wire. After the ends of the wires are secured in the ferrule, the coupling is cleansed with a solution of potash; then dipped in molten zinc mixed with a little tin and finally painted with red lead.*

2. Strandmaking.—After a number of wire rings are spliced together, the wire is wound on the wire drum, passing on its way through a piece of sheepskin saturated with oil. Every thing else pertaining to traveling rope, shoe and leg connection, etc., being prepared, we are ready to stretch the wires for the strand.

Figs. 30 and 31 show the rear part of the leg with the shoe and guide wire in position.

The end of the wire, with which the strand is started, is fastened to the side of the leg, passes around the shoe over the traveling sheave and back again to the drum. The lower wire, leading from

* To avoid the unscrewing of the wire from the ferrule during its passage across the river, which sometimes happened, the ferrule receives a little notch at each end, which being filled with zinc adhering to the wire, prevents its turning.