

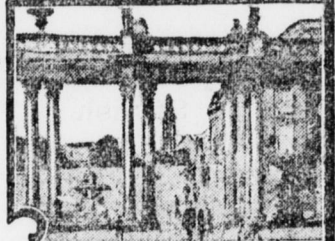
A Much-Palaced Emperor

BEAUTIFUL "ACHILLEION" THE FORTY-NINTH RESIDENCE OF KAISER

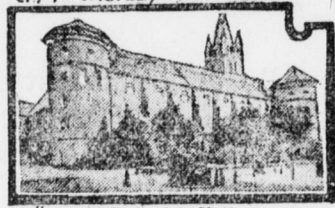


THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE EMPEROR'S NUMEROUS CASTLES

A two hours' walk from the capital of Corfu, in a southerly direction, through a very dinky suburb called San Rocco, and past the little village of Gasturi, brings the dust-covered tourist within sight of one of the most glorious architectural creations in existence. Thickly surrounded by clumps of grayish-green olive-trees and verdant orchards, the Achilleion, the fairy castle of that restless, unfortunate empress who was to die under a murderer's steel, emerges like a white phantom of the past. The beauty of its outward form—a clever imitation of the Pompeian style—is only matched by its lavish and highly artificial inner decoration, on which Empress Elizabeth is said to have spent \$1,250,000, and by the magnificent views it commands. The Achilleion was recently inhabited by the German emperor, his consort, daughter, and a full staff of courtiers; and the affluence thereby created with conceptions of Prussian soberness, correctness, common sense, and other unromantic Brandenburgian attributes, greatly take away from that castle's bewitching poetry. A thousand pities!



CITY CASTLE POTSDAM



KÖNIGSBERG CASTLE

ly known through the emperor's successful experiment as a manufacturer and exporter; the handsome majolica produced at Cadinen and publicly sold all over the world are highly valued by connoisseurs. William II. is also the owner of a steam brick factory and alcohol distillery at the same place, and he attends to the details of his business with the circumspection of a trained merchant.

The Taunus district, between the Rhine and Maine, famous for its excellent wine, healthful mineral waters, beautiful scenery, and wealth of historical reminiscences, is fairly studded with castles and burghs of the most ancient types. The most interesting of the historical memories of this region are the traces of the ancient Roman palisaded moat, or fortified boundary of the empire, which stretched from the Rhine below Coblenz along the summit of the Taunus to the Maine, and was carried on to the Danube. On the southern side this fortified line was backed by several castles, one of which, the Saalburg, survives in part, and, after being restored to its original appearance, was in 1901 converted into a national museum, one of the most instructive historical memorials of ancient Roman life to be found north of the Alps. Immediately north of the Taunus resort of Cronberg is Schloss Friedrichshof, built for Empress Frederick in 1889-1897, the place where she died in 1901.

Some of the royal estates have been turned into public institutions, as, for instance, Oranienburg, which has become a seminary for female teachers, and Nieder-Schoenhausen, which was given over to the public as a park and resort for recreation. Both are in the vicinity of Berlin. Oranienburg was founded in 1651 by the wife of the Great Elector, who also established an orphan's asylum near by.

But all the emperor's landed possessions outside of the capital, be they proud castles or modest villas, shrink back into the second rank, as far as historical importance is concerned, when compared with one small, insignificant—if not shabby-looking cottage situated at half an hour's distance, by rail, from Berlin. It was the favorite summer resort of Frederick William I., the second king of Prussia (1713-1740), who spent a few months every year at this unattractive place, together with his family, including his eldest son Frederick, whom history afterwards was to adorn with the glorious cognomen The Great.

The famous Grunewald, a cultivated forest in the immediate neighborhood of Berlin, contains a much-used shooting lodge, or "Jagdschloss," which was founded some 400 years ago by Elector Joachim II., and stands to-day nearly in the same shape as in 1550. Popular superstition, which clings to several Hohenzollern castles—the "White Lady" of the Berlin palace enjoys international reputation—has also caught hold of this innocent sporting abode. Joachim had a mistress, Anna Sydow, the wife of a bell-founder, of fascinating beauty, popularly called "the fair foundress." The relations between the elector and the scheming, rapacious woman became so scandalous that Joachim's son, Johann George, immediately after the former's death, had Anna brought to Spandau and locked up in the fortress, where she died, after four years' imprisonment, in 1575.

C. A. BRATTER

FUTURE REMEDIES

DAY OF TREATMENT OF DISEASE BY SERUM IS COMING.

So Declares Prof. Wright, Distinguished English Advocate of Germ Theory—Even White Plague Will Be Conquered.

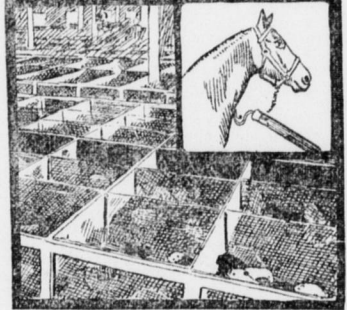
That our children will live to see the drug store as it is known to-day disappear and its place taken by dispensers of animal serums which will be injected into the veins of the patient, is the opinion of a distinguished advocate of the germ theory, Prof. Wright of England.

In explanation of his theory, Prof. Wright further says: "The present system of medication will be relegated to the limbo which has swallowed up the copper and leecher. We have conquered diphtheria with the anti-diphtheritic serum. With other serums we will conquer the great white plague—consumption. We will conquer the disease that keeps pace with it—pneumonia. We will conquer typhoid and cholera and yellow fever without administering drugs through the stomach. The hypodermic syringe will take the place of the teaspoon. The laboratory of the future will not be a building for the blending of chemical agents. It will be a vast biologic stable, housing hundreds of horses, with thousands of pens for guinea pigs and thousands of hutches for rabbits as an adjunct. These animate creatures will take the place of our retorts, our kettles, our drying pans and the other paraphernalia of our present day medicinal workshop."

Advanced practitioners in medicine agree that the prophecy is not chimerical. Dr. Rogers, of Cornell, looks forward to a change in treatment as diametrically opposite to existing methods as present methods are opposite to the empiricism of the middle ages. The movement is already well under way in Europe, and in America the middle west has taken the furthest step forward in the establishment of the new way and the abandonment of the old. The city of Detroit now leads the world in the production of these several serums that are to battle with disease through the circulation, and within the last three months the announcement has been made of the discovery of a serum that will destroy the germ of pneumonia—a task patiently pursued for years without success by Pasteur and Koch. It has passed the experimental stage, but the claim is not yet made that it ranks

with the anti-diphtheritic serum in efficacy, for the cure of what Oeler says is the most fatal of all the acute diseases known to mankind.

The biologic stable in Detroit has been called "a palace for horses." It has accommodations for 100 animals and is a model of sanitary excellence. The mangers are of steel, the floors hard cement, and a system of flushing with water impregnated with an antiseptic preparation is maintained, which insures absolute medical cleanliness. The horses are not old "plugs," but sound and healthy specimens. The average age is six years, and the average cost of each horse is \$300. The guinea pig department has 3,000 of the pudgy little creatures that Macbeth called "a rat without a tail." They live



Guinea Pig Quarters Adjoining Serum Laboratory—Horse from Which Serum is Being Extracted.

In 300 hutches, and scores of them are offered up every day as a vicarious sacrifice for the benefit of humanity.

Every guinea pig in the herd dies sooner or later of disease—consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever, lockjaw, yellow fever, cholera or pneumonia—and they are bred for the precise fate which overtakes them. Long experimentation has proved them to be a better medium for "standardizing" or testing the strength of the anti-toxins to be used on human beings, than the rat or rabbit. In the early days of experimentation in serum therapy many kindly disposed women made vehement protest against what they said was refined cruelty in compelling the helpless little creatures to become victims of tuberculosis or diphtheria. The objection for a time was almost as vehement as it was against vivisection, but it finally was overcome, and now thousands of these animals, worthless for food or any other known purpose, die every year that thousands of children may live.

BACK TO LAMARCK

BATTLE ROYAL OVER THEORY OF ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Modern Scientists More Eagerly Defending the Frenchman's Opinions Against Darwin's Than Ever Before.

To most people the fact that there is a lively controversy between rival theorists as to the origin of species may come as a sort of revelation, but such there is, and a battle royal is



Jean Lamarck, the Great Rival of Darwin.

being waged by those who hold to the Darwinian theory on the one hand and those who hold to the Lamarck theory on the other, with perhaps the odds in favor of the latter. When Charles Darwin nearly half a century ago published his epoch-making book on "Natural Selection," his theory was violently opposed.

Yet, many scientific men rallied to its support, and after two or three decades of discussion, public opinion settled down into resigned acceptance of the new views. Though a few cautious experts, like Huxley, withheld their complete assent, the controversy over the Darwinian theory seemed at an end. In all problems of natural history, "Darwinism" became the word to conjure with. "Natural selection" had completely superseded the necessity for "anything like design in nature." It looked as if the "origin of species" by "the survival of the fittest" had triumphed all along the line. Some went so far in their enthusiasm as to regard the famous English naturalist as the founder of the doctrine of evolution.

But this attitude has undergone a startling change. No sooner, it has been said, does a theory obtain complete possession of the human mind

than the successor is already trading close upon its heels. This has been well shown in the case of the nebular hypothesis, and now Darwinism in its turn is sustaining, as best it may, the assaults of keen-witted men of science, who re-examine its facts only to dispute its conclusions. Nor is it premature to say that while some form of it will remain, the theory cannot survive.

How has the change been brought about? It came as the result of two decades of fruitful work in the field of natural history, and especially through resuscitation of the views of a naturalist whom the world had almost forgotten.

Twenty years ago, students of botany remembered that a Frenchman, born at Bazentin in Picardy, had contributed some questionable opinions on the origin of species; to-day Jean Lamarck is the great rival of Darwin, with a reputation and fame at least equal to those of his distinguished successor.

As most American naturalists side with Lamarck, it is interesting to recall the fact that some precious examples of the French naturalist's writing and sketches are now in the possession of Harvard university. They were presented to that institution by Prof. A. Agassiz, who obtained them at Paris in 1906.

What did Lamarck teach regarding the "origin of species?" The problem was to account for the multiplicity of forms which make up the realms of plant and animal life. The influence of surroundings, the close adaptation of each species to its particular environment, had already been recognized. Lamarck took a step in advance. He conceived the idea of explaining differences of species by referring them to the different conditions under which species have to exist.

A given environment compels the animal living in it to be active in a particular way, and this special application of its body and of its organs to the environment causes them to be specially adapted to the work they have to do.

"It is not," says Lamarck, "the form either of the body or of its parts which has given rise to the habits and to the mode of life of animals; but, on the contrary, it is the habits, the mode of life, and all the other influential circumstances which have with time produced the form of the bodies and organs of animals."

Here is the principle of natural selection. But the selection in the one case is for the purpose of man; in the other it is for the conditions of life. In artificial breeding the selector is an intelligent being; in the Darwinian theory the selector is an unintelligent process.

Country Board.
Since thoughts of home-grown products thrilled
Our hearts 'mid summer plans,
Why is the farmer's back yard filled
With old tomato cans?
—Washington Star

THE AMERICAN HOME

W. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

This is a two-flat building of six rooms each, and it represents a style that is popular at the present time in some of the larger cities.

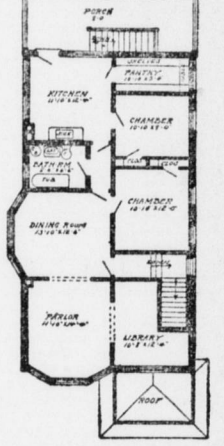
Such buildings are generally built and owned by men who live in the lower flat and rent the upper. In case the building is fitted with a steam heating plant the owner manages the boiler and the hot water heater, thus supplying steam and hot water for the whole building.

It costs very little more to heat two flats than one when steam is employed; so it is a matter of economy to have one heating apparatus, and as hot water the same rule applies. The hot water heaters in flat buildings are little round stoves, either with water jackets or lined with coils of pipe through which the water circulates. Sometimes in winter the water is heated from a coil of water pipe inside the furnace boiler, but for the better buildings the hot water heater is entirely separate from the steam heating plant.

A six-room flat like this on a good street in the city of Chicago will rent at from \$40 to \$60 per month, according to the size of the rooms, cost of the building, and the janitor service hat goes with it. In the better resident sections a great deal of work is

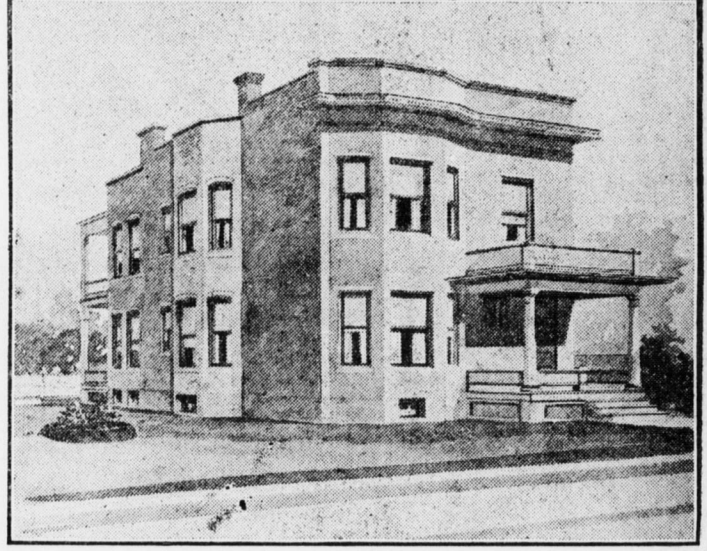
used much except at meal time, so the dining room may be counted as part of the hall and save that much space.

It is considered a great advantage to have windows on both sides of such a building. Too many resident flat buildings are placed right up against each other so the windows at the sides get no light except from the so-called light



Second Floor Plan

areas. When the buildings are long and narrow, as most of them are, the middle rooms are quite dark even when the sun is shining. On gloomy days a good many high-priced flats are so dark that artificial light is necessary all day long. Flat life is objectionable enough at best; however,



put on the lawn, in washing the front and back steps, front hallway, cleaning the plate glass and a thousand little things that cannot well be enumerated but which go to make up the proper appearance of a well-kept building.

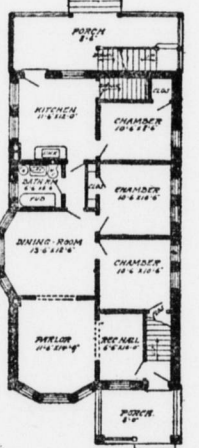
All deliveries of groceries and parcels of all kinds are required to be made at the rear entrance. There is a heavy galvanized iron garbage can on the back porch at the outside of each kitchen door; this is emptied by the janitor every morning. In the summer time usually the porches are washed down with a hose either morning or evening and the grass is

if a man owns a building like this on a corner lot he may consider himself in luck.

The lower flat is always smaller than the upper one, because the front stairway generally spoils one room, but in this plan a reception hall is secured which may be used as an adjunct to the parlor on the first floor. It is always important to have one bathroom over the other, so the plumbing pipes may be as short as possible and grouped so as to include both bathrooms and both kitchens.

Flat buildings have undergone considerable evolution during late years. The new ones are a noticeable improvement over older buildings, from the fact that most of the more pretentious new flat buildings have good porches both in front and at the back, they have large windows, ventilating shafts, light hallways and wide easy stairs, they have heavy hardwood outside doors, generally with a large panel of plate glass in front.

The porches are heavy, with cement floors, especially in front, and I notice that more attention is being paid to back porches every year. Families living in flats like to get outside at every opportunity, usually one porch or the other is sheltered from the sun or the wind so that it is possible to get outside in one direction or the other. Builders are learning that it pays to cater to the wishes of renters and they are paying more attention to such accessories.



First Floor Plan

sprinkled either in the front, or at the back, or both. Such careful attention gives a building of this character an air of thrift and a tone of superiority which commands respect enough to secure good rents.

One flat in such buildings often rents for enough to pay the interest and taxes on the whole investment, so that the owner can figure his own rent only costs him the janitor service, repairs, etc. A two-flat brick building the size of this one, which is 27 feet in width and 49 feet in length, is generally valued in the residence sections of Chicago at from \$6,000 to \$10,000, according to the size of the lot, location, style of finish and general condition.

In designing flats architects try to avoid long hallways. There is generally not much objection to passing through a dining room, as it is not

Germany Leads Again.

Probably the most perfect institution in the world for the care of emigrants is the Auswanderer Hallen, erected within the last few years at the Veddel, a suburb of Hamburg. It is the shell of a miniature city equipped to satisfy every desire, whether physical, aesthetic or spiritual, of 4,000 souls. Its two-score or more neat buildings, its green plats and flower beds, occupy an inclosed area more than twice as large as Madison square, New York city, or above 14 acres, and cost approximately \$500,000. It is an illustration of the scientific method of supplying the needs of life. In this odd city, whose population changes on an average every three days, the inhabitants are lodged in large, light, well-ventilated dormitories, equipped with neat galvanized bedsteads, and fed in common dining rooms with food cooked in large kitchens in a most scientific and cleanly style.—Outlook.