ing an inside view of the foot, supposing the arch piece to be cut vertically & longitudinally through the centre.

3. The best plan of forming the joints of the arch is, to dispense with the projections mentioned in line 7 from bottom, and plane the ends with the proper bevel. When the ends are placed in contact and subjected to the pressure, there is no working out of place at the joints.

A very good job may also be made by forming key-seats in one of the ends meeting at the joint—say, the narrow end of each piece, to receive wro't iron wedges, about an inch wide, tapering about 1 in 24, properly distributed, and in sufficient number to give a bearing surface upon wedges, equal to half the cross-section of iron in the Chord.

This is convenient for adjusting the Arch in line, but the planed joint is to be preferred.

The shades, (F. 51,) indicate six key-seats, and the central open right to press through.

Note 21, To Page 68.

Instead of the Wrought iron Connecting bars for the Chord, described in P. 68, and illustrated by F. 14, Pl. II, a device never put in practice, on account of the inconvenience of manufacture; Cast iron Connecting blocks have been generally used, being shortened 2 or 3 inches each, from end to