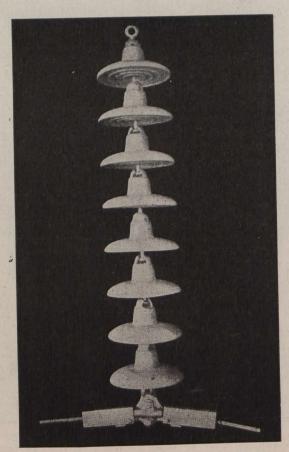
TENDERS FOR HIGH TENSION TRANSMISSION LINE INSULATORS.

oeks.	Suspension Type.						Strain Type.			
s in W.		Price per F.O.B. R'y.	100 Sidings.	Price p F.O.B. Car	per 100 rs Dundas	. F.	Price per O.B. R'y.	Sidings.F	Price p .O.B. Cars	er 100 Dundas.
Tenderer.		First Order,			000—10,000.	tions.	First Orde		Extra, 10	
Dei:		Lots. \$ c.	Less Car Lots. \$ c.	Lots. \$ c.		Sec	Lots. \$ c.	Lots. \$ c. 1,053.00	Lots. \$ c.	Lots. \$ c. 1,053.00
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. 12 Locke Insulator Mfg. Co., Victor, N.Y. 8 R. Thomas & Sons, East Liverpool, Ohio			870.00 1,065.00 1,148.13 880.00	870.00 1,065.00 1,148.13 868.00	1,065.00 1,148.13 880.00	7 6 5	1,491.00 1,377.75 868.00	1,491.00 1,377.75 880.00	1,491.00 1,377.75 868.00	1,491.00 1,377.75 880.00
Ohio Brass Co Mansfield Ohio		8 700.00	710.00	700.00	710.00	10	965.00	977.00	965.00	977.00

normal) volts under a rainfall of half-inch of water per minute, combined with a wind strong enough to direct the flow of the rain at an angle of 45° towards the insulator. This was accomplished by means of a number of spray nozzles directed at an angle of 45° towards the insulator and the flow of water regulated until a precipitation of half-inch per minute was obtained.

Mechanically the suspension insulator, or the insulator from which the cable is suspended, was required to with-



Accepted Ohio Brass Company's Suspension Insulator Provided with Cable Clamps and Guards.

stand a pull of 8,000 pounds without injury to any of its parts. The strain insulator, or the insulator which is used to take up the horizontal strain of the cable, was required to withstand a pull of 10,000 pounds.

Tenders were sent in by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; the Locke Insulator Company, Victor, N.Y.; the Ohio Brass Company, of Mansfield, Ohio; and the Hermsdorf Company, of Hermsdorf, Germany, through their Canadian representative in Montreal. In all there were seven changed in the near future.

normal) volts under a rainfall of half-inch of water per different styles of insulator under consideration, the photo-

The Ohio Brass Company's insulators, after a few changes, were finally selected for both suspension and strain type, eight sections being used for the suspension type and ten reinforced sections being used for the strain type.

The tenders as submitted are reproduced herewith, together with the copies of agreements and contracts with the Ohio Brass Company.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT SPECIFICATIONS.

The American Society of Municipal Improvements received, at its October convention, reports from four subcommittees appointed by it to submit forms for standard paving specifications. That of the Committee on Asphalt Paving, of which Mr. F. P. Smith was chairman, was as follows. It is hoped that these specifications will be criticized, not only by members of the society, but by others interested therein, with a view to evolving a final form of specifications which will be approved and adopted by all cities.

Report on Asphalt Pavement Specifications.

The specifications herewith submitted practically cover the same range and materials as those adopted by the Society for Standardizing Specifications at Chicago last winter, but the arrangement is quite different and, we think, somewhat more logical. We have also attempted to clear up some of the points which have been left obscure in the Chicago specifications. Under our specifications, so-called natural asphalts, the California oil asphalts and a number of mixtures of different asphalts are permitted, but no greater latitude has been allowed in this respect than was allowed by the Chicago specifications. There is ample evidence to prove that California oil asphalts, when properly manufactured, are in every respect suitable for the laying of sheet asphalt pavements. Numbers of very excellent pavements have also been laid with mixtures of asphalts such as the following: Trinidad and California "D" grade, Bermudez and California "D" grade, Cuban and California "D" grade, California "D" grade and Texas, Gilsonite fluxed with asphaltic flux; and in many instances the mixture has been preferable to the hard natural asphalt alone. For this reason it is believed that mixtures of proper materials should be permitted when their composition is known and approved. Mixtures laid under various trade names should also be admitted under the same restrictions; but, surely, it is not wise to purchase mixtures sold under a trade name alone without any assurance as to the ingredients contained in them or that these ingredients or proportions will not be