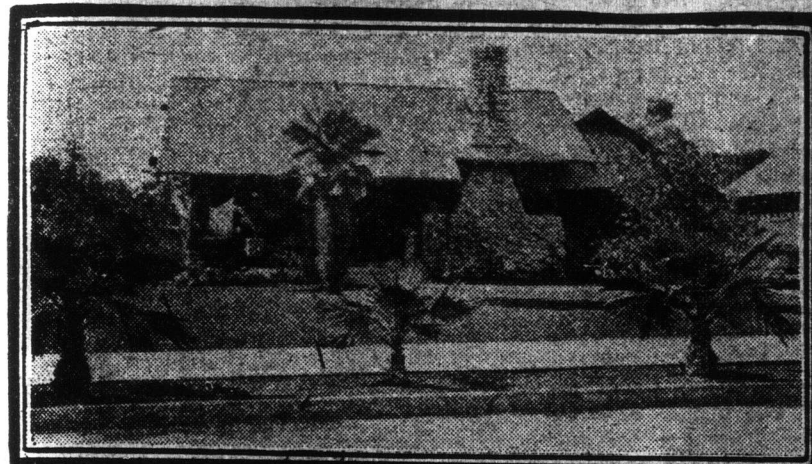


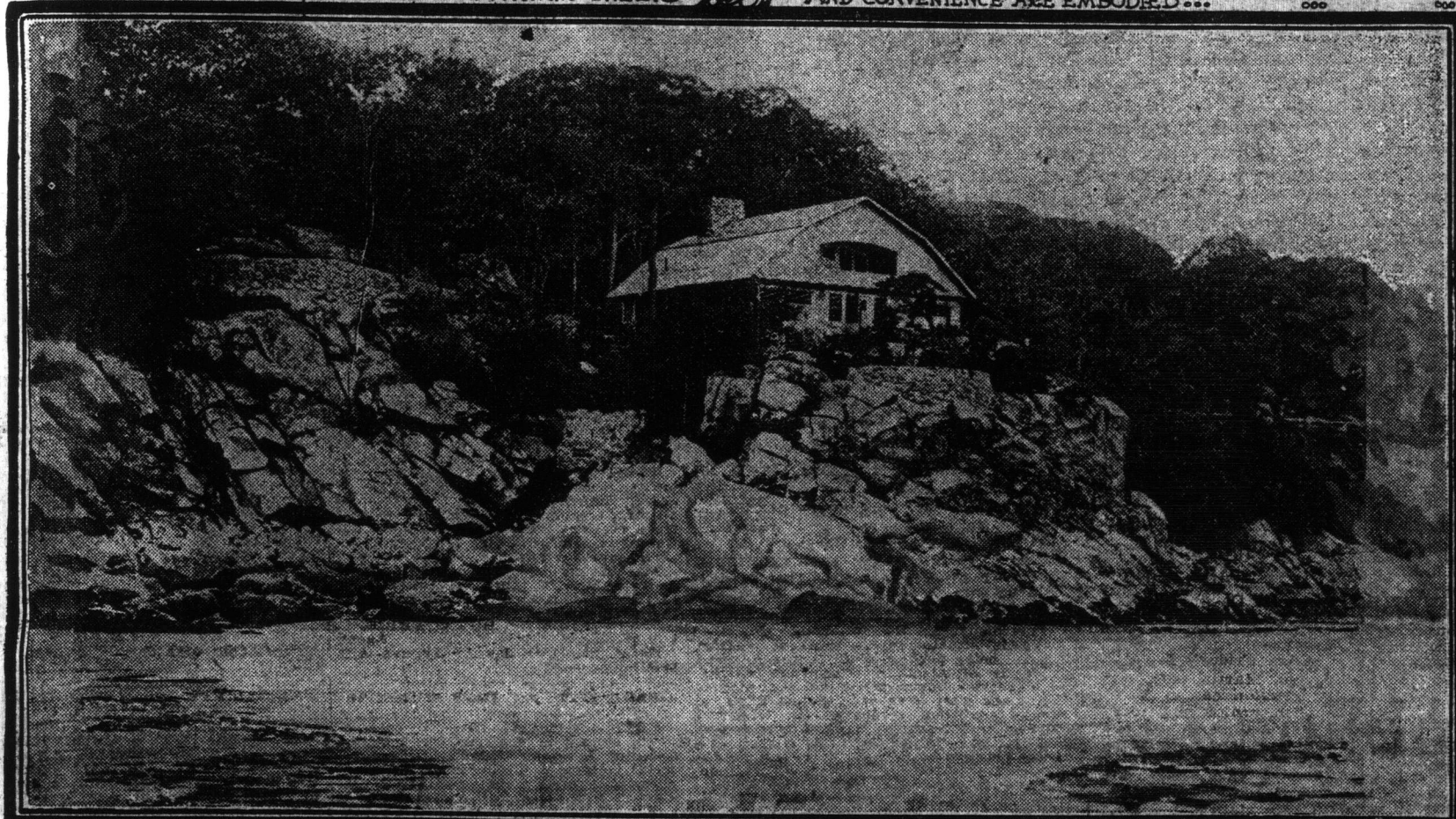
THE VOGUE of the BUNGALOW



A STRIKING BUNGALOW DESIGN, IN WHICH THE MASSIVE STONE CHIMNEY BESEALERS WARMTH AND CHEER.



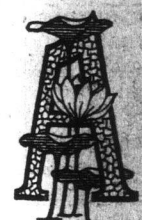
AN ATTRACTIVE LITTLE SHINGLED BUNGALO, IN WHICH COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE ARE EMBODIED...



A NEW ENGLAND BUNGALOW

"I'm going to build a bungalow. A bing-bang bungalow. A creeper-curtained bungalow with room for three or four."

"I'm going to build a bungalow. A bing-bang bungalow. A cedar-shingled bungalow beside a rippled shore."



AND this is the burden of their song today, of all those from the north, east, south, Yes, even from the west, who come to Victoria to live. They all are looking for a bungalow. Every man jack of them—the farmer from the Okanagan, the wheat grower from Manitoba with money in his pocket and longing in his eye, the shrewd real estate agent from Oregon; yes, even the Jap who opens his tea garden, have one hope in common—to build a bungalow. And why? Because, above all others the bungalow has one quality that makes it the home for the homeless, its simplicity.

But do not misunderstand, and picture the homeless to mean a lot of orphans or old women. To put it more exactly—the temporary homeless—are they to whom the bungalow appeals. They come here tired from a long railway journey, their weariness increases with the prolonged stay at hotel or boarding-house and they finally reach the climax of their woes and the limit of their endurance. After a house hunt begins in patient plodding and ended in fruitless despair. Then it is that they take up the refrain, "I'm going to build a bungalow," and they get busy and build one.

Here in Victoria this is not hard to do; for there are builders by the dozen, ready and eager to put up a house for any amount from \$1200 to \$20,000. And what is more, they will begin work for the small sum of \$500 down, the rest in monthly payments, of as low as \$15. Of course the interest is a mere item to be mentioned in passing, often whispered in fact, and it is only the shrewd business head that realizes exactly what a \$3,000 bungalow will cost when paid for on the installment plan at 7 per cent interest. And the Victoria builders are shrewd business men—some of them. But we are getting away from our story.

After the builder has been called, and the site chosen, comes the question of the kind of a bungalow wanted. There is a large variety and every taste can be satisfied. Yet to be truly artistic the bungalow should be built of some material that would harmonize with its surroundings. This plan is feasible when the owner has money enough or when he is so fortunate as to procure a site that will require inexpensive building material such as a spot in

the woods, where the trees are at hand to furnish the building logs.

In Victoria, for instance, fancy the perfect bungalow that could be built on any of the numerous roads that follow the water front. A bungalow with a foundation of stones, and walls of brown shingles to blend with the seaweed and dark soil. Or again, in one of the more cultivated sections, what an artistic bungalow of rough-caste in the style of the old Spanish Adobe houses, with a roof of green shingles to match broad, smooth lawns, could be put up at little expense.

The visitor to Victoria who takes even the casual birds'-eye view of the city from the lofty seat of a trolley at once remarks on the great number of pretty bungalows. These are mostly the buildings of the last few years; for, truly, it is a curious contradiction that the bungalow, a home of individual taste, should be so popular in Victoria, the city of convention. But popular it is, and deservedly so.

There is no home that gives so great a chance for freedom and fresh air. All the rooms being on one floor, the house work is greatly minimized, and since one of the artistic necessities of a true bungalow is plenty of surrounding land, the amount of air that circulates through the house is increased. Speaking of surrounding land, it is a pity that the builders of Victoria are beginning to cut up their lots into smaller and smaller bits. Old residents can remember the city with not a house but boasted its lawns, its flower and vegetable gardens. Now the craze for something, probably money, is crowding the houses closer and closer until it is no exception to see, yes, even a bungalow, with only a tiny patch of land in front and none on the side, so that the

residents, instead of looking out upon growing things, are obliged to watch the domestic operations of their neighbors—or pull down the shades.

To return to the advantages of the bungalow. It affords a larger opportunity for individual taste in interior decoration than any other style of house. The outside must be kept simple, so that whatever adornment there is, appears on the inside. Yet this must not be ornate in any sense. Much of the charm of bungalow life is taken away by over-decoration. The straight lines should be kept as much as possible, upholstered furniture avoided, heavy draperies tabooed and everything chosen to give an effect of open-hearted, cordial hospitality. Nothing goes so far to attain this effect as the fire place built of stone, plinker brick, or tile. This should be big and is more artistic when a large part of the chimney is visible. Of course wood is more preferable as a fuel but here in Victoria, where so many houses are built without furnaces, it sometimes becomes necessary to burn the coal, dirty though it is.

Next to the fireplace in importance is the furniture, which must be homelike and simple. Spindle-leg chairs and unsteady lamps have no place in a bungalow. Chippendale would have gone bankrupt had this type of home existed when he supplied the public demand. The most popular furniture is the Mission, for this gives the desired straight lines, comfort and simplicity. Settees, broad arm chairs, solid tables, and shelves of all descriptions are always found in the bungalow. Wicker and willow furniture are also correct, for they are fresh and inviting. Here on the Pacific coast it is also well to use the bamboo furniture, which may be obtained so much

cheaper than anything which has to be brought over the Rockies.

In the bedroom furnishings many pretty effects may be gained by chintz and figured muslins. A color scheme that would be very hard to carry out, with silks and velvets, can be easily obtained with white muslin edged with a flowered India print.

Of the many attractive materials and colors that have been recently placed upon the market, the most practical and decorative is the India print cotton with bold design in colors on a white ground. This artistic material is heavy, hangs beautifully and has the additional recommendation of being washable. Another advantage that it possesses is that of being inexpensive and needing no lining. Durable, cleanly, cheap and decorative, it is an ideal material for draperies. It also stands the mists of mountain and sea. The design and colors are scarlet bamboo on a white ground; yellow on a white ground; blue on a yellow ground. The design is bold, showing the jointed stalks and spiky leaves gracefully twined as they shoot upward. This material may also be had in a variety of other patterns of Japanese character.

Living-room and dining-room decorated with this material, one green and white and the other scarlet and white—or one blue and white instead of the green—would furnish two rooms of a simple bungalow very artistically.

A bungalow can be furnished comfortably and artistically for about \$500 if nothing is selected but the simplest furniture. The local carpenter's aid should first be invoked; he can nail up tiers of shelves in the living-room for books, in the dining-room for china, in the kitchen for utensils, and in the bedrooms for dressing tables and washstands. Having thus got rid of the most expensive part of the furnishing, it remains only to purchase beds, seats and tables. A large roll of matting will cover the floors of living-room, dining-room and bedrooms, and will certainly last one season; rugs of any quality will, of course, look well; but in case they have to be purchased, rag, jute or Japanese rugs can be bought for comparatively small prices; and these should accord in color with the hangings of each room. Durable carpet in plain colors can be purchased for \$1.00 a yard, and square rugs can be made of this, with border.

We will suppose that each room is lighted by two double windows, each two feet by three. These should be hung with dotted muslin inner curtains and outside curtains of

and if it be used as a breast-plate like a steel cuirass it will put a different face on modern warfare. The French Government has tested the new armor, and reports that it has four or five times the resistance of chilled steel and is invulnerable to rifle bullets. The equipment is not heavier than a cuirass and costs half as much. Of his own observation in this matter Mr. Stead writes as follows in the London Daily Chronicle:

"I have myself witnessed experiments which go to prove that the soldier provided with this new armor can expose himself to the fire of modern rifles, at a distance of one hundred yards, and suffer as little from their fire as if he were being assailed by pea-shooters. This is true, not merely of the bullets which are at present used by the armies of the world, but even of the new bullet with which all governments are furnishing themselves in hot haste. The new bullet, that has not yet been issued for use in actual warfare, is largely composed of steel, and its sharp point tears its way through iron and steel, against which the ordinary surface bullet beats in vain. The regiment arrayed in this armor of proof, and marching up to within one hundred yards of the enemy, suffers no more damage from a mitraille of steel bullets than if it were marching through an ordinary hailstorm."

As the majority of men in modern armies do not now wear cuirasses, Mr. Stead proceeds to show that the drawbacks of the new defensive device are quite counterbalanced by the advantages. Thus he says:

"Everything that adds to the weight carried by a soldier decreases the mobility of the army, and it will be argued that the gain in invulnerability will be purchased at too dear a price if it were to retard the movements of the troops. But, on the other hand, the experience of mankind in ages when war was the ordinary occupation of able-bodied men, shows that the temptation to cover the body with armor of proof is irresistible. Soldiers are always disposed to purchase invulnerability at the expense of mobility. It is obvious that a thousand men whom no bullets could hurt, who could only march two miles an hour, could give points to vulnerable antagonists even if they could march at twice their speed."

While there has been a tendency to depreciate the utility of cavalry in modern warfare, and Kaiser William has been laughed at for ordering his cavalry to charge at imaginary



"ANOATOK" THE HOME OF WIND

some bright hue or artistic design. Sills or shelves, inside or outside, should be added for potted plants or window boxes.

I need not here rehearse the definition of a bungalow, nor trace its development from the summer homes of distant India to its adaptation to the cold climates of America. A detailed study of the changes and transformations presented by this evolution would not be brief. It is quite sufficient for our present purpose to remember that the evolution has been accomplished, and that the bungalow today is a dwelling of a definite type that has been adapted to almost every possible climatic condition and almost every need. This is really the important thing; the steps by which this end was reached belonging more to the archeology of building than containing any facts of present useful availability.

But because the bungalow has moved away from its primitive form does not destroy the integrity of the modern bungalow. Word-purists may, indeed, argue to the contrary, although the point is of quite unimportant consequence. The great fact is that we have a bungalow type, a type almost invariably recognizable at a glance. It is true that the temptation to move away from the simplicity of the primitive type is sometimes too great to be put on one side; and in this lies the greatest danger of our modern bungalow building; or that an ornate structure be designed to take the place of the dwelling whose primitive conception is simplicity of the simplest.

A NEW AGE OF ARMOR

Mr. W. T. Stead thinks that armor is certainly about to be revived in the military forces of Europe, says the Literary Digest. A bullet-proof substance has been discovered;

armies which, if real, would mow them down with machine-guns and long-distance rifles, the new armor would justify the use of the horse in battle. On this point Mr. Stead observes:

"Of course, such an immense revolution as would be involved by a reversion to armor will not be brought about all at once. The first to feel the influence of the new discovery will be the cavalry and artillery. The practice of wearing the cuirass has lingered to this day in most armies, even when the cuirass was utterly useless against rifle bullets. The fact that a cuirass has now been invented that would enable cavalry to charge right up almost to the muzzles of their enemy's guns without any danger of being wounded or killed by the most murderous fire, will not only check the movement in favor of discontinuing the cuirass, but will lead to its introduction as an indispensable part of the armor of both horse and rider. Even if the armor of the future is confined to the breastplate, it will enormously reduce the area exposed to the enemy's fire. The old practice of wearing greaves on the legs would be revived, and the war charger would also be provided with a modern substitute for the old coverture of chain-mail fitting tightly to the head and neck, and falling loosely over the body. It would not be necessary to make the new armor-plate so thick or heavy to turn a bullet at two yards. A very much lighter armor-plate would be quite sufficient to stop a bullet at what is now regarded as the deadly range of 300 to 500 yards. The introduction of armor would tend to give increased importance to the cavalry, which some authorities at one time believed would never again be employed in face of the rapid fire of breech-loading rifles."