fixed to support a structure, as stairs, etc. Claircolle.—Preparing walls or ceilings

for decoration by giving a coat of size.

CORBEL.—Stones or bricks, etc., projecting from a wall to carry a plate for

roofs, floors, etc.

Cornice.—A moulded projection to make a finish to the top of a room; an ornament over a window.

Cul de Sac.—An alley blocked up at

DERRICK.—Upright poles, etc, used as a crane for raising beams, stones, and other material into their places.

DOVETAIL.—A joint made by inserting one piece of timber into another in the form of an inverted wedge or a dove's tail.

Dado.—The decoration of the lower part of a room.

Embrasure.—The enlargement of the aperature of a door or window, or the inside of a wall, to give greater to the opening of the door or casement, or for ad-

mitting more light.

Entablature.—The whole of the parts of an order of architecture above a column, comprising the architrave, frieze and cornice.

Estrade.—A level place, or balcony. Extrados.—The upper surface of an

Fascia.—A broad list, fillet or band used in architraves and pedestals; the

projection over a shop front. Fillet.—In architecture, a small member of moulding (listel); a strip of wood fastened so as to carry any board, etc.,

mortar bedded in a corner. Frieze.—That part between the architrave and cornice: an enrichment at the top of the wall in a room; the ctone that carries a mantel.

Groined.—Divided, as a ceiling with semi-circle arches joining so that every two form a groin.

Ichnography.—A ground plan or horizontal section of a building.
Intrados.—The under surface of an

arch; the soffit.

Jamb.-The upright timbers of door and sash frames; the side pieces of a mantelshelf.

Joist.—Stout pieces of timber laid from wall to wall to form the floor of a building.

King Post.—An upright post in the centre of the principal of a roof.

Lewis.—An iron instrument in three pieces fixed in stone, by which it is raised to where required.

Louvre.—An opening for the emission of smoke.

Mullion.—The divisions in Gothic windows.

Munton.—The vertical divisions in a door between the stiles.

Mortise.--An opening cut in a piece of wood in joinery to receive another piece called the tenon.

Principal Beam.—The cross piece of timber on which the principals of a roof are formed.

Principal Rafter.—The angle pieces of timber fixed on the tiebeam, and forming the principals of a roof.

Pilaster.—A column set in a wall or other work, or placed so as to appear so. Plinth.—The base of a pedestal; the

lowest member of a column; anything shaped like a brick.

Priming.—In painting the first coat.

Pole Plate.—A wooden plate placed over the ends of principals as a formation for gutters, etc.; sometimes to carry com-

mon rafters, and is over the wall plate.
Purlin.--Those pieces of timber laid on the principal rafters to give support to the common rafters.

Quoin. - A stone placed in the corners

of brick buildings to strengthen them.

Queen Posts. — Two upright posts placed half way from the centre of the principals of a roof.

Rails.—The cross pieces in framed lomery.

Rebate.-A groove sunk on the edge of

any piece of joinery, as a door jamb.

Rectangular.—A figure the sides of which are all right angles.

Ridge.- The centre piece of timber at the top of a roof, on either side of which

the tops of the rafters are fixed. Rostrum.—A stage or platform for orations.

-The joining and bolting of two Scarf.pieces of timber transversely.

Soffit.—The under side of an over-hanging erection, as under stairs, etc. Stays.—Pieces of timber to make an

erection more firm.

Stile.—The perpendicular pieces in joinery, as the two side pieces of a door.

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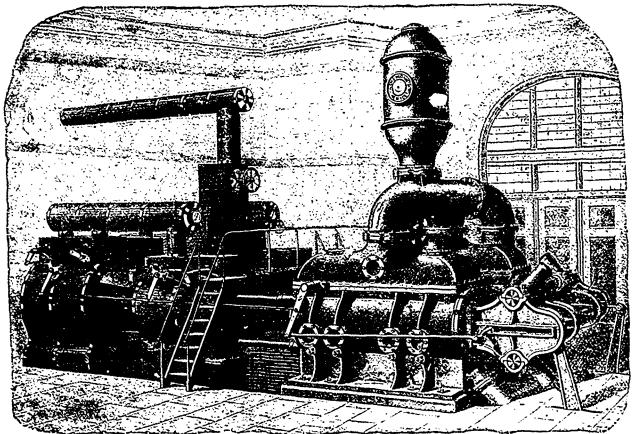
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