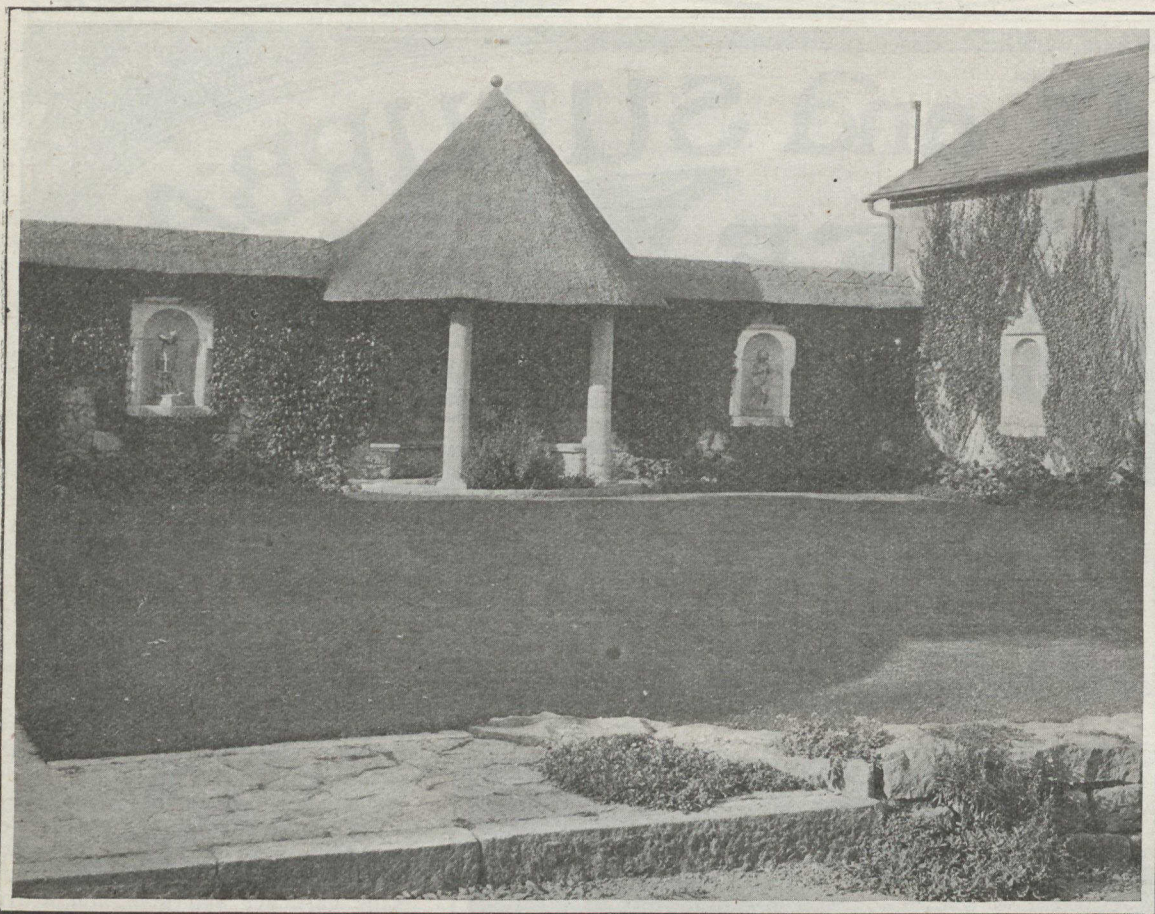




For hot summer days. In English gardens a part at the north is enclosed to make it private.

people who have more leisure and make more use of their gardens than do most people in Canada. The lily pond, the trellis and the garden house are stock features of those gardens. In some of them there are wonderful rock gardens that look quite

natural, but have been almost altogether made by the landscape architect. There are many instances of wonderfully attractive rock gardens in which all that nature had provided in those locations were a valley and great trees. As one English landscape

architect phrased it, "every shrub, small tree, flower, rock and blade of grass has been put there." A trellis with vines or roses is often used not only to give shade, but to partially screen the view so as to give a cloistered effect. Often a dam is made across a small stream, the result being the forming of a beautiful pond and small waterfall.

Such a garden house as that shown in the first illustration accompanying this article is a feature of almost all Old Country gardens. It usually has a kitchen underneath, and on the main floor is a large airy room in which small receptions are held and in which tea is served. The Old Country habit of taking afternoon tea is becoming more common in Canada, and therefore such a garden house ought to make an acceptable feature for the gardens on Canadian estates. A tea garden within a garden is also a common thing in the Old Land. A small section of the tea garden is usually paved with flags for the convenient placing of tables.

In the Old Country gardens terraces are much in evidence. Local stone, often in its rough state, is used in building these terraces, which make a break in sloping lawns and give level walks that lead people to take mild outdoor exercise close to the house. In many of the rose gardens each bed is planted with but one kind of rose, and into the stone walls about the garden are built Alpine plants that spread on the walls and make a very attractive appearance.

The north garden, such as is shown in an illustration on this page, is a feature of many Old Country estates. It is walled so that it is almost as private as a room in the house. It is at the north of the house so that it forms a pleasant retreat on the hot days when other parts of the garden are not as pleasant for sitting in. On such days tea is served in the north garden instead of in the garden house.

Naturally many features of Old Country gardens are not suitable to Canadian gardens, but some things that the former have would be suitable, either as they stand or in a modified form, to the gardens of this country.

WORK OF THE TOWN PLANNER

How He Obtains the Material on Which He Bases His Work

SIX lectures on various phases of planning cities and towns were delivered at Toronto recently by Thomas H. Mawson, the noted English landscape architect. One of the most interesting and practical of the addresses was that on the work of the city planner, part of which is here given:

"We of the Old Country in our old towns have missed many fine chances," said Mr. Mawson, "and now, at the eleventh hour, are filled with regrets for the 'might have been' and are endeavouring, generally at ruinous expense, to patch up or remove some of the most glaring faults in our town planning. We allowed the short-sighted greed of a few individuals to balk Sir Christopher Wren's plan for rebuilding London after the great fire of 1666, and now, two hundred and fifty years afterwards, we find that we have spent twenty times the cost of his scheme in more or less futile attempts at patching up old mistakes.

"In the remodelling or extension of an existing city, we have before us not only so many streets, so many buildings and so many open spaces with which to deal, but, what is far more important, the individual, communal and civic spirit, which has, perhaps, been growing and solidifying for centuries, and which has made the city what it is socially, politically, morally, educationally and commercially.

"In the new city, on the other hand, we are faced with the task of estimating, so far as we can, in what form the city's individuality will develop, how far its course of development may be influenced for good and to what extent it is beyond our control and must be met and allowed for in all we propose to do."

"It will thus be seen that, whether the sphere of operations be an old city or a new one, the first essential of the city planner is a thorough study of the growth and origin of cities, coupled with that reverence for the historical which always accompanies it. To this must be added a knowledge of men and of human nature that he may be able to read on the face of things as they exist not only the city's history, but the impress of the civic spirit and the individuality that results from the possession of that spirit.

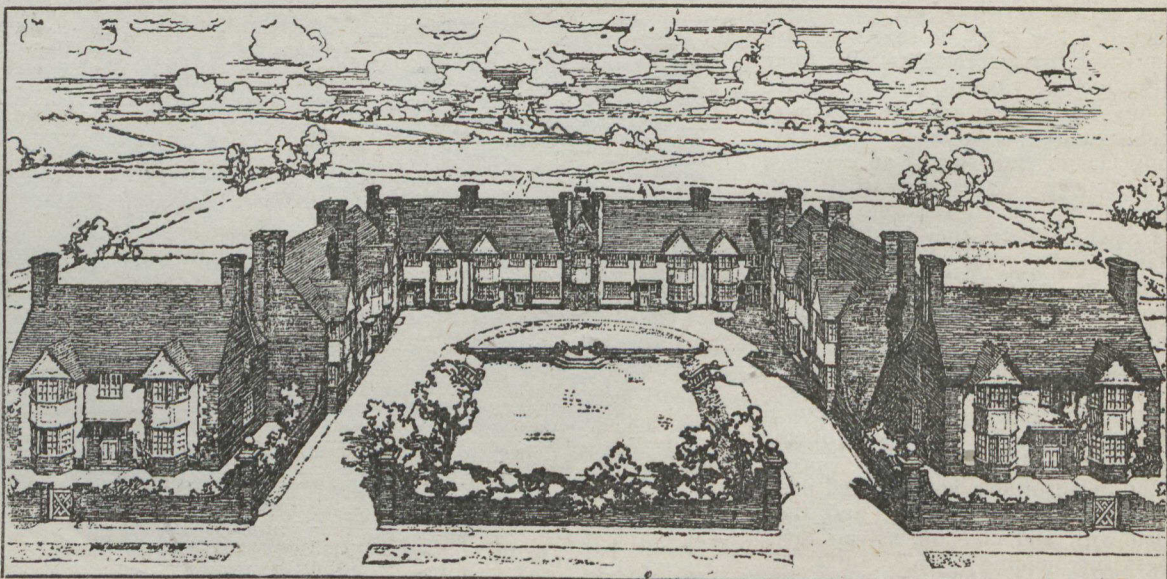
"If the town planner is to realize the highest and the best that each opportunity affords, he must cul-

tivate the broad outlook and must carry his survey far beyond the confines of the place itself.

"THE bane of all the town, village or suburb planning, which has been done so far in my own country, has been that it has been placed in the hands of one man, who has usually been chosen for the work because he has shown considerable ability for one aspect of it, such as architecture or administration, and he has been expected to evolve, out of his inner consciousness, a scheme which shall fulfil the social, practical or artistic requirements of which his special training has given him no knowledge. If a town plan is to be worth consideration it must be the result of the joint efforts of the surveyor, the architect, the sanitary engineer, the town planner, the medical health officer and the sociologist.

"First will come the historian, who will schedule all that is old and, which, through its connection with the history of the town, or its intrinsic value,

must be preserved, and who will prepare archaeological records, aided by photographs and plans, of all also that is old, but which is not important enough to be allowed to stand in the way of that which is modern and hygienic. Then will come the surveyor, who will prepare contour plans on which all subsequent operations will be based. After him will come the sanitary and hygienic engineer who will determine on the source of the water supply, the pressure at which it can be delivered and consequently the maximum height up the hillsides to which houses may be built, the position of his sewage disposal scheme and consequently the lowest point at which house drains can be connected to it by gravitation. He will also suggest to the sociologist sites which will prove suitable for the provision of the other public services, such as power stations and gas works. With these materials before him, the sociologist will decide the density of the population and the number of houses to the acre which can be allowed over different parts of the site, the



BETTER THAN THE STRAIGHT ROW

Houses placed in the above rectangular form have better ventilation and lighting and greater beauty.