

founding of a pioneer city; the garden for the up-growth of youth, with its vigour and its delicacy, its dedication, its romance; the nest to which happy children are to return after their day of activity and discovery with their fellows in school and playground; the cradle for the infancy of men and women who shall embark on enterprises which to-day we dare hardly conceive.

Like the laying out of the town, the structure of the dwelling-house must have relation to its ends, so that its material form must be conditioned by the spiritual as well as the material needs of its inhabitants. More obviously its plan will depend on the extent of the provision of public services. These include, of course, the supply of gas and water, and also of electricity, which as a form of power may revolutionise domestic as well as industrial life; but they may also include many other forms of service. Many domestic industries, such as laundering, the making of bread and cakes and preserves, have passed out of the home even in the memory of some of the housekeepers of to-day. The number of meals, too, prepared and eaten away from home in restaurants and clubs is increasing. It is often stated that the working classes will not agree to any form of common domestic service. This is probably true at present; but the kind of experience—*e.g.* that of college or hotel life, or of clubs and restaurants—which makes the better-paid classes see the advantages of common, well-organised services, is beginning to be shared by others. The success of some Army Kitchens and of many National Kitchens, of Adult School and Co-operative week-ends, and of some "welfare" dining rooms, is opening the eyes of the workers to these advantages.

Well-planned houses will bring relief from drudgery and the irking cares inseparable from our present domestic arrangements, and this will in turn react on the inhabitants. For men and for children, there will