

The Committee in consultation with their professional adviser will assume the entire labor and responsibility of making estimates for the work, on the basis of the designs selected by them; if they desire information upon this point, employing a competent surveyor to that end.

The Committee will appoint one of the selected competitors as architect of the building. If they find that in their judgment and that of their adviser, they are warranted in doing so; and will execute an agreement with him for the customary professional compensation for such services. The Committee also reserve the right, in case their choice falls upon an architect whose experience and professional standing do not, in their judgment, warrant them in putting the practical conduct of the work into his hands, or who, by reason of distance, cannot well undertake it, to associate with him some experienced person, to be nominated by himself, subject to the approval of the Committee, upon whose competency in this respect they can rely, paying to each his share of the customary fees for his share of the work. If, as may happen, they find themselves unable to choose, upon the evidence before them, between two or more of these candidates, they will invite the competitors among whom their choice then lies, to present under the instructions of the Committee, such further explanations or drawings as the nature of the questions at issue may require. In case of the successful competitor, all payments will be con-

their professional adviser, will be communicated to all the competitors.

For the convenience of Canadian competitors these drawings may be sent to the care of Secretary of the Board, addressed to Professor Ware; the Secretary will arrange with the United States Customs for their being forwarded to that gentleman.

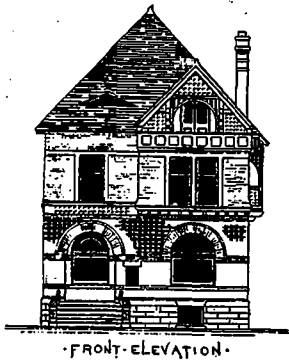
CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE.

In a private letter to the editor of this journal, Mr. Geo. H. Wolfe, publisher of the *California Architect*, says: "There is not so much difference in construction between this place and your own as you would imagine. Our better class of houses are all diagonally boarded. On this is nailed tar paper and then rustic. Our rustic is somewhat similar to your weather boarding principle. Thermometer in this city never gets below 20° above zero, and only in exceptional instances does it get as low as that. How our buildings would stand your climate, of course, is a problem. Nine-

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER" COMPETITION
—DESIGN BY "WELLINGTON."

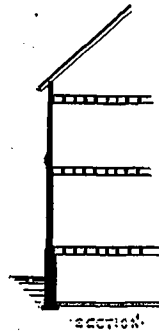
WE should judge that it was the intention of the author of this design to face his house south. If such is the case, the plan would be very much improved if it were reversed, so as to place the rooms now on the west side on the east. The east and street exposure is the most valuable, and yet the author has placed the reception hall, staircase and kitchen on this side of his house, and the dining and parlor on the west. The dining-room should always when possible have an east exposure, and should never be placed on the west side. The parlor, although its position is not very important, should always be placed in the best available one. In this case it has been placed on the west side, away from a street, when it could equally well have been placed on the east side, and next the street. The staircase can go anywhere, but should never be placed where it would be much better to have a room. The inhabi-



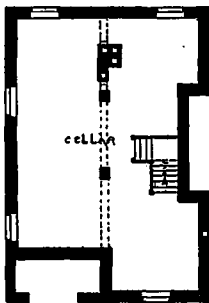
FRONT ELEVATION.



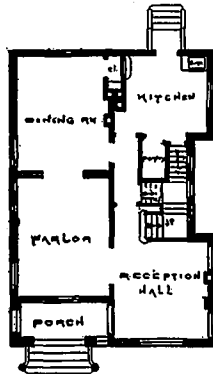
SIDE ELEVATION.



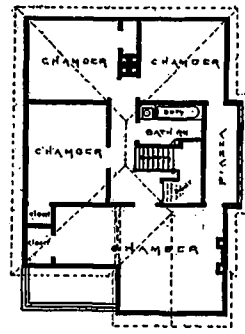
SECTION.



FOUNDATION PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER" COMPETITION FOR \$25,000 TOWN HOUSE—DESIGN SUBMITTED BY "WELLINGTON."

sidered as payments on account of his commissions as architect of the building.

All drawings shall be returned to the competitors as soon as the Committee has made its selection, and they will not be shown to the other competitors nor to the public without the consent of their several authors, previously obtained in writing. Nor shall anything shown in any of the rejected designs or otherwise suggested by the unsuccessful competitors, which is original as to this competition, be adopted and made use of in the building, without the consent of its author, and proper remuneration being made him, the amount thereof to be agreed upon between him and the Committee, and in case of disagreement to be referred to the professional adviser of the Committee, whose decision shall be final not only in regard to the amount to be paid, but in regard to the existence of any such claim.

Any information which the Committee, or any member of the Committee, or their professional adviser, may find proper to communicate to any of the competitors in answer to questions or suggestions, will be made in print, and will be simultaneously communicated to all the rest. Such questions or suggestions must be made before the 15th day of July, 1888, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, Canada.

The final action of the Committee, and the report to them of

tents of our buildings are built entirely of wood, chimneys alone excepted. It is not until lately that brick have come into general use for foundations for frame dwellings."

We understand the Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade has received letters from more than a score of American architects informing him of their intention to enter the competition for the Board of Trade building.

If the University authorities and the Government of Ontario should decide to establish a chair of Architecture in connection with the School of Practical Science, Toronto, we hope to see it filled by a Canadian professor. We have among us architects who have had the training to qualify them to discharge the duties of such a position with honor to themselves and advantage to the students who should look to them for instruction. In the past there has been too much going abroad after men to fill positions of this kind. This country has now reached the stage where native talent may justly claim and should receive proper consideration.

tants of a house do not live in the halls nor in the stairway, but they do live in the rooms, and consequently the rooms should be placed in the better position. The kitchen would have answered every purpose if placed on the west side, thus giving place to the dining room. Then, again, the dining rooms are placed on the most exposed side of the house, where it is most difficult to keep them warm. How would it be possible to keep the dining rooms warm in cold weather, exposed as it is to the Northwest winds. The reception hall is too large and important for a house of this size and value, and moreover, has too many windows. No vestibule has been provided, which is a most serious objection. This climate is much too severe to have but one door closed against it—two is none too many. A vestibule could easily have been secured by narrowing the opening to porch and placing a door close to the joint of window to parlor. Then the little windows at the side of this arch would have been of some service, if enlarged to be of some use. A house of the pretensions of this one should not be without a pantry. There is a small closet through