

and without, and yet its aspect must not present a forbidding exclusiveness to the passer-by, nor its gardens or approaches be so shut in as to interfere with the general plan of the road. Its interior must be so arranged as to avoid unnecessary labour in passing from room to room, from coal-store to fire-place, or from cooking-stove to table, and above all in cleaning.

**Labour
Saving.**

Ease and pleasure in cleaning would involve the omission of many mouldings on ceilings or beadings on wood-work. They would demand floors of hard wood easy to polish (except where tiles are preferable) and doorsteps and window-sills needing swilling rather than scrubbing. They would require well-made yet simple fittings for windows and doors, and many improved plumbing devices. These fittings and their parts, made in the New Town workshops, might in some cases be standardised after they had stood the test of time and use. Extremely important in this connection is the proper provision of cupboards and keeping-places, well fitted with shelves, hooks, etc. Their absence causes constant work and irritation—for it is impossible for everything to be in its place unless there is a place for everything. Their presence makes it possible to keep a house tidy without much difficulty, and to leave rooms and passage ready for the cleaner. Paint inside the house may often be avoided, and the wood-work treated like the polished floors. But there are those who prefer the brightness of paint and its various advantages—and even labour-saving must not be pursued at the cost of a limiting uniformity!

**Light and
Warmth.**

Light and warmth must be thought of in connection with every detail of the plan, so that each part of the house may be as well suited as possible for its purpose. Windows require careful planning, with thought for aspect and outlook, as well as for light, ventilation, room for furniture and