shoe to traveling sheave, is called "standing wire," the upper, which uncoils from the drum, and travels with twice the speed of the working rope, "running wire." In order to avoid confusion, it is necessary to preserve this distinction throughout the strand, and to keep each set always on the same side of the shoe. The standing wire occupies the inside, next to the traveling shoe, the running wire the outside of the sheave. The sag in the wires, while traveling across (see Fig. 1) is regulated by a brake on the wiredrum. As soon as the traveling sheave has passed the first tower, the standing wire is placed in the saddle and regulated in the first landspan. This is done by simply pulling it over the tower until it hangs parallel to the guidewire, and holding it in its place by a temporary twine lashing to some convenient object on or near the saddle. The running wire in the meantime travels on, supported by small wooden rollers outside of the saddle. After the traveling sheave has passed the second tower, the