in high buildings and rectangular tower structures. Appendix A consists of equations giving the moments in statically indeterminate frames most commonly used when subjected to various loads. Appendix B gives the derivation of fundamental equations for analysis of statically indeterminate frames.

Many illustrative problems are given throughout which add to the usableness of the book. The illustrations and diagrams are very clearly drawn and of a scale sufficiently large to be easily read. The typography and general make-up are of the same high character that is found in the volumes already issued. In every part of the book is shown a successful intention to make this volume of such a scope that it will completely serve the needs of the structural engineer. The book should find a place in every architect's and structural engineer's library.

STRESSES IN FRAMED STRUCTURES

THIS is the fourth of a series of six volumes prepared to provide a complete work covering the design and construction of the principal kinds and types of modern civil engineering structures. Each volume is a unit in itself, as references are not made from one volume to another by section and article numbers. This arrangement allows the use of any one volume without reference to the others.

The book consists of eight sections. The first, comprising about one-third of the book, is devoted to the general theory of measuring and determining the nature of the stresses in framed structures and beams induced by the various conditions of supports and loads. It covers the principles of statics, reactions, moments and shears in beams and trusses and influence lines. This section is unusually complete. The remaining sections are devoted to methods of computing stresses in roof trusses and bridge trusses, lateral trusses and portal bracing, deflection of trusses and the stresses in redundant members. Of particular importance to architects are the sections devoted to statically indeterminate frames, wind stresses