ner. Several large trees are fallen with the principal part of their roots carefully preserved; the number intended to compose the Bridge are then launched into the river two at a time, one from each shore; the tops of the trees which float on the water are next fastened together with green bamboos; the roots of each tree rest in a hole dug in the bank on each shore, and when the Bridge is finished, they are covered over with the earth that was first dug therefrom; by which means the trees, though many of them are very large, often take root and grow luxuriantly. When this happens to be the case, the Bridge is sure to last for a much longer time than those that possess no tie in the banks of the river. The road-way over these Bridges is covered with dry bamboos, and the whole form a passage descending from each end toward the middle, like an inverted arc. In rainy seasons, these Bridges, where the roots of the trees have no hold in the banks of the river, are frequently carried away by the current; but a small tribute, collected from passengers, serves to rebuild them. Similar Bridges to these are to be found also in Norway.