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, ctc.

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 one end.

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

DOVETALI.-A joint made by inserting one prece 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 openinf of the door or casement, or for adnitting 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 suiface of an arch.

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 stone that carries a mantel.

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

Ichnography.--A ground plan or horszontal 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 nieces 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 instrmment 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 preces 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. Ilinth.-The base of a pedestal; ihe
lowest member of a column ; anything shaped like a brick.
Proming, - In panting the first coat.
Pole llate.-A wooden plate placed over the ends of principals as a formation for gutters, etc.; sometimes to cally common rafters, and is over the wall plate.
Purlin.--Those preces 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 l'osts. - Two upright posts placed half way from the centre of the principals of a roof.
Rails. - The cross pieces in framed jomery.

Rebate.-A groove sunk on the edge of any piece of joinery, as a dool jamb.

Rectangular:- A figure the sides of wheh are all roght angles.
Ridge.- The centre piece of timber at the top of a roof, on etther side of which the tops of the rafters are fixed.
Rostrum.-A stage or platform for orations.

Scarf.-The jommg and boltung of two pieces of timber transversely.
Soffit.-The under side of an overhanging errection, as under starrs, etc.
Stays.-Pieces of tumber to make an erection wore firm.
Stile.-The perpendicular pieces in joinery, as the two side pueces of a door.


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