proposes to make suspender and stay in one piece, passing around a roller under the floorbeam. This arrangement is beyond doubt effective. Perhaps an advantageous modification of it might be, instead of making suspender and stay continuous, to attach them separately to a lever turning on a pivot, the arms of which could be so calculated as to confer on stay and suspender its due proportion of load.

The trusses of the East River Bridge are provided with expansion joints at the end of the stay systems, and the resultant motion of floorbeams compensates for elongations and contractions in stays and cable. This, however, is, in the present case, more a fortunate combination of circumstances than an inherent consequence of the arrangement. In all similar cases, it is therefore advisable to examine the movement of certain points of connection of suspender, stay and floorbeam, under different temperatures. The point being common to the three parts, its final position must be the