and where the span is such as to necessitate a depth of truss requiring overhead sway-bracing, neat corner-brackets (either of wrought or cast iron) connecting the vertical posts with the horizontal struts of the upper sway-bracing, may be appropriately introduced, since they act as knee-braces, materially stiffening the trusses against vibration. They may be made constructively useful and artistically pleasing. In those designs involving the use of cast-iron joint-boxes between the upper chord sections and posts, these boxes may be cast with neat mouldings and necks, forming capitals for the posts, in any conventional architectural forms. The effect of such caps should depend entirely on the strength of the mouldings, and not on detached leaves and pieces screwed on after the casting is finished.

When trusses terminate in vertical end-posts, there is considerable room for good effect, in making the necessary stiffening end struts or portals of such form as to embody true architectural expression. Such a design may be worked out either in cast or wrought iron with an appropriate degree of elaborateness. In doing so, however, the main lines of the portal must form an integral part of the construction, contributing to stiffness, and any appearance of brackets, arches, scroll-work, etc., hanging from a horizontal strut, must be avoided. The capitals of end-posts, when vertical, can be made a very prominent feature of the portal design, inasmuch as a large casting is usually required at the juncture of the end-post and top chord to accommodate the large main