been granted as follows: One house, brick front, corner St. Urbain and Vitre streets; proprietor, A. Sutherland; carpentry, W. M. S. Kelly. One building, cut stone front, on Roy street, for Thos. H. Smythe.

WINDOWS.

In a cased sash-frame each case consists of four pieces; the inside piece, on each side, or that next the aperture, is most commonly disposed in the same plane with the jamb of the stone, or side of the aperture, on the outside, the two sides forming parallel. These two pieces are entitled pulley-pieces, from their containing pulleys, over which the ropes pass, by which the sashes and weights are suspended.

The other three parts of each trunk are called linings; that parallel to the pulley piece, and next to the jamb, on either side, is called the back lining; the one next the outside, and parallel to the face of the wall, is the outside lining; and the remaining one, next to the inside of the room, is denominated the inside lining. The best made sash-frames have the pulley-pieces tongued into the outside and inside linings; the back lining is generally tongued into the outside, and nailed to the edge of the inside lining; on each pulley-piece two channels, of equal breadth, for the edges of the sashes to run in, are formed by nailing a slip of wood round the inner margin of the pulley-piece and suffering the outside lining to project within it, between which a narrow slip is inserted in a groove left in the middle of the intervening space. As the edge of this slip is generally rounded, it is called the parting bead; and the inner slip, for the same reason, is termed the inside bead, while the edge of the outer lining is called the outside bead. Within the case, there is also a vertical slip, suspended from the head, and passing longitudinally through the middle of the hollow space, for separating the two weights, which is therefore called the parting slip. The head, sill and inside linings have generally each a groove next to the inside of the room; the groove in

the head and sill is commonly 1/3 of an inch from the edge next to the opening; that in the head is for inserting the edge of the soffit, and that in the sill for receiving the edge of the capping bead on the upper edge of the back. The grooves, in the inside lining, are for the edges of the back lining of the boxing; the distance of these grooves from the inner edge of the inside lining depends upon the depth of the boxing and the distance of each line of hinges from the inner edge of the inside lining, or of that next to the opening. The line of hinges is generally about the eighth of an inch from the inner edge of the inside lining; so that the shutters, soffit and capping bead may have their terminating edges with sashframe of the same margin all round; that is, at the same distance as the inner edge of the sash-frame. This, however, is not positively necessary, but may be varied at the discretion of the architect or workman.

The line of hinges being determined, the depth of the boxing is found by adding to the thickness of the wall, that of the inside finishing, whether of plaster alone, or of lath and plaster (the former requiring about an inch, and the latter two and a quarter inches); and subtracting from the sum, the thickness of the sash-frame, and its distance from the outside of the wall; then, if the remainder be equal to, or exceed half the distance of the hingeline, such half distance is the breadth of both the boxing and the shutter; it must, however, be observed that the cuter edge of the shutter must not be rebated, as that would prevent the edges of the lathing coming close to the architrave or margin style which forms the side of the boxing, opposite to the inner lining of the sashframe, when each shutter consists of one piece only; to remedy this, each shutter must consist of two folds, viz., a front part and back flap; and the breadth of the boxing must be contracted, either by introducing a margin style at the edge of each boxing, or, if one was necessary before, by making it broader; then the thickness of the two folds will be the neat distance of the groove from the line of hinges. If on the other hand, the remainder before mentioned be less than the half distance of the hinge lines, it is the breadth of the boxing; divide the half distance between the hinge lines by the breadth of the boxing, and the quotient will give the number of folds; and if there be a remainder, there must be one fold more than is shown by the quotient .- National Builder.

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