erection, which will last several years before requiring renewal, and it would be good practice for the authorities of every county to examine their bridges systematically every spring for signs of rust, which, if discovered, should be attended to as soon as possible. In this way their bridges (if originally good ones) can be made to last forever.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF BRIDGE-BUILDING.

In the true sense of the term architecture, unadorned construction is as much a part of architecture as the more popular idea that it simply covers the art of producing pleasing effects. A man can not be a good architect before he is a good constructionist, no matter how dextrous he may be in devising graceful forms, or artistic in his selection of colors. In bridge-building, there is little room for artistic architecture, and any pleasing effect produced must grow out of consistency of design, and a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities of materials of construction and color. To an educated person, correct construction always produces a sense of satisfaction, for in it is involved the idea of proportion and appropriateness for the service to which it is put. Concealment of constructive forms, by mouldings, panels, or other devices, to suggest something else than what the construction really is, is vulgar as well as dishonest. To construct a girder bridge, and give it the appearance of being an arch, illustrates what is here meant by falsity in architecture,