sign, to be useful in an office and to learn from office work. There is also a chance that, without spending more than a year over it, he will discover that he is not fitted for such work at all. Unless this discovery is made, he is supposed, on the conclusion of the first year of the Day School, to enter into articles with an architect for an apprenticeship of five years. This is usually done at once; and in the autumn he resumes work in the Day School, which in this year is limited to two days a week.

The work of the second year consists entirely of working out problems in design from specified conditions. There are no lectures; instruction is given by criticism. The distinction between the work done by this class and that of the studios and Sketch Clubs for more advanced students, with which we have some acquaintance in Canada, lies in the motive. It is a first principle of the training for an art that the mind should not be led beyond the hand, and there is no attempt made in this class to develop individual invention; the intention is rather to make the design merely a vehicle for working into form what the students have learned in their previous year's study of the History of Architecture. It is one thing to be tamiliar with detached features of historical design, or even to draw them in place, and another to understand or remember their characteristics well enough to apply them in work of one's own composition; and the problems worked out in this class serve to clinch the student's knowledge of style by giving them experience of its practical application. The library of the Association furnishes them with the means of accurate study so that there is no reason why they should not, between study and criticism, build up a design which is scholarly and yet original in the sense that they have made the knowledge which it represents their own. The great divisions of style receive equal attention so that no bias is acquired in the school towards one more than another. Construction is represented by a domestic problem or two of a simple nature for which drawings and specifications sufficient for contract are made.

This ends the work of the Day School. To carry his learning farther the student must attend the Evening School intended for pupils who have passed their first year and have to spend all their time during the day in an office.

It will be necessary to take the space of a second article to give an account of this and the other proceedings of the Association.

W. A. LANGTON.

THE SELECTION OF COLORS.

The following table will be found useful in choosing the various tints, inasmuch as by examining them in the order here given the eye will at once detect the slightest difference of shade. To refresh the eye

Look at Greens before choosing Reds.

- Blues Oranges. " Violets 66 66 Yellows. 66 66 Reds Greens. 66 Oranges 66 66 Blues. 66 Yellows 66 66 Violets. Tints 66
- Browns. Browns 66 Tints.

Steel tapes are graduated in feet and tenths, and pocket tapes to hundredths of a foot.

In the tower of the Central Methodist church on Bloor street east, Toronto, now in process of demolition, hung for half a century or more the town bell of Yorkville Yorkville, now included in that part of Toronto lying north of Di ing north of Bloor street. The bell has been temporarily taken of arily taken down but will again be mounted in the new tower of the reconstructed church.

It is reported that the Treasury Department at ashington: Washington is about to issue an order prohibiting draughtsmen in the employ of the Government from making drawing making drawings for outside firms. It is estimated that fully one but that fully one-half of the 150 draughtsmen employed in the office of the the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury give their services after hours to outside employment, and this it is better and this it is held interferes with their efficiency in the Government service. This practice has also prevailed in Canada and I in Canada, and has been the cause of protest from atchitects in action chitects in private practice who felt that they were being subjected. being subjected to unfair competition.

A Japanese house is the simplest thing in the world, ys a writer in says a writer in the Western Architect, consisting as it does of a consisting as it does of a post at each corner and a roof. One may say it is all say it is all on one floor. And in the daytime it is all one room if it one room, if it is a small house. The number of bedrooms in it do rooms in it depends on the number of bedrooms the ower required ower requires. They are divided by night by paper shutters for a line of an oldshutters fixed in grooves like the divisions of an old-fashioned world. fashioned workbox. There are no doors or passages. Your bedroom acts as a passage, and when you want a door you alid a door you slide back the nearest panel. Two sets of shutters go are shutters go around the outside. These outside shutters cannot be the careful as ters cannot be slid in the same promiscuous fashion as the other. the other. Each is held in its place by the next and the last one; the last one is secured with a bolt of wood. are plenty of Japanese houses which when secured for the night would hardly stand a drunken man leaning against them against them. An Englishman's house may be his castle—a Japan castle—a Japanese house is his bedroom, and his bedroom a passer room a passage.

There died at Philadelphia recently a wealthy stone well merchant, William Gray, who was at one time well known in Reknown in Bruce and Huron. In 1871 he came to Canada and Canada and settled near Iverhuron, in Bruce Town ship. There ship. There he was known as Boss Gray, and there he carried or he carried on extensive operations. On the second concession of the concession of this township he bought a farm of two hundred acres hundred acres, and built a great stone castle. A fine avenue, bordered avenue, bordered by spreading trees upon either side, led up to the led up to the magnificent residence. The house was richly and elaborately furnished. In each room mirrors ran from floor to ceiling. There were grand stair ways. There were broad and spacious halls. were wide, open front. In every room the gener osity and the luxury of wealth was artistically exhibited. But it was a constant and ever But it was occupied for only two years, and ever the rats have ruled for only two years, and chant since the rats have run riot through its splendid chambers. When the family I for the splendid chambers is the family I for t bers. When the family left the house the rich furnishings were left behind. Nothing was disturbed, nothing removed. The house the rich furnishing removed through ing removed. The house has seemed to stand through all these years wait. all these years waiting for the family to come home. But lately the bedding and the curtains dropped to pieces and decay was and the curtains dropped. pieces and decay was upon all within the mansion. Grass and weeds possess upon all within the trees Grass and decay was upon all within the mansive Grass and weeds possessed the wide avenue, the trees were ragged with neglect, and the gate sagged upon its hinges. its hinges.