

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE BIG FRUIT WAREHOUSE

Plans for the new warehouse...

Plans for the new warehouse...

Plans for the new warehouse...

WEEKLY MARKET

Plans for the new warehouse...

Plans for the new warehouse...

WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVOR

Plans for the new warehouse...

Set Out Many Grapes

Plans for the new warehouse...

Cuts Freight Rates

Plans for the new warehouse...

Seek Sheep With Machinery

Plans for the new warehouse...

To Examine Soils

Plans for the new warehouse...

the Dalles Makes Good Brick

Plans for the new warehouse...

Seek for Oil

Plans for the new warehouse...

WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVOR

Plans for the new warehouse...

Plans for the new warehouse...

Plans for the new warehouse...

The Dalles to Have Float

Plans for the new warehouse...

Seeking Coal Near Dallas

Plans for the new warehouse...

Big Batch of Steelhead Eggs

Plans for the new warehouse...

Baking Powder Plant at Portland

Plans for the new warehouse...

PORTLAND MARKETS

Plans for the new warehouse...

Portland Cement

Plans for the new warehouse...

PORTLAND CEMENT

Ingredients Necessary in the Manufacture of This Product.

By J. Shirley Jones, Chemist, Idaho Experiment Station, Moscow.

From time to time the members of the experiment station staff are asked for information concerning the properties, composition, and methods of manufacture of Portland cement. These inquiries are usually answered by the station chemist.

Welsch, Ida., Feb. 26, 1908. I would like to know the ingredients and process of making Portland cement. Is the body of clay or soapstone? I think I have the raw material. Please answer and oblige.—A. W.

A great deal of time and labor have been spent by various chemists in investigating the composition and properties of Portland cement. The conclusions drawn from these investigations are not always concordant, but no one dissents from the view that the essential ingredients of this kind of cement are lime, silica and alumina. Other elements are always present, however, among them being magnesia, soda, potash, iron, phosphorus, manganese, titanium, etc. According to Meade, good cements vary considerably in composition, but the three important ingredients will run about as follows: Lime, 58 to 67 per cent; silica, 19 to 25 per cent; alumina, 5 to 10 per cent; and magnesia is allowable to the extent of 3 to 5 per cent.

The raw materials from which Portland cement is manufactured are classified as argillaceous and calcareous. Some common forms of the first are clay, shale, and slate, and of the latter limestone, marl and chalk. In these two classes of raw materials are found all the ingredients necessary in the manufacture of Portland cement. In the iron regions of Pennsylvania, however, blast furnace slag is made to replace the clay or shale. From whatever source the raw materials are obtained, the cement manufacturer must see that they are so mixed that the product of calcination contains the important compounds mentioned above in the proportions that experience has taught are the ones necessary in a good cement. It becomes almost imperative then that the chemical composition of the raw materials should be known.

Although the writer is not personally acquainted with the limestone regions of this state, it appears that there are at least two localities in Northern Idaho where limestone is found in abundance, and since clay is also present, at least in spots, in the same district, there seems to be good reason for believing that in the future a great deal of the Portland cement used in this state will be made at home.

Of Interest to Farmers

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free, so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Bulletin No. 100.—Report of Irrigation Investigations in California, under the direction of Elwood Mead, expert in charge. Pp. 411, pls. 29, figs. 16. Price, paper, 90 cents; cloth, \$1.25. This report deals with investigation carried on during the summer of 1900 in cooperation with the California Water and Forest Association. In addition to a review of the agricultural situation in the state, it presents a comprehensive discussion of the water laws and customs under which irrigation is practiced in California as typified by the conditions in Honey Lake basin and on Yuba river, Cache creek, Salinas river, San Joaquin river, Kings river, Los Angeles river, Sweetwater river and San Jacinto river. It describes the methods and means by which water is diverted from these streams and used for irrigation and the indefinite and excessive appropriations of water and the resulting litigation, and discusses the evils resulting from absence of state control of streams.

Bulletin No. 105.—Irrigation in the United States. Testimony of Elwood Mead, irrigation expert in charge, before the United States Industrial commission, June 11 and 12, 1901. Pp. 47, pls. 12, fig. 1. Price 15 cents. The statement made before the Industrial commission deals chiefly with the legal status of irrigation, touching on state control, national aid to irrigation, and the disposal of the public grazing lands. The necessity and possibility of storage are also discussed.

Bulletin No. 133.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1902, under the direction of Elwood Mead, chief of irrigation investigation, office of experiment stations. Pp. 266, pls. 12, figs. 16. Price 25 cents. This bulletin gives the result of the fourth season's investigations of the problems of irrigation, the results obtained in similar investigations in previous years being reported in Bulletins 86, 104 and 119, of this office noted above.

Canned Pumpkins

Peel the pumpkin, cut into pieces and cover with boiling water. Stew until very tender, then rub through a colander. Return to the fire, bring to a hard boil, sweeten to taste and, while boiling, fill the overflowing hot jars and seal immediately.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Monday, April 6

Washington, April 6.—The army bill, carrying an appropriation of almost \$100,000,000, was passed by the senate today practically as reported from the committee on military affairs. The only amendment adopted carried an appropriation of \$20,000 for a system of water works for Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana. The bill materially increases the pay of officers and enlisted men.

The fortifications bill, reported to the senate today, carries Senator Ankeny's amendment, increasing the appropriation for fortifications on Puget sound \$1,000,000. As the bill passed the house, it appropriated \$747,000 for this work. The appropriation is not itemized. The senate today passed Ankeny's bill, appropriating \$220,000 for a public building at Walla Walla.

Washington, April 6.—Beyond forcing roll call on the approval of the journal and on adjournment, the Democrats of the house today offered no obstruction to the orderly transaction of business. This being suspension day, several important bills were put through by practically unanimous vote. Among these was the Sterling employers' liability bill, only one vote being recorded against it, that of Littlefield, of Maine, and the bill establishing a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and appropriating \$650,000 for the purpose, against which Sherwood, of Ohio, stood alone.

At 5:10 p. m. the house took a recess until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Saturday, April 4

Washington, April 4.—The army appropriation bill was completed by the senate committee on military affairs today and will be reported to the senate on Monday. It will carry about \$15,000,000 more than was provided in the bill as it passed the house, making a total of approximately \$100,000,000. An item of about \$7,000,000 was included to increase the pay of the army, revenue cutter service and marine corps, but excluding enlisted men of the navy, in accordance with the provision of the bill which was passed by the senate.

Washington, April 4.—By adopting a sweeping cloture rule in the house today, the Republicans left to the Democrats very limited powers. No longer can a filibuster be conducted against sending to conference bills with senate amendments; no longer can a motion to close debate be amended or discussed, and no longer can a motion to adjourn take precedence over a motion to take a recess.

Williams forced a roll call on the adoption of the rule, and it was adopted, 138 to 119.

Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was then resumed, but only after another roll call.

Friday, April 3

Washington, April 3.—The senate committee on judiciary spent some hours considering the various bills intended to relieve prohibition states from Federal interference in dealing with liquor traffic within the borders of such states, but no agreement was reached. It was determined, however, to vote on the measures on Monday.

From the discussion today there appeared to be a chance for the reporting of some measure dealing with a part of the questions, at least, that have been agitated in a number of Southern states, which have been prevented by Supreme court rulings from exercising their police powers for the control of intoxicants.

Washington, April 3.—When the house of representatives adjourned late today, the breach between the majority and minority parties was, if anything, wider than ever. The leaders on both sides arrived on the scene early, apparently none the worse for the parliamentary struggle of the night before. The Democrats resumed dilatory tactics and kept it up throughout the day, notwithstanding the committee on rules applying the gag law to general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was in order for consideration. The rule was adopted amid uproar and after the Democrats had exhausted every parliamentary move which they could make to obstruct its final disposition.

Thursday, April 2

Washington, April 2.—The executive session of the senate today was largely consumed by discussion, without passage of a bill to reorganize the public school system in the District of Columbia by placing it under the control of a director appointed by the national commissioner of education, superseding the control by the board of education composed of citizens of the District.

The bill relating to the settlement of claims of states on account of the disposition of public land was again taken up and the Bacon amendment for settling the accounts of owners of cotton seized by the government during the Civil war, amounting to \$5,000,000, was considered, but without results either on the bill or the amendment.

Washington, April 2.—Carrying a total of \$11,608,806, the agricultural appropriation bill was passed by the house late today. It had been under discussion for nine days and from the time its consideration began until the very end its provisions were attacked at every turn, with the result that it underwent many changes. Just before its passage, Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the agricultural committee, made an unsuccessful fight to have stricken out the amendment adopted yesterday considerably increasing the appropriation for soil investigations.

During the debate today a brief flurry was created by Harrison, of New York, Democrat, characterizing as socialistic the bill of the minority leader, Williams, providing for the utilization of the treasury surplus in the construction and improvement of roads in the several states.

Wednesday, April 1

Washington, April 1.—Senator Heyburn's three-day filibuster to defeat Representative Jones' bill authorizing the Benton Water company to dam Snake river at Three-Mile rapids ended in utter rout this afternoon, the senate turning him down by a vote of 47 to 4.

The passage of this bill and the consideration of a measure for adjudicating the claims of states against the government on account of the disposition of the proceeds of public lands occupied nearly the entire session of the senate today.

Washington, April 1.—Debate on the agricultural appropriation bill was devoid of the charges and imputations which marked its consideration on Monday and Tuesday. More progress was made with the measure than on any previous day, and the indications are that it will finally get through tomorrow.

Today's discussion dwelt on a proposition for an increased appropriation for the farmers' bulletins, which, however, was refused, and the subject of inquiries into road-building, etc., by the department, the trend of opinion being that such work should be encouraged.

Tuesday, March 31

Washington, March 31.—The alleged tendency of the general government to override the powers of the states of the Union and to ignore the restrictions of the constitution was the subject of remarks by Teller, of Colorado, in the senate today. He declared that there had grown up a practice of attempting to justify any act by the Federal authorities, whether there was authority for it or not, so long as it was ascribed to the public interest.

The remainder of the day was devoted to discussion of the Benton dam bill on its merits. Heyburn and Borah, both of Idaho, took opposing sides. Heyburn opposing and Borah favoring. Heyburn declared he would maintain his position, even if satisfied that by so doing he would imperil his seat in the senate. No vote had been reached when the senate adjourned.

Washington, March 31.—After having undergone many changes, the paragraph of the agricultural appropriation bill relating to the bureau of forestry was finally passed by the house of representatives.

An amendment by Humphreys, of Wisconsin, to increase by \$163,460 the appropriation for soil investigations provoked a long debate. After many five-minute speeches had been made for and against the proposition, it was carried, 100 to 88.

The bill was laid aside less than half completed, and the house adjourned.

Mexico is Angry

Washington, April 7.—While the official relations between the United States and Mexico were never more cordial than now, and while there is nothing in the material interests or desires of either republic which conflicts in the slightest degree with the others, officials of the American State department have become suddenly aware of the existence and rapid growth of a public sentiment in Mexico of distrust and suspicion of Americans and the American's intentions respecting Mexican territory. This condition is made more exasperating but none the less harmless and embarrassing from the fact that it is entirely groundless in fact, and the officials declare has for its basis nothing but irresponsible newspaper gossip and criticism.

Leech is Public Printer

Washington, April 7.—John S. Leech, of Illinois, now public printer in the Philippines, was today appointed public printer. Mr. Leech is a legal resident of Bloomington, Ill., although he served respectively as compositor, proof readers and foreman in the government printing office here from 1889 to 1901, at which time he was selected as public printer for the Philippines. He has made for himself a most enviable record as an administrative officer there, according to reports in the possession of the insular bureau.