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THE Suburbanite

*A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THOSE
WHO ARE AND THOSE WHO OUGHT TO
BE INTERESTED IN SUBURBAN HOMES*

*Published by Passenger Department, Central
Railroad of New Jersey*

Vol. II.

OCTOBER, 1904

No. 7

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SOCIAL HALL IN HOME OF MR. JOHN A. McCALL, WEST END, N. J.

RATES, DISTANCE AND TIME TABLE INFORMATION SUBURBAN TERRITORY (Central Railroad of New Jersey)

NEW YORK TO		Distance	Single-Trip Ticket.	Ex-cursion Ticket.	Ten Trip Family Ticket.	Fifty-Trip Family Ticket.	Monthly Individual Ticket.	Individual Ticket Single Payment for Term of			Number of Trains		Running Time of Trains Hrs. Min.
								3 Months	6 Months	12 Months	To New York	From New York	
								Week-Days	Sundays	Week-Days	Sundays		
COMBINATION			\$0.08	\$0.14	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.95	3	2	3	1	13	14
Pacific Avenue..		2.1	10	16	3.00	3.00	4.00	4	2	4	1	12	13
Arlington Avenue		2.1	10	16	3.00	3.00	4.00	4	2	4	1	12	13
Jackson Avenue...		3.0	10	16	3.00	3.00	4.05	4	2	4	1	12	13
West Side Avenue.		4.0	10	16	3.00	3.00	4.05	4	2	4	1	12	13
Newark Br		8.1	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Claremont		9.0	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Van Nostrand Place		9.9	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Greenville		1.2	10	16	3.00	3.00	4.00	4	2	4	1	12	13
Bayonne City, E. 49th Street		1.2	10	16	3.00	3.00	4.00	4	2	4	1	12	13
" " E. 3rd Street		6.1	11	21	4.00	4.00	4.05	4	2	4	1	12	13
" " E. 22nd Street		6.2	11	21	4.00	4.00	4.05	4	2	4	1	12	13
" " W. 8th Street		7.1	11	21	4.00	4.00	4.05	4	2	4	1	12	13
" " Avenue A		8.1	11	21	4.00	4.00	4.05	4	2	4	1	12	13
Elizabeth		10.6	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth Avenue		11.1	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		12.3	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		13.5	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		14.4	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		15.1	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		16.0	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		18.0	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		17.3	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		18.3	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		19.5	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		21.7	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		22.0	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		23.1	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		25.1	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		25.8	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		27.0	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		29.0	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		31.2	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		33.9	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20
Elizabeth		35.7	15	25	5.00	5.00	5.30	5	3	5	2	18	20

NEW YORK TO		Distance	Single-Trip Ticket.	Ex-cursion Ticket.	Fifty-Trip Family Ticket.	Individual Ticket Single Payment for Term of												Running Time of Trains Hrs. Min.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Bayway		12.4	20	30	50	75	80	30	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000	1005	1010	1015	1020	1025	1030	1035	1040	1045	1050	1055	1060	1065	1070	1075	1080	1085	1090	1095	1100	1105	1110	1115	1120	1125	1130	1135	1140	1145	1150	1155	1160	1165	1170	1175	1180	1185	1190	1195	1200	1205	1210	1215	1220	1225	1230	1235	1240	1245	1250	1255	1260	1265	1270	1275	1280	1285	1290	1295	1300	1305	1310	1315	1320	1325	1330	1335	1340	1345	1350	1355	1360	1365	1370	1375	1380	1385	1390	1395	1400	1405	1410	1415	1420	1425	1430	1435	1440	1445	1450	1455	1460	1465	1470	1475	1480	1485	1490	1495	1500	1505	1510	1515	1520	1525	1530	1535	1540	1545	1550	1555	1560	1565	1570	1575	1580	1585	1590	1595	1600	1605	1610	1615	1620	1625	1630	1635	1640	1645	1650	1655	1660	1665	1670	1675	1680	1685	1690	1695	1700	1705	1710	1715	1720	1725	1730	1735	1740	1745	1750	1755	1760	1765	1770	1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2080	2085	2090	2095	2100	2105	2110	2115	2120	2125	2130	2135	2140	2145	2150	2155	2160	2165	2170	2175	2180	2185	2190	2195	2200	2205	2210	2215	2220	2225	2230	2235	2240	2245	2250	2255	2260	2265	2270	2275	2280	2285	2290	2295	2300	2305	2310	2315	2320	2325	2330	2335	2340	2345	2350	2355	2360	2365	2370	2375	2380	2385	2390	2395	2400	2405	2410	2415	2420	2425	2430	2435	2440	2445	2450	2455	2460	2465	2470	2475	2480	2485	2490	2495	2500	2505	2510	2515	2520	2525	2530	2535	2540	2545	2550	2555	2560	2565	2570	2575	2580	2585	2590	2595	2600	2605	2610	2615	2620	2625	2630	2635	2640	2645	2650	2655	2660	2665	2670	2675	2680	2685	2690	2695	2700	2705	2710	2715	2720	2725	2730	2735	2740	2745	2750	2755	2760	2765	2770	2775	2780	2785	2790	2795	2800	2805	2810	2815	2820	2825	2830	2835	2840	2845	2850	2855	2860	2865	2870	2875	2880	2885	2890	2895	2900	2905	2910	2915	2920	2925	2930	2935	2940	2945	2950	2955	2960	2965	2970	2975	2980	2985	2990	2995	3000	3005	3010	3015	3020	3025	3030	3035	3040	3045	3050	3055	3060	3065	3070	3075	3080	3085	3090	3095	3100	3105	3110	3115	3120	3125	3130	3135	3140	3145	3150	3155	3160	3165	3170	3175	3180	3185	3190	3195	3200	3205	3210	3215	3220	3225	3230	3235	3240	3245	3250	3255	3260	3265	3270	3275	3280	3285	3290	3295	3300	3305	3310	3315	3320	3325	3330	3335	3340	3345	3350	3355	3360	3365	3370	3375	3380	3385	3390	3395	3400	3405	3410	3415	3420	3425	3430	3435	3440	3445	3450	3455	3460	3465	3470	3475	3480	3485	3490	3495	3500	3505	3510	3515	3520	3525	3530	3535	3540	3545	3550	3555	3560	3565	3570	3575	3580	3585	3590	3595	3600	3605	3610	3615	3620	3625	3630	3635	3640	3645	3650	3655	3660	3665	3670	3675	3680	3685	3690	3695	3700	3705	3710	3715	3720	3725	3730	3735	3740	3745	3750	3755	3760	3765	3770	3775	3780	3785	3790	3795	3800	3805	3810	3815	3820

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Shadow Lawn:

The New Jersey Home of Mr. John A. McCall



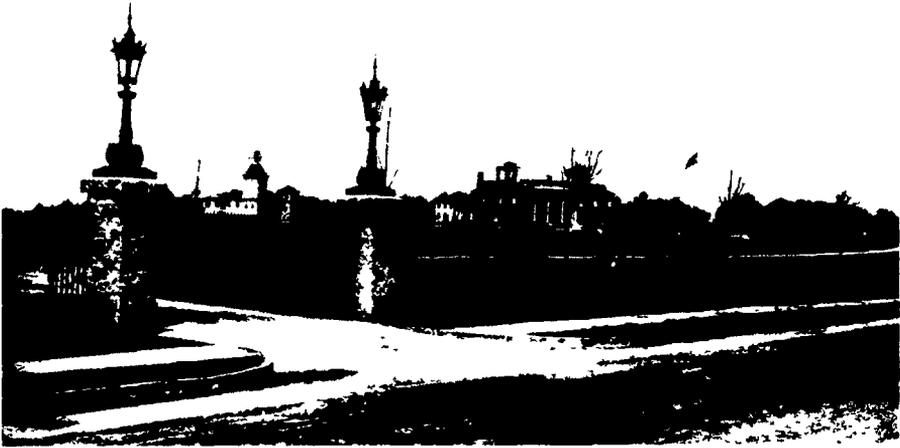
On one entertaining any misgivings as to the value to the commonwealth of a moneyed class it is only necessary to point out some of the beneficent results that could be achieved by no other means than private capital. Not least among these ranks the beautification of the land by fine country residences, and the dignity lent by the cultivation of handsome estates. Among the great number of splendid country seats that have been established in recent years none is more notable throughout the length

and breadth of the land than "Shadow Lawn," the estate of Mr. John A. McCall, at Norwood Park, West End, N. J. The local community owes a debt of gratitude to the man who has brought so much beauty and elegance into its midst.

About the estate at numerous points are impressive gateways composed of granite pillars surmounted with lamps of Italian design in massive bronze. The two chief entrances lead from Cedar and Norwood avenues, through driveways lined with shrubbery and overarched by spreading trees, to the pillared porte-co-



NORTH EAST VIEW OF THE HOUSE OF MR. JOHN A. MCCALL, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



LAKE ENTRANCE TO MR. McCALI'S ESTATE

chère of the mansion. Here the sight that meets the eye recalls the famous lines of Milton:

"A fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation . . .

Built like a temple, where pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden architrave, nor did there want
Cornice or frieze, with bossy sculptures
graven

The roof was fretted gold Not Babylon
Nor great Alcairo such magnificence
Equaled in all their glories, to enshrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria
strove
In wealth and luxury "

The edifice, designed in the dignified Colonial style, is modified with the ornate beauty of the Italian Renaissance. A colossal circular portico reinforces the main façade, and above the roof rises two imposing pavilions rich in fluted columns. From these pavilions and the promenade on the great roof of tile is gained a comprehensive view of the estate and the surrounding country. The rear of the house, so-called, presents a rectangular portico equal in nobility to the circular one, and upon viewing it the truth strikes us at once that, from whatever compass-point it may be regarded, this great villa offers perfect symmetry and unexpected beauty of mass. The architect of this pile

"is a man, we may say, who could build a church merely by squinting at a piece of paper."

Over the north portico a spacious roof-garden is entered from the upper promenade, suitable for summer night entertainment and refreshment, illuminated by great standards of light of Pompeian bronze. There are balconies commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country, and the whole structure is surrounded by piazzas of majestic proportions.

The piazza at the porte-cochère gives access to the reception vestibule and parlor, both decorated in the ornate style of the Italian Renaissance. Pale Nile green silk hangings, with embossed patterns, adorn the walls above the wainscot. The woodwork is of ivory enamel, and the ceiling pale green and silver, with crystal head electric fixtures and silver metal. Great mirrors reflect the splendor of this room, and about the walls are ranged cabinets prolific with delicate treasures.

The dining-room, thirty by forty feet in size, is in a style of classic Renaissance.

The high paneled wainscot is of ivory-colored enamel, above which blue silk tapestries lead the eye to the heavily-beamed ceiling. Free standing fluted columns embellish the doors, windows and mantel. Royal blue rugs in rich design

conform with the color scheme, the sliding doors and furniture are of mahogany, and the fixtures and metal trimmings of old brass. Wide plate-glass windows give wondrous views of exterior scenery, and casement doors lead to the piazza for al fresco summer service. From the dining-room a butler's pantry, storerooms and refrigerators lead to the kitchen, all in tile, and thence to the servants' dining hall.

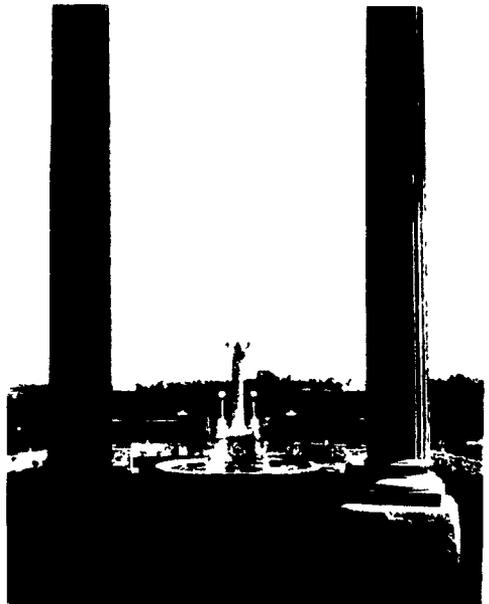
The billiard-room, in the imposing style of the pure old English Gothic, is, perhaps, the most unique and striking. It is a spacious room like all the others. The high wainscot is of green black oak and the tapestries are red. Over the doorways and mantel shelf the great, heavily-moulded Gothic tracery recalls the grandeur of Westminster. There are rich carvings of Gothic crockets and interlaced friezes, free standing octagonal columns, and others at the doors and windows. On the tops of the columns, holding guard over this feudal hall, crouch heavily-carved lions with massive shields, seeming to support the great beams, which in turn embrace the ceiling of English tracery in green black oak and panels of red. Gothic armor in antique brass surmounts the tops of doors and windows, and billiard tables and furniture in Gothic design complete this effective room.

If the billiard-room is the most unique, to the grand social hall is left the distinction of being the most majestic and impressive. In floor area seventy by eighty feet, it rises sixty feet in height to the great art glass dome surmounting the open court. From the main floor open off the rooms already described, and the



STABLE ON MR. McCALI'S ESTATE

grand staircase, twenty-five feet in width, which ascends part way to a mezzanine floor, equal in size to the average New York City home. This is used as a lounging room and is furnished with great easy chairs and luxuriant palms. From this level the grand stairway continues from the right and left up to the



FOUNTAIN, FROM FACADE

promenade balcony, on the second floor, surrounding the spacious open court. Another flight brings us to the promenade balcony commanding an impressive view of the floors below. This great hall is furnished with green silk tapestry hangings and mahogany woodwork, and the dome and art glass windows are of fish-scale pattern, in amber color. From the second promenade open the suites of chambers and dressing-rooms. Eight bathrooms finished in tile occur in connection with these chambers, having porcelain fixtures, shower baths and every accessory. From the upper promenade balcony additional chambers and baths are easily accessible.

buildings used as tool-house, children's play-house, gardener's cottage and gate lodge. Extensive paddocks adjoin the stable, and beyond them lie the vegetable gardens. An ice-house has been erected in which to store the ice from the lake, and milk, chickens, eggs and all farm produce are abundantly raised on the estate.

A rustic stone well-house with thatched roof of straw stands out picturesquely towards Cedar avenue, blending with the thick foliage by which it is surrounded. Vieing with this pavilion is the rustic boathouse of stone and wood. Over both and along the brook walls and confines of the lake trailing vines have begun excursions. Canopy and tête-à-tête cedar set-



BOAT LANDING AND DISTANT VIEW OF MR. MCCALL'S HOUSE

An elevator, heating by indirect steam, gas and electric lighting, a fire-protection system of standpipe and hose leave nothing imaginable to be desired. The servants' sleeping apartments are directly over the kitchen quarters in a practically isolated building, fitted up in comfort, taste and liberal-minded thought for the welfare of its occupants.

The stable, commodious and well-appointed, is simple in outline and in architectural conformity with the house. Water tanks are placed in its towers, the tallest of which is surmounted by a large windmill. Adjoining are the separate

tees, chairs and tables abound in profusion, lending the picturesque charm associated with such rustic decorations.

The automobile house, conveniently situated midway between the stable and the lake, merits special notice. It is constructed of stone and cedar-log work, with cupola and overhanging eaves supported on heavy brackets. The size of the main structure is about thirty feet square, with an additional lean-to, affording ample quarters for half a dozen or more machines with their appurtenances.

The roads of "Shadow Lawn" are kept in perfect condition, crowned with hard-

rolled gravel, and with wide gutters paved with imported clinker brick. Driving in from Norwood avenue one beholds great terraces extending hundreds of feet across the lawns to the south and east, curved in radial conformity with the outlines of the mansion. Staircases and balustrades of stone with standards of light at the pedestals adorn these terraces at various points. Flowers and shrubs abound, and rare young plants and trees are taking rapid lease of life. Sentinel evergreens, in groups of three, hold guard at the entrance gates, softening the lines of the unbending granite gate-posts. Within the Norwood avenue gate stands

value by the munificent scope and signal success of the plans of the Hon. John A. McCall, and, indeed, the community appears to be highly sensible of the auspicious nature of his choice in the site. "Shadow Lawn," in its grandeur of architecture and surrounding scenery, vividly realizes the conception of the poet, who dreamed of the stately pleasure dome of Kubla Khan, where "thrice five miles of fertile ground with walls and towers were girdled round," and, we can scarcely doubt, transcends the magnificence of those palaces in which Cairo and Babylon seated their kings, when "Egypt with Assyria strove in wealth and luxury."



AUTO HOUSE ON MR. MCCALL'S ESTATE

a group of gorgeous blue spruce. The same noble species skirts the road of the main entrance gate and adorns the terraces near the great staircases. These carefully nurtured trees were all transplanted from the grounds of a special fancier, who was loath indeed to part with them in spite of the purchaser's eagerness to remit in exchange a price which cannot be expressed in less than five places of figures.

The neighborhood of "Shadow Lawn," where several other country seats have been completed, or are still in process of erection, has been greatly enhanced in

A High Ideal of Home.

The highest idea of God is Father—of Heaven is Home, says the *Independent*. Our homes are buds of an infinite home—the concentrated thought and sentiment which has blossomed into our human hope of an eternal homing. It is not a narrow thought, but broad, full and aggressive. A narrow theology gives us a meager conception of the future; a mean home spoils this life. The highest ambition of man or woman, and of both together, is a fine home—a home full of beauty, truth and goodness.

The October Garden

By WARD MACLEOD



HOW to lengthen flower time in the open ground, since the duration of summer is beyond control, and to carry its beauty and brightness well on into late autumn, is one of the gardening problems of the day. The true gardener solves it by planning a number of months ahead of time.

Certain flowers are most effective in a commingling of their colors when these are harmonious, such as the pretty, hardy asters, known also as Michaelmas daisies. These are among the most striking of late flowering plants, showing a wealth of bloom when most other hardy flowers are gone. Their colors range from pure white, soft lavender and amethyst blue to deeper shades and include also rosy-lilac and light crimson. Planted among ferns, they find their way upward, overtopping their neighbors with gracefully swaying masses of color. They lend themselves to most charming effects, one being where a single huge boulder, half-buried in wild asters, lends a vision of summer to the October garden.

Rarest of all this family is the hardy *Aster grandiflorus*, distinct in flower and character from all the rest, its lovely blossom of rich violet-blue often measuring two inches across. Its artistic form and habit of flowering are well known, but it has also added charms. It is the latest flowering sort known and may be lifted and bloomed in connection with chrysanthemums when beautiful effects may be produced by grouping it with white or soft pink. All hardy asters succeed with a limited amount of sunshine.

PERENNIAL LATE BLOOMERS—Hardy pompon chrysanthemums lead in all good points as late bloomers. Their flowers are produced in the most lavish profusion. They adapt themselves to many and varied positions—to the boulder adornment as mentioned in connection with hardy asters. A light litter, which should be given all perennials, serves as protection over winter. The early-blooming types of the tender chrysanthemums may be used for late outdoor blooming by giv-

ing them a light protection above as a safeguard against frost.

Ever-blooming, hardy pinks form another sturdy family, beginning to bloom in May and continuing freely on through October. Their colors, including those both delicate and rich, added to their deliciously spicy odor, render them charming as cut flowers.

Hardy phlox, in its great, imposing clumps, is superb and, if the flower heads are cut away as soon as they begin to fade, it will bloom until November, giving masses of color from pure white to deepest crimson. In the half-shaded nooks, waysides and corners, the sturdy pansies will bloom till the snow hides them, in rich velvety shades of cardinal and mahogany, deep blue and golden yellow. *Actea Japonica*, with its long, graceful spikes of white flowers, good for cutting, lasts well through October.

Several of the perennial, single-flowered sunflowers, which are golden yellow and very artistic in rear positions, flower through both September and October. The hardy *Hydrangea paniculata* is weighted with its great pink panicles of bloom until frozen.

Sweet alyssum, "Little Gem," is a solid mass of white from spring until late autumn. Antirrhinum, "Giant Pink," blooms through October and in the latitude of Philadelphia until the middle of November. *Nicotiana affinis* and *Sylvestris* the fragrant night-bloomers, last equally well. The dwarf zinnias withstand the frosts of late autumn, and zinnia "Jacqueminot," a dwarf, bears double flowers of rich, velvety crimson. The peonias are equally enduring. "Rosy Morn," belonging to the small free-flowering type, is covered all summer and until late autumn with white-throated flowers of rich pinkish carmine. For window boxes, verandas, baskets and vases, it proves very striking as well as enduring. Marguerite carnations, started in March, bloom all through October, the "Giant" strain being most desirable. If half of the buds are removed, the mass of color

will not be diminished and the individual flowers will prove fine for cutting.

Single annual pinks, in any color desired, bloom until actually frozen. The double white, with crimson or salmon as a near neighbor, is very striking. "Fireball" is globular, double and deep blood-red. Annual Gaillardia, very beautiful, blooms from early summer until Novem-

ber. Cosmos are charming for southern and midway localities, but for the North single dahlias, producing similar flowers, had better be substituted, lasting, with some protection when frosts threaten, until late in the autumn. The nasturtiums withstand quite heavy frosts and, with an occasional protection, will help to brighten as well as any flower.

Winter Flowers for Suburban Homes

By ESTHER MAPPELBECK



GRANDMOTHER'S collection of old-fashioned plants is not a good model for a winter garden in the suburban home. It consisted chiefly of geraniums and non-flowering varieties, nursed through the cold months because she thought them too precious to be killed by Jack Frost. Serving no purpose of utility or beauty, it simply shut off the light from the sunniest windows, and usually before spring came around the Frost King managed to reach them with his icy fingers.

Flowering bulbs give the best results, being easily grown in winter. Now is the time to pot them. Instead of the cumbersome flower stand select pedestals that will hold a single pot. The common red flower pot of commerce should give way to prettily colored and odd shaped pots such as are sold in Chinatown and the Oriental stores.

Hyacinths for winter flowering are

started from bulbs, which may be dug or bought early in October. Put them into pots of rich soil, leaving the tops of the bulbs level with the rim. The secret of a hardy winter flowering bulb is good roots. Placed outdoors on the shady side of a building, with soil surrounding the pot, the bulbs will develop abundant roots, while increasing cold will keep down the growth of top that saps their vitality.

As the cold increases cover the tops with plenty of straw. By the middle of December take them indoors and place in a cool room until shoots appear, when they may be transferred to the window garden. Abundant water is now required, and when blossoms appear the bottom of the pot should be submerged. As a rule, flowers may be had from one month to six weeks after the plants are taken indoors.

The tulip and crocus are also excellent winter blooming bulbs. Treatment is essentially the same. Soil should have a



LODGE OF HYDE ESTATE, PLAINFIELD

fair proportion of sand, and good drainage should be secured by covering the bottoms of the pots with rubble or broken china. Light, warmth and moisture are the three essentials to fully developed flowers. The narcissus is another satisfactory winter bulb that responds with beautiful flowers.

The easiest of all winter flowers to grow is the sacred Chinese lily, which needs no soil. Set in a glass bowl, partly filled with small stones and water, it produces fine white fragrant flowers in six weeks. Several pieces of charcoal scattered among the stones will keep the water sweet.

The Easter lily may be forced to bloom in winter, and the lily-of-the-valley is grown from roots to be had at the seedsman's. These roots are imported from

Europe, and are often forced in rooms heated to 80 degrees.

A large winter garden is not advisable, for instead of giving pleasure it becomes a care. Unless there is abundant light no flowers can be forced. A southern or eastern window is necessary. Tight windows secure an absence of draughts, much more fatal to forced plants than to human beings. Rooms must be neither too warm nor too cool. An even temperature gives the steadiest growth. The furnace or hot water heater tend to make an excessively dry atmosphere, but the fault may be remedied by regular watering and by putting damp moss or blotting paper around the pots. Light the room where the winter garden is situated with an incandescent or oil lamp, as gas vitiates the atmosphere.

The City Man in the Country

By ARTHUR MAXWELL



R. C. C. SHAYNE, the well-known New York furrier, writes vigorously when he attacks a subject that specially interests him, and he has succeeded in making out an impressive argument why a city business man should buy a country home. In the following quotation, it will be observed that the particular kind of country home he advocates is a farm—a proposition that is likely to strike most of the class to whom he is appealing as impractical:

There was a time when no special charm was attached to a country home. There seemed to be a desire to get into the city and as far away from country life as possible. Times have changed, however. Each year finds more and more level-headed, brany men moving into the country, where rest can be obtained without being worried by the bustle and noise of a great city.

There is no class which works so hard as the New York business men. Their great desire appears to be to get the "Almighty Dollar," forgetting that money is of little value unless one has health to enjoy it.

Every married man who can afford it should buy a home in the country and present it to his wife, and be independent in

case of a reverse of fortune. If he has foresight and provides a home for his family in the days of prosperity he is always sure of a living on a good farm. He does not have to worry about the financial condition or which political party is in power. He does not need to cater to the whims of political bosses, nor worry about losing his job. He can raise on his farm nearly everything required for the table, and if he works as hard as he does in commercial life he can make a good living and lay something away each year.

Science has invented machinery, which means great labor saving and profitable results. Farmers now have ample time for pleasure, and no child's life is complete without a taste of country life. It is in the country where the foundation of robust health and useful lives is laid. The nation is ruled by men who were born and bred on farms.

The exercise obtained working on a farm, ploughing, planting, harvesting, etc., is better than any exercise in the best-equipped gymnasium. Fresh air is a great factor in producing good blood and muscle.

With a little remodeling this argument could be made to apply very aptly to "The Suburban Idea." Some one has said that

nine out of ten business men in New York cherish a dream of retiring some day to a farm and enjoying a life of rural simplicity. But the trouble is, the occasion never comes to pass when they feel justified in retiring. So they keep moving on the treadmill until they break down and are counted out.

Now, the farm proposition, from its very nature, is bound to remain a remote possibility. Even if the business man himself were prepared to retire from the active world his family would have to be consulted, and there is no doubt what kind of a reception they would give the plan.

Furthermore, the idea of a farm being made a profitable undertaking by a man who has had no training in farming, and is, moreover, no longer young, is an illusion. City men who have experimented with farms on anything but the smallest scale say that they make expensive toys. One might as well keep a racing stable or a steam yacht and be done with it.

But there is hope for the man whom Mr. Shayne describes as being overtaxed in his everlasting pursuit of the Almighty



A FAVORITE FORM OF SUBURBAN EXERCISE



ON THE GOLF LINKS AT SPRING LAKE, N. J.

Dollar—there is no reason why he should not remove himself from the hustle and bustle of the city during his nights and holidays. If he can obtain good, refreshing sleep and absolute rest outside of his working hours, he may be able to keep up the gait of the business world indefinitely.

To locate in a modern suburban town will give him the essential features of rural life without giving up his business.

The physical exercise that Mr. Shayne would have him acquire in plowing and planting can be just as effectively gained—and much more agreeably—on the golf green or in driving about the surrounding country with his family or in climbing nearby mountains, accompanied by an elder son or a congenial neighbor, or in working in a garden—in fact, there is no limit to the many forms of delightful exercise available at slight cost to the discriminating suburbanite.

The idea that it is necessary to isolate one's self and family on some remote farm in order to reap the full benefit of country life is disproved every day by the army of bronzed, wholesome-looking commuters who invade New York each morning from the North River ferries.



LOOKING DOWN STELLE AVENUE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

From the Standpoint of Income

By A. B. ARNOLD



WHAT sort of living will an income of \$2,000 a year secure to a family in New York City? One lacking many of the necessary comforts of life and accompanied by many downright discomforts—even hardships.

What will this income secure in the suburbs? If wisely spent, it will procure all the comforts, while the inconveniences and evils of city life will be entirely eliminated.

Complaints that there are no dwelling accommodations for people of moderate means in New York were louder than ever during the fall renting season this year. It is frequently stated that Manhattan Island is overcrowded, but a walk through even the most desirable sections of the city shows that there is plenty of

room to build. Thousands of the old brownstone houses characteristic of the metropolis of twenty years ago are occupied with improvised flats or used for business purposes.

Building experts say that modern flats, to rent at moderate prices, could be erected on this property, paying a good return on the investment. But the New York landlord has only two ends in view. One is to build huge tenements, wherein cramped quarters can be let to a swarm of the poor at rentals that bring an income far beyond the value of land or buildings. The other chief object is to construct apartment hotels and houses in which luxury rather than comfort is given for exorbitant rents.

The family that can afford to pay \$40 to \$60 a month for housing in New York

cannot secure it to-day, and would not occupy the quarters procurable for such a rental if they could find them.

The noisy, dangerous streets, the lack of light and ventilation, the semi-publicity of flat life, the shabby gentility of halls and corridors, masked by a little cheap grandeur in the street entrance, the cost of food in New York, the inadequate schools and lack of playgrounds for children, the impossibility of traveling downtown in the morning or back at night with decency, much less comfort, and the equally outrageous accommodations for a woman who must shop in the afternoon, the futility of taking any sort of Sunday outing—these are discomforts no longer causing complaint in the city, but accepted silently as part of the heritage of every one who lives there. For them the man earning a salary of

\$2,000 must pay about thirty-three and a third per cent. of his income merely for a roof. The accommodations to be had below \$60 a month are impossible.

In the suburbs, on the other hand, a large, warm house can be rented for as little as \$25 a month, while \$35 or \$40 means luxury. To this is added commutation, averaging \$6 monthly, which is the rate to towns lying fifteen miles away. Commutation seldom exceeds \$10 a month, and for this maximum amount the commuter is carried thirty-five miles twice each business day. When the cost of heating a suburban home has been added, the family living in the suburbs has a basis of comparison with city rents. The furnace, like the janitor's steam heat or substitute therefor, begins about October 15 and continues till May 1. Six and a half months' heating at the

rate of \$10 a month—which is an ample allowance—are equivalent to a trifle more than \$5 a month to be added onto rent, making a total cost of from \$37.50 to \$50 a month for a suburban home, against the \$60 to \$80 minimum in the city. This represents a twenty per cent. expenditure instead of one of thirty-three and a third per cent. The family on \$2,000 a year is familiar enough with the art of making both ends meet to appreciate this saving.

Provisions are cheaper in suburban towns. Much of the fruit, vegetables, butter, milk, eggs, etc., come from nearer sources, and are taxed with fewer profits by carriers and middlemen.

Suburban schools have frequently been compared with those of New York City, entirely to the disadvantage of the latter. Accommodations are not only ample for



WESTFIFID—"WHEN THE LEAVES BEGIN TO FALL"

all children, but are more healthful, while the tuition is more thorough and modern. The danger and noise of city streets are wholly absent. Detached houses give privacy and true home atmosphere. The illiterate, criminal and squalid classes are gratefully absent, and social life becomes a possibility instead of a hunger and disappointment.

Besides the abundant air and sunshine for children, there is every facility for outings on Sundays, Saturday afternoons and holidays. What is saved on rent will more than maintain a horse and family carriage, or for a reasonable outlay per

month the family can have a lively conveyance just when it is wanted.

It is said that \$2,000 a year represents the great average American income. In New York this sum means poverty. In the suburbs it will provide for a family of five or six on a wholly generous scale of living.

In some suburban localities the end of twelve or fifteen years will see the family in possession of a home all its own, while in the interim the bread-winner will have protected his wife and little ones with insurance and laid by a reserve for the proverbial rainy day.

Jottings from the Smoking Car

By THE COMMUTER



ABOUT this time," as the old-fashioned almanacs remarked, look out for moving.

There will probably be more moving during the coming year in New York City, or rather from the city, than ever before. The city is crowded with tenements, flats and apartments, and all these "houses," so-called, are filled with tenants. Ground is almost fully occupied and as the demand almost exceeds the supply the owners, landlords and agents are very arbitrary. Much on these lines has already been written and the daily papers have contained much matter descriptive of the united attempt on the part of the East Side people to withstand raises in rent of 20 per cent.

The "strikers," for so they are termed, are so steadily and firmly refusing to either pay this large advance in rent or move that attempts in the petty trial courts to dispossess them have in many cases been futile.

It is really a sad state of affairs, especially when armed police have to be called upon to preserve order and prevent rioting and possible killing.

Who is to blame? I fail to see that any one is. When taxes, heat, light, insurance and interest on the investment more than eat up the receipts from tenants, as I know really is the case in many instances, how can the owner fairly be blamed for increasing rents so that he

can realize at least something on his investment? A few years ago a woman I know, in a misguided moment, bought a flat house on the upper west side. It was an average, or an ordinary, house, so to speak. The apartments consisted of six rooms and bath and there were steam heat and hot water supply. The rents were about \$25 a month. After she had owned this house for over a year she told me she had not received from the income enough to buy a pair of gloves. "When the agent and the janitor are paid," said she, "and the interest on the mortgage, the coal man, the plumber, the decorator, the painter and the other people are paid and the water bill and the gas bill are settled there is nothing left for me. I would like to sell the house, but I cannot get an offer of within \$5,000 of what I paid, and so I am forced to keep it."

* * *

I found later that this account was correct. In a little while the woman owner raised rents—she really had to—and there was a certain kind of a time. The tenants said "real mean" things about the owner. Now my sympathies are usually, and probably naturally, in favor of the tenant, but I try to be fair-minded, and in this instance the poor owner had as much of my sympathy as did the poor tenants. Wouldn't you, gentle reader, as the novelists term you, agree with me? The trouble with the rents is due to the overcrowding of Manhattan Island and cer-



WELL-KEPT LAWNS, UNBROKEN BY FENCES, GIVE THE NEW JERSEY SUBURB A PARK LIKE EFFECT

tainly no one individual or association can fairly be blamed, because New York is a good city to live in, or come to, or at least do business in, and is the Mecca of the whole universe. The only thing for the owners to do is to wait patiently for a little while and then they can convert their dwelling house properties into stores, shops and warehouses and other commercial properties or else sell at a price that will recompense them for past losses. That is, if they can wait so long. About the only thing for the tenants to do is to get out into the suburbs.

* * *

For a month past hunters have been shooting rabbits, railbirds, mudhens, wild ducks and geese, brant and English snipe in New Jersey's great salt meadow lands. A favorite hunting ground is in Cape May County, between Great Egg Harbor Bay on the north and Richardson's Sound on the south. These meadows are accessible from Atlantic City. More than twenty-five miles long and two to four miles wide, they are the favorite haunt of mudhens, which hide in the

four-foot growth of tangled sedge grass. The hens are unusually plentiful this season, old hunters say, and many New Jersey sportsmen have returned from a day's outing with a full bag. It is lawful to shoot these birds between September 1 and January 1 in New Jersey. The game laws limit to thirty the number that may be killed in one day by one person.

* * *

President Roosevelt is the first man to hold the office of Chief Magistrate who was born in a city. All former Presidents have come either from farms or small towns. Westmoreland County, Virginia, was the birthplace of two Presidents—Washington and Monroe. Two of the Presidents were really suburbanites—John Adams and John Quincy Adams, both born in Quincy, Mass., eight miles from Boston. Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Va.; Madison at Port Conway, Va.; W. H. Harrison at Berkeley, Va., and Tyler at Charles City, Va. Jackson was born at a town called Waxhaw, so small that nobody knew whether it was in North or South Carolina. He believed

himself to be a South Carolinian by birth, but it was subsequently proved that the settlement lay in North Carolina. Grant was a native of Point Pleasant, O.; Garfield, of Hiram; Harrison, of North Bend; Hayes, of Delaware, and William McKinley, of Niles—all in Ohio. Polk was born at Pineville, a settlement in Mecklenburg, N. C., a town of less than 600 inhabitants. Abraham Lincoln was born in a small settlement in Larue, then Hardin County, Ky.; General Taylor at a small settlement in Virginia; Franklin Pierce at Hillsboro, Mass. James Buchanan at Cope Gap, Pa.; Andrew Johnson at Raleigh, N. C. Of the New York Presidents, Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, N. Y.; Fillmore at Summerhill, N. Y.; Arthur at Fairfield, Vt., and Grover Cleveland at Caldwell, N. J.

* *

Tenements now being built in Manhattan are somewhat larger than those erected before the new tenement law went into effect, consisting of four and five rooms instead of three and four, as formerly. In each separate tenement, designed for the use of a family, must be built a private bath. Thus saith the law. This slight addition, it is said, has removed the only point of difference that formerly existed between a tenement and a flat.

* * *

Some exceedingly interesting facts about New Jersey have been compiled by the *Trenton Times*. New Jersey ranks forty-second among the States in square miles, but is sixteenth in population and third in density of population. Her 250 persons per square mile is exceeded only by Massachusetts and Rhode Island. New Jersey is one of the few States in the Union entirely free from debt; in consequence she maintains low taxes. One wise use made of her taxes is indicated in 2,000 miles of good wagon roads. The State has a balance of \$2,000,000 on hand, is among the richest and most progressive of our commonwealths, and not only spends great sums in improvements of her towns and countrysides annually, but also improves her citizens by the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in schools. At the last census 336,664 pupils were enrolled in Jersey's

common schools, or nearly seventeen per cent. of the whole population. The average daily attendance was 223,960 pupils, who were taught by 7,938 teachers. The State also has five universities and colleges, with 178 professors and instructors at the last census, 2,011 students; a total income of \$315,959 from tuition fees, funds and State appropriations, 256,120 bound volumes in their libraries, scientific apparatus to the value of \$680,000, grounds and buildings worth \$4,046,000, productive funds of \$3,000,000 and benefactions of \$80,000.

* * *

Exigencies of living accommodations in New York have created a new word. This is "kitchenette." The "kitchenette" is a child of the four-room flat and the apartment hotel. About four feet wide and eight feet long, there is a small gas stove, a cupboard, an ice-chest and just space to turn around. The "kitchenette" is designed for preparing a light breakfast in the Continental style, and has been so cleverly constructed as to its limitations that no human being could possibly cook within its precincts a luncheon or dinner. It is found in flats of three and four rooms. The persons who eke out a canned existence in such quarters might be described by the word "familyette." There is no diminutive for "home" as yet, but doubtless conditions in New York will eventually produce one.

* * *

The longed-for Subway, of which so much has been expected, promises to give little real relief to overcrowded New York, according to the *Boston Transcript*. All the people at the lower end of Manhattan want to go home between the hours of five and six at night. There are 250,000 of them to be transported. The Subway has four tracks, and in an hour 540 cars can pass over them in one direction. This means that in the crowded hour the Subway will be able to relieve the congestion by only 43,000 persons, or less than one-fifth of the whole. It has been learned through statistics that a one per cent. addition to the population of New York means a three per cent. addition to the street car traffic, and each increase in facilities for carrying people induces just so many more to ride. When the city

had 2,000,000 people the total number of street car rides taken in a year was about 175,000,000. In other words, each individual rode on the street cars about one and a half times per week. With 4,000,000 people, however, the street car traffic has increased to 1,000,000,000 rides annually. In 1903 the average was about five car rides per week per person. The new Subway, for which the Harlem landlord has already seen fit to charge his tenants, will be almost insignificant in relieving congestion, much less abolishing it, as was hoped.

Last Lawn Mower Joke of this Season

"Mr Poreson is not exactly what you would call a considerate man"

"No," answered the next-door neighbor "He is the sort of person who will borrow your lawn mower to-night so as to wake you up with it at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning"—*Washington Star*

October

I see her crowned among the meadows here,
Voluptuous and velvet-eyed and strong,
Queen odalisque of all the lovely throng
Who reign in the seraglio of the Year.
Her scarlet draperies flutter with her clear,
Loud laughter, and her bacchanalian song
Shakes the blue silence, and then dies
among

The death-pale asters weeping o'er the wren.

The trumpet winds blare out her high
acclam.

Her gorgeous oriflammes flaunt from the
hills,

Her purple incense all the valley fills,
The goldenrods die whispering her name,
The trees bend blushing with delicious
shame

'Neath the dread rapture of her kiss which
kills

—*Lulu Clark Markham, in Lippincott's*

Not a Suburban Joke

Tenant I want to renew my lease

Landlord Well, the new scale of rent for
your flat will be eighteen dollars instead of
fifteen, for a month of twenty-five days in-
stead of the old number—*Judge*



A COLONIAL HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD

THE SUBURBANITE

A Monthly Magazine

FOR THOSE WHO ARE AND THOSE
WHO OUGHT TO BE INTERESTED
IN SUBURBAN HOMES

Published by

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TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS—The Suburbanite will be glad to receive photographs of scenes and objects of interest along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from amateurs, and will allow 25 cents each for such as it can use—returning the others by mail. The pictures to be available should be strong and distinct, and plainly marked, showing the subject, location, name and address of sender.

OCTOBER, 1904



THE rage for apartment hotels is subsiding in New York. There is some question, indeed, as to there having been a widespread demand for them. Promoters put them up and they were quickly filled by families who liked the novelty of living in two rooms and having all their meals served in a café. But now human nature is asserting itself. These very families are hunting small flats with kitchens, eager to live a rational life again, while the owners of apartment hotels are beginning to wish they hadn't built so many of them. The family that comes back to its senses has a difficult time in New York, however, for there are no flats of the sort they seek. In the rage for apartment hotels flat-building has been neglected. Labor troubles have also delayed building. It's Harlem or the suburbs for the family in need of a five to eight-room living-place renting from \$25 to \$75 a month. There are plenty of tenements for the very poor and an abundance of magnificent accommodations for the preposterously rich. But for the great average family on the average income there is nothing. There has been nothing the past three years, and the opening of the fall renting season this

year showed that there was worse than nothing—if a Hibernicism be permitted. The enormous rentals asked for small, stuffy "living" rooms and sleeping chambers opening on light areas and air shafts, the noisome streets both front and rear, the tawdry decorations of the last tenants, the mock splendor of the entry halls—these soon discourage the seeker after a home in downtown Manhattan. Then it's Harlem or the suburbs, and between the indecent traveling accommodations to the former region, with almost as exorbitant rents, the wiser ones choose the suburbs.

Several thousand copies of each issue of THE SUBURBANITE are sent as samples to addresses that have been furnished to us as being those of persons who "ought to be interested in suburban homes." The receipt of a copy of this issue is, therefore, intended as a personal invitation to investigate the advantages of suburban life. We do not merely open up the subject as one deserving serious thought, but we are also prepared to furnish specific advice and assistance in individual cases. We have in operation a bureau which will undertake to place you in direct touch with the special phase of suburban life which seems best adapted to your needs and purposes. There is no charge for this service, neither do we accept commissions from real estate agents. For the person who sees fit to place his case in our hands, we will endeavor to select a good point in which to locate, furnish him with helpful printed literature and, if desired, place him in direct communication with a local agent who will give him definite information in regard to housing that is likely to come within his means and be according to his tastes. As a first step toward acquiring the necessary information we suggest that you obtain a copy of a handsome little book called "Within Suburban Limits." It may be had free of cost upon personal application to the General Passenger Agent, 143 Liberty street, New York, or it will be mailed to any address

upon receipt of three two-cent stamps. This book gives detailed information about many eligible towns in New Jersey, the train service, the average cost of monthly rental and the range of prices for improved as well as unimproved property in each district. Numerous illustrations indicate to the eye in a definite way the character of the various localities and supplement the pictures which THE SUBURBANITE prints in each issue.

The Fall is as good a time as any to make a start in suburban life. Formerly, the Spring was the one season of the year for renting, but nowadays there is about as much activity and as many opportunities in the Autumn.

In conclusion, we wish to add a word to those of our readers who are already enlightened suburbanites and are desirous of having certain city friends come out and locate near them. We suggest that you re-mail a copy of this issue of THE SUBURBANITE with the above proposition marked. With former issues, such action has often resulted favorably in attaining the desired object. In every issue of THE SUBURBANITE useful information will be found on page two, this table of rates, distances, etc., being kept constantly up to date.

More than 20,000 new sittings in New York public schools had been counted on by the Board of Education for the opening of the fall term. But, owing to strikes and lockouts in the labor world, only 10,000 were ready, and the city is, as usual, woefully short in accommodations for children who must make every term count in getting an education. The penalty falls on 100,000 children. The school situation in New York is probably without parallel anywhere on earth. Even in crowded China and Japan there are schools for all. But the New York child must pick up its education in the streets. "The trouble is not merely for the coming term of school," says the superintendent of school building, "or the coming

year. These delays coming along year after year are bringing about a serious situation. Buildings that should have been completed last year are still unfinished and those that should have been completed this season may now be delayed two years. Meanwhile the school population is increasing and in some of the most congested sections of the city it is hard to tell what will be done." New Jersey is famous for the excellence of her school system and the adequacy of her school buildings.

The leaves are turning in Jersey. Jack Frost has touched them, and put a bracing quality into the air as well. The Frost King has long had a reputation as a painter of autumn scenes, but Science, on inquiring into the matter, finds he is entitled to no credit for the gorgeous reds and yellows of wood and dale that characterize October. "There is present in all plants a varying coloring matter called anthocyanin," says Ernest Ingersoll in the *New York Post*. "It is formed in fast-growing tissues, so that buds, young leaves and sprouting twigs are often red in spring. The new growth at the top of a soft maple is almost as scarlet as it will be again in October. After a bit the formation of green (chlorophyll) supersedes it; but one of the accompaniments of the decay of leaves in autumn is the reformation of anthocyanin, which appears red in the cell sap, when certain acids are present, blue when no acids are present, and violet when their quantity is very small. Thus are formed the scarlets, crimsons and purples, in endless variety of tint, density and mass, which paint such leaves as those of the Virginia creeper, sugar maple, barberry, sumach and a hundred others that lend glory to our autumn woods. Mingled with it in some leaves, standing alone in others which for a time seem plates of pure gold, are innumerable crystals of bright yellow oxalate of limes, and it is to this material that the yellow of the leaves of poplars, aspens, birches and similar trees is due. It is a mineral deposit of no further use to the plant—left there to be thrown away, and its final service is this of beauty. Soon both these crystals and the anthocyanin change to dull hues, and the leaf becomes a dead brown or white and falls to the ground."

The Life Blood of the Town

If we credit one-half the statistics and opinions of the experts, things are bad for city people and are getting worse. Figures tell us that the urban populations, without the rural influx, are not only not self-maintaining, but are not producing the kinds of men and women fitted for leadership. Here is an instance from a reliable source told by a New York physician. He had as his guests eight men, each a potent factor in the affairs and business of the city. Not one was a native New Yorker. All were born on farms, rural hamlets or in villages. It is a kind of modern instance which we read from day to day in our newspapers, and the fact is proclaimed from forum and pulpit that the life of our greatest city is being kept strong and strenuous by the fresh blood of the country.—*Saturday Evening Post*.

The Spirit of the Open Air

There is within the grounds of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis a statue which is an inspiration. It is the soul of the time and the place. Its conception at the hour of this great appreciation of the vast and favored empire of the American out-of-doors is felicitous to the point of inspiration. Its name is not less happy. It is called "The Spirit of the Open Air."

This winning work of art is alike beautiful and appealing, but most of all it is significant, and it is to be hoped prophetic. There is grace, dignity, strength and sadness in its every line. The gaze, directed out and afar, brings to the beholder the appeal of open space and of far-reaching vistas of the out-of-doors. The features, frank, noble, dignified and calm, carry no trace of hurry and anxiety and strain. The cheeks of this deity are not sunken, the brow of this divinity is not lined. The eyes bear no expression of fear or uncertainty. The sad and sordid struggle, the din of the fight, the warring of greed, the claspings of self-interest—none of these shall you see suggested in this spirit of the open air, this work of art born of the American past, and it is to be hoped prophetic of the American future.—*Field and Stream*.

Adventures of a Commuter

Each night a small commuter goes
Where fragrant fields a-blossom lie;
He takes the tram in Mother's arms
And speeds away for Lullaby,
The fairy town of Lullaby

No scenery bedecks the route
To please the weary traveler's eye,
He only hears the station sung
And knows he is in Lullaby
The dreamy town of Lullaby.

Some nights he lies him back too soon,
And then it is, with sudden cry,
In wild alarm he seeks a train
To go once more to Lullaby,
In Father's arms to Lullaby.

What's this? A tack is on the track!
The train, derailed, rolls down the bank!
Conductor calls the station out
He hears he is in Blanky! Blank!!
The torrid town of Blanky! Blank!!

The accident at once brings aid
And helpers to their rescue fly
Commuter takes another train
And starts again for Lullaby,
The sleepy town of Lullaby
—*McLanburgh H ulson, in New York Sun*

Japan Copies New York

In Japan the people of various classes, customarily polite in their intercourse with one another and in their dealings with aliens, lose nearly all sense of courtesy when they enter a passenger car. When I first rode in a first-class car in Japan and saw several dainty Japanese women in pretty silks standing, while Japanese men remained resolutely seated, I could almost fancy I was on an elevated train bound for Harlem.

In a second-class coach one day recently an American in Japan rose and proffered his seat to a Japanese woman who had a baby strapped to her back. Before she could take it a Japanese man, short-statured and sturdy, strong enough no doubt to trot all day hitched to a jinrikisha, slid into the vacant place. The American tapped him on the shoulder, and by gestures sufficiently intelligible indicated that the seat had been yielded to the woman. The Japanese at first pretended not to understand, and may not have done so, but finally smiled and stood up. For the rest of the journey there was much amusement in the car, but whether at the native or the American it was difficult to decide.—*Harold Bolce, in Book-lovers' Magazine*.

Wanted—A Descriptive Word

It is time for the suburbanite to defend his majesty. Early to bed and early to rise, he leads the simple life. No midnight suppers and morning slumbers in his! By virtue of much commuting he leads the strenuous life. No gilded idleness for him. His house is his castle, and is frequently castellated by the architectural carpenter. He has his own vine and fig tree, and beneath them shout the bevy that prove him an opponent of race suicide. Only one thing is lacking to his perfect lot—a word of opprobrium to hurl back at the metropolitan. It was the suburban editor of a New York newspaper that invented what was meant to be a crushing epithet—"the Four Hundred." But the wretches smiled and appropriated the title, and are still content. Let not one repulse discourage. Being the man he is, the suburbanite will die in the last ditch before he admits that he has not mental structure enough to hit upon a term sufficiently opprobrious for the urbane —*Saturday Evening Post*.

A Grave or a Hall Bedroom

On the Island of Manhattan, if all the buildings were wiped away, so that people could no longer go about one above another, and if each individual were assigned his share of the land, including park and street space, each would have about seven feet by four—enough to make him a comfortable grave —*Boston Transcript*.

In Flatdom

First Aeronaut. Couldn't you get the insurance company to give you an accident policy?

Second Aeronaut. No. They found out I was going to give up my business and settle in New York —*Life*.

"Now," said the teacher, "here are six flats. What do they represent?"

"An apartment, mum," answered the little son of Mr. Terence Muldoon, president of the tenants' union —*Judge*.

"But," protested the prospective tenant, "the flat is awfully damp."

"My dear su," replied the agent, "that is one of its advantages. In case of fire it isn't likely to burn." —*Chicago News*

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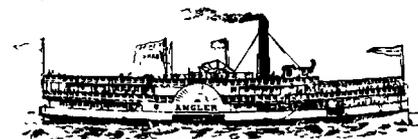
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The Common Things

The sunshine and the gentle rain,
 The clear bird song that hails the morn,
 The meadow land with flower stain,
 The swaying banners of the corn,
 The grass that whispers to the breeze—
 What common, common things are these!

The broad, blue mirror of the lake,
 That smiles back at the sleeping sky;
 The billows, too, that leap and break
 And fling their foamy jewels high,
 The silver clouds that one by one
 Toss back the lances of the sun;

The stars that blaze as jewels blaze,
 And make the world old mystery,
 While they, on their appointed ways,
 Go speeding through eternity
 Across unfathomed seas of space
 On paths that we but dimly trace—

All these are common—brook and bird,
 And rose of red, and meadow green,
 So common that they seem unheard,
 So common that they seem unseen,
 And yet there is no day or night
 But borrows all of their delight

No common thing is held apart
 From us, or pent with lock and key,
 But in the goodness of His heart
 They all are made for you and me
 It always seems God loves the best
 The things He makes the commonest
 —W D NESBIT in *Chicago Tribune*

Knecker How did you persuade the land-
 lord to admit the baby?
 Bocker I proposed it as a mascot —*Sun*

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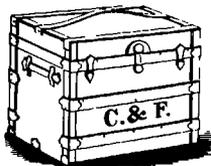
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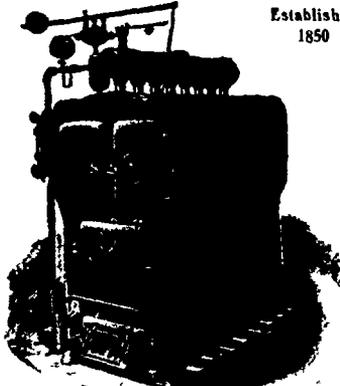
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