his time. They are now in charge of the cemetery gardening department. Outside gardeners are allowed to do work for lot owners if desired, but the gardening department is so well organized that with but few exceptions the maintenance is entrusted to it. Certain portions of the grounds near the station

and chapels are set apart for exclusively ornamental purposes. The splendid growth of trees includes more of the fir variety than any other. Some of the Wellingtonias are considered the finest in the country. The hollies also are the best of their kinds and much admired. Oak, birch, cedar and other varieties are seen in large numbers.

The company's handsomely illustrated and well-written descriptive booklet says of the grounds:

"Though trees have been planted in profusion, no mere turfing has been allowed to blot out the rich purple of the native heather, and the gorgeous masses of rhododendrons that make such a brave show in the early summer are in perfect harmony with the surrounding scene. Here indeed it seems impossible to realize that London is within 40 minutes by train, where only the glorious stretch of the Surrey hills lies before our eyes. There is no crowding here; in many parts one comes on a grave with almost the same surprise as if it were in some private park, and there are quiet spots, shaded by trees and undergrowth, where none have yet been buried. Truly, it is just such a spot as mourners seek to lay to rest the one most dear to them; a place beautiful, "far from the madding crowd," where, undisturbed, friends may rest awhile near those who rest for ever. The huge masses of masonry that make some cemeteries so hideous are here conspicuous by their absence, and the memorials, varied and even costly as they are, are distinguished by a good taste and artistic sense that is too often regrettably absent in such places.

Trees of every kind flourish here; silver birches and copper beeches add beauty with their contrasting foliage, cypress trees and shrubs galore give warm shelter when the winds are cold, and stately wellingtonias stand like giant sentries keeping vigil over the sleepers till the great awakening. In addition the visitor will not fail to note the splendid show of flowers on every side, many of the graves indeed being a mass of glowing blooms. In this respect it is safe to say that Brookwood Cemetery is unapproached, so that the whole effect produced is veritably a Garden of Sleep."

The question of sentiment has been considered, as the natural wishes of members of church congregations and fraternities to be buried among their fellow worshippers has been fully respected. A public roadway which passes through the cemetery forms a division between the portion consecrated by the Established Church and the portion allotted to other denominations. In each stands a handsome chapel. There are four chapels on the grounds, one each for the Church of England, Nonconformist, Roman Cath-



LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.'S DISPLAY OF MONUMENTS IN GLASS SHOW ROOM AND ON LAWN Brookwood Cemetery, Woking, Eng.

olic and Parsees, each standing in their respective grounds. No charge is made for the use of the chapels.

There is a section of the cemetery devoted to each of these sects and one for Mohammedans, as well as many grounds exclusively reserved for guilds and societies, such as Foresters, Oddfellows, Actors, Commissionaires, Chelsea Hospital, St. Albans Holborn, St. Mary's Maybury, etc.

The crematorium is a thirteenth century Gothic building, including a hall or chapel 48 by 24 feet.

Communicating with this are the crematorium, waiting and retiring rooms.

Many lot owners pay a lump sum for the maintenance of their lots "in perpetuity," and these sums are invested in the names of trustees, and so handed on from generation to generation. The company also places a certain sum every year in reserve for this purpose.

The annual average of interments is about 3,500, and there have been a total to date of 156,470. Mr. John B. Walker is general manager of the company.

## ADAPTATION OF L'ART NOUVEAU TO MAUSOLEUM DESIGN

The Whitney mausoleum, in Woodlawn cemetery, Detroit, Mich., is the first application of L'Art Nouveau to cemetery structures that has come to our notice. It is a style, so to speak, recently adopted by French architects, which, in the mausoleum illustrated herewith, appears to have been quite effectively worked out. The peculiar type of ornament is well accentuated in the hammered and carved work about the roof, corners and entrance. The scheme of ornament is also carried out in the design of the bronze doors, the panel and name above them, and the vases at each side of the

entrance. The idea is also seen in the granite enclosure for flowers on either side of the base.

Woodlawn Cemetery, in which this fine mausoleum is placed, has already a number of costly tombs in memory of Detroit's first families, and so far there has been considerable diversity in design, a fact creditable alike to the owners, the contractors and the cemetery.

The structure has been finely executed in Barre granite by the Harrison Granite Company, and is a marked departure from the conventional lines followed so religiously in most costly mausoleums.



WHITNEY MAUSOLEUM  
Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit



(Continued from page 203)

The Illinois law is that all cemetery trust funds shall be vested in the Board of Directors, and shall be invested by them in safe, interest bearing, securities and said Board of Directors, shall make an itemized report of all such funds in their hands, and securities taken therefor, every two years, to the county judge in which the cemetery is located.

Again the question of the legal protection of our cemeteries. It is true we have ample police protection within the grounds but there are so many things that are very annoying and some positively detrimental to the interests of the cemetery without the gates, which the cemetery police cannot control.

It is no use to enumerate them here as they are common to all city cemeteries. Now you may say what is the remedy, and how can we improve our cemetery law?

First, I would say to each superintendent make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the cemetery laws of your own state.

Second, Become an active member of our National Association, read PARK AND CEMETERY, and keep in close touch with as many of our most progressive superintendents as possible.

Third, Form an organization of as many of the leading cemeteries of your state as possible if you do not already have one, and through your judiciary committee secure such additions to your cemetery laws as will meet urgent demands.

We of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries have succeeded in getting one important bill through the legislature, and have several more pending which we hope and expect to have passed this winter, and as our numbers and influence increase we confidently expect to see such legislation enacted as will be of great and lasting benefit to the cemeteries of the state.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Serious damage was recently done to two cemeteries located near the town of Vallejo, Cal., by fire. The fire was carelessly started by some campers, and very rapidly spread among the dry grass and wild shrubbery. It soon reached the Carquinez and St. Vincent's Cemeteries, and, despite every effort to stay the progress of the fire, the flames swept all over the cemeteries. The damage was heavy.

\* \* \*

Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., is doing some extensive newspaper advertising which its management believes is proving profitable. They advertise especially the feature of perpetual care which is something new in that neighborhood. John R. Gaudin, secretary and treasurer, who is in charge of their work, sent some specimens of their newspaper advertising, and also a photograph of the ornamental grounds about the entrance.

\* \* \*

The New Mt. Hope Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Champaign, Ill., by Frank J. Webster, W. George Kennard and Wesley E. King. Capital stock, \$50,000. The association will improve a tract of 10½ acres adjoining

the old Mt. Hope Cemetery, from plans by E. S. Boudinot, county surveyor, Danville, Ill. The cemetery will be conducted on the lawn plan and all lots will be sod with perpetual care. Mr. King and Mr. Boudinot were in Chicago last month visiting the principal cemeteries.

\* \* \*

Pine Crest Cemetery, Mobile, Ala., publishes a monthly four-page paper, which contains many interesting facts about cemeteries in general and about Pine Crest in particular. It contains a discussion of the location of cemeteries, advocating the rural tract as against the city cemetery.

\* \* \*

The annual report of Superintendent William Salway of Spring Grove has the following to say of some extensive improvements now under way there: "The work begun four years ago of laying out a new tract of ground for future sections and lots is now progressing rapidly, and we hope to have it completed by the spring of 1908. This new improvement embraces 40 acres, nearly all of which is very hilly and rugged, necessitating the removal of about 190,000 cubic yards of earth, and when finished will open a very attractive addition to the new part of the cemetery. From the north entrance there will be an extended view to the southwest, with sheets of water interspersed through the landscape, making an effective picture. The improvement will add nine new sections of lots, two miles of roads requiring 8,000 cubic yards of stone, 10,000 feet of drain pipe of various sizes, 15,000 feet of water pipe, 120 catchbasins and 3,000 square yards of paved gutters, all of which will require an expenditure of about \$75,000."

\* \* \*

The annual report of Cedar Grove Cemetery, under the management of the New London Cemetery Association, New London, Conn., reports a number of substantial improvements. An avenue has been macadamized, and the general cutting of lots has been more extensive than usual. About nine hundred lots placed under care at the beginning of the year have received fourteen cuttings. A nursery of young evergreens was planted containing about 1,400 trees.

\* \* \*

**What the Association Has Done.**

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY:—The twentieth convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents has gone into history. As we sit in the quiet of our homes, in the moments of thought we ask ourselves, how has the association benefited us? and we answer, in many ways. It has given us a broader and more comprehensive view of landscape gardening and a better education in trees, shrubs and flowers; it has been the means of establishing the perpetual care system in many cemeteries and caused many new cemeteries to start aright in this direction; it has caused unsightly fences and curbing to be removed and has caused rules to be made prohibiting their erection in the future; it has also caused rules to be made prohibiting corner posts above the grass; it has caused in many cemeteries the unsightly grave mounds to be leveled, and in many other ways its good influences have been felt throughout all our cemeteries. We have learned much outside of our meetings in conversation with each other. Every superintendent that has attended our conventions has returned to his labors a better superintendent if he had an ambition to better himself. We hope to see a good attendance next year in our eastern city. Providence is but a short distance from Boston, and Lynn and Salem are but a short distance from Boston, and Bro. Creesy and myself will be glad to welcome all who can make it convenient to give us a call.

WILLIAM STONE,

Lynn, Mass.

Supt. Pine Grove Cemetery.

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>American Botanist (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>         Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.<br/>         Canadian Florist (C. F.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>         Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.<br/>         Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>         Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> | <p>Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>         Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.<br/>         Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.<br/>         Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.<br/>         National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> |
|---|--|

### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds.

Civic Centers and Public Buildings.

By Stephen Child. Illust. M. J. E., 21:448-51. Nov. 7, '06.

Horticulture, How to Interest Children in. Illust. C. F., 1:1-2. Dec. 1, '06.

### Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Burbank, Luther; Review of His Work. By P. O'Mara. G. C. A., 4:11. Dec. '06.

Landscape Architecture as Applied to Private Estates. Illust. G. C. A., 4:107-9. Dec. '06.

Winter Garden, An Outdoor. By Leonard Barron. Illust. G. M., 4:240-2. Dec. '06.

### Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

Dust Suppressing, on Roads and Playgrounds. By J. A. Pettigrew. Hort. 4:585. Dec. 1, '06.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Berries and Berried Plants for Christmas. Illust. F. E., 22:700. Dec. 8, '06.

Conifers Ornamental. By A. Hans. Illust. Hort. 4:613.

Chrysanthemums, New French. By C. H. Payne. Hort. 4:552. Nov. 24, '06.

Hollies, All the Worth Growing. By Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 4:234-7. Dec. '06.

Legal Relation of the Nurseryman, His Agent, and the Customer. By W. M. Babcock. M. H., 36:441-5. Dec. '06.

New Plants at the Chicago Show. By John Thorpe. Hort. 4:554-5. Nov. 24, '06.

Picea. By A. Hans. Illust. Hort. 4:551-2. Nov. 24, '06.

Pine, The Red (Notes on Forest Trees). F. I., 12:514-15. Nov., '06.

Poisonous Plants, Our. By William Whitman Bailey. A. B., 11:57-63. Nov., '06.

San Jose Scale, A Campaign Against N. N. 14:343-4. Nov., '06.

Tree Planting, Fifty Years of. By

E. Watson. Illust. C. L. A., 11:47-50. Nov., '06.

Viburnums and Dogwoods, The Best. By W. Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 11:35-8. Nov., '06.

Why Are Flowers Double and What For. By John Thorpe. Hort. 6:14-15. Dec. 8, '06.

### NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Dwarf Fruit Trees," by F. A. Waugh, the author says, is "the first American fruit book in a quarter century which can boldly declare its independence of the professional element in fruit growing." He takes the position that while dwarf fruit trees have some commercial possibilities they are of far greater importance to the small householder, and the book is written from this point of view. It discusses in interesting and readable fashion the propagation, pruning and general management of dwarf fruit trees, devoting separate chapters to apples, pears, peaches, plums, bush fruits and fruit trees in pots. The book is illustrated with photographs and contains one hundred and twenty-four pages. Published by the Orange Judd Company, Chicago; price, 50 cents.

### OBITUARY.

George F. Sawyer, for over 11 years superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery, Nashua, N. H., died October 8, after a brief illness. He was 54 years old. William Snow, assistant superintendent, will be in charge of the grounds for the winter.

\* \* \*

John Dick, superintendent of Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, O., died at his home there, November 17, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Dick had been superintendent of Ferncliff Cemetery since 1863, and is credited with bringing about a transformation in the condition of the grounds. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1834. His father as well as his grandfather were

landscape gardeners. Educated in the grammar schools of Scotland, Mr. Dick later studied in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh. After serving his apprenticeship under his father he served under prominent landscape gardeners in Edinburgh. In 1854 he came to this country and was first employed on Long Island in laying out parks for New York people. A few years later he came to Cincinnati and in the fall of 1863 to Springfield upon recommendation of Adolph Strauch, then superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery. Since then he had devoted his entire time and energy to the work of beautifying the cemetery. Two children survive, one of whom, James F. Dick, is assistant superintendent of Ferncliff.

\* \* \*

George Ellwanger, of the nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., died November 26, at the age of ninety years. Mr. Ellwanger was born in 1816, at Wurtemberg, Germany, and was the son of a grape grower. He was educated at the Sorbonne in Paris and the University of Heidelberg in Germany. He came to America in 1835, and with Patrick Barry established the Mount Hope Nursery Company in 1839. Mr. Barry died on June 23, 1890.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry set out together to create and supply a demand for fruit. They selected their stock in Europe by personal visits to France and Germany, shipping the stock to this country in sailing vessels. The nursery comprised seven acres at first and was on the site of the present extensive establishment. Ellwanger & Barry also established large nurseries in Columbus, O., and Toronto, Canada, and subsequently sold them. After producing a brisk trade in fruit trees the firm created a demand for ornamental stock which increased rapidly. From the pioneer days to the present time it has kept pace with the wonderful progress in fruit and ornamental tree culture, much of which has been the direct result of the firm's efforts. The Mount Hope Nurseries now comprise over 500 acres.

Mr. Ellwanger was always identified with every public enterprise of a helpful nature. For many years he was connected officially with the banking interests of Rochester. He was a man of strong force of character, determined purpose and sound judgment and throughout his long and successful career maintained an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing. Mr. Ellwanger was president of the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company, and the Ellwanger & Barry Realty Company; first vice-president of

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R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher,  
324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

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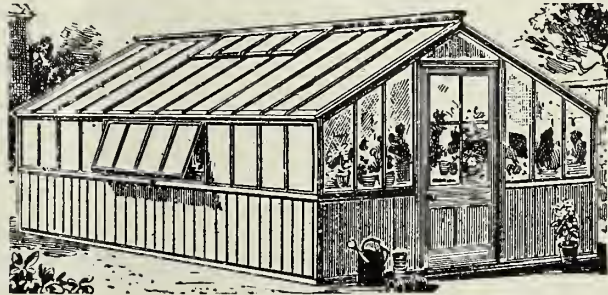
the Reynolds Library and vice-president of the Powers Hotel Company. He was a life member of the American Pomological Society, the New York State Agricultural Society, and the Western New York Horticultural Society, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the Pundit Club.

In 1900 Mr. Ellwanger donated eight acres of land including a large building which is now used as a Home for Aged Germans and to his firm the city is indebted for its gift of beautiful Highland Park. He was a lover of paintings and statuary, and in his home are many rare works of the sculptor's and painter's art. Mr. Ellwanger was the father of four sons, two of whom survive, Wm. D., being an active member of the nursery firm. The late H. B. was author of "The Rose," and George H. who died last spring was also the author of several works on horticultural subjects.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTES.**

A recent issue of the *Franklin Evening News*, of Franklin, Pa., devotes a page to an interesting history of Rocky Grove, a suburb of that town, where Franklin Cemetery is located. C. D. Phipps, who has been superintendent of

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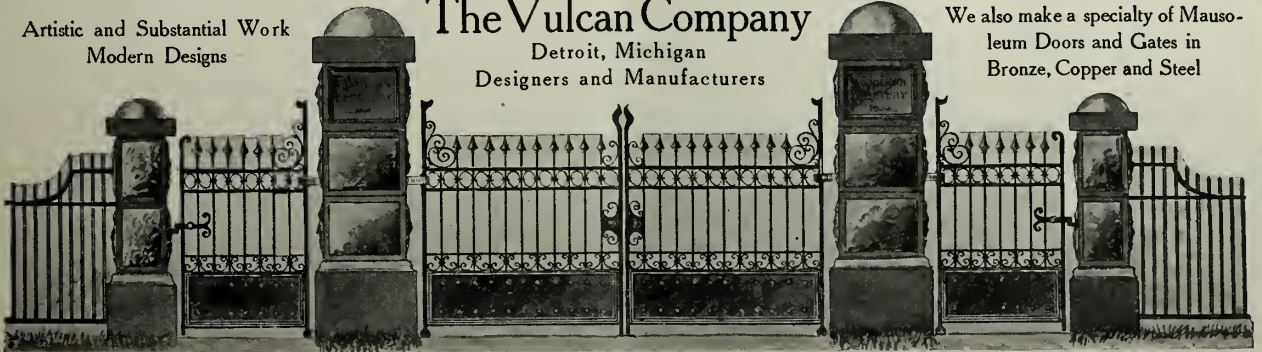
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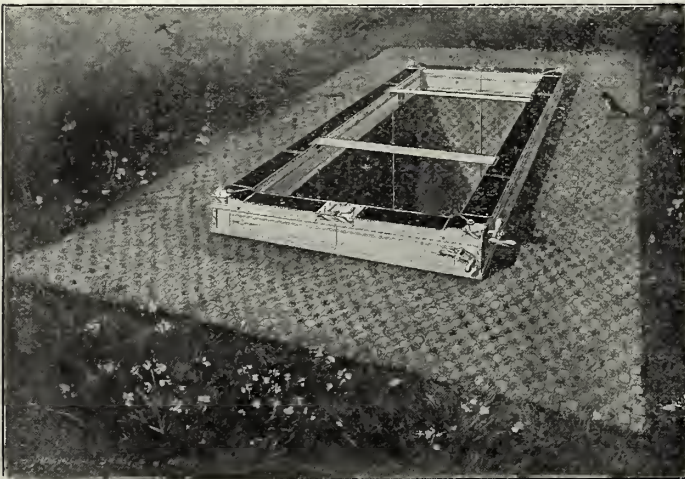


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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.  
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

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Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.  
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.  
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John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

that cemetery for twenty-two years, is credited with being one of the leaders in building up that residential community, and in developing most of its substantial institutions.

\* \* \*

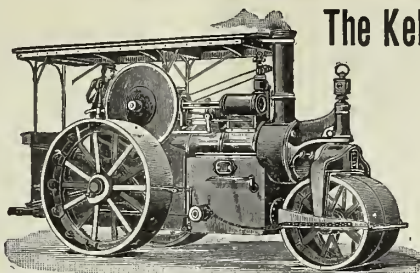
R. E. Gifford, formerly superintendent of Homeland Cemetery, Rootstown, O., has been elected superintendent of Maple Grove Cemetery, Ravenna, O., and has moved his family to the latter town where his duties began November 5th.

\* \* \*

C. T. Shepherd, for many years superintendent of West Park, Joliet, Ill., has resigned his position. Friction with commissioners is said to have been the cause.

\* \* \*

Jules Fonta has been elected to succeed Edward Baker as superintendent of Audubon Park, New Orleans. Mr. Fonta is an old French gardener who was the first superintendent of Audubon Park. He has been in the nursery business in New Orleans. Mr. Baker, the retiring superintendent, was presented with a gold watch as a testimonial of esteem from employes of the park.



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Salway, William, Cincinnati. (See advt.)

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Bangor Slate Co., Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)

Bangor Structural Slate Co. Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)

## Casket Lowering Devices

Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)

Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. (See advt.)

National Burial Device Co., Coldwater, Mich. (See advt.)

## Cemetery Record Books

Interment Records, Lot and Index Books. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

## Concrete Machinery

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., South Bend. (See advt.)

## Fences and Gates

Enterprise Foundry and Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (See advt.)

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati. (See advt.)

The Vulcan Co., Detroit, Mich. (See advt.)

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## Bulbs and Flower Seeds

Beckert, W. C., Allegheny, Pa. (See advt.)

## Grave Lining and Earth Covers

Baker Bros. & Co., Tiffin, O. (See advt.)

Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

## Grave and Lot Markers

Albright & Lightcap, Lima, O. (See advt.)

Haase, Leo G., Oak Park, Ill. (See advt.)

## Greenhouses—Heating and Ventilation

Lord & Burnham Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

Manley, Chas. H., St. Johns, Mich. (See advt.)

Pierson U. Bar Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Hardy Plants

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. (See advt.)

Meehan, Thomas & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa. (See advt.)

Moon, W. H. & Co., Morristown, Pa. (See advt.)

Smith, W. & T. Co., Geneva, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Insecticides

Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

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## Landscape Architects and Gardeners

H. A. CAPARN, Landscape Architect,  
156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Hare, Sid. J., Kansas City, Mo. (See advt.)

JAMES MACPHERSON, Consulting  
Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J.

Lawson, Bellett, Jr., Buffalo. (See advt.)

Nutter, Frank H., Minneapolis, Minn. (See advt.)

## Marble and Granite Cleaners

Harrison Supply Co., Boston. (See advt.)

## Monuments and Receiving Vaults

Harrison Granite Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Road Making and Earth Handling Machinery

Austin-Western Co., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

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Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Co., Springfield, O. (See advt.)  
Scholl, Julian & Co., New York. (See advt.)

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## Settees and Vases

Jones, M. D. & Co., Boston. (See advt.)

Stewart Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O. (See advt.)

Vulcan Co., Detroit. (See advt.)

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## Sprinkling Wagons

Austin Western Co., Chicago. (See advt.)

## Tents

Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

## Trees and Shrubs

Andorra Nurseries, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. (See advt.)

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Forest Nursery & Seed Co., McMinnville, Tenn. (See advt.)

Jones, Hiram T., Elizabeth, N. J. (See advt.)

Meehan & Sons, Thomas, Dreshertown, Pa. (See advt.)

Moon Co., The Wm. H., Morrisville, Pa. (See advt.)

Smith Co., W. and T., Geneva, N. Y. (See advt.)

Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. (See advt.)

WE ARE GROWING a large line of standard fruits, ornamentals and evergreens for park and cemetery planting and commercial orchards. Get our prices. J. Wragg & Sons Company, Waukegan, Iowa.

## Weed Killers

Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

Sergeant Harrison C. Magoon, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, has been ordered to Washington, D. C., to assume the duties of superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery to succeed the late Superintendent A. B. Drum, whose death was recently noted in these columns.

\* \* \*

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Highway Association, held in Boston, November 12th, the discussion following the banquet was devoted to a consideration of the best methods of preventing the excessive wear of macadam roads for motor vehicles.

\* \* \*

James C. Parkinson, who assumed the superintendency of Woodlawn Cemetery, Baltimore, last June, has resigned. Before going to Woodlawn Mr. Parkinson was superintendent of Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

\* \* \*

At the third annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users, to be held in Chicago, January 7th to 12th, 1907, the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, of South Bend, Ind., will have an interesting exhibit of their Ideal Concrete Block Machine. During the past year they have perfected a complete brick machine which can be used as an attachment to the block machine. Their new Model "E" Interchangeable block machine, fence post molds, and their Ideal Concrete Mixer will be interesting features of the exhibit. This firm recently received what is said to be the largest individual order for concrete machines in the world, amounting to about \$250,000. On account of the rapid growth of the business of this firm they have found it necessary to vacate their present factory building, and have leased the plant formerly occupied by the Bissel Plow Company, which will give them three times their present floor space.

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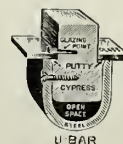


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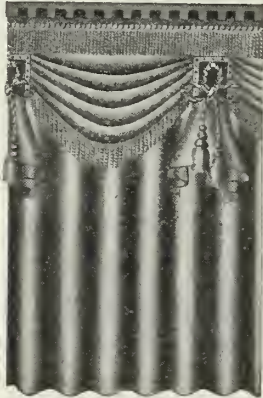
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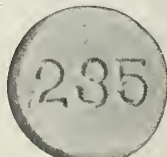
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Vol. XVI. No. 11.

JANUARY, 1907

Subscription: \$1.00 Per Year  
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VIEW IN MCKINLEY PARK, TACOMA, WASH.  
See page 211.

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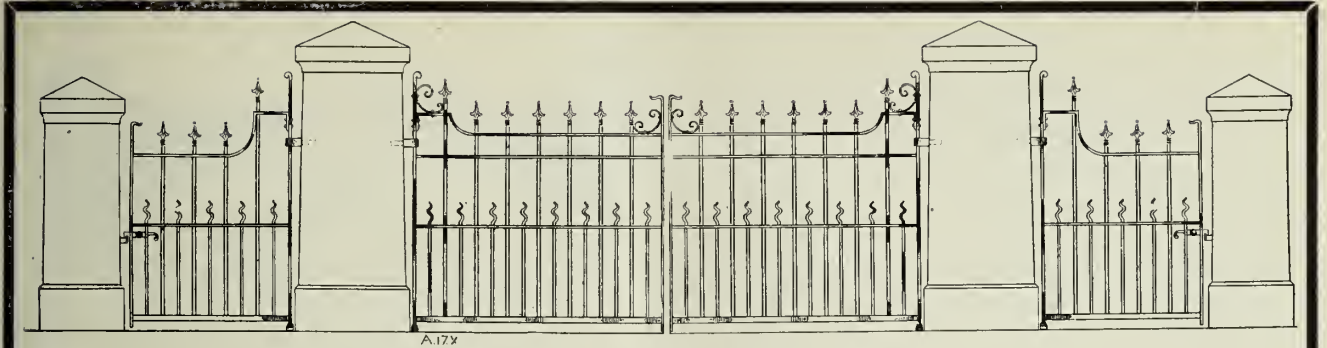
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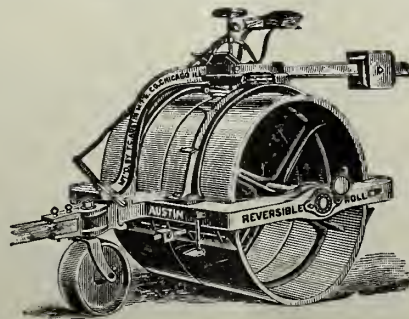
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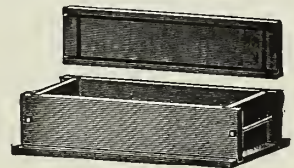
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The box complete, including packing F. O. B. cars, Boston, Mass., \$9.50 net.

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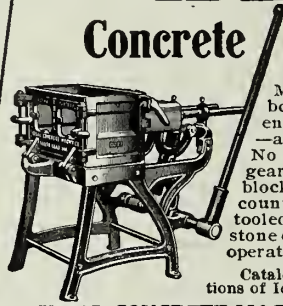
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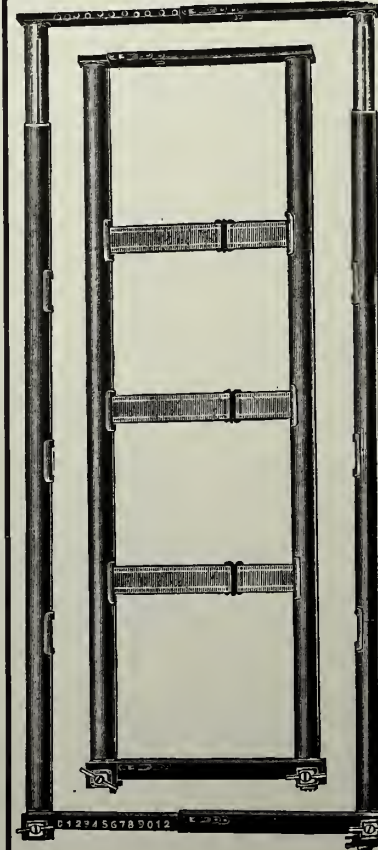
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FOR CATALOG

# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI.

Chicago, January, 1907

No. 11

### Preservation of Niagara Falls

In this opening month of the New Year it certainly is a pleasing duty to urge our readers and all interested in the preservation of Niagara Falls to do all in their power to assist the American Civic Association in its campaign to preserve that world-renowned cataract of ours. In the meetings recently held before Secretary of War Taft, the matter in its present bearings was seriously threshed out, and by all indications largely in favor of the people. But there is much work to be done, and another meeting before Secretary Taft is ordered for January 14. In fact, in such a battle nothing can be considered safe until the international treaty is both negotiated and ratified by the Senate of the United States. We may safely leave the fight in the hands of the American Civic Association, but it must have both personal and financial help. This necessity is eloquently set forth in the recent literature issued from the general offices, Philadelphia, Pa., literature, by the way, which is exceedingly interesting and instructive. Funds are urgently needed, and it really behooves all those interested in Niagara Falls, and that should be all Americans at least, to aid the association to lift its moderate deficit and provide the "sinews of war" for a continuance of the campaign.



### Museums in Our Parks

In consequence of an offer of a public spirited citizen of Chicago to place his large collection of war relics in Garfield Park, provided an appropriate site be set apart and a suitable building erected, the whole question of museums in parks has been investigated. It transpires that the state laws grant no powers or authority to the park commissioners to furnish sites or appropriate money for a museum to house and display the "Gunther Collection of War Relics," but do permit museums for the display of objects pertaining to national history or the arts and sciences. The law appears to be exact in these definitions, and in some quarters efforts are to be made at the present session of the Illinois legislature to broaden out the law to meet such cases. In the report on the subject by Mr. Jens Jensen, general superintendent of the West Side park system, there is a decidedly discouraging note on the scheme. Mr. Jensen argues that in view of the improvements designed for Garfield Park, it would be impossible to provide the necessary ten acres for the proper surroundings of such a museum, and that whatever buildings are erected in a recreation park should be subservient to the landscape and not

dominate it. He suggests that such a museum should be centrally located in large cities, or on land fronting the parks. Mr. Jensen's views are well grounded, and while he believes that there is much in this collection of great value to the people, he also thoroughly believes that such a museum should be located where it will be of the greatest value to the greatest number. Apart from the park interests, however, this collection should find an appropriate home somewhere.



### Access to Public Parks

Pittsburg's beautiful parks, Highland and Schenley, are not patronized by the public as they should be on account of their comparative inaccessibility, notwithstanding which, the mayor opposes a measure, recently introduced into the council, making an appropriation for a trolley line to Schenley Park. It has been an oft-expressed criticism that Pittsburg's finest parks were only intended for the rich who can afford to drive, and such a criticism is full of dynamite so far as the masses are concerned. One can hardly understand the policy of such an important city as Pittsburg maintaining such extensive parks as those mentioned above, without providing means of access to them by those for whom they are mainly intended. The policy is a shortsighted and dangerous one; for the parks in the larger industrial centers are the breathing places for the people, where healthy minds in healthy bodies are developed, and where new views of life and labor are encouraged. This feature of Pittsburg's park system should be immediately remedied.



### Billboard Advertising

It is not intended to let this subject rest until absolute control of its obnoxious features is in the hands of the authorities representing the people. Manifest improvement is already observed from the campaign thus far conducted, but the work still ahead is so great that no respite must be permitted in the activity being waged to bring this method of commercial advertising under subjection. An article appeared in the January "Century," in which pictorial suggestions were made by American artists, illustrating the idea of treating advertising as an art, in which beauty is called into service. The writer says we are "in the childish period of advertising, the era of Chinese gong and firecracker methods." We have allowed all too much freedom in ways and means of pushing commercial schemes, honest and otherwise; and that freedom has, as it always will when subject to a minimum of control, resolve itself into license. We are all now strenuously working to control this license, and the prospects of success are rapidly brightening though there is work enough ahead to be sure.



## THE PARK SYSTEM OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON

By **E. R. ROBERTS**  
*Superintendent of Parks*

The growing interest in the improvement of the parks, boulevards, home grounds, school grounds and play grounds in Tacoma, Wash., attests the earnest desire of her citizens for a city beautiful. They are not to rest contented with a mere grass plat of verdure. Householders have planted the boundary lines of their grounds with ornamental trees, shrubs and bulbs. A remarkable number of roses are used for the reason that they flourish to a *Rosa perfecta* on the shores of Puget Sound. The rose is planted annually by thousands, propagated by cuttings at home. Tens of thousands of cuttings are given to the children every year from the parks. A great festival is held for several days every year. Early in June the feast of roses commences. The ministers, merchants and the hotel keepers throughout the city decorate. Every home has a rose garden and strangers are presented with garlands when they visit. It is a very land of roses. We could name five hundred varieties that grow perfectly here without protection. Not only roses, but large numbers of bulbous perennials, lilies, auratum, rubrum, longiflorum; hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, snow drops, and the lily of the valley are planted. No flower garden is complete without the spring beauties.

One of the most remarkable illustrations of the

popular love for beauty is seen in the rise and progress of park development. Sixteen years ago we had title to only thirty acres of land for park purposes. Now we have thirteen hundred acres of park land situated north, south, east and west of the city, and more that is under cultivation. Point Defiance, the leading park of the city, is in fact, the gem of all in this part of the United States, with its 640 acres of natural woodland, surrounded on three sides by the waters of Puget Sound, giving a sandy and gravelly beach for miles. There are trees from twelve inches to two hundred feet high in this park, eight miles of woodland avenues, ten miles of trails and pathways, and two great bridges. One of these, 200 feet long, is built of three thousand cedar logs, from twelve inches to six feet in diameter. The other is 150 feet long. The well-stocked zoo has two bear courts and dens, built of rock, cement and iron, at a cost of \$3,000. The other animals include seven buffaloes, five elks and five deers, seven kangaroos, four Angora goats, seven coyotes, besides foxes, lynxes, monkeys, wild cats, raccoons, badgers, eagles, hawks, owls, magpies, doves, parrots, cockatoos, swans, geese, ducks, peacocks, Guinea hens, fancy chickens—200 birds and fowl in all. In addition to the native species there are specimens from South America, Australia, Alaska, California, Mexico. Six



THE MAIDEN'S MEETING.  
Point Defiance Park.



GRANDMA'S WALK, POINT DEFIANCE PARK.  
Tacoma, Wash.



LINCOLN PARK, OVERLOOKING BAY AND MOUNT TACOMA.  
Tacoma, Wash.

ornamental shelter houses, all of different design, were built last year, and six more are to be erected this coming year. All improvements are in keeping with the natural character of the surroundings. On the beach are baths accommodating over 500 people, and a casino, a large octagonal building.

Thousands of people from this and the surrounding cities, pass their afternoons and evenings in this beautiful park, and grow into social freedom by the influence of easy intercourse, in the space and beauty that surround them. In the southeast corner the zoological and flower gardens, water garden, rose garden and conservatory are situated. There were 15,000 feet of drain tile used in this part of the grounds this year, ten thousand feet of water pipes laid and a six thousand gallon reservoir built. A handsome archway, built of cedar with rock foundation, is thirty feet wide and twenty-five feet high, with gate for pedestrians on each side. All the cedar used for building comes from the logs of fallen trees, of which we have thousands as good now as they were before they fell, fifty, seventy-five and one hundred years ago. We never allow the ax on a living tree, and dead or alive, no tree is cut without orders from the superintendent.

The conservatory is 100 by 25 feet, in three apartments, heated by hot water, for the general collection of stove and greenhouse plants. Our summer bedding

plants are raised here like everything else we propagate at home, and we beg the stock to propagate from. We handle over 100,000 plants and bulbs in all the flower gardens, this not including annuals. Grandmothers' beds of flowers flourish every summer in every garden, and give greater satisfaction than carpet work, which is not in keeping with art, as prescribed by nature. We propagate 20,000 shrub Calceolarias in cold frames every year, using pure sand. Very little protection is needed. Their gold and green blending charms the visitors, especially the easterners, who say they never see them in the parks of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and even Boston.

We have an abundance of both spring and summer flowers. Over 75,000 bulbs were planted this fall, including hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocuses, wallflowers, primroses, Arabis, forget-me-nots, Pyrethrum aureum and silver thyme, for borders. In planting the beds, we plant the Arabis thick to cover the soil, thus giving the bulbs a green carpet and protecting the flowers. We use thousands of wallflowers, preferably the single ones, every fall, in solid beds and borders, and 10,000 pansies. After the bulbous display is over, we plant all these beds and borders again, using cannas, caladiums, celosias, heliotropes, geraniums, fuschias, Calceolaria rugosa, perilla, Coleus and many others. We also use asters, stocks, lobelias candytuft and alyssums. In the borders we sprinkle



ELKS AND ANIMAL BARN.  
Point Defiance Park.



SOME OF THE BUFFALO HERD.  
Point Defiance Park.

a good lot of mignonette, reseda (Henderson's large flowering). This sweet scented plant comes to perfection and is much admired. The rose borders are constructed so as to have an arch eighteen feet wide and ten feet high over the walks. The walk is six feet wide and the border five feet on each side. These two borders are planted with pansies every fall. Climbing roses that give satisfaction without protection are used, among which are: William Allen Richardson, Reve d' Or, Cloth of Gold, Madame Alfred Carriere, Reine Marie Henrietta, Gloire De Dijon, Banksia White, Camarque, Celine Forestier. These give a solid bower, and below in the shade are the pansies talking and smiling by the thousands. These archways are 1,000 feet in length. Some of our favorite varieties in borders and squares are: General Jaque-

are: Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga titifolia*) White Fir, Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) Hemlock (*Tsuga Mertensiana*) Cedar (*Thuja giganteum*) Manzanita, (*Arbutus arctostaphylos glauca*) Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) Alder, (*Alnus Washingtonianum*) Vine Maple, (*Acer circinatum*) balsam, (*Populus balsamifera*) Dogwood, (*Cornus nuttalli*) Red Dogwood, (*Cornus pubescens*) Black Willow, (*Salix nigra*) Long Leaved Willow, (*Salix longifolia*) Hazel, (*Corylus rostrata*) Red Elder, (*Sambucus racemosa*) Salal, (*Gaultheria Myrsinatus*) Berberis aquifolium, Berberis nervosa, Crabapple, (*Pyrus Revulares*) Servis berry, (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Choke Cherry, (*Prunus demissa*) Wild lilac, Mock Orange, (*Philadelphus Lewisii*) Arrowwood, (*Spirea*) four species; Vaccinium, four species, Flowering Currant, Salmonberry,



NEAR THE END OF THE LAKE, WRIGHT PARK, TACOMA, WASH.

minot, La France, Marie Van Houtte, Pearl De Jardins, Malmaison, Agrippina, Hermosa, Madam Caroline Testout, Homer, Alfred Colomb, Anna Driesbach, Saffranó, Marie Bauman, Madame Victor Verdier, John Hopper, Jules Margottin, Paul Neyron. This rose is *par excellent* of all the roses we grow. It is the largest and the cleanest of all. One rose measures six and seven inches across. Pappa Gautier, Nephotos, Regulus, Madame Plantier, Magna Charta, standard Roses are budded on our native wild rose. We have some budded ten years ago.

We have a small lake for water plants well stocked with gold fish and lilies. Most of the nymphaeas are from the Hawaiian Islands and the native plants that have been collected give a very attractive margin for this bed of beautiful water lilies. Another water scene is the lake, where we have the water fowls, sixty-five of them, collected in one year.

Among the native trees and shrubs in this park

two species, Blackberry, two species.

The fern family are very numerous all over the woodland, some species growing as high as six feet in a season, and there is a wonderful undergrowth of many other plants.

Beautiful Wright Park embraces thirty acres almost in the heart of the city. The original site was a ravine and was donated by C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, who was the founder of Tacoma. Sixteen years ago it was laid out by E. O. Schwaegerl, gardener in charge, who left the city before it was completed. The present superintendent completed the work and planted it.

The place is now a veritable bower, with gravelly walks and roadways winding between a vivid greensward, relieved here and there with banks of flowers and rainbow-hued shrubbery. It contains two artificial lakes, some interesting rockwork and a rustic bridge with appropriate planting.



A statuary overlook on the water is very effective. Fine specimens of silver and yellow birch and drooping willows are found here. About 200 species of trees and shrubs grow in this park, nearly all exotic and imported. They were planted sixteen years ago. Trees of American propagation are now used for all of the parks with our native trees and shrubs.

Some of the trees and shrubs growing in this park are: *Araucaria imbricata*, *Sequoia gigantea*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, *Cupressus Lawsoniana nana*, Monterey Cypress, European Holly, *Rhododendron*, Juniper, Irish and Japan, *Eucalyptus Australiana*, *Laurestinus*, Portugal Laurel, *Buxus arborescens*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, Azaleas, *Retinospora plumosa aurea*, *Pinus Austriaca*, *Taxus*, three species, English Laurels, *Veronicas*, Elms, Norway Maples, Silver

be had an unobstructed view of Commencement Bay, the city, and Mount Tacoma, the grandest of all the mountains with its perpetual covering of snow, forty miles away. Besides our native trees and shrubs, hundreds of exotics of our own propagation by seed and cuttings have been planted. Like other parks we built drinking fountains, using small boulders and cement for this purpose. Gold fish basins and spraying fountains also add to the scenes and a monument to Abraham Lincoln is soon to be erected.

McKinley Park has distinctive features which give it an individuality of its own. It is located on a side hill at a good elevation, overlooking the Tideflats and the main shipping and business part of the city.

Ornamental shrubbery has been arranged so as to conform to the natural growth and the contour of



GARDEN AND BACKGROUND OF BIG TREES.  
Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Wash.



THE ROMAN WALK.

Maples, Scarlet Oak, Sycamores, Birch, Larches, European, Chestnuts, Weigelas, Spiraeas, Sumachs, Snowballs, Japan, Forsythias, Hydrangeas, *Aralia Japonica*, Lindens, Thorns, *Prunus Pissardi*, Peaches, Mulberries, Sorbus, European, *Cydonias*, Lilacs.

A number of interesting pieces of statuary are also placed in this park.

Lincoln Park is another example of what can be done by intelligent landscape gardening. It is located south of the city on a point of land where two ravines meet. Formerly the place was an eyesore, but it is now clothed with its natural grace and beauty. The paths wind down the hills to the bottom of the gulch, giving interesting glimpses and surprises, with flowers and shrubbery at every turn. Rustic settees are so arranged that on every view point, the visitor may rest and drink in the beauty of the place. Five acres of these grounds form an open lawn. From this may

the land. One can sit upon a rustic bench and gaze for hours at the panorama spread out below. Directly beneath one's feet is the busy manufacturing district of the east end, and the whir of machinery can be plainly heard. Along the bay front may be seen stately ships riding at anchor or lined up alongside the miles of warehouses, gorging themselves with their cargo. Tugs are puffing about and one gets an occasional glimpse of the sail of a pleasure boat. The people make great use of this park on summer evenings. Many summer and spring bulbs and plants are used here every year, and great care is taken to preserve all the native flora. Only half of this park tract is improved.

Firemen's Park, one acre of land, north of Central Fire Station, is located on a bluff that terminates on a railroad grade 100 feet below. It is suitably decorated for comfort and pleasure, and is a magnificent

site from which to watch the incoming ships and the outgoing ironclads.

Ferry Park, sometimes called Tacoma Statuary Garden, is embellished with some fine imported statuary from Genoa, presented by C. P. Ferry. When finished it will be a beautiful monument to the donor, who did much to encourage the building of parks and boulevards.

Small tracts on south Seventh street, North E street, Spanaway, 380 acres, and the Parkway, 86 acres, are not improved.

We are just beginning to think that we need good roads, and when the plans now in the hands of the engineers are completed, all the boulevards will be 100 feet wide, except some five or more miles, which will be 150 or 120 feet. The system takes in all the lakes south of the city and connects with the grand natural avenue to Mount Tacoma, the Government Reserve and Paradise Valley, now being built by the county and the Federal Government. It also connects with the East Side boulevard to be built five miles long by private property owners, and also with the Tacoma and Seattle boulevard, now in the hands of a committee.

I hope to live to see all these grand avenues completed, and have recommended to the committees in building the boulevards to preserve all the natural flora on each side. If this is done no country can equal the scenery of these roads.

The area of the different parks is as follows: Point Defiance, 640 acres; Lincoln, 45 acres; South Park, 12 acres; A street, 1 acre; Spanaway, 380 acres; Wright, 30 acres; Totem Pole,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; Ferry,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; St. Helen's Avenue,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; South Second street,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; South Seventh street,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; North E street,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; Parkway to Spanaway, 86 acres; McKinley, 26 acres; Puget Sound, 25 acres, besides other land set aside for park purposes.

The approximate cost of the system to date is \$200,000, and the annual appropriation in 1905, was \$10,000, in 1906, \$18,000, and for 1907, \$25,000. This money is used for the building and maintenance of all parks. The city water works supplies the artificial lake of one acre in Wright Park and the two acre lake in Point Defiance Park. Spanaway Park has a natural lake a mile long and a half mile in width. There are eighteen men on the payroll with more to be added in 1907.

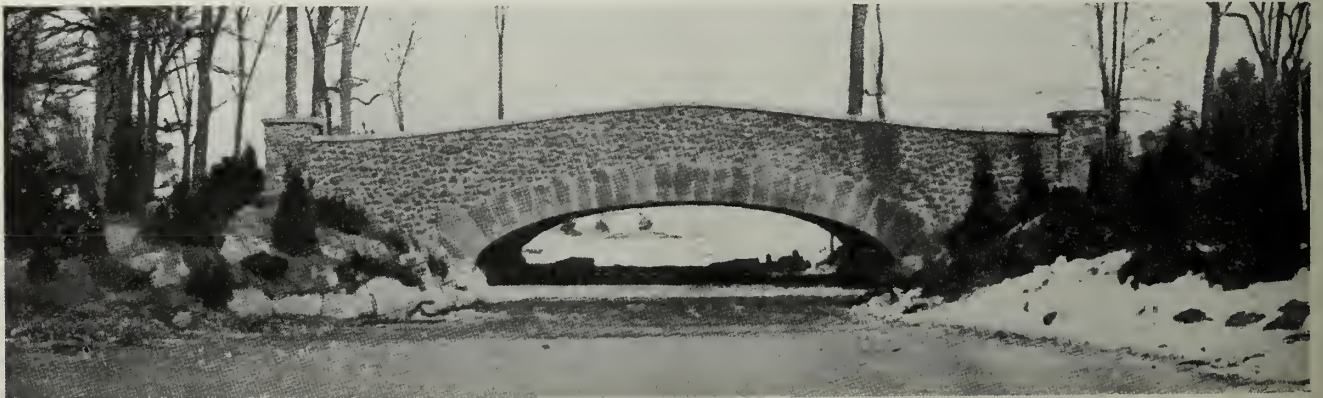
## A STONE BRIDGE OF GRACEFUL DESIGN, ELIZABETH PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

The bridge shown in the accompanying illustration erected in Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., is an interesting piece of stone construction, and a structure of very graceful proportion. The span is an elliptical arch, the curve of the intrados being a true semi-eclipse of 24 feet span, and 4 feet rise, with the springing line one foot above the surface of the water. The arch ring is 1 foot 9 inches in thickness at the crown, and 3 feet 6 inches at the springing. Except on the face stones, however, the line of the extrados is not defined, as the arch ring, spandrel backing, and abutments are one mass of concrete. The arch is 32 feet long, out to out of face stones.

The spandrel and parapet walls present an unbroken surface from the top of the arch ring to the opening.

Each end of the arch ring consists of 25 trap rock boulders, each dressed on three sides, one to conform to the soffit of the arch, and two in planes normal to the curve of the intrados to form joints with the adjacent arch stones. The exposed faces of the spandrel and parapet walls consist of field stones, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, set closely, in cement mortar, which was afterwards raked out to a depth of one or two inches. The copings were made in short sections, of a very dense concrete mixture, and placed in position after hardening. The total cost of the bridge was \$3,350.00. The low arch of the bridge is quite imposing and graceful in line.

The structure was erected complete by the park force of workmen from a design by a civil engineer.



STONE BRIDGE IN ELIZABETH PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

## ENGLISH METHODS OF ROAD MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

*From Engineer's Report to Eaton District Council, England*

While it is common ground that the advent of motor cars and other mechanically propelled vehicles has enormously added to the volume of traffic to which the roads are, and will be increasingly subjected, the exigencies of this added traffic must be met by those responsible for the maintenance of the public highways, and must be met in time; before its effects, already serious, become disastrous.

The experiments which I undertook with a view to improving not only the conditions of the roads, in order that they may successfully withstand the great accession of traffic, but of ascertaining whether existing methods of road construction could within reasonable limits of cost, be improved upon, may be grouped under the following heads:—

(a) Experiments with various advertised dust-laying preparations.

(b) Experiments in so applying easily available material of known value, in re-surfacing or repairing existing road surfaces, as to obtain the best form of construction capable of withstanding the various climatic and traffic conditions, and at the same time minimising the formation of dust particles of light specific gravity.

Under group (a) various sections of road were treated, in accordance with the manufactures' directions, with (1) "Westrumite" asphalt solution; (2) "Westrumite" pitch solution; (3) "Akonia"; (4) Calcium chloride.

The effect of the application of the above materials upon a section of road previously swept clean was generally to minimise the amount of dust raised by traffic, and to protect the surface of the road from the influence of the weather; but unfortunately the results, excellent in themselves, could only be regarded as temporary in character. In every case it would be necessary to renew the treatment at least four times in each year to render it effective, and to do this would cost, in the case of the cheapest of these materials, at least £60 per mile per annum.

(5) Oil Tar. I have also experimented with oil tar, applied hot to the surface of a section of granite road. This application has been very successful, and as the cost works out at less than £13 per mile for each treatment of a road 7 yards wide, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard of surface treated, and the effects promise to be more lasting than those of other preparations mentioned, I desire to continue this treatment.

The general conclusions at which I have arrived as a result of the above experiments are, that with the exception of No. 5 (oil tar), the use of such preparations is economically impossible in rural districts where no road watering is resorted to, as the entire cost of their use is a clear addition to highway expenditure,

and is not modified as it would be in districts having road-watering powers.

Urban districts having a high rateable value in proportion to their road mileage might conceivably find it advantageous to use some such preparations as those above mentioned as an alternative to watering the roads.

In the experiments under group (b), in applying easily-available material of known value, in re-surfacing or repairing road surfaces, I came to the conclusion that in all probability the use of a good granite as aggregate, in conjunction with a binding flux of a "tarry" or "bituminous" character, would yield the best results. A section of road was therefore treated as follows:

A layer  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. thick of fine tarred slag or tar flux (about  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. gauge, prepared with rather more than the usual proportion of tar) was first laid on the old road about to be re-surfaced, on which a layer of 2-in. machine-broken granite was superimposed (the layer being two stones in thickness, or thereabouts). The whole was then rolled by means of a 10-ton steam roller, which had the effect I had anticipated—viz., to drive the granite down into the tar flux and force the flux into the interstices of the granite in an upward direction, thus forming a compact structure of granite and tarred binding material of excellent surface. The road thus treated has a compact appearance and promises to fulfill the desired conditions of a hard-wearing, non-slippery and practically dustless and water-proof road.

In practice it was found that the proportion of tarred flux required to produce the desired effect was about 25 per cent of the total weight of materials used. I am, however, of opinion that if this work could be carried out in the hot days of summer, a 20 per cent proportion of flux could be used with equal advantage.

The operation of re-surfacing a road under this system has proved to be exceedingly simple, no water cart being required—a most important consideration in a country district—as hitherto it has been found impossible to carry out extensive road repairs in summer time in such parts of the district as lie far away from an available water supply; whereas by this system the work is much better carried out in summer than in autumn or winter, while the proportions of the respective materials, as above indicated, obviate all danger of an excess of tar being introduced in the structure of the road, to its disadvantage.

I consider that a road surfaced as described will retain its characteristics of compactness and cohesiveness of structure in variations of weather, while its resistance to the disintegrating influence of traffic and weather conditions will be greatly enhanced.

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**PARK WORK FOR 1907**


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The North Side Improvement Club, of Grand Island, Neb., is to buy four blocks of land for a public park.

A new public park of thirty-three acres on the banks of Stony creek has been secured by Norristown, Pa.

N. C. Bacheller has presented to the city of La Crosse, Wis., twenty-three acres of land along the Mississippi river for park purposes.

The new park commission of Wilkes Barre, Pa., has appointed Warren H. Manning, of Boston, to make plans for an entire park system for that city.

The trustees of the Nichols estate in Peterboro, N. H., have donated \$20,000 from the estate to that town for park purposes. This is in addition to \$60,000 left the city by Mrs. Nichols for the purchase of parks.

Everett H. Barney, of Springfield, Mass., has announced his intention of willing his entire estate estimated at over \$1,000,000 to that city for a river front park and boulevard.

Through the efforts of the Englewood Civic Club, of Englewood, N. J., Mayor Donald Mackay has presented seven acres of land to that city for a public park. The tract is valued at \$20,000.

Two bills for park improvements in Washington, D. C., have passed the Senate and are now up to the House. One provides for an addition of one hundred acres to Rock Creek Park, and the other for parking a tract at the head of Sixteenth street overlooking Florida avenue.

The Essex County (N. J.), Park Commission is investigating three sites with a view of establishing a new park at Irvington. The Hudson County Board has asked the park commission to acquire the Suckley estate in West Hoboken for a park site.

The Bronx Valley Park Commission appointed by the governor of New York to investigate the advisability of establishing a public park on either side of the Bronx river and the Botanical Gardens to Kensico in Westchester county has recommended the purchase of property for that purpose.

The convention, framing a new charter for Chicago, which is to be presented to the coming legislature, has recommended the consolidation of the park systems of the three divisions of the city, the commissioners to be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the city council.

A franchise fee of \$60,000 paid to the city of Denver by the Tramway Company will form the nucleus for a fund for a system of boulevards extending about the city and connecting the different parks. The most important park improvement in Denver for 1907 will be the construction of an elaborate esplanade entrance to City Park.

A proposition is to be submitted to popular vote at Portland, Ore., for the issuing of \$500,000 of bonds for extensive additions to the present park system. It is intended that the additions shall be along the lines advocated by Olmsted Bros. three years ago. The plans will include several large suburban parks connected by boulevards and many small squares in the city limits.

Extensive improvements are to be made at Audubon Park, New Orleans, during the coming year. They will include the construction of roads and drives, planting of trees and shrubs and the beautifying of the river front by the removal of the old levee and the filling in of all unsightly pits and depressions. The lake where the life saving demonstrations were given during the exposition of 1884 will be re-excavated.

The old Colgrove Cemetery in North Adams, Mass., will be converted into a city park.

Allegheny, Pa., will lay out a twenty-acre park on the top of Green Tree Hill.

Birmingham, Ala., has bought a tract of one hundred acres which is to be developed into a city park.

A movement has been started in Meridian, Miss., to acquire the old Fair Grounds, a thirty-acre area, for a city park.

The Knoxville Park Association, Knoxville, Tenn., has purchased the site for that city's first public park.

The park commissioners of Winona, Minn., have received a gift of \$7,500 for park improvement during the year.

Ezra Rust has presented to Saginaw, Mich., a park tract of 125 acres with a two-mile water front which is to be improved this spring.

A movement supported by the Civic League, city officials and public organizations is on foot at Terre Haute, Ind., for the establishment of a riverside park.

The park commissioners of Providence, R. I., have purchased two tracts of land adjoining Roger Williams Park for \$6,214.

J. M. Frink, of Seattle, Wash., has presented the city of Seattle a tract of twenty acres for a public park. Chas. Cowen has also given to that city twelve acres for a park.

The park board of Bridgeport, Conn., have asked for an appropriation of \$34,150 for 1907. The public bath house at Seaside Park will be enlarged and more seats placed in Washington Park.

The Board of Public Works of Vincennes, Ind., have authorized the planting of several specimens of every known native species of tree in Harrison Park. The trees will be properly labeled with scientific and common names.

State Senator John E. Fox will introduce a bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the enlargement of Capitol Park around the new State Capitol at Harrisburg.

Hon. T. G. Hendricks, president of the First National Bank, of Eugene, Ore., has donated to that town forty-seven acres adjoining thirty-one acres purchased by the city, the entire tract to be known as Hendricks Park.

The park commissioners of Springfield, Mass., will begin the improvement of the Holly and Prindle park properties, recently purchased, in the spring. Preliminary plans for their development will be called for from several landscape architects.

Of the park loan recently levied in Baltimore, \$250,000 is available for the southeastern part of the city, and it is planned to improve the square known as Canton Park, and add it with some adjacent land to Patterson Park, making an addition of nearly fifty acres to the latter tract.

Frederick G. Todd, of Montreal, has been engaged by the provincial government to lay out the grounds for the projected government building at Regina, Sask., where a tract of 180 acres is to be improved. Mr. Todd is also making plans for the government tract at Edmonton and for other park work at Calgary and Strathcona.

The park board of Harrisburg, Pa., has asked the city council for a levy of one mill on the assessed valuation of city property for park purposes. The expenditure of \$15,000 last year it was believed would not be sufficient for the coming season. The city now has a hundred and ninety acres of parks. Warren H. Manning, of Boston,

has been retained for another year as consulting engineer.

Taxpayers of Huntington, N. Y., have voted to expend \$12,000 for a public park.

Arthur H. Lowe has presented to the town of Fitchburg, Mass., a playground valued at \$15,000.

The city of St. Louis has advertised for proposals to buy a tract of land for a public park.

J. M. Hackett has presented to the city of Easton, Pa., thirty acres of land for a park adjoining one hundred acres which has already been offered to the city.

Frederick Law Olmsted has prepared a report on the acquisition of park lands along the Assanpink Creek for the city of Trenton, N. J.

The park commission of Providence, R. I., has purchased a tract for a public park at an expenditure of \$1,360.

The Woman's Improvement Club of Vallejo, Cal., has started a movement to purchase four blocks on the water front and develop it as a public park.

The town of Owosso, Mich., has secured an option on the tract known as the Gutes Hill Park which it is planned to buy for a city park.

An ordinance is to be introduced in the city council of Indianapolis to annex to the city a twenty-acre tract of woodland known as the Ellenberger Woods near Irvington. It is planned to make a public park of the tract.

The city of Huron, S. D., has secured a tract for a public park in the center of the city from the Northwestern railway on condition that they pay the railroad \$3,000 and agree to expend \$7,000 on the improvement of the tract in the next five years.

The Commercial Club, of Omaha, Neb., is interesting itself in a movement to urge the legislature to amend the charter of that city to provide for a large appropriation for parks. At present, the charter provides for only \$30,000, with provisions empowering the council to reduce this amount.

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The Citizens' Business League, of Milwaukee, is urging the city council to create a park commission which shall, with the aid of expert assistance, carefully investigate the local park conditions and report on a plan of action which may be carried out by the park board during a long term of years to result in creating a system of parks, driveways and boulevards and a grouping plan for the public buildings in Milwaukee.

\* \* \*

The Public Parks Board of Winnipeg, Man., is advertising for a superintendent of parks. The board has under its supervision ten city parks, one suburban park, three public squares and about sixty-five miles of boulevards. The department also has control of the city cemetery and has the supervision of all boulevard construction whether put down by contract or day labor. Applications must be presented before January 31st to J. H. Blackwood, secretary of the Public Parks Board, Winnipeg, Can.

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At the approach of the recent Christmas season Superintendent of Parks J. W. Thompson, of Seattle, Wash., was obliged to station a watchman in each of the parks to prevent the loss of evergreen trees. During the Christmas seasons in former years, small boys, men and in some cases women, had acquired the habit of obtaining their Christmas trees from the city parks. One case is cited in which an expressman was caught in the act of preparing to transfer about a wagon load of pretty evergreens from Washington Park to a saloon for decorating purposes.

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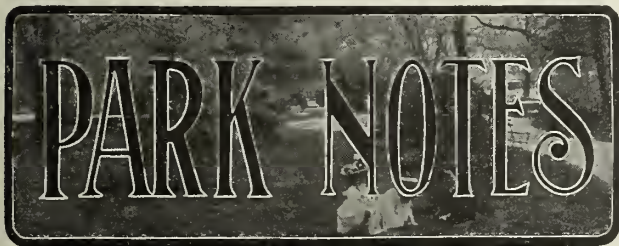
#### From the Annual Reports

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Des Moines, Iowa, is confined entirely to a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year, the detailed items being given for each park. The total receipts for were \$74,551, and the expenditures \$61,548.

In the Seventeenth Annual Report of the park board of Detroit, Mich., the problem of transportation from the city to Belle Isle Park receives important consideration. The commissioner says that the phaeton service was unable to accommodate the public and believes that the only solution of the problem seems to be the building of a larger bridge with an elevated electric road overhead.

The annual report of the park commission of Milwaukee shows a total expenditure for the year of \$115,977. Of that amount \$64,775 was for general maintenance and the rest for improvements. Some of the items of expenditure were: Pay roll, \$15,284; lighting, \$5,565; concerts, \$2,500. A new greenhouse was erected in Mitchell Park, a new bandstand in Humboldt, and playgrounds with all the necessary apparatus were installed in five of the parks.

The annual report of Edwin R. Mack, superintendent of parks, Wilmington, Del., tells of the building of a new bridge across the Brandywine river and some substantial improvements in the way of grading and road building. Two tracts of land have been added during the year. The legislature of 1901 authorized the issue of \$50,000 worth of bonds for park improvements of which \$40,000 have been expended. The legislature of 1905 authorized an issue of \$30,000 for land and \$20,000 for improvements.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

Forest Park, St. Louis, was during the last month threatened with serious damage from forest fires which broke out among the dead leaves under the trees. Fire broke out for several days in succession, but serious injury was averted by the prompt action of the park police.

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The Park Board of St. Paul, Minn., estimates that it will be obliged to confine the park work in that city next season to the minimum necessary expenditures for maintenance and improvements, owing to a shortage of funds. The estimated receipts are \$111,050, and the expenditures \$110,350.

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Park Superintendent Rodgers, of Cincinnati, has adopted heroic methods to stop automobile speeding in the parks. The method is to fill a long board with sharp spikes and throw it in front of the machine. Mr. Rodgers says this remedy was made necessary by the impossibility of stopping drivers of motor cars. The speed limit in the Cincinnati parks is six miles an hour.



# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

## MUNICIPAL CONTROL OF PLANTING AND CARE OF SHADE TREES

*Read by William Solotaroff, Secretary Shade Tree Commission,  
Orange N. J., before American Society of Municipal Improvements*

There are two ways by which the work of planting and caring for shade trees can be accomplished. The work must be done either by individual land owners or public officials. The prevailing policy of most of our cities has been to leave this task to the individuals who own the property. This plan has been very unsatisfactory.

The idea of placing shade trees under the control of an organized body is not new and the results accomplished in cities by such provision have been so satisfactory that it seems surprising the system of municipal control is not becoming more general. All the trees in Washington are cared for by the city and all planting is done by city authorities. The new charter of Greater New York placed the shade trees under the care of the park department. The work done by that department, especially in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, has improved the condition of the trees very materially. The Jurisdiction of the park department of New York extends only to the existing trees and there are certain ordinances governing the setting out of trees by individuals. It has not the power, however, of initiative in setting out new trees, either by a general appropriation or putting a lien on property the same as for any other improvement. The best solution, by far, of the problems of the planting and care of shade trees is provided by a law of the state of New Jersey, as far as we know, the only state law of its kind.

An act of the laws of 1893 of the state of New Jersey provides for the establishing of commissions to take charge of the planting and care of shade trees on the highways of the municipalities of the state. These commissions are to be composed of three members, appointed for terms of three, four and five years, and are to serve without pay. It is optional with the governing body of any city whether this act shall have effect there. Newark, Passaic, East Orange and South Orange are among the places that have availed themselves of the privileges of this act. All matters pertaining to shade trees in these places have been placed in the hands of the respective commissions. All work is carried on in a systematic way, and all trees are planted, pruned, sprayed and removed under the commissioners' direction. As practically operated, the commissions serve as an organization and they employ a professional man, who has full charge of the executive work. Wherein these commissions differ from other similar bodies is that they have the power of initiative in the matter of planting. They decide that a certain street is to be planted and determine on the species of tree. An ad-

vertisement of the intention to plant is inserted for two weeks in the public newspapers. After the work is done the commissioners meet and certify a list to the receiver of taxes on the annual tax bill and it is paid the same as any other legal lien. The cost of pruning, spraying, removing dead trees and repairing old ones is met by a general appropriation.

A brief review of the work done in East Orange, N. J., during the two and a half years that the Shade Tree Commission has been in organization will give an idea what has been done in all the cities of the state where the tree commissions have been established. About 1,300 trees were planted. The species chosen were the Norway maple, the sugar maple, the European linden, the American linden, the pin oak and the Oriental plane. Only one species of tree was planted on a street. These were set out at uniform distances apart and all trees were supplied with uniform wire guards. The advantages of such a system of planting can be readily seen. By selecting the proper species of tree for street use, hardy trees are taken of symmetrical habit, of well filled head, neither too open nor too compact. By placing the trees at proper distances apart, each tree is allowed to develop its characteristic beauty, and when mature there is sufficient space between the outstretching limbs for the admission of light and the free circulation of air, so essential to health and comfort. Streets that have become famous for their beautiful shade trees, both in this country and abroad, are planted with one species of tree.

There are sixty-seven miles of streets in East Orange. The trees on about twenty-eight miles of these streets were pruned under the direction of the Shade Tree Commission. In this work, too, the street was treated as a unit. All trees were pruned to a uniform height, a height that would permit the unimpeded passage of vehicles and would allow all street lights to be seen at night. All scars were painted with coal tar to help in the healing of the wounds.

By far the most important work done by the Shade Tree Commission of East Orange was the successful combatting of the insect pests, among which were the tussock moth attacking the American elm, the horse-chestnut, the white maple and the lindens; the cottony maple scale attacking the white maple; the woolly maple scale attacking the sugar maple, and the elm leaf beetle attacking the elms. As far as was possible the idea constantly borne in mind was to fight the insects before they developed, and hence before great damage was done.



FRONT ELEVATION OF MCKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL, CANTON, O.

### THE GROWTH OF THE NATION'S MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

The McKinley National Memorial at Canton, O., the greatest monumental undertaking of recent years, was planned and is being executed with a promptness and thoroughness that befits a monument to cost \$500,000, and endowed with a fund of \$100,000 for its maintenance.

The work is making rapid progress under the Harrison Granite Co., of New York, the general contractors, and there is every prospect that it will be one of the few great public monuments completed on schedule time, September, 1907.

Our pictures show the scene of remarkable activity while the work is in progress, illustrate some of the machinery used and indicate the extent of the work.

Probably no monument in the country will have a more adequate setting. The operations of grading and preparing the site, and of building the great central approach, with its armored concrete foundation, are among the most extensive works of this character ever undertaken.

The memorial was illustrated and described in *THE MONUMENTAL NEWS* of Janu-

ary, 1906. The main structure will be of Milford pink granite 108 feet high and 78-9 in exterior diameter, with interior of light gray Knoxville marble. H. Van Buren Magonigle, of New York, is the architect and George W. Maltby of Buffalo the sub-contractor for the interior marble work. This structure will be reached by a flight of steps 58 feet in width, in four runs, with wide landings between, making a total length of 200 feet. The hill will be terraced to conform with the landings on the staircase, presenting a terraced mound surmounted by the structure proper. At the base of the staircase will be built a

plaza 200 feet in width, lying transversely to the axis of a mall or main approach running through the property belonging to the association in a southeasterly direction to Linden Avenue, that will be the natural approach. The site includes 11 acres adjoining West Lawn Cemetery.

This approach from Linden Avenue to the plaza will be about 1,000 feet in length. It will be 179 feet in width at the plaza and 50 in width at Linden Avenue, with a waterway in the center, running from the



BEGINNING WORK ON THE MAIN STRUCTURE. Showing foundation and tower derrick.



GRADING THE TERRACE.

plaza and being from 50 to 80 feet in width.

Flanking the waterway will be four rows of trees paralleling driveways, two on either side of the water, thus affording an unobstructed view of the main approach and the mausoleum. One-half of the granite for the outer wall of the mausoleum is already in position. The granite is nearly all on the ground and shipments are being received daily. The interior work has also progressed very nicely. The brick and cement work on the sarcophagus is nearing completion, while a start has been made on the interior decorative work, half of the granite for the interior pillars having been placed in position. Some difficulty has been encountered in the grading work on the hill to the south and in front of the monument. The incline to the hill on the east side drops off suddenly, and it has been a very hard proposition to fill in. Considerable headway has been made on the steps leading to the mausoleum. The concrete foundation of the steps on the east side has been completed. These steps will have a rise of  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. and a tread of 18-23 in., and either side will be flanked by a



THE TERRACE, PARTLY GRADED.

Armored concrete in place to receive granite for the great main approach.

granite coping. Part of the concrete foundation of the west steps has also been placed. Work on the central or main approach to the mausoleum has been started as may be noted in the pictures. These steps, to be of granite, will be 58 feet in width and 200 feet long. On either side will be a coping made of stones weighing 15 tons each. One end of the lagoon is being filled with concrete. The contractors state that the lagoon, considering its size, will be one of the most expensive pieces of concrete work in the country. The cost of the concrete work alone will amount to \$50,000. The interior dimensions of the structure are 58-9 in diameter and 91 feet high from floor to skylight. Massive columns supporting elaborate moulded entablatures and four great arches surmounted by colossal eagles are impressive features. The Massachusetts Pink Granite Co., Milford, Mass., are the sub-contractors for cutting the granite and the Hennebique Construction Co., of New York, for the armored concrete work.



THE LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS UNDER WAY.  
View from the south showing stone foundation for driveway and excavations for long water basin.



THE MAUSOLEUM AND APPROACHES.  
View from the east, showing main and east approaches; a part of the granite of east approach in position. Note reflection in water.



## THE CIVIC AWAKENING

The Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners of Rhode Island in their large and handsomely illustrated volume a "Report Upon a System of Public Reservations for the Metropolitan District of Providence Plantations" have presented another epoch making report on a park system on the broad lines of the metropolitan system of Boston. The book is on the same elaborate scale as the Report on American Park Systems issued by the Allied Organizations of Philadelphia. The commission has made a thorough investigation of all the territory proposed to be included in the Metropolitan Park District about Providence and this voluminous work with its many beautiful illustrations should be sufficient to impress the legislature with the value and importance of starting the work of acquiring the land as soon as possible. The large map which accompanies the report shows that the district covers less than one-eighth of the area of the state but contains about three-quarters of the population. Mr. Henry A. Barker the secretary of the commission with the expert advice and assistance of Olmsted Bros. has personally photographed or otherwise obtained nearly fifteen hundred pictures illustrating scenes in the reservation and a series of thirty-six plans has been prepared showing the contour of the land, the lay-out of the streets, and the location of the existing buildings within the entire Metropolitan District. The commission believes its first duty is to secure such parts of the natural park lands as are in danger of rapidly disappearing and to provide for their preservation. Since the Metropolitan District has no political existence the commission recommends that the state act as "underwriter" in a bond issue of \$250,000, the interest to be paid by the cities and towns in the district as is done in the Metropolitan Park District about Boston. The total expenses incurred by the commission from April 1, 1905, to Feb. 1, 1906, were \$1,148, and appropriations since then have amounted to about \$3,000. The commission requests an appropriation from the present legislature of \$2,500 to make a more careful examination of the tract and with the assistance of landscape advisers make a more detailed study and to procure surveys that may seem necessary. The commission proposes to hold public meeting in various parts of the district exhibiting the plans and soliciting advice as to local needs and opportunities. The appendix to the report contains a mass of useful information about the park systems of other cities from the report of the Allied Organizations of Philadelphia several reports by Olmsted Bros. on the park systems of other cities, and special articles and quotations about park work from authorities all over the country. The illustrations present a beautiful panorama of the scenery throughout the proposed district. The book is handsomely bound and contains about a hundred and thirty pages.

The Board of Public Service and the Park and Boulevard Commission, of Columbus, O., have authorized the appointment of a commission of five experts to prepare far-reaching plans for a more beautiful Columbus. The commission is a well-balanced one containing a member from every profession that is concerned with civic beauty, and is composed as follows:

Austin W. Lord, of the firm of Lord & Hewlett, New York, architects; Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Albert Kelsey, Philadelphia; Charles N. Lowrie, landscape architect, New York. H. A. MacNeil, sculptor, of New York.

Austin W. Lord has been associated with Chas. F. McKim in the beautification of Washington, D. C.

Charles Mulford Robinson is an expert on beautifying of cities and the author of several standard works on Civic Art. He recently returned from Honolulu, where he prepared a report for improving that city. He has completed plans for Oakland, Cal., Colorado Springs, Denver, Detroit and other cities.

Albert Kelsey was at the head of the commission on the model city at the St. Louis World's Fair and did the landscape work for Chautauqua, N. Y. He is now working on plans for Atlantic City.

Charles N. Lowrie is a young but well-known landscape architect and an engineer. He laid out the grounds of Cornell university and is in charge of the work for Essex county, New Jersey, park commission.

H. A. MacNeil, the New York sculptor, modeled the McKinley memorial recently unveiled at Columbus, and has a national reputation as a sculptor of the American Indian.

It is the intention to start the work in the spring.

The Merchants' Club of Chicago has authorized D. H. Burnham, the architect famous for his city plans, to prepare a broad and comprehensive plan for the future development and beautifying of Chicago. The club will raise a fund of \$50,000 for the work. Some of the suggestions to be made are as follows:

To build an outer parkway encircling the city.

To make the river front more goodly to the eye by stone docks, ornamental bridges and pathways along the banks.

To make all poles necessary on the streets of a uniform and ornate design.

To pave the downtown district so that it will be a pleasure to traverse it and to arrange to keep it clean at all times.

To do away with all unsightly obstructions on the streets, such as news stands, signboards and the like.

To carry out the scheme to beautify the lake front as already begun and to erect there the Field museum and possibly the Crerar library.

To build one or two great railroad stations and have all the lines coming into the city enter at these, instead of the haphazard manner in which they now come in.

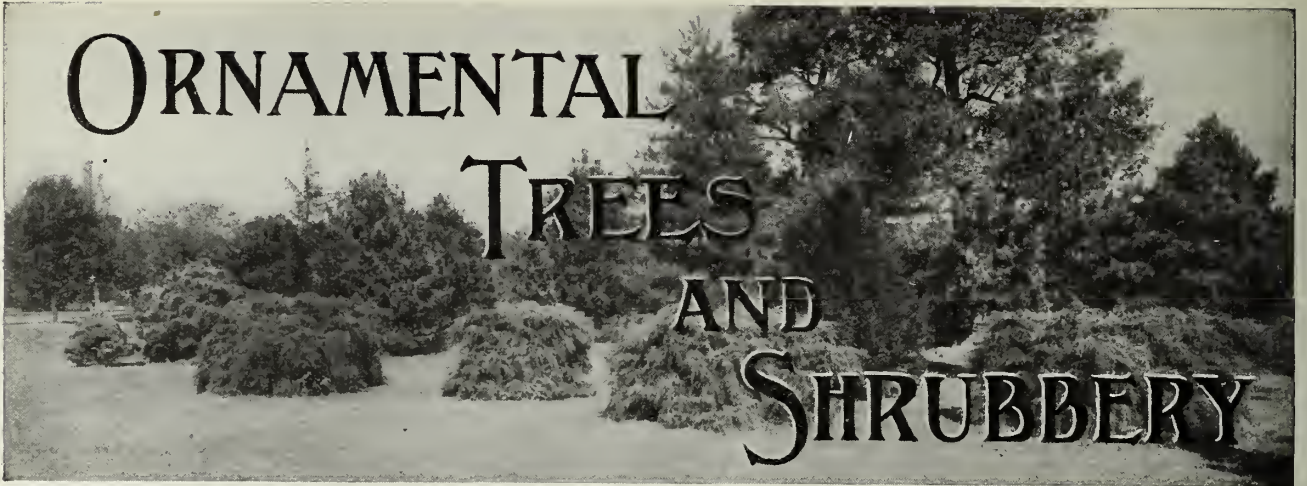
To put the street cars underground in a huge subway.

To plant trees at all points where they will not be in the way of traffic.

To have a competent committee of artists pass on all statuary before it is placed in the public parks and to remove all that now offends good taste.

To do away with all overhanging and abnormal signs in the downtown district.

An elaborate plan looking to a future "City Beautiful" has been worked out, and the initiative steps for its inauguration have been taken by the organization known as the Initiative One Hundred at Portland, Ore. It is proposed to expend approximately \$1,000,000 in the construction of a boulevard or driveway around the city to bring into prominence its scenic beauties. As a part of the scheme a large park is to be laid out at Mount Tabor, and perhaps at other points along the route. In order that the plans may be properly worked out in detail, and as an artistic, comprehensive whole, the city council will be asked to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to secure the services of a competent expert, under whose direction the routes for boulevards and the location of park sites will be selected.



## REPAIRING DEFECTIVE TREES WITH CEMENT FILLING

BY GEORGE E. STONE,  
*Botanist Massachusetts Ag'l. College*

The amount of money expended by individuals, municipalities, etc., for the care of trees at the present time offers quite a contrast to what was formerly expended on them. It is only recently that very much attention has been given to the filling of cavities in trees. This is now being done quite extensively, and better work is being accomplished in this line than heretofore.

The question has often been asked whether it is worth while to dig out a decayed cavity of a tree and fill it with cement or some similar substance. We are free to confess that we have never had an opportunity to examine many trees which have been filled for any length of time, especially when the filling was well done, and therefore have not sufficient data to ascertain whether this method of treating trees always prevents further decay. Until we have an opportunity to carefully examine specimens that have been filled for many years, we cannot be absolutely sure whether the types of filling now in vogue are successful in preventing further decay.

We have observed sections of large trees which have been filled for a few years which showed that decay was not arrested completely, but it is hardly fair to assume that the tree we examined represented the best workmanship in this direction. We believe, however, that if a rotten cavity is thoroughly cleaned out and properly filled, the life of a tree can be greatly extended, and that it is possible to prevent further decay of such cavities. The best method, however, of treating tree cavities may not as yet have been discovered. We believe that it is the best plan to make all cavities wider at the center than at the exterior surface, so that the filling substance will be wedged in, as it were, and have no opportunity to fall out or become displaced.

Of course, cavities after being thoroughly cleaned are treated with some antiseptic, such as corrosive sublimate, creosote, paint, etc. Creosote possesses more penetrating power than a watery solution of corrosive sublimate, and probably for this reason it is more effectual in reaching portions of the myce-



Tree Cleaned and Cement being tamped in.

A Later Stage. Putting in the Cement.

Cement and Gravel in; another coat being trowelled down.

The Finished Work; filling just completed.

FOUR DIFFERENT STAGES IN THE FILLING OF A TREE.

lium of the fungi which might be still remaining in the wood near the chiselled surface. Probably formalin at the rate of two to four parts of formalin to 100 parts of water, as well as many other substances, can be used to advantage, but the use of such disinfectants on trees is entirely in an experimental stage, and their value as antiseptics is problematical.

There is a tendency for Portland cement to contract from wood after drying, which tends to leave a space between the cement and wood, which might in time induce further decay. This could undoubtedly be remedied by the use of a thick coat of paint or tar, or even elastic cement, covering the surface of the wood of the cavity before cementing. There are, however, patent cements on the market, like aluminite, etc., which adhere firmly to wood and do not crack, and which may be used to much greater advantage than Portland cement.

One of the disadvantages connected with the use of Portland cement is the tendency for it to crack on the surface when long cavities are filled, owing to the swaying to and fro of the tree caused by winds. Such cracks are likely to furnish a source for the introduction of fungi, especially if these cracks extend to the wood. On this account it may be found desirable to paint the surface of the cement or cover it with some elastic substance that will cover these cracks and render them impervious to the effect of air, water and fungi.

The writer has experimented with a number of cements and has found that what is termed elastic cement, employed by slaters, works well for the purpose of covering the surface, as does also a cement made out of oil, resin, and beeswax. The latter can be put on while warm, and when cooled it should be sufficiently solid not to run too much on a warm summer day, but if it flowed very slightly it would have a tendency to fill up any cracks which would happen to be in the surface of the cement, thus preventing infection. Probably a thick coat of tar or pitch would prove effectual for this purpose.

The series of illustrations accompanying this article shows the different stages in filling the cavity of a tree. The tree in question is a red maple, which, however, was not of especial value. It is located on the Massachusetts Agricultural College grounds, and was filled for the purpose of furnishing an example of this type of work. The cavity is a large one and extends within two or three inches of the outer surface of the tree. It is broader in the middle than at the surface, hence the cement is wedged in and cannot work out from any cause. Before the same was put in, nails were driven into the wood about two inches in from the surface for the purpose of holding the cement in place. The cavity also extends higher in the trunk than represented in the illustrations. This is always advisable, since it prevents the water that

comes down from the bark of the tree in a rain-storm from working in at the back of the cement.

The cavity, after being pretty thoroughly cleaned out, was treated with creosote, after which it was filled with Portland cement, gravel and sand at the rate of one part of cement to three of gravel and sand. This is put on rather dry and tamped. As will be noted in the illustration, boards are placed to hold up the cement while it is being tamped. After the cement and gravel or grouting is in, the surface is re-coated with cement at the rate of one part of cement to two of sand. This is also put on dry and thoroughly trowelled until it is smooth. The last coat should not extend beyond the bark; in fact it should be flush with the outer surface of the wood, or cambium, so that the healing tissue or callous that is formed will closely adhere to the cement. There is always a tendency for Portland cement to shrink away from the edges of the tree. This is likely to allow water, air and pathogenic organisms to gather in around the cement and cause trouble. This can be obviated by painting the surface of the cement, as mentioned above; or a groove could be left in the cement near the edge of the wood, to be later filled with some elastic substance, like elastic cement, which would completely seal the cracks.

In some cases of tree filling there has been an attempt to sculpture the cement to imitate the bark. This we consider an undesirable feature, since in healing over as close a contact would not be obtained as if the cement were smooth.

In the eastern states there are some excellent examples of tree filling now to be observed. Especially fine examples of tree surgery on a large scale may be seen on the Cheney estate, South Manchester, Connecticut. There are at present a number of reliable firms engaged in caring for trees.

### SOD IN THE SHRUBBERY

Anyone who has had in charge the adorning of a small piece of ground, or a large one either, for that matter, is tempted to wonder if an all-wise Providence did not invent those most beautiful and plastic things, deciduous shrubs, for his especial use and consolation. They have as many advantages and as few drawbacks as could be imagined in one form of vegetation. They are neither trees nor herbs, with many of the advantages of both. They are endlessly various in leafage, habit, texture and blossom. They are riotously vigorous and munificently floriferous. They can be handled so as to be in scale with a lot of twenty feet or twenty acres. There is not one that grows wild or tame, nurserymen's variety or native species, erratic from the ancient gardening civilization of China or Japan or cut out ruthlessly and condemned contemptuously as "brush" in an American clearing, for which a fitting place and a decorative use cannot

be found. In short, they are indispensable, and we could no more get along without them than without the telephone, the railroads or the daily paper or anything else that seems a part of life when one is once used to it. Nowadays we are learning not to stick them around miscellaneous in the lawn, but to use them as Nature uses them—in quantities and masses mostly, to make a frame or border for a lawn. The average shrubbery is planted in close order to grow into a thicket and produce what is called an “immediate effect;” but while this may be good for the “immediate effect” and for the wholesale dealer in shrubs, it is not for the ultimate good of the whole shrubbery or of the individual shrubs. The ideal shrubbery would have all its shrubs fully developed, yet touching; but if they are set far enough apart for such a result, the owner is pretty sure to make the lawn overflow among them like the tide rising among the Thousand Islands.

An effect of smug and hideous neatness is produced,

the growth of the bushes is materially interfered with and the hired man who has to run the mowing machine around the endless kinks and corners strikes for higher wages, gets a new job, or takes to drink, sometimes all of them. If the ground between the bushes is kept cultivated—the hoe is enough—it not only grows them better, with a fourth of the labor, but looks very much better and more workmanlike. The edge of the lawn should be kept sharp, but not run into little recesses and projections to fit the outer row of shrubs. Let the line of the edge be long, clear and flowing. If you are too impatient to wait for the shrubs to meet and make a continuous mass, fill up the intervening spaces with tall perennials, sunflowers, hollyhocks, goldenglow, *Butomus*, *boronia*, with lower growing things like peonies, phlox, *coreopsis*, *gailardia* and other plants of thrifty habit that will not look out of character with the shrubbery along the borders; they will be crowded out as the shrubs develop and cover the ground. H. A. CAPARN.

## THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF FORESTRY AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The interdependence of forestry and irrigation, and forestry and lumbering have been much discussed, but few people seem to realize the important bearing which forestry and landscape architecture have on each other, writes Samuel Cabot, Jr., in *Forestry and Irrigation*.

Woodland is the most important feature in natural scenery capable of human control and is therefore the most useful material the landscape architect has to work with in informal landscape design. Woodland again is obviously the means, the aim, and the end of forestry. It would be, then, extraordinary if two professions working largely in the same material, should not each cover some part of the province of the other, that is, if forestry (i. e., “The wise use of forests”) would not be “wise” in employing landscape architecture, and vice versa.

In the eastern part of our country real estate is high and forest land divided up largely among small owners. There is also much demand for beautiful sites for spring, summer, and autumn residences. These, however, only anticipate conditions that will be true eventually in other parts of the country. People are constantly buying land for residences, farms and woodlots at many times their value as crop or timber producers. Here is where the farseeing forester should do what he can to enhance the beauty of the land in his charge and raise its value as a house site. Is there a beautiful view from the place? Do not let it be choked with trees, but cut a vista, that the possible purchaser may realize it. Is there an attractive situation for a house backed by an imposing pine grove? Then leave the grove; it is only worth \$8 a thousand at the mill, and some millionaire may feel that he cannot live without it. There are many more possibilities

of this kind. I know of several instances where well-placed pine groves and, in one case, a single tree, have determined building sites. Many times a clump of stately trees, conspicuously placed, covering, perhaps, half an acre of land, has attracted a purchaser for a hundred acre farm. I can recall a case where lumbering operations happened to expose a delightful view, a man in a motor car happened to come along, happened to see the view and bought it on the spot. Do not make chance your real estate agent.

Now we come to land reserved purely for recreation and beauty. There are many such in the east, either private grounds or state and metropolitan reservations. If left to themselves the trees have the usual struggle for existence; in youth an impenetrable tangle; in maturity a good forest, but strewn with dead and decaying timber uninviting and difficult, and only in old age, after a century of struggle, a fine open forest such as we most love, but passing soon to unlovely decay. If this were treated by practical forestry the less attractive period of youth would be shortened by improvement thinnings, maturity would have the open park-line quality of old age, and old age itself be all the heartier. When ripe the old trees would be cut off after a crop of new reproduction was established. Thus the sad period of decay would be done away with and considerable revenue would be assured from the land.

I have not tried to make a plea for either the æsthetic or the practical side of the “wise use of forests,” for each has plenty of ardent supporters, but have endeavored to reconcile the two which seem to me to have worked rather at cross purposes, and have attempted to suggest that neither can reach full efficiency without the help of the other.

THE SPRING GARDEN—VIII.

*Rosa*—The roses, are but rarely spring flowering at the north. *R. alpina* and some of its hybrids,



ROSA SPINOSSISSIMA ALTAICA

*R. spinosissima luteo*, *luteo—pleno*, and *Harrissoni* are a few of the earliest. Indeed, the Scotch roses as a class are all well worth planting, not only for

tree and shrub genera in the spring display. The variety is wonderful and the richness and profusion of coloring well nigh indescribable.

I cannot afford space to indicate a tithe of the superb forms, but to begin with the wilder pears should always be planted in the group when there is room for large trees and the forms of *P. sinensis* for their good foliage as well as flowers. In apples there are the native *coronaria* fl. pl., the Japanese *floribunda*, and its varieties, *P. Halliana*, *P. spectabilis* and its superb varieties, together with a host of other species and their hybrids. A few of the service trees are worth selecting for their fine foliage, and the mountain ashes for their distinct habit. The med-lars are a good deal neglected but are pleasing little trees.

*Cydonia* is the quince genus, and contains many of



ROSA SPINOSSISSIMA LUTEO—FL. PL.

the most brilliant spring flowering small trees and shrubs. Without going further it is often possible to select from a mixed row of seedlings of *C. Japonica* nearly all the colors of the rainbow with scarlets more intense than is known to that phenomena.

*Crataegus* are the hawthorns, mostly early summer bloomers at the north. *C. tanacetifolia* is one of the earliest. *C. Pyracantha* and its varieties are the evergreen thorns, which sometimes bloom before the end of spring.

*Cotoneasters* are also some times evergreen in northern climates.

*Amelanchier* is the June berry genus and may be extensively used for their early flowers.

22— The saxifrage group has several interesting spring flowering plants among shrubs and herbs.

JAMES MAC PHERSON.



PYRUS CORONARIA.

the chance of early bloom, but because their foliage is of more enduring character than most others.

*Pyrus*, in the pear, apple, aria, mountain ash, med-lar and quince sections is one of the most important



### ENTRANCE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTING, OAKLAND CEMETERY, ST. PAUL

The accompanying picture shows an interesting view of the chapel and entrance to Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn. The mound of carpet bedding in the foreground at the junction of the drives, contains a total of 5,125 plants, and is valued at \$235. It was planted last June and photographed October 6, 1906. Superintendent Boxell gives us the following record of the bed:

Diameter, 15 feet; height, 4 feet. Material used: Alternanthera, 2,975 plants; Echeveria (*Secunda glauca*), 1,800; Pyrethrum, 220; Abutilon, 125; Echeveria (*Californica*), 21; Acalypha, 10; Boston Fern, 1. Total, 5,152 plants. At the right of the picture, in the rear of the chapel, may also be discerned a fine bed of cannas, and a glimpse of the greenhouse farther back appears under the archway.



ENTRANCE AND CARPET BED MOUND.  
Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn.



FRONT VIEW OF CHAPEL.  
Jamestown, N. Y.

### PROGRESSIVE CATHOLIC CEMETERY, KALAMAZOO

One of our illustrations shows a view in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Kalamazoo, Mich., a progressive Catholic cemetery of thirty acres, conducted on the lawn plan, with modern restrictions as to monuments and other features of management. It is a rolling tract with many natural trees, and the Kalamazoo river flowing in front of it. It was established in 1888, and has about 300 interments. A new receiving vault is soon to be built. No Sunday funerals are allowed.



VIEW IN MT. OLIVET CEMETERY, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

### NEW CHAPEL AND RECEIVING VAULT, LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The new chapel and receiving vault, completed the past year, at Lake View Cemetery, Jamestown, N. Y., is a handsome commodious building of modern construction, built at a cost of \$11,383. Substantial gifts from citizens and officials of the cemetery for the furnishing of the chapel are valued at \$517, making the total value of the structure \$11,900. The John P. Weston Co., of Rochester, N. Y., were the contractors for the work.

The annual report of L. L. Mason, secretary and superintendent, shows receipts for the year amounting to \$21,192, of which \$4,194 was for the sale of lots. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$12,855. There were 289 interments during the year.

The increase in the general perpetual care fund for the year was \$1,516, and the sales of lots and single graves amounted to \$4,740.



REAR VIEW OF CHAPEL AND VAULT.  
Jamestown, N. Y.

### HISTORIC MOUND CEMETERY IN OHIO

Mound Cemetery, Marietta, Ohio, takes its name from one of the prehistoric erections of the Mound Builders, of which there are a number of famous examples in Ohio. The mound occupies the center of the cemetery which was laid out around this prehistoric earthwork by the early settlers, who founded the city under the leadership of General Rufus Putnam, in 1777. It is 480 feet in circumference at the base, 45 feet high and 20 feet across the top. It is constructed of earth and gravel and is not believed to have been used as a burial place by the Mound Builders. Mound Cemetery was established in 1801.

There are two other cemeteries in Marietta owned by the city and in charge of John N. Price, who has been superintendent for four years.

Oak Grove was established in 1860 on a fine tract of wooded land with a growth of many fine oaks, elm, maple, walnut, hickory, ash, poplar and gum.



THE MOUND AND MOAT AROUND IT.  
Mound Cemetery, Marietta, O.

several varieties, and other ornamentals, including the It contains fifty-four acres, of which about half is in use. There have been about 6,000 interments.



IN OAK GROVE CEMETERY, MARIETTA, O.

The Harmar Cemetery is an old historic ground, where many of the heroes of the Revolution and War of 1812 are buried.

## PROPOSED NEW CEMETERIES, EXTENSIONS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

The Greenwood Cemetery Association has secured an option on a fifty acre tract near Claymont, midway between Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Pa., for the establishment of a cemetery for colored people. John H. Woodlen, of Wilmington, is president, and Frank S. Kane is general manager.

The Blue Ridge Cemetery Association, Chillicothe, Ill., has been incorporated by L. W. Robinson, S. R. Stowell and R. J. Nurs.

The Park Lawn Cemetery Association, of Danvers, Ill., has been incorporated. Dr. F. J. Parkhurst is president and John S. Popple is secretary.

The Estabrook Cemetery Association, Fond du Lac, Wis., has added an acre and a half of ground.

Plans have been prepared for a new receiving vault for Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C. It will be of Gothic architecture, 47x25 feet, and will cost \$15,000.

Bellett Lawson, Jr., of Buffalo, has been engaged to prepare plans for the improvement of Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

The Har Nebo Cemetery Company, Philadelphia, has purchased twelve acres of additional ground.

The city council of Moline, Ill., has voted an appropriation of \$6,000 for buying a ten-acre addition for Riverside Cemetery.

Park View Cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y., will erect a new stone gateway and receiving vault at the State street entrance.

St. Mathew's Cemetery, St. Louis, has added twenty-two acres of adjoining territory at a cost of \$1,000 an acre.

Mrs. Chas. Betcher has presented \$10,000 to Oakwood Cemetery of Red Wing, Minn., for the erection of a chapel in memory of her husband.

The Asheville Cemetery Company, Asheville, N. C., has purchased an additional tract of ten acres for \$10,000 and has a new well-built waiting room for women under construction.

The city council of Kansas City, Kan., will submit to popular vote a proposition for issuing \$75,000 in bonds to purchase the old Huron Indian Cemetery.

Extensive plans are being made for the improvement of Roselhill and Oak Ridge Cemeteries, Macon, Ga. Driveways are to be repaired and some wooden bridges replaced with concrete structures. The city council is expected to appropriate \$2,500 for the work.

The Cemetery Association of Austin, Texas, has employed

a supervisor to look after the grounds of Oakwood Cemetery and is to inaugurate a general cleaning up and beautifying of the grounds.

The board of commissioners of Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., is to expend \$2,000 in improving a creek which runs through the grounds. The bed of the stream will be straightened and a bridge built.

A new chapel is in process of erection at the Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Mass.

The Waterville Cemetery Association, Waterville, Conn., will purchase an acre of additional territory.

Greenwood Cemetery Association, Allentown, Pa., will build a new entrance gate. Eleven and one-half acres were added to the grounds during the year.

Sid J. Hare, of Kansas City, Mo., has been employed to replot and make planting plans for Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala.

The accompanying picture of the entrance to Woodlawn Cemetery, of Winona, Minn., is made from a very attractive souvenir postcard which the cemetery issues. It makes quite



ENTRANCE TO WOODLAWN CEMETERY.  
Winona, Minn.

an attractive showing with some fine healthy looking trees immediately within the entrance. A. C. Dixon is secretary of the association.

The Glasgow Cemetery, Glasgow, Ky., has added an adjoining tract.

Continued progress is being reported in a number of places in the abolishing of Sunday funerals. The Ministers' Association of Utica, N. Y., has started a movement there and induced the daily press to take it up at considerable length. At a recent meeting of the New London Cemetery Association, New London, Conn., it was voted that hereafter no interments be permitted on Sunday except when demanded by considerations of public health.



The Realty & Investment Company, of Youngstown, O., has acquired title to seventy-two acres of land which is to be developed into a cemetery this year. W. J. Williams, R. C. Huey and I. A. Weinberg are interested in the company.

The City Cemetery Society of Sulphur Springs, Tex., has been incorporated by O. M. Pate, M. B. Sherwood and others.

The Cambridge Catholic Cemetery Association has been organized at Cambridge, Mass., to develop the recent purchase of the Coolidge property into a cemetery, as soon as permission is obtained from the city authorities.

The Chicago Park Cemetery Company, of Chicago, has been capitalized at \$50,000 to operate a cemetery, a greenhouse and a nursery. The incorporators are Ralph M. Taylor, Martin Connor and Wm. Harley.

The Evergreen Cemetery Association, of Detroit, paid its first dividend of two per cent Jan. 1, 1907. The company is capitalized at \$300,000, and was incorporated April, 1905.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., last summer an order was passed abolishing Sunday funerals Jan. 1, 1907. Supt. Wm. Halbrooks writes that there will be no serious objections on the part of the lot owners as the order was passed on the receipt of a petition signed by the ministers and undertakers of the city and was favorably commented upon by the local press.

\* \* \*

The Woodland cemetery committee of the city council of Des Moines, Ia., has voted to ask the legislature to pass a law taking control of the cemeteries from the city. The law will be general in its nature, applying to all public cemeteries and the committee will recommend a special cemetery commission or urge that the park board be given control of the cemeteries. The fund for Woodland cemetery now amounts to only \$16,000 and the committee is anxious to make it permanent.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the lot owners of Oakland cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., the report of the president showed a total of receipts of \$36,955. The gross expenditures for the year were \$25,780. The sale of lots and single graves amounted to \$15,564, interment fees, \$2,336; greenhouse sales, \$5,847. Among the improvements made during the year was a reconstructed entrance to the receiving tomb; 310 trees, shrubs and evergreens were planted, and 4,291 square feet of new land graded and sodded. There were 398 interments during the year, an increase of 48 over last year.

\* \* \*

A special committee of the City Council of Auburn, Me., was recently appointed to formulate plans for getting the cemeteries of that city under municipal management, and has made the following report on the subject: "The joint

special committee on municipal ownership of cemeteries to which was referred the matter of recommending some method for the city to pursue to obtain ownership of the cemeteries have attended to that duty and beg leave to report as follows: That they recommend that the city offer the Oak Hill and Stevens Mills Cemetery Associations the amount of their indebtedness for their cemeteries, also that the city offer the Mount Auburn Cemetery Association the amount of its indebtedness for that cemetery, and if these offers are accepted, that the city issue bonds for the purpose of caring for said indebtedness for a sum not to exceed \$10,000, for a time not to exceed twenty years, at a rate of interest that may be satisfactory to the mayor and treasurer. And that three trustees be elected by the city council, to have charge of the property, one to be elected for a term of one year, one for a term of two years and one for a term of three years, after the first election one member to be elected each year for a term of three years, said trustees to formulate a set of by-laws, to include a provision for the payment of the bonds, to be presented to the city council for their approval."

\* \* \*

Ohio is peculiarly fortunate in possessing the rare mound-builder remains. At Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, there is built the largest prehistoric earthwork of the race extant, primarily a fortification, but containing, at intervals, bodies of the dead. Serpent Mound, in Adams county, is another distinctly unique survivor of the days when the dusky mound-builder raised his barrows on the cliffs. Its purpose, too, however, was more religious than sepulchral, though there, likewise, a mound or two exists in which human bodies have been found.



MOUND BUILDERS' CEMETERY, MADISONVILLE, O.

At Madisonville, O., however, a village on the outskirts of Greater Cincinnati, about to be engulfed by the next great tidal wave of annexation, a genuine mound-builder cemetery, per se, exists. The plot of ground lies on a headland, still overgrown with rank forest and underbrush, despite the numerous excavations that have taken place. One might pass through the woods a hundred times and never suspect their contents. A careful search, however, reveals even on the surface, mussel shells and an occasional bone, such as would never lie about on cliffs so high over the nearest waterway. From time to time, notably under the supervision of Dr. Metz, the local authority on the mounds, the pre-historic cemetery, or, as it is colloquially known, the "Indian burying-ground," has been investigated, and such of the find as has not found its way to Peabody Museum at Harvard, is now stored in the museums of the Natural History Society at Cincinnati.

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. F. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Homes and Gardens (Am. H. & G.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.  
 American Botanist (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Appleton's Magazine (App. Mag.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.  
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.  
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Canadian Florist (C. F.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.  
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.  
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.  
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.  
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.  
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year.  
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.  
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.  
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.  
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds.

- Advertising, The Nuisances of. By Sylvester Baxter. Illust. Cent. 72: 419-30. Jan. '07.  
 Commercial Organizations and Civic Work. By Mayo Fesler. Char. 17:217-22. Nov. 3, '06.  
 Horticulture in Germany. By W. L. Howard. F. G., 18:5-6. Jan., '07.  
 New York—How She Has Redeemed Herself from Ugliness. By Giles Edgerton. Illust. Cr., 11:458-71. Jan., '07.  
 Quadriga For Minnesota State Capitol. Illust. M. N., 19:27-8. Jan., '07.  
 Sculpture for Modern Office Buildings. Illust. M. N., 19:34. Jan., '07.  
 Shrubs, Vines and Flowers for the Roadside. By J. S. Martin. G. R. M., 7:956-7. Dec., '06.  
 Village, Town and City in Civic Cooperation. By E. T. Hartman. Char. 17:246-7. Nov. 3, '06.  
 Washington City, Future Development of. By Glenn Brown. Illust. (App. Mag.) Oct., '06.  
 Washington, The Twentieth Century. By Waldon Fawcett. American Carpenter and Builder. Aug., '06.

### Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

- California Garden, The True. By Chas. Mulford Robinson. Illust. H. G., July, '06.  
 Formal Gardening, A Plea For. Builders' Journal and Architectural Engineer, London. Sept. 5, '06.  
 Garden without Flowers. By Carrie

- Cadby. Illust. (Am. H. & G.) Aug., '06.  
 Jamestown Exposition, Landscape Gardening at. By Robert Craig. Illust. Gard., 15:98-9. Dec. 15, '06.  
 Japanese Garden at Lansdowne, Pa. Illust. G. G., Aug., '06.  
 Lead Garden Statuary. Illust. Am. H. & G., Aug., '06.  
 Olmstead, F. L. and His Work IV. Franklin Park, Boston. By John Nolen. Illust. H. G., July, '06.  
 Orchard Garden. Illust. Arch. Rec., 20:269-80. Oct., '06.  
 Planting of Trees and Shrubs. By F. Duncan. C. L. A. 11: sup. 18. Nov., '06  
 School Gardens in Big Cities. By D. Wylie. Illust. C. L. A., 10:388. Aug., '06

### Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

- Animal Sculpture By F. G. R. Roth. Illust. M. N., 19:33. Jan., '06  
 American Cities and Public Open Spaces. By F. L. Olmsted and John Nolen. Illust. Char., 16:411-26. July 7, '06.  
 Iowa State Monuments Dedicated on Southern Battlefields. Illust. M. N., 19:28. Jan., '07.  
 Los Angeles Parks. By Chas. Mulford Robinson. Illust. H. G. Sept., '06.  
 Parks and the Public. By A. A. Hill. Char., 16:404-5. July 7, '06.  
 Prehistoric Burial Ground. By H. J. Shepstone. Illust. Sci. Am., 95:360-1. Nov. 17, '06.  
 Public Monuments, Unveiling of. Illust. M. N., 19:22-4. Jan., '07.

Road Building, Modern. By a Contractor. M. E., 32:8-10. Jan., '07.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

- American Trees, Portraits of. Illust. C. M. Weed. H. G. July, Aug., '06.  
 Artificial Light and Plant Growth. Paper by John Craig. Illust. Gard., 15:114-16. Jan. 1, '07.  
 Big Trees Near the House. By H. Hicks. Illust. C. L. A., 10:536-7. Sept., '06.  
 Celebrated and Historic Trees. By J. G. Wilson. Illust. Ind., 61:315-21. Aug. 9, '06.  
 Conifers, Ornamental. By A. Hans. Illust. Hort. 4:717. Dec. 29, '06.  
 Euonymus, Every One Worth Growing. By John Dunbar and Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 4:285-7. Nov. '06.  
 Fifty Years of Tree Planting. By E. Watson. Illust. C. L. A., 11:47-50. Nov. '06.  
 Forestry and Sylvan Beauty. By F. L. Olmsted. W. R., 5:90-4. Jan. '07.  
 Insects, Winter Work in Fighting. By J. M. Stedman. Illust. F. G., 18:12-15. Jan. '07.  
 Legislation, National, Against Insect Pests. By E. D. Sanderson. N. N., 15:15-16. Jan. '07.  
 Mending Old Trees. By J. Watson. Illust. G. M., 4:288-90. Jan. '07.  
 Moving Large Trees at Newport. Illust. Hort., 4:720. Dec. 29, '06.  
 Names, Something About. By Wm. Whitman Bailey. A. B., 11:81-2. Dec. '06.  
 National Reserves, New. By T. E. Will. Illust. F. I., 12:544-8. Dec. '06.  
 Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Annual Meeting of. For. L., 10:178-84. Dec. '06.  
 San Jose Scale, Spraying for. By J. N. Barnes. Illust. N. N., 15:58. Jan. '07.  
 Seeds, Wind Distributed. By Willard N. Clute. Illust. A. B., 11:73-5. Dec. '06.  
 Shrubs That Are Attractive in Winter. By John Thorp. Illust. C. L. A. 11:sup. 18. Nov. '06.  
 Tokyo Botanical Garden. By Francis Ramaley. Illust. P. W., 9:251-8. Nov. '06.

### BOOKS, REPORTS AND NOTES.

Howard Evarts Weed, of Chicago, has just issued a revised edition of his popular and practical little book, "Spraying for Profit." The methods of combating the insects and fungus diseases and spraying machinery have been so much improved since the first edition of this little work in 1899 that

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the book has been revised and entirely rewritten. That it has been appreciated in its simple, boiled down and practical form is shown by the fact that twelve editions of the work have been issued. It is a valuable condensed hand-book describing the application of the more common insecticides and fungicides in daily use for the destruction of injurious insects and prevention of fungus diseases. The price of the book is 25 cents and it may be obtained from Park and Cemetery.

\* \* \*

The Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., has just issued its fifteenth announcement concerning garden pupils. In accordance with the intention of its founder six scholarships for garden pupils at the Missouri Botanical Garden are awarded by competitive examination to young men between the ages of fourteen and twenty prior to the first of April. Full information concerning the terms of the award can be obtained from Wm. Trelease, director, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

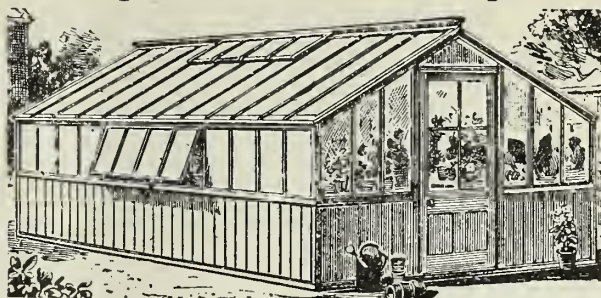
\* \* \*

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is now sending out the second of the bulletins on the Inspection of Fertilizers for 1906. The bulletin issued last March contained the analyses of the samples received from the manufacturers. The present bulletin contains the analyses of the samples collected in the open market by the inspector.

**PERSONAL.**

Oscar Wright, of Moundville, W. Va., has been appointed a superintendent of national cemeteries by the federal government. He will spend six months at Andersonville, Ga., receiving instructions after which he will be placed in charge of one of the national cemeteries maintained by the government.

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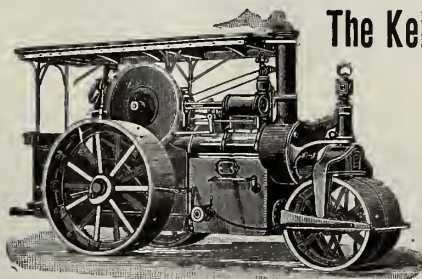
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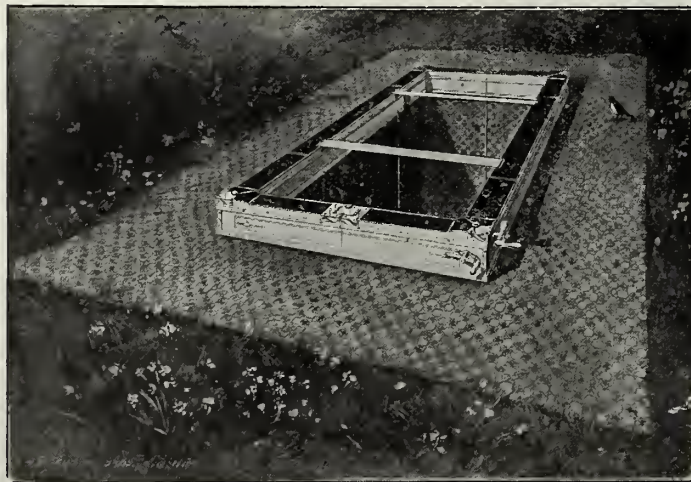
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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

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John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.  
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.  
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

**Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.**

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John Marsellus Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.  
The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.  
Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

D. Henry Sullivan has been appointed to the position of superintendent of public grounds of Boston made vacant by the death of William Doogue. Mr. Sullivan, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Doogue, has been connected with the department for twenty-one years.

\* \* \*

H. E. Thomas has been appointed superintendent of burial grounds at New Bedford, Mass., to succeed the late Chas. F. Cornell. Mr. Thomas has been connected with the cemetery department under Mr. Cornell and has had twenty-five years experience in the work.

**OBITUARY.**

Alfred F. Conard, aged 71 years, was found dead in bed at his home, in West Grove, Pa., December 15, as a result of a stroke of apoplexy. He was the senior member of the Conard & Jones Company, and has long been prominent in that section of the county, in addition to being one of the most widely known rose growers in the United States.

Mr. Conard learned the nursery business under Thomas W. Harvey, and entered into a partnership with Charles Dingee, under the firm name



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## Animals and Fowl

WATERFOWL (Domestic and wild swans, geese and ducks). Cranes, Squirrels, Deer and other animals and birds. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

## Burial Vaults

Bangor Slate Co., Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)  
Bangor Structural Slate Co Bangor, Pa. (See advt.)

## Casket Lowering Devices

Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. (See advt.)  
Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)  
Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. (See advt.)  
National Burial Device Co., Coldwater, Mich. (See advt.)

## Cemetery Record Books

Interment Records, Lot and Index Books. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

## Concrete Machinery

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., South Bend. (See advt.)

## Fences and Gates

Enterprise Foundry and Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (See advt.)  
Ohio Structural Iron Co., Sandusky, O. (See advt.)  
The Vulcan Co., Detroit, Mich. (See advt.)

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## Bulbs and Flower Seeds

Beckert, W. C., Allegheny, Pa. (See advt.)

## Grave Lining and Earth Covers

Baker Bros. & Co., Tiffin, O. (See advt.)  
Durfee Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (See advt.)

## Grave and Lot Markers

Albright & Lightcap, Limaville, O. (See advt.)  
Haase, Leo G., Oak Park, Ill. (See advt.)

## Greenhouses—Heating and Ventilation

Lord & Burnham Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)  
Manley, Chas. H., St. Johns, Mich. (See advt.)  
Pierson U. Bar Co., New York, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Hardy Plants

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. (See advt.)  
Meehan, Thomas & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa. (See advt.)  
Moon, W. H. & Co., Morristown, Pa. (See advt.)  
Smith, W. & T. Co., Geneva, N. Y. (See advt.)

## Insecticides

Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. (See advt.)

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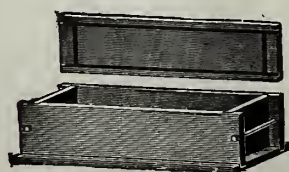
Harrison Supply Co., Boston. (See advt.)

## Monuments and Receiving Vaults

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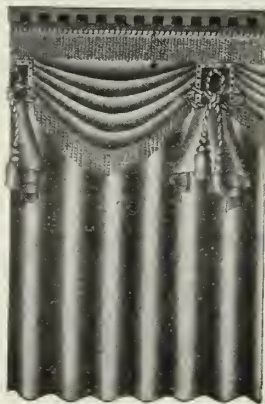
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WANTED—Applications for the position of Superintendent of the Public Parks of Winnipeg, Canada, addressed to D. A. Ross, Esq., chairman of the Public Park Boards, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Thursday, January 31, 1907. Applicants are requested to state experience, salary required, and furnish references. J. H. Blackwood, Sec. Public Parks Board.

WANTED—Position by an experienced landscape gardener and architect; good experience in artistic bedding, in planting and laying out grounds; grower of greenhouse and nursery stock; also aquatic garden. First-class manager for park or cemetery. 38 years of age; married. Address A. P., care Park and Cemetery.



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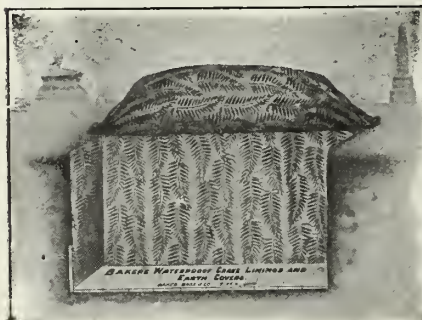


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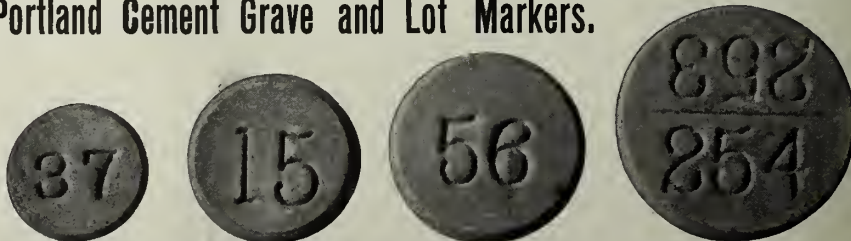
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AND

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Published Monthly by R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Vol. XVI. No. 12.

FEBRUARY, 1907

Subscription } \$1.00 Per Year  
Foreign, \$1.25

FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT, A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR, TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION, OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED, CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLEFIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD, AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS, BUT, IN A LARGER SENSE, WE CAN NOT DEDICATE—WE CAN NOT CONSECRATE—WE CAN NOT HALLOW—THIS GROUND, THE BRAVE MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO STRUGGLED HERE HAVE CONSECRATED IT, FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE, NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING, RATHER, TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR CONSPIRACIOUSLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US—THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION—THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN—THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM—AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.  
GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

*Abraham Lincoln*

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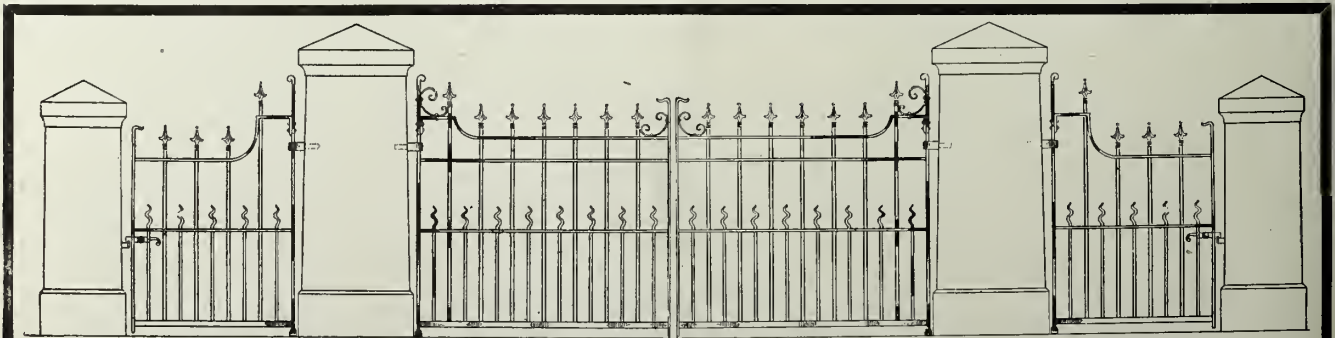
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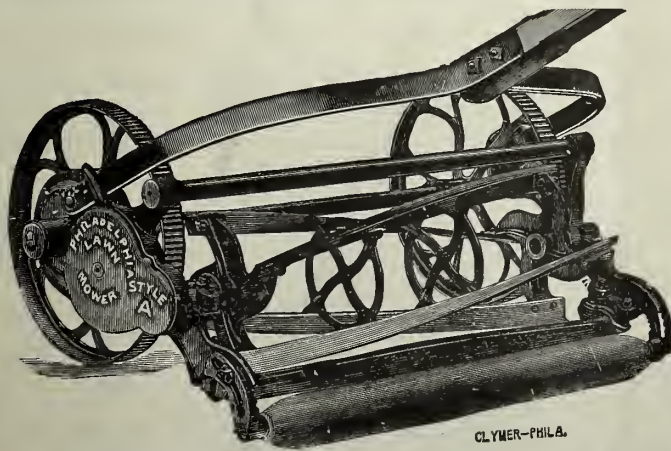
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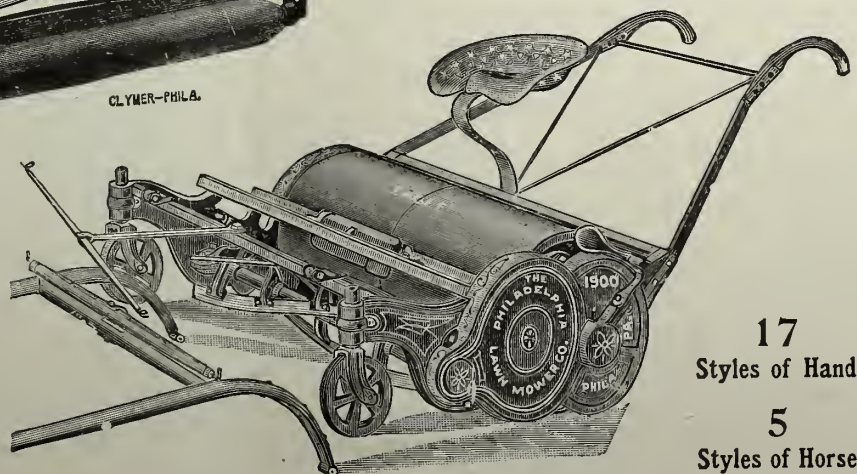
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Birch Eup., white	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Carolina	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Eup., white	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Carolina	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	5 to 6 ft.	Poplar Carolina	10 to 12 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Silver	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Silver	8 to 10 ft.
Box Elder	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Silver	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	6 to 8 ft.
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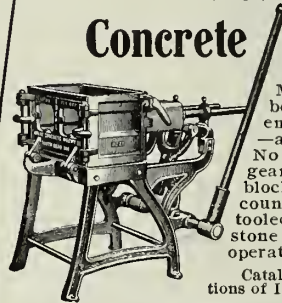
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XVI. Chicago, February, 1906. No. 12

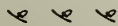
### City Condemnation of Property

The project of the Parkway in Philadelphia has drawn attention to the inconveniences attending the acquisition of property for civic improvement, and has led to a movement to invoke state legislation to increase the power of the city to condemn property in excess of the actual needs, and to resell the excess subject to restrictions regarding the style of buildings to be erected contiguous to a parkway, or other civic betterment. The *Inquirer* says in support of the proposition: "Let the Art Commission, while drafting legislation to make itself a responsible body, set its lawyers at work on a supplementary bill granting the city the right to do a real estate business under proper restrictions—not a general business, but in cases where great public benefit will result." Such a bill must however be very carefully prepared to prevent all possibility of abuse, otherwise the suggestion is a broad and useful one, and would tend to prove the city the benefit of increased revenue and emoluments from property contiguous to civic improvements instead of as at present, filling the coffers of private owners.



### The Wet Mountain Valley Reserve

The Nebraska Park and Forest Association has passed resolutions asking Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to create a mountain park out of the Wet Mountain Valley Reserve, a tract of country already set aside by the government. It is described as abounding in gorgeous scenery and is abundantly wooded, a wide range of mountain flora being found over its area. The entrance, by way of the Beulah valley, is but 28 miles from Pueblo, Colorado, and while there is no direct railroad communication, it is easily accessible to the contiguous prairie states. Congress has done very little in the way of appropriations for the recreation of the people of the great prairies, and it seems as though their welfare in the form of public parks might be provided for. Our advice is to move the people of these states to make a demand for this park and Congress will be quick to report.



### Practical Tree Study

The necessity for truly competent men for the care of trees in city parks and thoroughfares, as well as in other situations where skilled tree men are needed, is now more clearly recognized. To meet such a need the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Mass., provides a course which Mr. G. E. Stone, of that institution, terms the "Physiology and Pathology of Shade Trees," in which at present seven seniors are working. So far as we know this is the only course of the kind given, and it is said to be proving a great success, the men who have finished with it, specially trained as they are to fill intelligently such positions as city foresters, or helpers in parks, finding immediate occupation. The course of study is to be highly commended; we have only begun to appreciate the value of trees, and we find the more we know of them the more there is to investigate, and the subject grows in importance the more we study it.



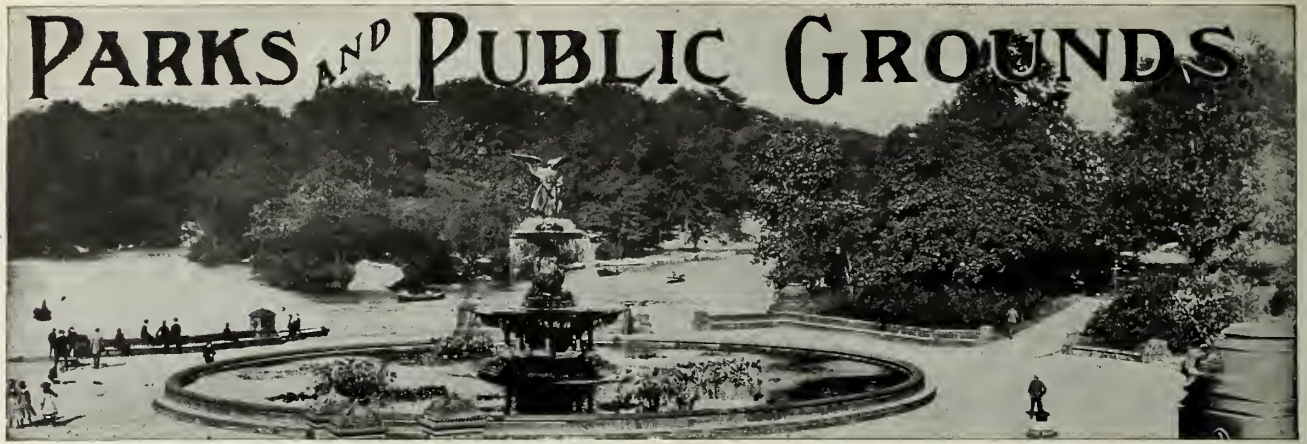
### Legal Decisions on Shade Trees

The importance of information as to the value of shade trees, and all matters of a controversial nature relating to parks and cemeteries, as afforded by court decisions, is rapidly becoming imperative. It is, however, very difficult of access, especially as regards actions in the lower courts, there being no authoritative compilation of such decisions to be had. Our readers would be doing valuable service if they would kindly make it a point to send to this journal any newspaper clippings, or other information they may come across, regarding court decisions affecting trees, cemeteries, parks, etc., that are of general interest.



### The Free Seed Distributor

On January 29, the House of Representatives, Washington, in committee of the whole, voted to continue the free distribution of garden and flower seeds in the same old way, scorning the method recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and appropriated \$238,000 dollars for the purpose. It might be an excellent plan to reprint that part of the Congressional Record containing the discussion of the free seed distribution, and scatter it broadcast over the country. Intelligent voters would then have an opportunity to study the caliber of our representatives as displayed by their argumentative ability in such legislation. The Free Seed measure, if it ever had a reason for enactment other than to serve the purposes of the professional politician, has long outlived even that purpose, and the really vital questions, before Congress in the recent past have determined the value of many of our Congressional representatives, and are still weighing the men in the scales of public appreciation or depreciation, just according as they show their ability to renounce their personal interests and exercise their powers for the public good. The free seed distribution has been a farce from its inception.



## A REVIEW OF RECENT PARK DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICAN CITIES

*Report to the American Civic Association by Andrew Wright Crawford,  
Vice President of its Department of Parks and Public Reservations*

The park movement during the past year has been marked by decided advances in six directions. Two are Fundamental. First, the study of the city plan and its effect upon parks and the effect of parks on the city plan have been reflected as never before in reports on the improvement of cities and towns. Second, the necessity of giving to American cities the power enjoyed by European municipalities of condemning properties that front on proposed parks and parkways in order to sell them at an increased price after the improvements are consummated and thus pay therefor, has been more clearly recognized and agitated.

Third, another advance is the planning of park systems by cities of the second and third classes, and by towns.

Fourth, the development of the uses of parks, has been signalized by the institution of recreation centers, the practical ideal of the playground movement.

Fifth, the opportunities for beautifying water fronts have been appreciated as never before, and plans on the lines of European water fronts are afloat.

Sixth, the public's interest in and understanding of methods for beautifying American cities by all of the foregoing means has been exhibited in a greater degree than ever before by the activity of old local associations and the formation of new ones, by the presentation of new reports on the comprehensive improvement of individual cities and towns, by a remarkable number of articles averaging, it is reported, twenty a month on the subject of town improvement, by the incorporation in nearly a dozen magazines of regular departments on town and city beautification and by editorials and newspaper articles on the subject. A general interest is shown directly by favorable votes on park loans and indirectly by favorable action by politicians, reform or stalwart, on the acquisition of new parks, parkways, and playgrounds and the appointment of park, art, and improvement commissions.

### The City Plan

The chief study of the City Plan presented during the past year is Mr. Burnham's report on the improvement of San Francisco made more important by the opportunity to reconstruct the city after the fire. I do not make further comment upon the report because the association will hear from Ex-Mayor Phelan on the subject.

The United Civic Associations of the Borough of Queens of New York City published during the past year a report of its Committee on the City Plan and Parks, three-fourths of which is devoted to the subject "Main Traffic Arteries." The fifty-three specific recommendations as to these arteries are

followed by the following general recommendations: "The main traffic arteries being the shortest routes between important points should accommodate all needed kinds of transportation as part of their convenience. None should be less than 100 feet wide finally and all new ones built should have that as a minimum width. At intersections of important arteries there should be at appropriate places, circles or round points, as found in Washington, Paris, London, etc. These are necessary in order to facilitate distribution of traffic with avoidance of congestion. They, at the same time, add elegance to the plan. There should be a shore front highway developed as necessary around the whole water front of the Borough. In sections of the Borough where the surface is decidedly irregular we recommend that the roadways follow the windings of the valley as far as possible, avoiding all avoidable cuts and fills, and going from level to level by easiest grade. Actual recorded experience has demonstrated incontestably that land thus developed can bring more per lot than similar surface developed on the rigid indiscriminating gridiron plan."

In the report of the Civic League on the improvement of Columbia, S. C., a city of 50,000 inhabitants, the experts, Messrs. Kelsey & Guild, insisted upon the importance of the plan of the city's streets. They say: "It is extremely unfortunate that the original plan was so arbitrary, with apparently little, if any, consideration given to the topography of the land. Even on a flat plane, the gridiron plan can never be said to be entirely satisfactory, and with no diagonal or "ring" (encircling) streets the conditions are still more unfavorable, and become aggravated as the city grows. Had the engineer but provided diagonal streets, radiating from the capitol, and taken into consideration the contour of the land, a much better foundation would have been laid for a convenient and beautiful city of large population. The following quotation shows the author's appreciation of the inter-relation of park systems and the city plan and the interdependence of the two: "Such a plan, therefore, involves not only general consideration of city growth, but must include its main parts governing the establishment and extension of the parks, playgrounds, boulevards and streets and the location of public buildings and institutions.

The report of Charles Mulford Robinson, ex-secretary of this association, on the proposed plan for the improvement of the City of Denver, issued by the Art Commission of that city in January of this year, calls attention to the Denver street plan as weak in arterial diagonal thoroughfares. The same author's report on the beautifying of Honolulu, which by the

way shows the extent of the agitation for beautifying cities, devotes a section to the plan of streets from which I take but the single sentence: "Shun the checkerboard plan as you would the plague."

A report on Staten Island, a residential portion of greater New York, insists on a contemporaneous study of the city plan and the park system in the following words: "The question of a suitable park system is so intimately related to the proposed street system, that the two must, of course, be considered together."

These specific instances, selected from a number, bear evidence of the new interest in the city plan and of the recognition of the fact that parks are but a part thereof. But there has been during the past year, a realization of what it means not to recognize this fact and two notable instances are afforded by two cities of widely different population, namely, New York with its 4,000,000 inhabitants, and Hartford with its 100,000. New York feels keenly the mistake of blocking absolutely two of its ten main thoroughfares running north and south by the solid mass of Central Park. That park has been a vast benefit to New York City and propositions to remedy the mistake made 50 years ago are academic. But it is clearly recognized that a mistake was made, and that the same amount of area could have been chosen far better if the city plan had been studied and ground for the park had been selected somewhere else, as along the two water fronts, in the form of an elongated park between Sixth and Seventh streets, or in some other of the many ways that have been suggested. Similarly, Pope Park in Hartford, Conn., chosen recently without any study of the street plan, has been found to block seriously a thoroughfare from an outlying section to the city's center.

A year ago I had the pleasure of delivering an address before the American Civic Association on the subject of the City Plan, in which I called attention to the remarkable amount of study given to it in foreign cities. These reports show that the small beginning made in this country a few years ago is bearing more and more fruit. The Commission on the Improvement of the District of Columbia in their report published in March, 1901, called attention to the city plan of Washington. As far as the writer is aware this was the first official exposition of the city plan in this country. The first report of an association of private citizens, was, I believe, the report on the City Plan published in 1902 by the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, which I had the pleasure of writing in my capacity as secretary. A number of associations of the larger cities have since issued reports on the City Plans and there have been a few articles in magazines.

The widening interest in the subject is shown by the reports from which quotations have been made; but, so far as I know, there has been no actual revision of the street system of an American city as a whole with the exception of what San Francisco may have done, if indeed it has avoided the mistake of Baltimore. But we are realizing that actual revision must be undertaken. There is no reason why prompt action in all outlying sections should not prevent further errors. Before the more or less radical correction of previous mistakes can be undertaken by American cities they must be given the power enjoyed by European cities, the agitation for which in America is the second notable and, because of its far reaching effects, fundamental advance made within the last year.

#### Power to Condemn Land in Order to Sell again

This advance is ably summed up in a pamphlet by Mr. Theodore Marburg, a member of your Association, in a paper on this subject. He calls attention to the recent opening in London of the Kingsway, a street only 100 feet wide and a

mile in length, at a cost of \$30,000,000. This entire expense has been more than recouped because the city had the authority to condemn and purchase the land fronting on the street to sell again after the improvement had been completed.

In order that the history of this subject may appear upon the files of this association, may I state that the first important pronouncement upon this subject is contained in the report of the New York City Improvement Commission published about a year and a half ago: "Although the expenditures necessarily required by any proper plan must be large, they can in many instances be greatly reduced, if the city had the power exercised in many European cities of condemning more than the area actually required, so that the city might reap the benefit to be derived from the enhanced value of neighboring property, and in the judgment of the commission steps should be taken to secure such changes in the constitution and legislative enactments as may be necessary for the purpose. This method of taking more land than required, with the object of resale at an advance for recouping part of the expense, has been applied in various large cities of Great Britain and the continent where extensive alterations have been undertaken for securing architectural effects, remedying sanitary conditions or improving the city generally, and it is questionable whether many of the improvements would have been otherwise accomplished. Objections to giving the city such power have sometimes been raised on the ground that it might be abused or injudiciously exercised. In these times, however, of increasing municipal activities when so many more extensive powers are constantly being entrusted to those charged with the administration of the city's affairs, such objection can scarcely be considered necessarily fatal or conclusive, if proper safeguards and limitations are imposed."

In the report on "American Park Systems," hereafter referred to, the want of such authority is thus summed up. "If Philadelphia had the authority to condemn land on both sides of the Fairmount Park Parkway, while the initial expenditure would, of course, be larger, in the long run it is altogether likely that the city would be able to recoup the entire expense. In other words, Philadelphia's tax-payers will pay from eight to ten million dollars, because the city has not this authority. Furthermore, if it had the authority, the city having secured title to these properties, could sell the land with building restrictions, thus insuring a more beautiful approach to our great park."

Ex-Mayor Phelan wrote me some time ago that the citizens of San Francisco were endeavoring to have this power given to that city in order to further the work of reconstruction.

A correspondent from St. Louis writes that one of the recommendations in the City Plan Report of the Civic League will be a law similar to the Ohio statute, which provides for the purchase of more land than is needed for a definite improvement with a view of recovering the cost of the improvement by the resale of additional land area.

The authority in Ohio is the most general that has yet been given and is one of the beneficial results of the agitation for the Cleveland Group Plan and the undertaking of its actual construction.

#### Smaller Cities and Park Systems

A report on "American Park Systems," which with the assistance of Frank Miles Day, president of the American Institute of Architects, I had the honor of preparing for, at that time, 48, now 56, Philadelphia organizations allied for the acquisition of a comprehensive park system, published during the past year, showed that nearly all the large cities of the country had more or less adequate plans for securing larger parks and connecting existing and proposed parks by park-

ways. This idea has been taken up by smaller cities, a significant development of the last 12 months.

Honolulu, Colorado Springs, Columbia, S. C., and other cities and towns have issued improvement reports all of which dwell on the necessity of securing large outer parks before their natural beauty is interfered with by building operations, and on the desirability of connecting them by parkways, carrying the resulting park system into the center of the city by means of park approaches.

Greenville, S. C., with a population of but 13,000, has employed an expert to report on its comprehensive development. A report from Indiana notes that a recent state law has been the means of creating park boards in cities of the second class as well as of the first class. In East St. Louis, Ill., a city of 35,000 inhabitants, a committee has been appointed by the Civic Improvement League to secure the appointment of a park commission. Moorestown, N. J., with but 3,000 citizens, proposes to acquire its first park.

These are but instances. These cities of the future will be more wisely planned than our existing huge centers, which have grown only at right angles.

The metropolitan centers are working to correct the mistakes the smaller cities are avoiding. Denver, Colo., Cincinnati and Columbus, O., have joined the procession since the last meeting of the association. In Cincinnati, a bond issue of \$350,000 was authorized in July of 1905 for the purpose of purchasing new park property, and the mayor and the board of council have each appointed a committee of prominent men to confer together in regard to enlarging the park area of the city, and laying out plans for a systematic beautifying of the entire city. This is a very recent move. As the result of the report of Mr. Robinson in January, Denver has already bought seven parks aggregating 429 acres. Providence, R. I., under the leadership of a member of the Advisory Committee of this department, Henry A. Barker, has acquired six new parks and has issued a report on its proposed system reproducing ten of the maps in the report on American Park Systems, one of the maps of which appears also, corrected on the frontispiece of Mr. Kelsey's book, "The First County Park System," (Essex Co., N. J.), published by that eminent member of your association during the year.

Philadelphia will vote in two weeks on a loan of \$650,000 for parks and parkways, and has just announced the date for opening bids for tearing down houses to bring Fairmount Park to Logan Square, a distance of one-half mile, at a cost of \$2,000,000, already provided. Other improvements have been placed on the official city plan for future consummation.

St. Louis has appropriated \$1,700,000 for small parks and boulevards, and the famous Civic League "is at work on an inner and outer park and boulevard system which will include some thrée or four thousand acres and miles of additional boulevards."

So I might go on enumerating more than 1,000 acres secured in a year—and would if I thought it fair to the other departments. But this is but the third division of this report and two sub-headings are yet to be spoken of, one in sadness, the other in gladness.

No new park area has been acquired in Washington, Congress having failed utterly to begin the acquisition of the outer park system proposed by the Commission in 1901. It's not too late.

Six years ago the Palisades of the Hudson were threatened with complete destruction as are the Falls of Niagara now. A great outcry caused the appointment of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, which reports almost the entire preservation of that natural scenery which, of course, represents, in the eyes of contractors, only so much quarrying material, just as the Falls represent, in the eyes of manufacturers,

only so much power. We have saved the one—we are saving and must save the other.

#### Recreation Centers.

A year ago in the report of this department, Mr. G. A. Parker noted that the public was dissatisfied with the old keep-off-the-grass parks. He predicted a change in the type of development, a prediction that has been fulfilled beyond the expectation of that portion of the United States that is not Chicago. The 14 recreation centers of Chicago will doubtless be dwelt upon by reports of other departments. They unquestionably constitute the greatest step in advance in the use of parks that has been taken in any one year by an American city. Their use by hundreds of thousands who have enjoyed the varied amusements and who have taken advantage of their facilities for improvement in health and morals, has more than justified their construction at the average expense of \$90,000 each. The coming year is apt to see the duplication of these recreation centers in many cities throughout the United States.

Baltimore has within the last three months opened a recreation building in Patterson Park at a cost of \$50,000. A strong movement was inaugurated last winter to have a similar Recreation Center opened in Washington. The report of the St. Paul department of parks calls official attention to Chicago's recreation centers, introducing a statement as to what they cover with the sentence, "The Recreation Centers established in Chicago present the ideal of playground possibilities."

In reports from many correspondents the dominance of the playground movement has found the keynote. Nearly every city has one or more new playgrounds to report for the past year. In many, the playground was acquired for that purpose. In still more, old parks have been given new life by the new method of using them. New playgrounds are being established, and a new national organization has been called into being. This is unquestionably the striking development of the year, this broad use of parks and their conversion into playgrounds.

#### Water Fronts.

We are accustomed to the feeling that European cities are ahead of us in all civic art matters and that, while we have much to learn from them, they have nothing to learn from us. Particularly do we believe this to be true of Paris. But it is interesting to know that during the past year Mr. J. C. Forestier, "Conservateur des Parcs et Promenades de Paris," has issued a well illustrated report entitled "Grand Villes et Systemes des Parcs," in which are reproduced six of the plans published in the report on "American Park Systems" and also plans of the City of Adelaide, Garden City, London and Paris. I referred a year ago in my address on the City Plan to the German magazine devoted to the discussion of that subject and within the year an article devoted to American Park Systems appeared in that magazine. Paris copied Washington in its street system. There is much promise that European cities will adopt the idea of our outer park systems. Let us adopt their treatment of water fronts.

The appreciation of the idle opportunities of our water fronts has gained ground steadily. The report of the park commission of St. Paul states that during the year of 1905 a strip of land along and including the Mississippi river bluff for a distance of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles for the extension of the river boulevard was secured and the board has ordered the condemnation of another strip a quarter of a mile in length. The recognition of the opportunities offered by the water front of St. Paul is recorded in these words:

"This west side bluff which stretches for about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from South Wabasha to Mendota, a continuous cliff of sedimentary rock clad with native foliage, except as denuded by



natural forces or the hand of man, is a dominant note in the landscape harmonies of St. Paul, for it stands out in the open, the most conspicuous and familiar of the natural features within the daily vision of the people from all the many points of view which look out upon the Mississippi valley from the river front or from the heights which encircle the city, while its own summit commands the splendid panorama of river scenery, including the sparkling crescent of the city and its environment of hills from Dayton's bluff to the white promontory of Fort Snelling. No more important duty devolves upon the board than the preservation and improvement of public use and enjoyment of these commanding features of the picturesque river frontage of St. Paul." That St. Paul and Minneapolis have done a great deal is shown by the further statement: "The people of St. Paul are so well pleased with the river boulevard that they are eager for its speedy completion southward to Snelling Bridge. This done there should be no delay in pushing its extension to the Minneapolis boundary over a mile northward, from where it will connect with the east side boulevard of Minneapolis. The river boulevard on the Minneapolis side now built from Minnehaha Park to Lake street is to be completed this year to Franklin bridge, making its whole length three and one-half miles. Thus these dual boulevards, supplemented on the west side by the military road through the reservation to Snelling bridge will form a circuit of nearly ten miles of driveway, looking down on the enchanting scenery of the deep and narrow gorge through which the swift river has cut out its way."

The report notes that the projected parkways of St. Paul include the Mississippi river boulevard covering 19½ miles of which it has secured but two.

The report of the park board of Minneapolis contains similar evidence of the appreciation of the water front and its official park department exhibits initiative. In its report for the year 1905 it shows the remarkable success it has already attained in the preservation of the valley of the Mississippi river and of the lakes that lie to the westward, a success which it proposes to follow up by the preservation of the shores of three other lakes by extending the reservation along the Mississippi river, all to be connected with proposed parkways.

The City Parks Association of Philadelphia published in June of this year a plan for the development of the Schuylkill, the treatment of the Seine being its avowed object lesson.

The Park Commission on the Improvement of the District of Columbia five years ago urged the development of the water front of the nation's capital on the Potomac as European cities have been improved.

The water front of Harrisburg is fortunate in not having railroad tracks along it. During the past year 4,200 feet of the frontage of the river has been given to the Park Commission, one of whose members is J. Horace McFarland, your president. Erie, Pa., has acquired 175 acres on the bay. Decatur, Ill., has secured 10 acres on its river. Typical examples all.

#### Public Interest.

The interest of the public is exhibited positively by favorable votes upon loans for the acquisition of park land as in Chicago, Baltimore and St. Louis, and by the membership of organizations of private citizens formed to further the movement. The same interest is reflected by the magazines and newspaper articles to which reference has been made. Different associations are co-operative. The civic associations of the Borough of Queens of New York are 23 in number. The Allied Organizations of Philadelphia began with seven and grew with considerable difficulty to 20. A year ago the number was 48 and is now 56, an increase which has been

made generally at the request of the new organizations. Of these, no less than ten are purely business organizations.

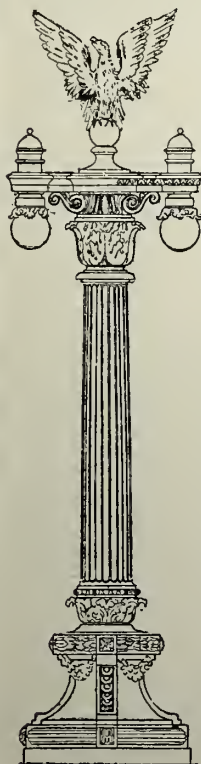
The report of the secretary will doubtless cover the increase of new organizations formed for town and city improvement during the past year. In any city or town it is comparatively easy to get up an organization of a certain number. This is because there is always a certain percentage of individuals who are sure to have similar aims. But when we find an organization like the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, which has been in existence over 18 years, and which has continually advanced its claims to public support, increase within the year its membership of 575 to a membership of 825, there is some explanation to be found other than that which is sufficient for the formation of such an organization. These 250 new members, an increase of almost 50 per cent over the old organization, represent, in my judgment, the educational influence exerted by associations of which the American Civic Association is the national type.

The Secretary of the Erie Chamber of Commerce informs me that a year ago the Chamber of Commerce had the only Civic Art Committee in the city. Now several churches have organized such committees and a Federation of Civic Associations has been formed. He adds that there has been a probable increase of 100 per cent in the number of citizens interested in civic art and park improvement from a year ago.

I have not attempted, even in this lengthy report, to give more than a few concrete examples of the notable advances in these six directions within a twelve month. If American communities can find the money, you can depend upon them to do the rest. And therefore it is that one of the most significant of all the responses that I have received in answer to requests for information as to the park situation, is this one that comes from Grand Rapids, Mich.:

"There is an expressed willingness on the part of the taxpayers to foot the bill cheerfully."

#### BEAUTIFYING THE ROCK CREEK BRIDGE



ELECTRIC  
LAMP POST  
FOR BRIDGE

The illustration on this page shows one of 28 handsome lamps that will beautify as well as light the new \$1,000,000 bridge across Rock Creek, Washington, D. C. They have been designed from the original models by Ernest C. Bairstow, the Washington sculptor, who is now preparing the models for the statuary to be placed on the new municipal building, and have been accepted by the District Engineer of Bridges. The bases of the lamps will be cast in concrete. Standing six feet from their foundation on the bridge, they will support columns rising sixteen feet in the air, making the lamps in all nearly twenty-five feet tall. Surmounting each lamp will stand an American eagle, two and one-half feet high, and with a spread of wings measuring four feet. It is estimated that each lamp will cost \$500. They will be installed early next spring, and will mark the finishing touches of the new bridge. These lamps are among the examples elsewhere seen in this bridge that beauty and utility may go hand in hand, and each reinforce the other. The new structure is to span Rock Creek in the park of that name, and is one of the most important engineering undertakings planned in the capital city.

## REHABILITATING AND IMPROVING THE PARKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

There have recently been several important changes in the personnel of the San Francisco public park commission. Col. J. D. Kirkpatrick has been appointed to the commission and Adolph B. Spreckels, president of the commission, has tendered his resignation as president. Commissioner W. H. Metson has been elected to the position. Herbert Schmitz was re-elected secretary, and Superintendent McLaren was reappointed.

Superintendent McLaren was empowered to expend \$10,000 in the construction of a distributing reservoir for the new giant Dutch windmill, on the ocean beach, which is now nearly completed. The new reservoir will have a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, and it is to be constructed principally of clay. Heretofore the supply of water has been inadequate, but this powerful windmill and reservoir are expected to give an ample supply.

The new structure will be located on the principal drive between Strawberry Hill and the ocean.

This spring many much needed improvements will be made in Golden Gate park. These beautiful grounds have been

"rehabilitated." These little parks have been left in a sorry plight, but the park forces are busily at work leveling the surfaces, seeding, trimming plants and trees, burning rubbish, and restoring walks and flower beds.

The damage by the shock to the famous "Sutro Heights" was considerable—though by no means disastrous. A number of the statues scattered about the grounds were toppled over, but none sustained serious damage. Singular to say, very few of the many pieces occupying prominent places on the famous "parapet," were prostrated, or had even the foundations unsettled.

Sutro Heights is on the ocean beach and belongs to the estate of the late Adolph Sutro, at one time Mayor of San Francisco. The tract consisted originally of loose, shifting sands—a small mountain. At great expense it was leveled off in places, terraced, covered largely with new soil, and planted with many beautiful trees, shrubs, rare plants and flowers.

It is claimed that it was the purpose of Mr. Sutro to give these grounds to the city, but he died without deeding the



PALM AVENUE, SUTRO HEIGHTS  
San Francisco



THE PARAPET, SUTRO HEIGHTS  
San Francisco

occupied by thousands of refugees from earthquake and fire and the lawns and planting have greatly suffered from the constant tramping of feet. However, great care has been exercised by the park officials, and considering all the circumstances, the damage is not as great as might naturally be expected. A number of new features will also be added in the way of grading, terracing, making fountains and lakelets, and much planting will be done.

As rapidly as possible the heavy damages wrought by the earthquake to the buildings in the park will be repaired. Already much has been accomplished. The practical rebuilding of the giant stone Temple of Music is almost completed. The repairs to the walls of the Art (Egyptian) Museum are about finished. Repairs to the statues, monuments, and other decorative works are well under way. Nothing has been done toward the rebuilding of the great "Panorama," or "Observatory" structure that crowned the crest of Strawberry Hill. This will have to be more than half rebuilt. A picture of the structure as wrecked by the earthquake has been shown in PARK AND CEMETERY.

The California Academy of Science has officially informed the Park Commission that the Society has a fund of \$250,000 with which to build a new museum—the old building having been totally destroyed by the fire—and offers to build it in Golden Gate if the commission will grant a site.

Several of the small public parks have been almost deserted by the refugees, and the grounds are being generally

park over to the city. The immense estate is, however, open to the public. Over 100 pieces of classic statuary have been distributed through the park. Along the gracefully winding avenues and walks, in every vista, glimpses may be caught of the white, gleaming statues of the gods and goddesses of the old Greek and Roman pagan world.

Statues of stags and other animals are also seen here and there in the grounds.

Of the larger plant growths are found cedar, fir, pine, cyprus, juniper, larch, spruce, and many other conifers, eucalyptus, maple, sassafras, willow, hazel, catalpa, madrone, sumac, bamboo, manzanita, elm, mulberry, chestnut, etc. Then there are a multitude of shrubs of a sub-tropical character—palms, cacti, agaves, century plants, etc. As to flowers and flowering plants and creepers, climbers, trailing vines and mosses, there is a wilderness of brilliant hues, and a wealth of rich fragrance.

Many flourishing specimens of plant life from Australia, Mexico, South and Central America, the South Sea Islands, Europe, Asia and Africa grow here in profusion.

The famous "Parapet" is the attraction of Sutro Heights. All around the outer edge of a semi-circular platform, are placed a number of life-size statues. The "Parapet" is 400 feet above sea level, and within 300 yards of the breakers. The view—oceanward and landward—surpasses description.

OCCIDENT.

## PARIS LEARNS WISDOM OF PARK PLANS FROM AMERICAN CITIES

American cities have long been accustomed to look to European municipalities for models of civic beauty and achievements in park work and outdoor art. It is interesting to note, therefore, that in the following article, by G. T. Grignan, translated from the *Revue Horticole*, a distinguished French authority calls attention to the shortcomings of Paris in providing adequate park areas for future growth, and points to the work of American cities for guidance.

In the booklet by M. Forestier referred to, several illustrations of plans of American park systems are reproduced from the comprehensive report on "American Park Systems," prepared by Andrew Wright Crawford for the Allied Organizations of Philadelphia.

We quote as follows from the article:

"Various European countries, as well as the United States, have for some time past recognized the necessity of finding a remedy for the excessive congestion of their population, and of reserving in the most crowded districts, and in their suburbs, park grounds and broad avenues which are to serve the inhabitants not only as pleasant walks, but likewise as providers of pure air. Many hygienists and Frenchmen, anxious about their country's future, are considering this matter. It has been taken up by Mr. Forestier, the Inspector of Forests and Commissioner of Boulevards, Walks and Avenues in Paris, who has recently come forward with a thoroughly justified warning in respect to the capital, contained in a tastefully bound booklet which bears the title of 'Large Cities and Park Systems.'

Paris, shut in by its fortifications, is at present a far too overcrowded city. After the admirable effort of Haussman and Alphand, it has, as Mr. Forestier states, committed the error of halting midway and of failing to further develop its park system. It has failed to foresee that its uninterrupted development demanded the proportional development of its breathing spaces, its parks and walks. It is still surrounded, especially to the west, by a fine belt of verdure, which is, however, constantly being trespassed on. The fortifications are bound to be demolished, and will most probably be replaced by structures which will form a connection between the "Faubourgs" (outskirts) and the city of which they are an extension. The Bois de Boulogne itself is in danger from frequent inroads, against which the Municipal Council has recently adopted a formal resolution. It has not been possible to preserve the Champ de Mars.

"The number of inhabitants for each hectare of park grounds, which is only 51.4 at Meriden, Conn., 94.7 at Boston, 206.4 at Washington, 214 at San Francisco, and even 400 at Vienna, is 1354.7 at Paris! In quoting these figures, Mr. Forestier points out that they would be lower if the calculation had been made to include the parks of Meudon, Saint Cloud and Versailles, the woods of Verrieres and the forests in the vicinity of Paris, all of which have not as yet been included in a plan of grounds to be reserved for the city, and the future preservation of which is not certain. In the interior of Paris, however, there are only 247 hectares of garden spots and parks open to the public, and it will within the next few years have proportionally the smallest area of breathing places and public parks of any of the large cities of the world.

"The remedy for this state of affairs is indicated to us by the example of certain large foreign cities. It will be necessary to draw up an extensive plan, embracing the entire system, well arranged, and to methodically and gradually carry it out. On this basis the city of Boston, which has an approximate population of 500,000, appointed in 1894 a special commission for the purpose of drawing up a plan, for the

carrying out of which that city had, on December 1, 1903, already expended a sum of 56,000,000 francs, while the appropriations for 1904 provided for the continuation of the plan by setting aside an amount of 15,000,000 francs to be expended for that purpose. At New York the efforts made were perhaps even more remarkable. That city, in 1902, devoted about 26,000,000 francs to the opening up of new parks in the old city districts, certain parcels of ground having been paid for at the rate of nearly one thousand francs per square metre. Mulberry Bend Park, which has an area of scarcely more than one hectare, has cost nearly 8,000,000 francs, while Seward Park, which is of the same size, cost twelve million. In the suburbs of New York, Essex County, which had only fifteen hectares available for park grounds and no avenues adapted for walks, borrowed 25,000,000 francs and acquired 1,400 hectares of land and avenues of a length of 5 kilometres, which represent, however, only the nucleus of a more complete system. In the year 1903 alone, the municipal government of Chicago devoted 32,000,000 francs to the opening up of new parks, preferably located in the congested districts.

"In Europe, the Municipal Council of Vienna adopted during the past year a new plan for the laying out of parks, and consented to a special loan of 50,000,000 francs, to be used for carrying out the plan in question.

"The result of these efforts is exceedingly remarkable, as shown by the plans and drawings attached to Mr. Forestier's pamphlet. The total area of the open grounds owned by Boston and the other communities of the district, is 6,140 hectares. New York is to have an admirable system of breathing places and avenues, some of which are to be from 100 to 300 metres wide. Chicago has even at the present time 84 parks, connected by 80 kilometres of avenues. Vienna will have a total park area of 4,500 acres for a population which has not as yet reached the two million mark.

"It becomes necessary to dwell upon the additional attractions which similar improvements would secure for Paris, which is far too indolent as a result of the confidence growing out of the universal admiration which the city inspires. The exodus of Parisians to the Bois de Boulogne and to the suburban resorts, which recurs each Sunday, furnishes sufficient proof of their desire to breathe pure air, while the statistics of foreign cities show to what extent their population is attracted by the large parks and smaller areas throughout these cities.

The recreation grounds provided in Chicago for the use of children, were, according to Mr. Forestier's statement, visited in 1903 by about 800,000 persons, which number increased in 1904 to over a million. Moreover, we recently read in the English papers that notwithstanding the admission fee of one shilling, Kew Gardens received more than 90,000 visitors on Easter Monday.

"It therefore becomes evident that the reform in question is universally desired. It has become a necessity both for the interests of the capital, and for those of large cities in general. This is proven by an example frequently quoted by American associations, and furnished by the city of Leamington, which, after having been a much frequented watering place, went out of fashion, and, after passing through a short period of discouragement, awakened to the desire of becoming a pleasant and agreeable resort. It succeeded in carrying out a complete plan of improvements by means of walks, avenues and parks, and found its reward in an immediate return of prosperity, an increase in the value of lots and the erection of more than 700 new houses within a period of five years. And these were the means employed for renewing the prosperity of the city."

## PUBLIC FOUNTAINS



SLOCUM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, NEW YORK.  
Bruno Louis Zimm, Sc.

#### Slocum Memorial Fountain, New York

Tompkins Square is one of the largest and most popular of the minor parks of the Greater New York, situated in the heart of the crowded "East Side," provided with simple gymnastic apparatus, swings, etc., and thronged in fair weather by hundreds of children. In the southwestern part of this enclosure was formally unveiled last fall, the modest monument erected by private subscription to commemorate the terrible disaster of the burning of the excursion steamboat, General Slocum, in the East river, two years ago. This monument is in the practical shape of a drinking fountain, and is usually besieged by a crowd of thirsty youngsters of both sexes, waiting their turn at the two bronze cups. The little ornamental basin, not too high for their needs, projects from the face of the single upright block of pink Tennessee marble, much in the shape of a Greek stele. Above is a carved lion's head, from the mouth of which the water drips in the basin, and above that a large panel, in low relief, representing two young children watching a steamboat in the distance. Over the heads of the children are the words, from Shelley's "Revolt of Islam"; "They were earth's purest children, young and fair"; on the eastern side of the slab, the inscription: "Dedicated by the Sympathy Society of German Ladies in the year of our Lord,

MCMVI"; and on the western side: "Erected to the memory of those who lost their lives in the disaster to the steamer General Slocum, June XV., MCMIV." The designer, sculptor, architect and contractor of the whole is a young sculptor, Mr. Bruno Louis Zimm, who has given careful thought and attention to the design, construction and choice of material for the work.

The funds for its erection were raised largely through the efforts of the Sympathie Verein Deutscher Frauen, numbering only twenty-three members. The total cost was \$3,000.

The cutting and setting of the work was done by John Baillie, of Closter, N. J.

\* \* \*

#### Public Drinking Fountain, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union presented to the city of Schenectady, N. Y., the drinking fountain shown in the illustration.

The fountain is of substantial construction and attractive design, and makes a distinctly useful adornment. It is of light gray Vermont granite with the exception of the columns and basin block, which are dark Quincy granite, highly polished. It stands nine feet high. It is provided with the sanitary drinking nozzle, now commonly employed in public fountains, instead of cups. It was designed by W. W. Dutton and erected by the Flint Granite Works, Schenectady, N. Y.



PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN.  
Schenectady, N. Y.

## PARK WORK PROPOSED AND UNDER WAY

The Essex County Park Commission has decided to establish a new public park.

Improvement work has begun on Prospect Park, a twelve acre tract near the Central depot in Americus, Ga.

The J. M. Evans estate of Salem, Ohio, has presented to the city twenty-eight acres known as Centennial Park.

William Jennings Bryan has presented to the park board of Lincoln, Neb., a ten-acre tract of land at Thirteenth and A streets.

The mayor of Pittsfield, Mass., has recommended that \$5,000 be appropriated for the development of the "Burbank Park" property.

The highway committee of the city council of Norwalk, Conn., is considering plans for a tract of land known as Klondike Park.

The city of South Bend, Ind., has voted to expend \$10,000 for the purchase of the Beyer tract of fifteen acres as an addition to the park system.

The board of park commissioners of Binghamton, N. Y., recommend an appropriation of \$10,000 for a general improvement and beautifying of the parks.

A plan for the landscape development of the new five-acre park at Monrovia, Calif., has been adopted and bids will soon be advertised for grading and construction work.

State Senator Griggs has introduced in the state legislature of Texas a bill providing for an appropriation of \$25,900 for the purchase by the state of a part of the San Jacinto battle ground for a state park.

The city council of St. Louis has authorized the expenditure of \$670,000 for the purchase of several small parks in accordance with the recommendations of the public baths commission and the park commissioner.

The Board of Local Improvements of Greater New York is considering the establishing of a small park between East Houston, Orchard, Stanton and Allen streets. This block is in the center of a tract of 211 acres, where the average population is 690 per acre.

R. A. Harris has been appointed park commissioner of El Paso, Tex., and is planning many improvements for the coming season. It has been proposed to turn Washington Park over to the city as a public ground and to set aside part of it for a park nursery.

The improvements in Monument Valley Park, Colorado Springs, Colo., an immense tract donated to that city by Gen. W. A. Palmer, are nearly completed. The total improvements will cost about \$1,000,000, and have employed 500 men and teams for the past two years.

The Park Board of Milwaukee has recommended to the council the purchase of 13½ acres for park purposes. The land is the property of Mrs. George Gordon and her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, and lies between the St. Paul tracks and the Milwaukee river. The price of the tract is \$45,000.

The contract has been let for the construction of a new entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., to cost \$18,400. The main features will be a plaza and a driveway flanked by two granite columns thirty-four feet high surmounted by bronze urns. It was designed by McKim, Mead and White. The new entrance will be at Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street.

The Quincy Park and Boulevard Association, Quincy, Ill., is preparing to add to the park system of that city a tract known as Sunset Heights, an area of great natural beauty, containing three large mounds with ravines and valleys, offering opportunity for beautiful landscape development. The land lies near Riverview Park and it is planned to connect them by a concrete viaduct. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago,

who laid out the other parks of Quincy, is making the plans for the development of the new tract.

Joplin, Mo., has begun agitation in the direction of providing park areas, a matter hitherto much neglected.

The Board of Aldermen of Denver, Colo., has made appropriations for a series of small parks in that city.

The question of establishing a riverside park near the sedimentation basin is being considered at Columbia, S. C.

The park board of Winona, Minn., has received a donation of \$75,000 for improvements to Lake Park and Bluffsidge Park.

At a recent meeting of the Knoxville Park Association, Knoxville, Tenn., it was decided to take steps at once to purchase a site for a park.

The citizens of Glen Ridge, N. J., voted in favor of issuing \$15,000 bonds for the purchase of land adjoining the Glen Ridge schools for playgrounds.

Des Moines, Iowa, is planning for a system of boulevards to connect the different parks and the city engineer has been asked to estimate on the cost of the system.

Among the improvements planned for Belle Isle Park, Detroit, the coming season are a shelter house to cost \$18,000 and an addition to the bath house to cost \$3,500.

Steps are being taken to beautify a grove which was presented to the people of Gray, S. D., some time ago by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company for park purposes.

The Board of City Surveyors of Philadelphia have decided to place Cobb's Creek parkway on the city plan. The ground extends for six miles along the creek to Baltimore avenue.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Cincinnati have asked the park board of that city to appropriate funds for the establishment of neighborhood centers in the downtown district.

Senator Franchot has introduced in the New York legislature a bill providing for \$12,000 for the better lighting of Niagara Falls Park, and \$25,000 for the reconstruction of the inclined railway.

Plans are being made for the improvement of the area formerly occupied by the old pest house in Racine, Wis., which is to be made into a park according to plans of Superintendent H. Thompson.

A bill has been passed by the New York legislature accepting a gift of Wm. P. Letchworth of 1,000 acres situated in the towns of Genesee Falls and Portage, to be held by the state as a public park.

Park Commissioner Beardsley, of Auburn, N. Y., recommends the acquiring the properties known of Springside and Galpin Hill as a nucleus for a park system, and has obtained an option on 150 acres of that area.

The district commissioners of Washington, D. C., have approved the bill providing for the establishment of a public park at Fort Thayer. A bill has also been introduced appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of playground sites in close proximity to school buildings.

The park board of St. Paul has decided to spend \$5,500 for concerts at Como Park next summer, on condition that \$1,500 be paid by the street car company. Superintendent Nussbaumer has also asked for the purchase of another sight-seeing automobile. The one in use last summer cost \$3,135 and made a profit of \$1,697.

Plans are being formulated for the improvement of the government reservation surrounding the National Military Park comprising the battlefield of Chickamauga at Chattanooga, Tenn. The plan is to make a park of the reservation, construct a boulevard around the battlefield which shall connect with the city. Government aid is to be asked.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

It has been suggested that the various art and civic improvement associations of Philadelphia combine with the city authorities to improve the vacant space made by the intersection of streets in front of the convention hall site at Thirty-second street and Lancaster avenue.

\* \* \*

By the act of congress approved January 9, 1903, a tract of land containing 10,560 acres in South Dakota, twelve miles east of Hot Springs, has been set apart as a public park, to be known as Wind Cave National Park. The park is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior.

\* \* \*

The park commissioners of Greater New York have asked the Board of Estimate for \$5,500,000 for park work during 1907. Of this sum the borough of Manhattan wants \$2,890,000; Brooklyn and Queens, \$1,483,000, and the Bronx, \$1,794,000. The park areas of the different boroughs are as follows: Manhattan, 1,416 acres; Brooklyn and Queens, 1,663; Bronx, 3,981, and the borough of Richmond, 60 acres, making a total park area of 7,120 acres.

\* \* \*

Decatur, Ill., sought to have a park system. To that end a measure was drawn up that would include Decatur and four or five townships in the park district. At a recent special election the vote was 3,219 against adopting the plan, and only 601 for it. The cry was raised that the plan was only for the automobilists and the wealthier classes, and that it only meant increase in taxes, and so the country people turned out and with surprising ignorance killed the measure.

\* \* \*

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, supervisor of playgrounds of Washington, D. C., who has been inspecting playgrounds in Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York and Boston, says in his report to the Washington commissioners that the playgrounds of the South Park System of Chicago are the finest planned and best managed in the United States. The most striking features of these parks he says are the athletic playgrounds and field houses, which have been described in these columns.

\* \* \*

Public spirited citizens and organizations of Milwaukee are carrying on a lively agitation for an increase in the park area of that city, and sites are being considered for both large and small parks. The following are now the principal parks: Lake Park, 124.5 acres; Kosziusko Park, 25 acres; Mitchell Park, 29.8 acres; Sherman Park, 24 acres; Riverside Park, 24 acres; Humboldt, 45 acres; Washington Park, 124.5 acres, besides about a dozen ward parks which, with the exception of two, have been donated to the city.

The application of the Interstate Palisades Park Commission, of New York, for right to begin condemnation proceedings to evict the quarrymen who are destroying Hook mountain is to be opposed by the quarrymen on the ground that the bill passed last spring in the legislature permitting the Park Commission to take Hook mountain is unconstitutional. The quarrymen it was said, have signified their intention of holding out for a price declared to be exorbitant. They have named \$4,000,000 as the value of their properties, although their holdings are said to be assessed at a trifle more than \$200,000. The constitutionality of the law came up for discussion when the quarrymen made their fight in the legislature last spring, and according to legal authorities that have been retained by the Palisades Park Commission the point has already been disposed of.

\* \* \*

### From the Annual Reports

At the annual meeting of the West Park Board, of Chicago, President Eckhart announced that the \$1,000,000 issue for small parks and half of the \$2,000,000 for improvement and maintenance had been disposed of. He urgently recommended a new and modern bridge and approaches at Washington street and made commendatory mention of the efforts of the park police to check automobile speeding. The salary of Superintendent Jens Jensen was raised from \$4,500 to \$5,500 a year.

The annual report of Wilbur H. Dunn, superintendent of parks, of Kansas City, Mo., shows that there are sixteen parks in that city, varying in size from less than one acre to 1,354 acres—the area of Swope Park. The total park area is 2,055 acres. The parks are connected with a boulevard system, having a length of 53 miles, including the roadways within the parks. The cost of this system to date has been \$7,005,095. A proposition is now before the people for a bond issue of \$400,000 for park purposes.

Superintendent Theodore Wirth, of the Minneapolis parks, has presented an elaborate report concerning his first year's work there and recommendations for the future development of the system. Mr. Wirth says that the city has a foundation for a park system equal to that of any city and superior to most. With few exceptions the system is complete and needs only to be developed. He makes detailed recommendations for improvements in the different tracts and presents ten plans for this work and fifteen photographs. Lake Harriet, he says, should be enlarged and the drives about the lake widened and made safer. Rustic concrete bridges should replace the wooden ones in Minnehaha Park and the existing walks and drives should be widened and rebuilt. He recommends obtaining certain tracts of land now in private hands along Minnehaha parkway and suggests that the course of the creek be changed in certain places to obviate the annual loss by floods. The total cost of maintaining the parks and parkways the past year was \$59,118. The total pay roll of the department was \$77,687.

The fourteenth annual report of the park commissioners of Cambridge, Mass., recommends the establishing of a large playground and the leasing of the boathouse sites on the river to reputable boat clubs. The report of the general superintendent gives a detailed statement of the work done on each section of the system, an inventory of the property on hand and a statement of the year's expenditures. The park board employed a large number of men in their effort to exterminate the gypsy and brown-tail moth, and expended an appropriation of \$14,000 in this work. They used an Olds Gas Spraying Machine, with a 300-gallon tank, which is operated by six men. The work is reported as successful, an average of sixty trees being sprayed in eight hours.

# CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



## THE STORY OF FRAMINGHAM—A RECORD OF VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

By *Frederic A. Whiting, Chairman Editorial  
Committee of Framingham Improvement Association*

### "DO IT NOW!"

*If only Someone would do this,*

*We say;*

*Someone assume that other care*

*We say;*

*Someone with aims that rarely fly amiss,  
Seek out the duties waiting everywhere!*

*So much of Use and Beauty might be won  
If only Someone were more quick to see  
That Good Intentions lead to something Done;  
But—should not I that willing Someone be?*

"At least," said a few inspired citizens of Framingham, Mass., "let us get together and talk it over." And this was the beginning of effort toward the village beautiful. Any village, anywhere, can do this, and who can foresee what may come to pass from such a modest beginning?

The first recorded real estate transaction in what is now the town of Framingham, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bears date more than two hundred and three score years ago. And yet the village improvement idea took no organized form until less than twenty-five years ago. Since then there has never been a time when a few public spirited men and women—and "women" should be in capital letters—have not made more or less persistent effort in the cause of town betterment. But for this foundation the present association might never have been born, and the present endeavor never have materialized.

Framingham is one of the circle of towns that makes the environment of Boston famous for its charm and

beauty. Its three villages have a population of about thirteen thousand. The "Centre Village" is the seat of the present improvement effort.

About three years ago, a few members of the original society, feeling the need of a stronger and more aggressive organization, met and formed the new association, which was in effect an enlargement of the parent society, which became part of the newer effort. The association chose its officers and became duly incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, with power to hold real estate, to receive bequests—not yet an active branch of the association's work!—and to act as a business institution.

The officers were wisely chosen. The president was and is Dr. Frank Wallace Patch who has the entire confidence of the town, as a man of high civic ideals with the art of seeing that his ideals are rational and adapted to every day use and friction. The committees are Finance, Public Grounds and Streets, Editorial (or publicity), Membership, Railroads and Entertainments.

It is easy to appoint committees. It is difficult to secure the right chairmen to guide and stimulate. Men and women with the magic quality of initiative, without which a chairman is a figure-head and nothing more. The committees appointed were determined to commit something. To carry into effect the final "object" named in the leaflet issued by the association:

"To not only create a more beautiful Framingham, but to promote all the higher interests of the town."

A concrete example of things actually accomplished, is often the most inspirational word that can be sent



A BEAUTIFIED  
GUIDE POST



A STREET IN FRAMINGHAM, MASS.  
Showing some fine old elms, the broad turf border to sidewalk, and well-kept roadway



GUIDE-POST COVERED WITH WOODBINE,  
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.  
The triangle of lawn on which it stands is cared for by the Improvement Association

abroad. The handful of seed scattered in one New England village may thus be carried afar and cause some distant spot to "blossom as the rose."

It would far exceed the limits of this story to record anything like a complete mention of things accomplished; that is, the springing into being of beauty spots all over the village. The awakening of what is called the civic impulse. The creating of that intangible something that is "in the air" so that all inhale it, and there comes to life a general desire to recognize Beauty as a universal right, so that all are ready to not only protect Nature but to, if possible, contribute something to the charm of "God's great out-of-doors."

This story must therefore be restricted to the recital of the more important happenings, as evidencing the power of good of every well conducted improvement association.

Briefly, then:—When the Framingham Gas Company decided to extend its pipes from the south end to the Centre Village, it admitted the influence

of the work of the editorial committee in its frequent criticism of the injury to shade trees along the roadside, by asking the association to dictate how and where the pipes should be laid, in order to avoid further harm.

This committee has no distrust of newspapers. It has no distrust of anything which will bring about desired results, and it agrees with President Eliot that the main thing is the result, not the praise for the result. Not with neat little folders which reach only a few persons, but through the newspapers, it has been tireless in its preachments against the injury to trees caused by leaking gas pipes below, electric wiring above and pruning by persons with the one desire to make a clear path for the wires. The town of Framingham has not yet gone so far as Winchester, which recently authorized the spending of an extra \$3,000 in order to spare an old tree, but there is no telling how far it won't go in the right direction once the improvement association brings its 13-inch guns to bear.

It was in recognition of the work done by the im-



IN EDGELL GROVE CEMETERY, FRAMINGHAM  
A brook has been well used to make an island and a water-garden



CHURCH AT HEAD OF COMMON, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.  
A young people's society keeps the lawn mowed about the church and in spaces between forking roads



provement association that the South Framingham Board of Trade appointed a special village improvement committee, and it was to aid the association that a town meeting, attended by 1,500, not only appointed a park commission, but made Dr. F. W. Patch, the president of the association, chairman.

When the great Boston and Worcester Street Railway was obliged to double-track its line, the plans of its engineer were so strongly opposed that the selectmen rejected them. After repeating this experience, the managers discovered that a little village improvement association—"only this and nothing more"—had something to say about all questions of safety and civic beauty affecting the town; and so interviews were invited, and the next two public hearings were called by this same association.

A large plan was stretched across the hall, drawn by the railway company's engineer, but members of



MEMORIAL LIBRARY, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

the association vigorously opposed it as being unsafe at one point and an injury to the beauty of the village.

As indicating what the improvement association desired, one of its members, Mr. Charles M. Baker, outlined on the map a plan securing more gradual curves and affording also opportunity for subsequent beautifying of the village. But this plan included the removal of two or three buildings. It meant increased cost to the railroad, and the managers were unwilling to be converted to the necessity of recognizing civic beauty as a factor to be dealt with. An appeal to the county commissioners followed, but the commissioners decided that the improvement association was right in its contention, so that the outcome will or should prove a great incentive to improvement societies everywhere. An incentive to so move as to win and hold the good will and co-operation of the community; and then when questions affecting the town arise, the society has the influence of public opinion at its back.

To the president of the association occurred the idea of adapting the old Town Hall, now little used for the town's business, to the uses of all, as a "community centre." An article in the town warrant brought this question before the public, and the vote was almost unanimously in favor of the movement.

Since then the building has been duly leased for a term of ten years to the improvement association (at a nominal charge) and the association pledges itself to certain reasonable conditions.

What is to be the outcome? The association is to expend about \$4,000 in remodeling the interior, adding an entrance on the side toward the common and beautifying the general environment. The building will contain a large assembly room for meetings of an educational or social character, for dramatic entertainments, etc. There will be club rooms for the association, the Grange and other organizations. Dining



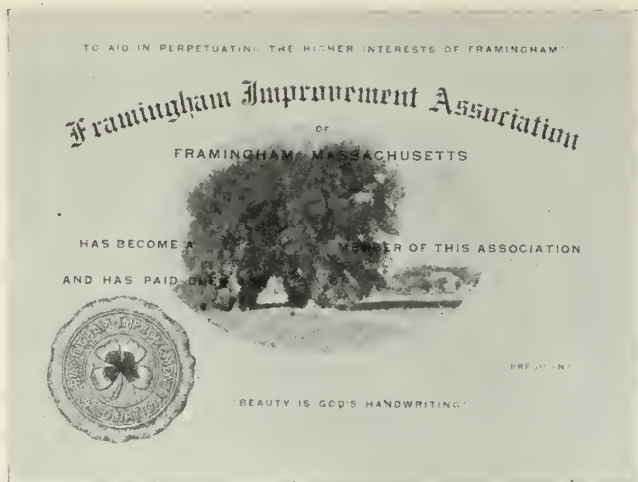
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

hall, kitchen, cloak rooms, and in fact a well equipped building for the bringing together of all the community in a fraternal spirit.

The location is ideal, at one end of a typical New England common, circled by beautiful homes, and all seems to promise well for this crowning effort of the year.

Soon after the association was formed, lightning not only struck and damaged a Sir Christopher Wren spire of one of the most beautiful churches in Framingham, but defied precedent by striking it again. There were signs that the modernizing spirit would "improve" the damaged spire. The editorial committee of the association became active at once, and today the spire is on the church in all its original grace.

There is a pretty hill in Framingham Centre, wooded with pine trees. Some time ago, a rumor was spread around the town that there was a plan to buy the land and cut off all the trees. Near the knoll lives a member of the association, not a wealthy person as wealth goes even in Framingham. The place appealed to her



CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP TO FRAMINGHAM IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

on account of its natural beauty, and, rather than see the trees cut down, she bought the plot.

Near the house of this member is a little triangle where roads meet and cross. There was an old wooden sign post there. It was said that somebody proposed to buy up that little tract and put some building or other on it. The member bought that place. The old wooden sign went down, a substantial column with a pretty signboard went up, and climbing vines were planted by the member at the foot of the column. In midsummer or early autumn, the sign is nothing if not an architectural cameo.

Along the banks of the Sudbury river is a stretch of a few miles of wooded land which belongs to the Saxonville mills, of which F. E. Simpson is manager. The association has had its eye on the land for a long time. It wishes to get it ultimately for a park. The time has not seemed ripe to Mr. Simpson, and no bargain has been made for the sale of the property. It is possible that none ever will be, but the members of the association have done the next best thing—interested Mr. Simpson in the plan. He has built a wall along the driveway and thrown the park open to the people. There is a constant change of scenery as one drives along the steep bank of the river—a stream so clear at this time of year that it is hard to tell where the shadow begins and the real ceases.

Probably publicity is the peg on which much of the success of the association hangs. The Framingham Tribune devotes a two-column article under a two-column head to affairs of the Framingham association every week.

This story does not indicate any spirit of self-laudation. The association, on the contrary, feels that its achievement is not yet worthy of record. Indeed, some of its best members are opposed to all publicity, as foreign to the quiet conservatism of the town. And yet, it what has thus far been brought to pass may possibly inspire other communities, there is scriptural authority for sketching this picture of civic effort.

COMPLETE TEXT OF LINCOLN'S FAMOUS GETTYSBURG ADDRESS CAST IN BRONZE

The complete text of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, cast in bronze from the model shown on the cover of this issue, is to be distributed through the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic to patriotic organization and individuals throughout the country, to be placed in schools, public halls, G. A. R. Posts, and other public places, as a permanent lesson in patriotism. The tablet has been designed by James Klaber, of S. Klaber & Co., of New York, and its distribution is in charge of Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J., who is quartermaster-general of the G. A. R.

The original Lincoln tablet, the first one made, was also designed by Mr. Klaber, thirteen years ago, and presented by his firm to the Society for Ethical Culture, in New York, with the idea of preserving it in permanent form. The original model is shown on this page and as will be seen differs in some small details from the new form shown on the cover. The corps marks on the frieze are the distinguishing insignia in full size of the different army corps engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. The leaves and flowers on the corbels on the base and on the frieze are all reproductions of American wild flowers. The tablet is 23x29 inches in size, of simple, artistic design, and a fine example of a long modeled inscription as well as a work of great historic significance. It was not designed with the idea of placing it on the market, but members of the G. A. R. considered it of such value in the work of national patriotic instruction that they have adopted this method of placing it where it may reach the hearts and minds of the greatest number of people.



FIRST MODEL OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH. James Klaber, Des.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

Billboard Activity in St. Paul

The members of the East Side Commercial Club, St. Paul, Minn., have decided to make a concerted effort to compel billboard companies to comply with the city ordinance with regard to the size and location of the billboards. It is asserted by residents of the neighborhood that the boards are twenty and twenty-five feet high and are placed within a few feet of the sidewalk, whereas the city ordinance provides that the boards must be erected at a distance equal to their height away from the sidewalks. The club will start a crusade to eliminate the unsightly boards along Payne avenue. A committee, with Ald. C. E. Nyberg as chairman, was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of the city authorities and the committee was instructed to work in conjunction with other organizations.

The Art Commission of Minneapolis, in its annual report, recommends the removal of the old city hall building and the use of the site as a park plaza. It also suggests the acquisition of the block in front of the court house building.

Metropolitan Park System for Milwaukee

A metropolitan park system similar to that of Boston, and embracing a country boulevard from Milwaukee to Waukesha, with convenient wild park areas along the way, will be a feature of the bill which Assemblyman-elect C. E. Estabrook intends to introduce in the Wisconsin legislature. He believes that the plan is feasible and no constitutional impediment can be urged against it.

Improvement Work in Mexico

Extensive improvements in the Plaza de Zaragoza, in Saltillo, Mexico, are being planned by the committee which has the collecting of funds for this purpose in charge. A bandstand will be erected on the plaza, and the entire plaza retiled. A marble statue of Juan Antonio de la Fuente, for whom the Aeneo, fronting on the plaza, is named, will be erected also. Other improvements toward beautifying the square will also be undertaken by the committee.

Smoke Abatement in St. Louis

The report of the Smoke-Abatement Committee of the St. Louis Civic League, recently issued, goes exhaustively into smoke conditions in St. Louis and causes therefor. The report charges the superabundance of smoke in St. Louis to overcrowding of boilers, ineffective firing, overcrowding of boiler-rooms and inadequate smoke devices. The conclusions of the committee are that the smoke is costing St. Louis 4.05 per cent of its trees annually; \$20,000 damage annually to books and stationery, and six and one-quarter millions in fuel money that might be saved by the installation of smokeless gas-producer plants and internal combustion engines, as well as inestimable damage to stocks of merchants, vary-

ing according to degrees of delicacy. The recommendations of the committee are that an entirely new smoke prevention department be created as a part of the city government; that the Terminal Association be compelled to use electric engines or smokeless fuel; the establishment of central power plants for manufacturing and similar purposes, and the establishment of central heating plants for the residence districts.

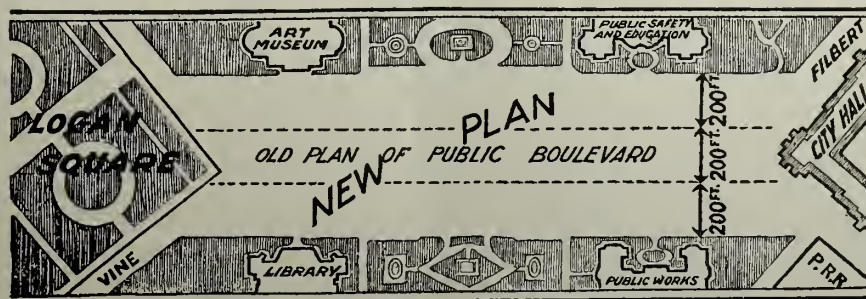
Art Commission and Group Plan in Philadelphia

The widening of the proposed parkway between City Hall and Logan Square, in Philadelphia, from its plan width of 160 feet to at least 600 feet, of which the central 200 feet is to be devoted to vehicle traffic and the remainder on either side to municipal buildings, statuary and fountains, is the suggestion by Director of Public Works Hathaway for "The City Beautiful."

The director explains the plan as follows:

"It would be less costly to find additional rooms for municipal departments along the parkway as thus widened than to attempt to enlarge City Hall. Thus we might place all the bureaus of the Department of Public Works in one ornamental building, beginning at the City Hall end. Across the parkway we might locate a building for the Department of Public Safety or the Board of Education. At the Logan Square end of the parkway we might rear the Municipal Art Gallery, for which we have so long agitated, and opposite that the Free Public Library. Many other buildings might be located along the route. I understand, for instance, that the postoffice is overcrowded. The federal government might be induced to use the building at Ninth and Chestnut streets for the courts alone and erect a new postoffice along the parkway. This is merely a suggestion of the kind of buildings we might place along this great highway, making it the very center of municipal life. Between the buildings there might be laid out flower beds, with fountains, monuments to public men, and statuary. I will welcome the co-operation of all associations working towards the city beautiful to realize the suggestion of a 600-foot wide parkway. Beyond having a rough estimate made that the cost will be about \$20,000,000, I have proceeded no further."

The movement to obtain an Art Commission for Philadelphia was recently crystallized at a meeting of citizens of that city prominently identified with art. After a general discussion of the project Leslie W. Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art; Dr. Talcott Williams, Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary of the City Parks Association; C. L. Borie and Eli K. Price were appointed a committee "to bring about the passage by the legislature of an act to secure an Art Commission, with authority to gain the co-operation of the Art Federation and of delegates of other bodies in the city, or act in harmony with committees now engaged in similar purposes."



PROPOSED BOULEVARD AND GROUP PLAN FOR PHILADELPHIA

# THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL

WHAT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS ARE DOING TO BEAUTIFY THEIR TOWNS

*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

An improvement association has recently been organized in Tatenuck, a suburb of Worcester, Mass. The association will devote itself first to agitation for a new public school and a fire station and will take up the work of tree planting and a general cleaning up of the suburb. Edwin B. Maynard was elected president, E. B. Rick secretary and Wm. F. Hyde treasurer.

\* \* \*

The Troost Park Improvement Association, of Kansas City, Mo., is endeavoring to influence the park board in the laying out of the extension to the Paseo Boulevard. The boulevard was originally planned to skirt the banks of Troost Lake, but influences had been used to divert it 200 feet from the route specified. The association has protested against the new course and will use its influence with the park board to have it changed.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the Barre Village Improvement Society, Barre, Vt., reports of officers were given showing a prosperous condition of affairs and a successful year's work. The investment committee reported the permanent fund as \$8,736. The interest from this sum, with the money obtained by gifts and the proceeds of several entertainments, are devoted each year to the beautifying and improving of the town.

\* \* \*

For six years the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland has worked to implant a love for gardening among the school children of the city and to point out what can be done to improve the home surroundings at small expense. How successful it has been is shown in the report just published, which furnishes interesting reading. Last year there

were sold to the school children of Cleveland 247,348 penny packets of seeds; to outside organizations working with the same object, 192,840 packets. To sell seeds outside of the city was no part of the original plan, but smaller organizations, finding that they could not put up seeds as cheaply as they could buy them of the Home Gardening Association, asked to become purchasers, and last year, sixty-five such organizations were represented. A machine for putting up seeds has been introduced and will greatly help in the mechanical part of this work. The exchange garden, which was an experiment two years ago, was so successful that a similar garden was opened last year in another part of the city. This is a station where persons having a surplus of certain varieties of plants can exchange with those who have other varieties in superabundance; or where florists and people with large estates can send their surplus plants to be given away, a scheme which ought to appeal to every flower lover. The report for 1906 may be had by addressing Miss Lucy B. Buell, secretary, 501 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, O.



PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN  
Newton, Mass.

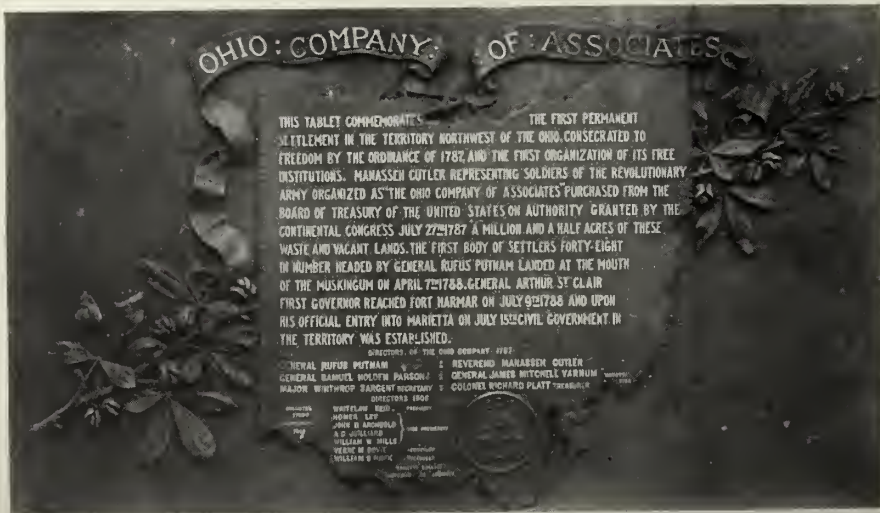
The Newton Center Improvement Association, Newton, Mass., is to erect a public drinking fountain in Newton Center, and the accompanying illustration shows the very attractive design for the work, which has been furnished by Coolidge & Carlson, architects. The fountain will be constructed of seam-faced Quincy granite, with limestone trimmings, and will cost about \$1,500. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has contributed \$400 to the work and the rest of the fund is to be raised by popular subscription. The city has granted a location and agrees to perpetually maintain the fountain. Wm. H. Rice, treasurer of the association, is in charge of the work.

\* \* \*

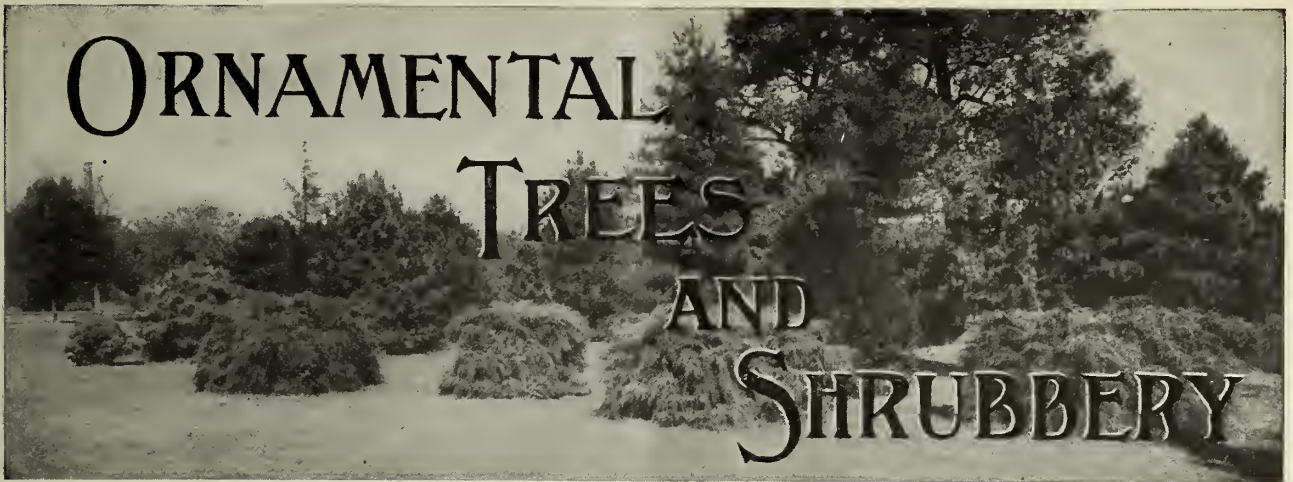
The bronze tablet shown in the illustration was unveiled in October on the campus of Marietta College, Marietta, O., by the Ohio Company of Associates to commemorate the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, the establishment of civil government under the ordinance of 1787 and the first organization of its free institutions.

The tablet is a replica of the one recently placed on the United States Sub-treasury building, in Wall street, New York, by the same organization.

The design represents a document torn so as to leave rough edges at the top and bottom, and bearing the seal of the Ohio Company. The scroll heading and the branch and leaves in the background are arranged to good decorative effect. The tablet was designed by Homer Lee, of New York.



BRONZE TABLET MARKING SETTLEMENT OF NORTHWEST.  
Marietta, O.



## SOME COURT DECISIONS ON THE OWNERSHIP OF SHADE TREES

*Read by J. C. Monnett before Iowa  
Park and Forestry Association*

Outside of the parks, a large majority of the shade and ornamental trees are to be found on the strip of land between the owner's lot line and the edge of the carriage road, on both sides of the sidewalk, and sometimes in the walk itself. There is a dual sovereignty over this area, neither the city nor the lot owner being completely master, though many shades of opinion have been expressed by the courts as to the rights and duties of each, depending primarily, of course, upon statute and ordinance regulations together with an interpretation of these and common law rights, and in lesser degree doubtless upon esthetic taste of the judges and the public whose opinion they reflect. It will not be unprofitable to notice some of the more prominent views expressed judicially.

At common law, to be sure, the owner of land over which a highway passed, was held to retain his ownership of the fee, subject only to the easement of the public for the purpose of travel. He owned the grass and trees on the road and the coal and minerals beneath its surface. If at any time the public abandoned the highway or if it were legally vacated, the entire beneficial interest returned to him. The right of the owner continues in the country districts and in some of the towns and villages, but in many cities, the streets of which were platted and dedicated to the public before lots were sold, the city is the absolute owner of the highway. Even in such cases, however, the lot-owner has certain rights not possessed by others.

Illinois is one of the states holding rather extreme views on this subject. In *Baker v. Town of Normal*, 81 Ill. 108, and in *Mt. Carmel v. Shaw*, 27 L. R. A. 580, the court declares that a town having control of its streets with power to improve them, may allow property owners to adorn the same by setting out and caring for shade trees along their premises, but that by so doing it will not lose its control over the trees so planted, even as against the party planting them; and further that the planting of the trees by the property owner is a gratuity to the public. The city then has all rights, the lot-owners none, and there would seem to be little encouragement for the planting of trees, and no feeling of security in their permanent enjoyment.

Another court holding that the shade trees on the city's sidewalks and streets belong to the city and may be removed if necessary in grading, complacently says: "While there is a degree of convenience and comfort about the shade trees on sidewalks fronting a house, yet these must yield to the

control of the city authorities over the public walks, and the lower court certainly went to the extreme of the law when it authorized damages for negligently and carelessly killing them"—a very grudging admission of the owner's right to the benefit of the beauty and solace of the shade of his trees. *Castleberry v. City of Atlanta*, 74 Ga. 164.

North Carolina does not hold its cities liable for the destruction of trees on the outer edge of the sidewalk when deemed an obstruction to the walk or injurious to public health. *Tate v. City of Greensboro*, 24 L. R. A. (N. C.), 671. By making a pretense of this kind, which rarely has the slightest foundation, the city can destroy trees at its pleasure.

In *Bliss v. Ball*, 99 Mass. 598, we find that the old Bay State gives the entire control of the trees in the highways to the mayor, aldermen, and selectmen, and the subordinate officials appointed by them; but here the love of trees is so universal that there is little danger of their being destroyed by the demands of commercialism or by the indifference or esthetic shortcomings of officers, and the law giving complete control to the officers above named, is designed rather to provide official guardians for the trees than to prevent private owners from cultivating and enjoying them. Immense sums of money have recently been expended by Massachusetts and the Boston metropolitan district to preserve its trees. The brown-tail and gypsy moths, the most destructive by far of all known enemies of trees, have ravaged eastern Massachusetts for several years. Think of the stupendous labor and expense of putting two broad bands, one of tar paper and one of burlap, around every tree in the "Middlesex Fells," a semi-park district of over 1,800 acres, and so of all the wooded districts in the metropolitan park system. These bands have to be cleaned of the moths, frequently by hand. It is to be hoped that the pest, which has been here but a few years, may be destroyed or checked before it spreads to other sections of the country. Massachusetts will sacrifice a great deal to save her trees. All this expenditure is fully sanctioned by public opinion. While carefully providing officials, sometimes special tree-wardens, to take care of the trees, Massachusetts will not permit such an official to say arbitrarily that a certain tree is a nuisance and so remove it. 97 Mass. 472.

*Chase v. The City of Oshkosh*, 15 L. R. A. (Wis.), 553, is a case where the plaintiff sued for damages due to the destruction by the city of five trees in front of his lot. They

were obstructions to the sidewalk and there had been some complaint for two years. The trees were held to be a nuisance and their removal to be within the quasi-legislative discretion conferred on the council by the charter, but that the plaintiff owned the trees and might have maintained an action for their injury by any one else except the city. But the same court, in 78 Wis. 56, says: "It may be that the public authorities had the right to remove such trees as were essential to fit the street for public travel but certainly nothing more," showing a commendable jealousy of the power of the city to inflict injury upon the owner and the public.

The California law is that a city council can do anything it sees fit with trees in the streets under the charter power to define nuisances. 113 Cal. 147.

Some consolation is found for the owner in that where the city plants trees in the sidewalk he is excused from the duty of trimming them and from liability for injury caused by them. *Weller v. McCormick*, 47 N. J. Law, 397.

The city itself is liable for not removing an unsound shade tree. *Chase v. City of Lowell*, 121 Mass. 422; and *Embler v. Walkkill*, 57 Hun. 384. In *Gitt v. Hanover*, 4 Pa. Dist. R. 606, the borough authorities were not allowed to remove trees; while in 33 L. R. A. (N. J.), 685, an ordinance allowing a borough to cut down trees planted twenty-five years before was held to be void.

The doctrine that the owner of the lot may recover for injury to the trees on the street in front of his property against any private individual so injuring them is so general that authorities need not be cited. The Ohio court in *Phifer v. Cox*, 21 Ohio St. 248, goes so far as to declare that the owner has the exclusive right to such trees. Such property interest yields only to public travel, and a telephone company, for instance, under a lawful franchise cannot cut trees without first compensating the owner. *Daily v. State*, 51 Ohio St. 348. By-laws passed for the protection of trees planted in the highway apply only to other persons than the owner and the public cannot prevent such owner from cutting them down if he chooses. *Lancaster v. Richardson*, 4 Lans. N. Y., 136.

The courts of Michigan, New Hampshire, Maine, and Iowa hold liberal, advanced, and most commendable views on this subject. "The policy of our laws," says the Michigan judge, "favors the planting and preservation of shade trees on the public streets \* \* \* and where he (the commissioner) is authorized to order the removal of shade trees, it is a great mistake to assume that he may exercise his power in a wanton or reckless manner with impunity; \* \* \* the policy of the law \* \* \* would be wholly defeated if one had no better protection for his shade trees than the whim or caprice of successive commissioners, any one of whom might destroy in an hour all that he had accomplished in many years. \* \* \* A tree in the highway is not \* \* \* per se a nuisance and it only becomes such when it constitutes an actual injury or obstruction. When the commissioner proceeds to cause a man's shade tree to be removed, he is destroying or injuring the value of private property and he should be prepared to justify his action." And in apparent disgust the court then adds: "And why trees within ten feet of the margin of a seventy-foot avenue should be cut down as obstructions is certainly not explained to our satisfaction." *Clark v. Dasso*, 34 Mich. 86. Those words have the right ring, and doubtless have exerted a wholesome influence in that state. Maine is not behind Michigan in this respect. In *Wellman v. Dickep*, 78 Me. 29, the defendant, a highway surveyor, notwithstanding he claimed to be in the lawful performance of his duty, was held liable to plaintiff for the destruction of twenty shade trees, the court saying: "The statute encourages this method of beautifying and adorning public thoroughfares. Trees so planted are a public benefit and ought to receive public ap-

proval if not official care. They cannot be lawfully destroyed without the call of public necessity. Highway surveyors should protect and guard them and not wantonly uproot and destroy them. \* \* \*"

The New Hampshire court in *Graves v. Shattuck*, 35 N. H. 257, goes to the extent of saying that the owner, to protect the trees from active or threatened injury is justified in using sufficient force to accomplish that end. The remarks of the court below as to the wanton and ruthless destruction of useful or ornamental shade trees, by forcing through a street a building occupying its whole width, thereby destroying in a single day the combined efforts of man and nature for half a century, were strong and emphatic but not more so than demanded."

Though the office of supervisor is of a judicial character, yet the Iowa court in *Bills v. Belknap*, 36 Ia. 583, granted an injunction restraining the removal of five oak and hickory trees from the road in front of plaintiff's house even though such official claimed to be "improving" the highway. "The state has adopted a policy encouraging the growth of trees and discouraging their wanton destruction. \* \* \* The tastes and comfort of the people demand that this policy should be enforced, and we confess that we have no sympathy with that spirit of vandalism which would unnecessarily remove the ornaments of the country." This case was followed in *Crismon v. Deck*, 84 Ia. 344, and in *Everet v. City of Council Bluffs*, 46 Ia., 66, under a charter saying a city shall have the power to declare what shall be a nuisance, the marshal was nevertheless enjoined from cutting down trees in the city streets, the court holding that the city had no arbitrary power to declare anything a nuisance unless it was so at common law or by statute. "These trees do not constitute a nuisance and they do not constitute an obstruction to the travel along said street, unless the mere fact the city council has so declared, makes them so. So far from being so, they are both useful and ornamental." See also *Quinton v. Burton*, Road Sup., 61 Ia., 471.

It is plainly evident that summary and arbitrary power of destruction of the trees of our cities ought not to be lodged with any person or set of persons. If left to the surveyor or street commissioner, a desire for angles or straight lines or the periodic recrudescence of that perpetual itching to lower the street grade a foot or two, may cause any day a destruction of a whole block of trees that have taken the care and watchfulness of a generation to produce. On the other hand, if left exclusively to the lot owner, a foolish idea that the trees are "rotting his roof" or that miasmatic and germ-laden vapors lurk in "too much shade" or some other equally whimsical notion may cause some stately elm or maple to fall, which all the sighs and regrets of the neighbors and public are powerless to prevent or replace.

A tree has an individuality and ought to have a chance for its life. No street shade tree should be condemned to destruction without a hearing. Ordinances ought to be passed in all cities, saying that in all cases, except of undoubted emergencies, no street tree shall be cut down without full and fair notice of the intention so to do posted upon the tree or otherwise brought clearly to the attention of the neighborhood and the public, which notice shall state the time and place, when and where a hearing on the subject shall be had, and all the persons be allowed to present their protests. Sufficient time should be given and the hearing should be had before a duly authorized judicial committee made up of members of the city council or of park commissioners in cities having the latter, and the hearing shall be without cost or expense to any party wishing to be heard. Something like this provision has been adopted in some places in New England. After such a hearing it would be very rare that a tree would be wantonly destroyed.

THE SPRING GARDEN—IX.

(To Be Continued.)

*Saxifraga* crassifolia, cordifolia, peltata, ligulata and some others; *Tiarella* cordifolia, *Heuchera* sanguinea, and a few of the early flowering *Sedums* may be grouped in beds around *Deutzia* gracilis and parviflora, *Parrotia* Persica, *Forhergilla* Gardeni, *Corylopsis* pauciflora, *Hamamelis* arborea and *Ribes* aureum. Occasionally a *Philadelphus* or two will bloom before June at the North.

26—*Cornus* florida and its varieties are the dogwoods and may be formed into a brilliant flowering group of small trees. *Thaspium* aureum atropurpureum is an early, almost black, flower, which if the soil be rich will often do well beneath shade, *Aegapodium* podagrifera variegata will grow and spread almost any place where the soil needs covering.

27—*Viburnums* are the snowballs; opulus, tomentosum, and latanoides are among the early bloomers; in some seasons tomentosum plicatum flowers before June, so too does *V. macrocephalum* in its sterile form it is the finest of all snowballs, but the fertile form is apt to be disappointing. *Symphoricarpus* is the snowberry genus, racemosus and orbiculatus being those best known.

*Lonicera* yields many honeysuckles of the bush form with pink or white or yellowish fragrant flowers. *L. fragrantissima*, Standishi, Bella, alpigena, hispida, chrysantha, and several forms of *Tartarica* among hosts of others are well worth the time and labor of planting.

*Diervillas* are rather late, but southward may be deemed spring bloomers. There are about eight hardy species and a great number of hybrids in many shades of color from reddish through pink to white. They have good foliage—sometimes well variegated—and are excellent flowering shrubs.

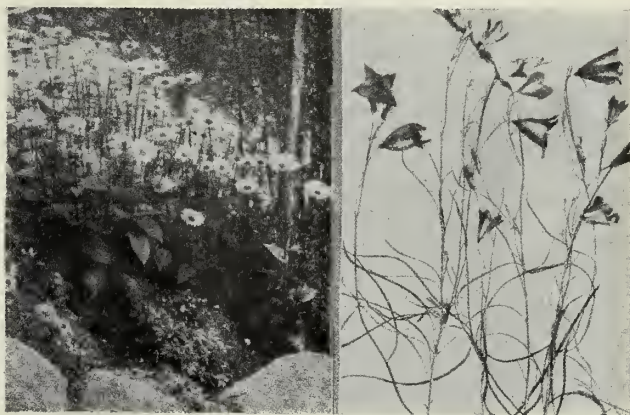
*Houstonia* caerulea, the little bluet, may be freely naturalized around this group if the soil is not too dry.

28—*Aster* alpinus, *Bellis* perennis where it can be grown, *Achillea* tomentosa, *Doronicums*, *Senecio* aureus, *Centaurea* nigra variegata, and maybe *Cichorium* intybus for the superb blue of its flowers may represent the composites.

29—Such *Campanulas* as rotundifolia and rhomboidalis may be tried for spring flowering, but most species are later.

30—Is the finest group of shrubs in our gardens. *Vacciniums* may be used in such forms as stamineum and corymbosum amœnum for the sake of variety.

*Epigæa* repens is the delightfully fragrant trailing arbutus, a plant difficult to establish in garden soils, which seem to be too rich for it. It is found naturally in poor sandy pine lands more or less shaded, or on poor rocky scrub-oak lands. When the attempt is made to transplant it heavy masses should be dug up with as little disturbance as possible.



DORONICUM CAUCASICUM, VAR.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA

*Andromeda* in its better varieties is well worth a place. There is but one species of tree *Andromeda*. *Leucothoe*, *Pieris* and some other allied species may also be used. Some of the better forms are very pretty. *Calluna vulgaris*, the Ling, in a number of varieties may be employed for early spring flowers. It is indigenous from Massachusetts northward, but less common than in Europe.

*Erica carena*, the heather, may also be grown. So many *Daboecia* polifolia and its varieties. The hardy heaths are all to be classed among the low growing plants.

JAMES MAC PHERSON.

(To be continued.)



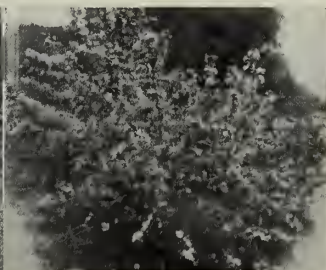
SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA



HEDERA HELIX AS A GROUND COVER



DEUTZIA GRACILIS



DIERVILLA FLORIDA



## OUR NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS—GETTYSBURG AND ANTIETAM

Of all the efforts of Congress to meet the popular will in its many appropriations for public matters, outside the actual expenditures for maintaining the government, none has met with more sympathetic approval than the wise, yet liberal sums, provided for our battlefield parks. Students of war history never had better opportunities of obtaining practical knowledge of certain battles of our Civil War than is offered in our splendid military parks, wherein every facility has been provided for the free movement and comfort of the rapidly increasing numbers of visitors who annually make a pilgrimage to these really wonderful battle parks.

The literature on this attractive subject is also on the increase, and is becoming more interesting and authentic as time passes. One of the very recent publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons, from the pen of Henry Sweetser Burrage, is entitled "Gettysburg and Lincoln," and it affords some very attractive details of the Battle of Gettysburg, the cemetery, and

the National Park, and it is quite freely illustrated. The text in relation to the National Cemetery, situated within the park confines, is of unusual interest. It gives details of the inception of the idea, the methods and means of carrying out the project, and the facts connected with its dedication and the part which the lamented Lincoln took in its dedication on November 19, 1863. The grounds were laid out by the late William Saunders, the well-known landscape gardener, and comprise some seventeen acres on Cemetery Hill, which overlooks the whole battlefield. The lots are all arranged in semi-circular style, around the national monument, and contain some 3,555 bodies. This monument, executed by Mr. J. G. Batterson, was dedicated July 1, 1869. The main portion is sixty feet in height and is surmounted by a colossal statue of Liberty.

Part III of the book is devoted to the National Military Park, and gives a very terse and clear description of the history and development of the park



ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.



idea and of the details of construction as they progressed to the present time. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, incorporated in 1864, carried on the work until it was taken over by the government in 1893.

The details of the surveys, the laying out of the roads and avenues and their construction, besides many more of the important features of reconstructing the park on the lines that existed at the time of the battle are presented with more official detail, of course, in the reports of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, 1893-1904, issued in 1905 from the Government Printing Office at Washington. This volume, besides the yearly reports for the time

of Telford roadways, 13½ miles of avenue fencing, 12½ miles of post and rail fencing, 13 miles of gutter paving. Five and one-quarter miles of stone walls had been rebuilt at locations where stone walls existed at the time of the battle. Three hundred and twenty-five guns had been mounted; 462 tablets, etc., erected, and 17,100 trees planted. Since the date of the report much further work has been accomplished, the tablets, etc., being now over 500; and the number of guns has been increased.

#### The Antietam Battlefield.

Considerable work has been accomplished by the commission to preserve for the future the war-time



GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONAL CEMETERY IN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, GETTYSBURG.  
National Monument in Center of Circle.

stated, contains some 238 full page half-tones of road construction, finished roads, important scenes and sites, monuments and other features of the special work of making a national military park which will appeal to future generations for its diversity of detail, historical accuracy, and vast educational and recreative value.

Among the innumerable items of interest the statistics of the park present may be mentioned the expenditures: The states themselves, through the first commission, expended in lands, monuments, construction, expenses, etc., \$846,675.56. The United States Government, since 1893, has spent \$848,922.50, and at the close of 1905 owned 1,686.95 acres. The report of the government inspecting officer at the close of 1904, showed that since July, 1893, there had been constructed 20 miles

conditions appertaining to the field of Antietam, and during the past few years a considerable number of fine memorials have been erected, many of them of special merit.

The roads are likewise being improved and tablets erected to mark the location and movements of the troops engaged. The battle of Antietam was another of the great battles of the Civil War, and its National Cemetery contains some 4,734 dead. It was originally laid out under a board of trustees appointed by act of the Legislature of Maryland, and other northern states joined in the work, appropriating some \$70,000 for the purchase of land and the reinterment of the bodies. In 1877 the cemetery was transferred to the government, to which the monuments are also turned over as they are erected by the organizations doing honor to the brave dead.



*Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.*

### Arousing Interest in the Conventions

President J. C. Cline, of the Association of American Cemetery Associations, has sent the following letter to new members of the association who attended the Detroit meeting. It contains a number of suggestions for discussion that will be food for thought for old as well as new members.

Dear sir: In looking over our roster of members, I find your name among those who became members of our association at the Detroit, Mich., convention last fall. In view of furthering the interest and work of our association I take the liberty of asking you to answer the following questions: We invite the criticism of new members believing that the impression made upon them at their first convention can be used to the betterment of the association at future conventions.

1. What features of the convention impressed you as being the most interesting and helpful to the superintendent?
2. What changes, if any, would you suggest in the position taken by the association concerning the "management of cemeteries?"
3. What would you suggest as a means of increasing the membership of our association, and the attendance at our conventions?
4. Will you suggest some subjects for papers and discussion at our next convention?

The officers of the association solicit suggestions for their guidance in the conduct of our next convention, and will appreciate any assistance rendered them. Fraternaly yours,  
J. C. Cline, Prest."

A sample reply to one of these letters follows:

"The convention made a lasting impression on me; think it as good as six months' school in our profession, and I hope to attend the next annual meeting.

"I have no words of criticism to make. It all filled me with a desire to become a better man in the service.

"Hoping to meet you in Providence at our next convention. We must all do our part to make it a success."

\* \* \*

### New England Cemetery Association Meets

The annual meeting of the New England Cemetery Association was held Monday, February 11, at the New American House, Hanover street, Boston, Mass. There were several matters of importance brought before the members for their consideration.

On the regular order of business for discussion were the following questions:

What shall we as the N. E. C. A. do to forward the meeting of the National Association at Providence?

Shall we as an association ask the New England Undertakers' Association to join with us at an early date to consider questions of mutual interest?

After the disposal of the official business and an animated discussion of the above and other subjects, dinner was served in the hotel and in the evening the party attended the theater.

### Cemetery Convention Dates Announced

The Committee on Convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents has established headquarters at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., and set the dates for this year's convention as August 20, 21 and 22. The Committee has organized as follows: Chairman, James Warren, Jr., Supt. "North Burial Ground," Providence; Secretary, Timothy McCarthy, Supt. "Swan Point," Providence; Treasurer, A. K. McMahon, Supt. "Island," Newport, R. I.

### Northwestern Cemetery Association Proposed

H. M. Turner, superintendent of Roselawn Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., writes us that several enthusiastic members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents in the Twin Cities recently got together and had what he terms a "relapse of the Detroit convention." They made several brotherly visits among themselves and have formulated preliminary plans for a Northwestern Association of Cemetery Superintendents. Definite arrangements have not been made for the organization, but we hope to hear further of its successful progress.

\* \* \*

### Cemetery Advertising

John R. Gaudin, Secretary of the Elmwood Cemetery Company, Birmingham, Ala., writes that they do considerable newspaper advertising, which, handled in a delicate way, has proven profitable. He encloses one of their advertisements, which is well displayed and occupies 3½ inches double column. It includes a half-tone picture of a handsome entrance in the cemetery.

\* \* \*

### Asked and Answered

We are contemplating the erection of a fence along the two sides of our cemetery next to the road, and have been considering some kind of wire fencing, but it has been suggested that we might add to the beauty if we use some kind of shrub instead, such as privet or barberry. Can you give us any information as to the desirability, such as the time required for the growth, expense, trouble to maintain, hardness in this climate, etc. Any information will be appreciated.

L. W. H., Indiana.

Ans.—Use both. First a strong wire fence with concrete posts and then prickly ash, barberries, buckthorns or other shrubs to hide the fence. Allow the shrubs and small trees to grow without trimming and the effect will be far better than that of any trimmed hedge.

O. C. S.

May I enquire if a lot owner in your (Chicago) cemeteries breaks or cuts twigs of cedar from trees on his lot, and being an undertaker, uses them to decorate or line a grave for a customer, would you consider that act a violation of your cemetery rules? And, if so, how would you enforce your rules prohibiting the breaking of the twigs should he defy your authority and persist in using the cedar in his business in decorating or lining graves? Have you had such or similar experience?

J. L. R., Mo.

Ans.—Certainly it is against the rules, and if a man persists in disfiguring a tree, even though it be on his own lot, he should be arrested. He buys a lot for burial purposes only, and subject to the rules of the cemetery.

O. C. S.

(Continued on p. X.)

## TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

*An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.*

*Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.*

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

### PUBLICATIONS INDEXED THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Canadian Florist (C. F.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.</p> <p>Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.</p> <p>Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.</p> <p>Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Fruit Grower, The (F. G.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.</p> <p>Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> | <p>Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.</p> <p>Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 20c.</p> <p>Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.</p> <p>Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Scribner's Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.</p> <p>Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.</p> <p>Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.</p> |
|---|---|

### Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Arts and Crafts in America. By C. De Kay. Putnam's Magazine, 1:397-406. Jan., '07.
- American and British City. A Comparison. By F. C. Howe. Scrib. M., 41:113-2. Jan., '07.
- Canadian Capital, Embellishment of. Illust. C. F., 2:28-9. Jan. 17, '07.
- California League of Municipalities, Annual Convention of. P. M. Dec., '06.
- Clean Town Clubs. Ind., 61:1509-10. Dec. 20, '06.
- Sun Dials, Making. Illust. C. G., 72:114. Jan. 31.

### Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Flowers on and Under a Pergola. By W. P. Longland. Illust. G. M., 5:10-12. Feb., '07.
- Garden of Bright Red Flowers. By H. R. Albee. Illust. G. M., 5:16-18. Feb., '07.
- Garden Enjoyment. Eleven Types of. (Photographs.) G. M., 5:23-5. Feb., '07.
- Landscape Features of the Jamestown Exposition. By J. T. Withers. Illust. G. C. A., 4:147-9. Jan., '07.
- Suggestions for Gardeners (Photographs) Cr., 11:585-90. Feb., '07.
- Vines, The Choicest for Trellis, Pillar and Wall. Illust. G. M., 5:26-8. Feb., '07.

### Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Concrete, Reinforced, Recent Failures of. By L. H. Gibson. M. E., 32:80-2. Feb., '07.
- Greenhouse Construction. By R. O. King. Illust. F. E., 23:156-7. Feb., '07.
- Kosciuszko Monument, Washington, D. C. Four Prize Models for. By Waldon Fawcett. Illust. M. N., 19:115-16. Feb., '07.

- National Assn. of Cement Users. Annual Convention of. M. E., 32:105-20. Feb., '07.
- Slocum Memorial Fountain, Tompkins Square, New York. Illust. M. N., 19:120. Feb., '07.
- Unveiling Monuments by Electricity. Illust. M. N., 19:120. Feb., '07.
- Wolcott Memorial, Boston. Illust. M. N., 19:118-19. Feb., '07.

### Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- American Forestry Association, Annual Meeting of. F. I., 13:11-31. Jan., '07.
- Carnation Society, American, Annual Convention of. Illust. Hort., 5:96-99. Jan. 26. F. E., 23:112-19. Jan. 26, '07. F. R., 19:693-708. Jan. 24, '07. C. F., 2:77-85. Jan. 31, '07. Hort., Feb. 2, '07.
- Codling Moth, Controlling The. F. G., 18:74-5. Feb., '07.
- Conifers, Ornamental. By A. Hans. Illust. (Cont.) Hort., 5:93. Jan. 26, '07; Jan. 12, '07.
- Lilies, About the Hardy. Illust. F. L., Feb., '07.
- San Jose Scale, How to Fight It. Illust. F. G., 18:78-80. Feb., '07.
- Spiraeas, Hardy. By John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 15:149-50. Feb. 1, '07.
- Spraying—Annual Spraying Number of "The Fruit Grower." Feb., '07.
- Spraying, Three Years' Experience in. Illust. F. G., 18:70-73. Feb., '07.
- Spraying Experiment in Iowa. F. G., 18:76-7. Feb., '07.

### BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

- Self-Propelled Vehicles.—A practical treatise on all forms of automobiles, by James E. Homans, A. M., Fifth Revised Edition, entirely rewritten. New York, Theo. Audel & Co., 63 Fifth avenue, 1907. In his revision the author has

emphasized the practical aspects of motor vehicles of all powers, confining his space to the discussion of matters fundamental in construction and management. Recognizing that the gasoline vehicle is the typical automobile, considerable space is devoted to its complete discussion. All the accessory parts of an automobile, carbureters, igniters, transmission gears, are fully explained by typical examples.

"Forest Planting in Eastern Nebraska," by Frank G. Miller, has been issued as Circular 45 of the Forest Service. It is a thirty-two-page pamphlet, giving a description of the region, its forest planting, and a survey of the existing plantations, describing all the different forest growths of that territory.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Civic League contains reports of committees on billboards, drunkenness, juvenile offenders, newsboys, playgrounds, and town and village betterment. The report of secretary Edward T. Hartman shows a gain of ninety-six members during the year, making a total of 931. A record of the legislation supported and secured by the League is given, and the "Town Room," an institution described in their last annual report, has developed into a practical center for the exchange of improvement ideas. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$6,175.

The nineteenth annual report of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station gives an interesting record of the work at that station, including reports of the officers and the various departments.

The Society of American Florists has issued its annual volume giving the report of the proceedings of the twenty-second annual convention at Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 21-24, 1906.

The National Council of Horticulture has called for the meeting of a congress of the horticulturists of the world to assemble at Jamestown, Virginia, during the latter part of the exposition to be held there in 1907, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the first English settlement in the United States. The exact date of the meeting and the formal programme has not been decided upon, but will be announced later, and in the meantime they ask that all interested in progressive horticulture plan to attend the congress and communicate with Dr. H. C. Irish, The Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., as to what definite subjects should be discussed.

\* \* \*

The American Civic Association has recently issued a valuable pamphlet on "Play and Play Grounds," by

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Joseph Lee, of Boston; a pamphlet on "Recreation Centers in Chicago Parks," by Graham Romeyn Taylor; "An Appeal to Stop Steam Whistles," by Edward S. Morse, and an important pamphlet on "Rural Improvements," by Ossian C. Simonds, of Chicago, vice-president of the Department of Rural Improvements, Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. W. C. Latta, of Purdue University, and Prof. T. H. McBride, of Iowa State College. The association has also in manuscript the following leaflets: "The Removal of Overhead Wires," by Frederick L. Ford, city engineer of Hartford, another pamphlet by Mr. Ford on "Public Comfort Stations," and a leaflet on "Woods on the Farm," by Dr. Gilbert Roth. Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey is at work on a new edition of the Nuisance leaflet, originally prepared by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., also a leaflet on the Smoke Nuisance. President McFarland has in preparation a leaflet on Trees.

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. Charles M. Loring, father of the Minneapolis parks, and one of the pioneer improvement workers in America, whose advancing age made it necessary for him to retire from active service on the board, signalized his retirement by presenting the city with a handsome pavilion to be erected in Loring Park. At his last meeting as a member of the board that body passed high resolutions commending Mr. Loring for his long and faithful service, and the following editorial from the *Minneapolis Tribune* is expressive of the general esteem in which he is held in that city:

"Our park system is the work of no one man, but the common title of father of it given to Mr. Loring does no injustice to many others who have served the public with the same zeal and faithfulness. His is the fortune of long service, extending with brief interruptions, over twenty-three years, of high

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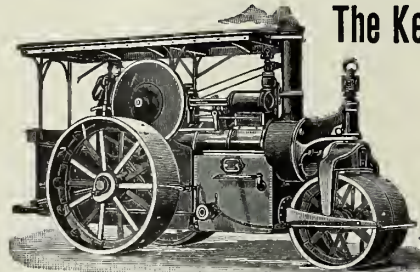
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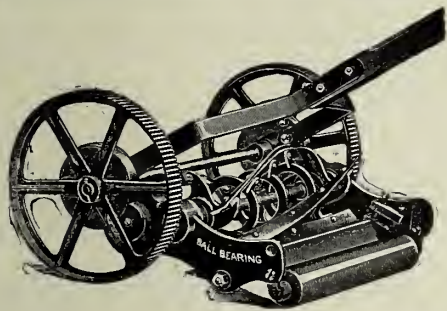
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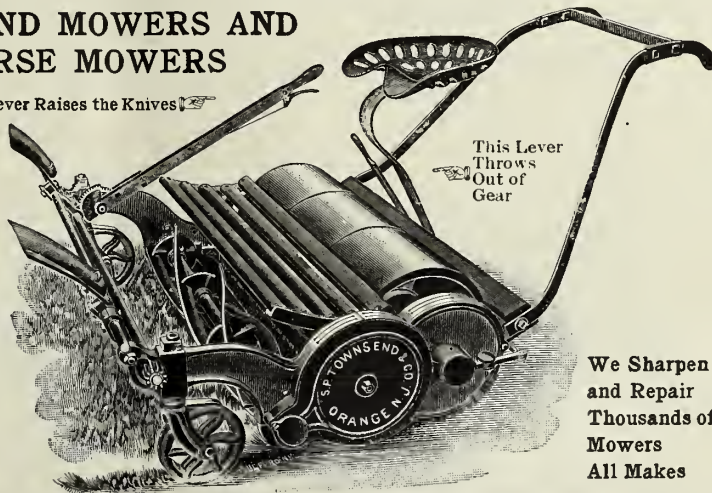
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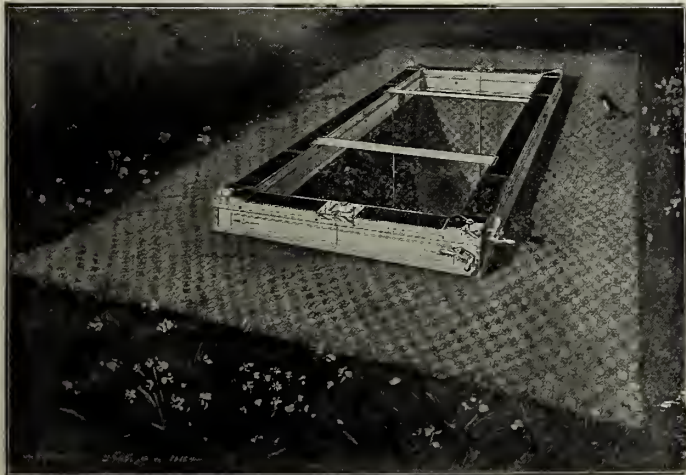
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Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.  
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John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

native capacity, improved by singular industry and fervent loyalty to the public, and of direct and collateral relationship to land ownership that gave him singular opportunity for adding to the public park endowment. The park that bears his name was the earliest achievement of Mr. Loring and perhaps his greatest individual work. But he took the largest part in the creation of the lake system with its connecting boulevards, the Lyndale Park and the splendid King's Highway. The river boulevard system was started in his absence from the board, but with his fervent sympathy and encouragement and in accordance with his early recommendations. That and the Minnehaha boulevard owe much to the energy which he threw into the carrying out of the designs of other members. Indeed, no one could ever detect any difference in the attitude of Mr. Loring toward sound projects of park improvement and city adornment originated by others and those which were his own conception. To the end of his service he gave himself to the public interests with a whole heart and open mind. His loss would be felt more but for his success in cultivating among others this broad spirit of unselfish loyalty to the public."



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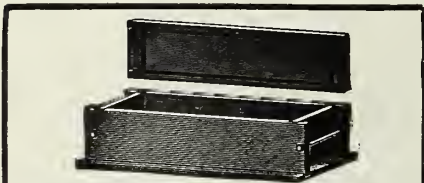
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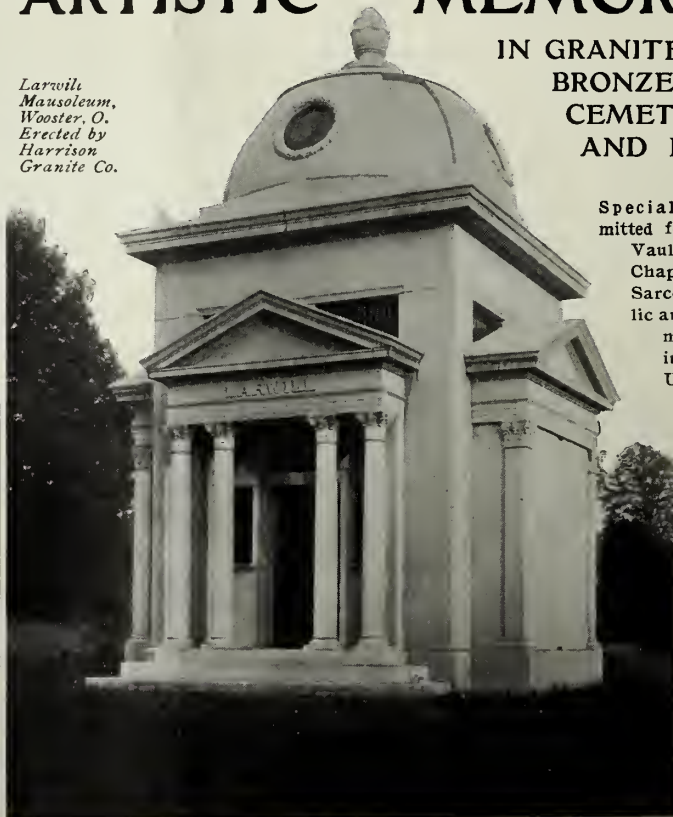
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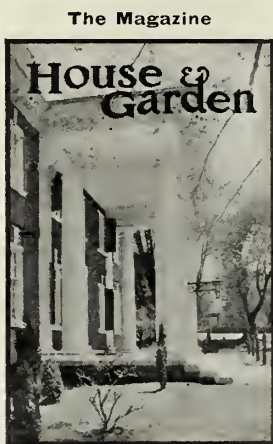
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Paper when you write.

Charles Arthur Doswell, instructor in Landscape Gardening and Floriculture at the Winona Agricultural Institute, Winona Lake, Ind., began his landscape work as city florist of Ft. Wayne when a boy and was made superintendent of parks there at 21, and he planned and laid out the parks of that city, including Robison Park, a 250 acre tract north of Ft. Wayne. Mr. Doswell is particularly fitted to lay out and organize cemeteries. He laid out Elm Grove in Bluffton, Ind. He was born and reared in Lindenwood Cemetery, Ft. Wayne, well known for its beauty, the result of the efforts of his father, the late John Hawkins Doswell, its superintendent for more than 40 years, and a graduate of Kew Gardens in London. Mr. Doswell also has charge of the home grounds of Vice-President Fairbanks at Indianapolis, and has been at the Winona Agricultural Institute since 1905.

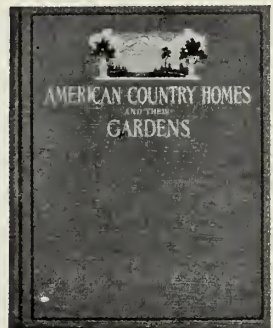
D. H. Rhodes, inspector of national cemeteries, recently visited the City of Mexico for the purpose of investigating the condition of the American National Cemetery there. James K. Powers was recently appointed superintendent of that cemetery.

Edward A. Merriam, who for the past five years has been superintendent and treasurer of Crystal Lake Cemetery Company, Minneapolis, Minn., severed his connection with the cemetery February 1, 1907, to engage in other business. Mr. Merriam, through Park and Cemetery, bids his many friends in the A. A. C. S. a cordial good bye, valuing the many pleasant acquaintances made while a member of the association, and identified with cemetery work.

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(Continued from p. 253.)

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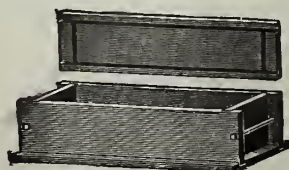
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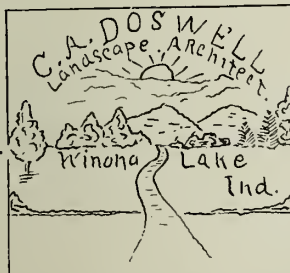
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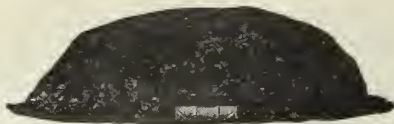
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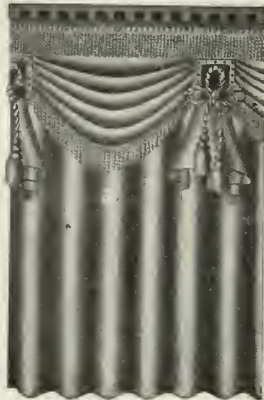
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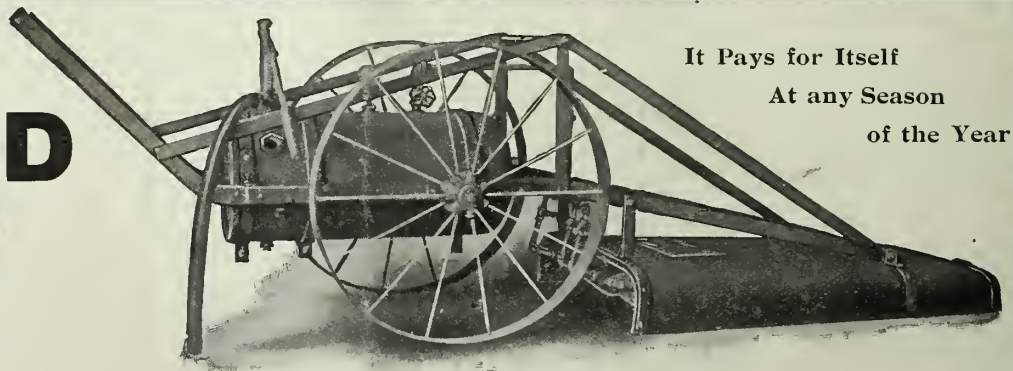
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