

of The Grande Prix de Rome, The Ecole de Beaux Arts, and others).

The dimensions of the three openings to the loggia and the width of the piers between them are the worst defects, and if 'Lotus' had studied the following rule taken from almost any text book on design "that the proportion of circular headed arched openings should be twice the height of their width," the result as regards the proportion of the building would have been almost beyond criticism. To obtain this the piers should be widened to approximately twice their present width, and the openings narrowed in consequence, and made, as near as possible, twice as high as they are wide. The distance between the crown of the arches and the line of eaves is hardly enough, and would be improved if slightly deepened. Further, the width of the doors entering into the tea room scale only 3 ft. 8 inches between the jambs. Now, I am sure, if 'Lotus' had considered that in case of one only of the leaves of the door being open at a time the 1 ft. 7 inch opening would be very cramped for a person of average size to pass through in comfort, and he would have made them at least 5 ft. in width.

In offering these suggestions to 'Lotus' I am not condemning his design, but calling the attention of other students to likely mistakes, as one has only to look about to note, in practice, window and door openings out of all pleasing proportion, and it is this proportion of openings that would be severely criticised by an architectural critic in the modern schools of architecture.

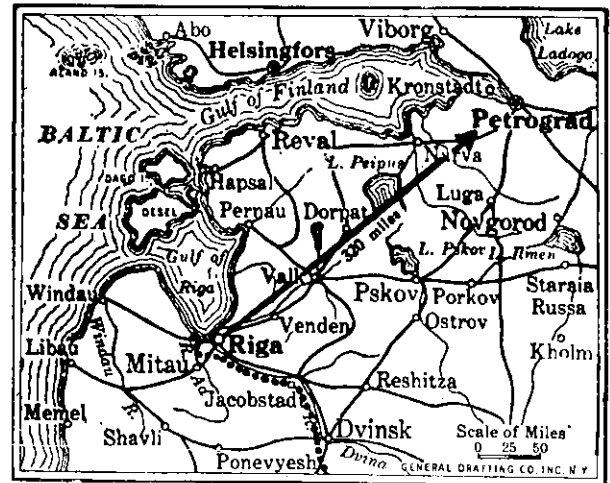
The design by 'Pylon' is, as his non-de-plume infers, chiefly pylons, and no doubt he would have been able to produce a much better attempt had he kept more to the conditions and less to an elaborate scheme. 'Pylons' idea is good, but such a Pavilion is not asked for, nor was it desired, and as it involved far more knowledge of design than is expected of students, his attempt in detail is poor.

In conclusion, I suggest as a help to other students studying design problems, that they be not in too much hurry to use the Tee and Set squares, but work up the main lines of the design in free-hand; and if the first attempt does not satisfy you, then (and it is unlikely to), put a piece of tracing paper over it and alter the proportion of the units slightly, on lines as suggested to "Lotus." Continue this process until you obtain something that is pleasing to look at, then, and not until then, use the Tee and Set squares."

"To design a comfortable and beautiful house for a limited sum of money is perhaps one of the most difficult problems the modern architect has to solve. It is also the most important problem—for the housing question, as applied to the great majority of the people, is still a question which remains unanswered in an intelligent way. The long, unlovely streets which the jerry builder creates, or his undesirable villa residences, are the only available dwellings for the average man."—H. Baillie Scott.

The Capture of Riga.

The map reproduced on this page gives details which show where Russia's weakness now lays. The capture of Riga opens a way to Petrograd, which is



329 miles in a direct line. This town, the third seaport of Russia, has a population 47 per cent. German, and since the beginning of the war has been a centre of German intrigue. It was founded by the merchants of Bremen some 800 years ago. The dotted line shows the former front.

The requirements of the Local Government Board, London, and other authorities, in regard to ventilation, fix the minimum allowance of air space per occupant as follows:—In common lodging-houses occupied at night only, 300 cubic feet; ditto, day and night, 400 cubic feet; ditto, seamen, 400 cubic feet; ditto, in Belgium, 469 cubic feet; ditto in New York 600 cubic feet. The minimum allowance of sleeping space in common lodging-houses in London was raised by the L.C.C. regulations to 350 cubic feet.

Dr. Macfie writes:—"How can we expect to ventilate a small room? Suppose there are only two gas jets; yet, even so there are less than 100 cubic feet per head, and in order to keep the air reasonably pure it would have to be changed ten to thirty times an hour. How are we to change it ten to thirty times an hour without causing a draught?"

A report of the Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages, London, says:—"As a result of further investigation and particularly of further medical evidence, we recommend that the minimum allowance of air-space in the bedrooms of five-apartment dwellings be fixed at 400 cubic feet per adult."

Dr. Whitelegge says:—"It is found experimentally that with ordinary appliances, and under the average atmospheric conditions of the climate of England, the air of a room cannot be changed more than about three times an hour without causing inconvenient draughts."