



The Sandy News

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CHAS. R. BENNETT, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

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"For Sandy Always."

Ordinance No.

An ordinance to provide for the manner of constructing chimneys and flues, and to prohibit the construction or erection of stovepipe chimneys or flues in any and all buildings, and to provide for the removal of stovepipe chimneys in any and all buildings within the corporate limits of the City of Sandy,

Be It Ordained By The Common Council Of The City of Sandy;

Section 1. Except as hereinafter provided, all chimneys or flues in every building hereafter constructed or erected and all chimneys or flues hereafter altered or rebuilt, shall be constructed or built of brick, stone, reinforced concrete, or similar fireproof material. No masonry chimney shall have walls less than four (4) inches thick.

Brick set on edge shall not be permitted in chimney construction.

All chimneys shall project at least four (4) feet above the point of contact with a flat roof, or three (3) feet above the ridge of a pitched roof, or at least four (4) feet above the point of contact, if said chimney projects through the roof below the ridge.

All flue holes, when not in use, shall be closed with tight fitting metal covers.

Section 2. No woodwork shall be within four (4) inches of the back wall of any fireplace.

All spaces between the chimney and the wooden beams shall be solidly filled with mortar, mineral wool or other incombustible material.

No wooden furring or studding shall be placed against any chimney; the plastering shall be directly on the masonry or on metal lathing.

Woodwork fastened to plaster which is against the masonry of a chimney

shall have a layer of asbestos board at least one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch placed between the woodwork and the plaster.

Section 3. All metal or stovepipe chimneys now existing within the corporate limits of the city of Sandy, except as hereinafter provided, shall be removed within thirty (30) days from the date this ordinance takes effect and chimneys or flues erected to conform to the specifications herein provided.

Section 4. Stovepipe chimneys or flues may be permitted in tents, provided, however, that the point of contact of such chimney or flue with the wall of said tent is suitably protected, and also provided that tents containing such metal or stovepipe chimneys or flues shall be located at least twenty-five (25) feet from any wooden frame building, or any other building composed of combustible material.

Section 5. Any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder shall severally for each and every such violation and noncompliance respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of twenty-five (\$25) Dollars.

The imposition of one penalty for any violation of this ordinance shall not excuse the violation, or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified each ten (10) days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

WHEREAS, In order to preserve the health, peace and safety of the people of the City of Sandy, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and the provisions of this ordinance shall go into effect immediately upon its legal publication and passage by the Common Council of the City of Sandy and its approval by the Mayor.

Passed the first and second reading April 12th, 1915.

F. E. Beckwith, City Recorder.

Ordinance No.

An Ordinance authorizing and empowering the City Council of the City of Sandy, on behalf of said City of Sandy, to purchase a tract of land, either within or without the City Limits of the City of Sandy, for the purpose of providing a dumping ground for garbage, waste, filth, to be removed from within the City Limits of the City of Sandy, and to appropriate the money therefore.

Be It Ordained By The Common Council Of The City Of Sandy:

Section 1. That the City Council of the City of Sandy be and is hereby empowered, on behalf of said City of Sandy to purchase a tract of land either within or without the City Limits of the City of Sandy, for the purpose of providing a dumping ground or place to dump the accumulation of garbage, waste, and filth to be removed from within the said City of Sandy, and to be used for any other purpose not inconsistent with the

use of said tract as said dumping ground.

Section 2. That there be and is hereby appropriated out of the general fund in the City Treasury the sum of \$200.00 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance.

WHEREAS, In order to preserve the peace, health and safety of the people of the City of Sandy an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and the provisions of this ordinance shall go into effect as soon as it shall have been passed by the Council and approved by the Mayor.

Passed the first and second reading April 16, 1915.

F. E. Beckwith, City Recorder

COST OF DRAG MAINTENANCE

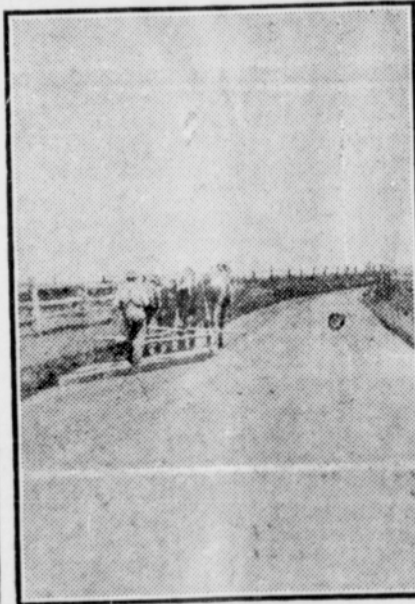
Simplest Contrivance Yet Devised.

PRODUCES SMOOTH SURFACE

An Inexpensive Service For Maintaining Certain Types of Roads Which When Wet Become Rutted—Use in Construction Is Secondary.

[Prepared by the office of public roads for United States department of agriculture.]

When it is appreciated that of more than 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States only about 200,000 miles have been given a hard surface, and of these 200,000 miles approximately one-half are surfaced with gravel, the importance of every effective device for maintaining the simpler types of roads becomes readily apparent. It should be observed in this connection that a large part of our total mileage of public roads is entirely unimproved and that the drag is of little use in improving sand or clay roads which have never been crowned or drained. A much larger part, however, has been sufficiently improved to make the work



DRAGGING AN EARTH ROAD.

of the drag effective, and it is unquestionably true that the magnitude of this part is steadily increasing.

The drag is a simple and inexpensive device for maintaining certain types of roads which when wet become rutted under traffic and which become firm on drying out. It is also well adapted for producing a smooth and uniform surface on newly constructed roads in which the material used for surfacing is earth, earthy gravel or some similar material. It is, however, essentially a maintenance implement and its use in construction is distinctly secondary. Roads which are very rocky or very sandy cannot be materially improved by its use.

Notwithstanding the fact that road drags have been widely used, there are very few reliable data which relate to the cost of drag maintenance. Furthermore, most of the data which have been collected are difficult to interpret because of the fact that they do not usually furnish sufficient information concerning the character of the surface maintained or the prevailing climatic and traffic conditions to warrant any very general deductions. Sufficient is known, however, to warrant the unqualified statement that no cheaper method than dragging has ever been devised.

The cost of constructing a satisfactory road drag varies from about \$2, when a split log drag is used and all materials are conveniently available, to perhaps \$10 or \$12, when the drag is made of first class sawed lumber, neatly

finished in every detail and painted. This item of first cost appears almost insignificant when it is considered that the life of a well constructed road drag should be at least three or four years.

Probably the most economical and efficient system of managing drag maintenance is to assign definite sections of road to each of several responsible interested residents who own teams and live conveniently near the road. In this way the men and teams who do the dragging will be occupied in other work when not engaged in dragging the road and need be paid only for the actual time employed.

To summarize a few of the principal advantages of the road drag:

First.—The road drag is the simplest and least expensive contrivance yet devised for maintaining roads constructed of earth or earthy material.

Second.—The successful operation of a road drag depends to a very great extent on the skill and intelligence of the operator.

Third.—The time to use the drag is when the material composing the road surface is sufficiently moist to compact readily under traffic after it has been moved by the drag and does not contain sufficient moisture for the traffic following the drag to produce mud.

Fourth.—Dragging cannot usually be so arranged as to keep teams employed all the time, and it is therefore desirable to have it done by interested persons who can find employment for themselves and teams when they are not engaged in dragging.

POULTRY and EGGS

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Select Only Those of Good Size and With Perfect Shells.

There are other ways wherein you can be of more value than by simply learning to operate your incubator, and one is, by learning to select the proper eggs for incubation, writes A. E. Vandervoort in the American Cultivator. In the first place see to it that your breeding pens contain only the strongest, the most healthy and fully developed specimens. I believe fertile eggs even from healthy fowls, are largely a question of the right ration.



One thing can be said in favor of incubators and brooders, and that is the chicks are not infested with lice, as when hatched and raised with hens. No matter how careful we try to be in guarding against vermin, there is always that chance of having lice on the chicks. The illustration shows a brood coop used on the government poultry farm, Beltsville, Md.

Therefore in the winter we must try to supply our breeders with about one-fourth ounce of cut bone daily, and for the grain ration at least one-half should be oats. I believe in plenty of exercise. Keep your fowls busy and don't keep the drones around.

In selecting eggs for hatching never set an egg that is under size or small for the variety of the bird, and never set an egg that is long and out of proportion, neither one that is nearly or quite round. Never use one for hatching that is flat or that has a thin shell. Never set one with a lump or ridge in the shell or one with a thick rough or wavy shell, for such eggs never bring forth prize birds, much less fit for the table. If they do not die during the period of incubation they will die soon after, and if some of them chance to survive they will invariably prove to be worthless.

If you have a bird in your breeding pens that lays an imperfect egg, take her out of your pen for she will never prove to be a good breeder. If any of your readers doubt this, try it for yourselves. I have had enough experience to convince me, and you will too, if you mark these imperfect eggs and mark the chickens providing any of them have vitality enough to hatch.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DR. W. H. BARENDRICK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.

Sandy, Oregon

THE UNION BARBER SHOP

W. A. SHANER, Prop.

For a haircut that looks right
and a shave that feels right
and Hot or Cold Baths this is
the place

New Junker Building.

A. E. GOURDEAU
AGENT FOR
PACIFIC STATES FIRE INS. CO.

C. D. PURCELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SANDY OREGON

C. D. Purcell INSURANCE

Representing reliable Companies

A Horse! A Horse!
My Kingdom For a Horse!

Cried Richard III., Forgetting That an
Advertisement In the Local Paper
Would Bring Immediate Results.

Patronize Our Ad Columns
IT PAYS

STOP!
LOOK!
LISTEN!

An Ad. In This
Paper Is Read
by Every Family
In Town

ARE YOU RUNNING?

All Sorts of Election Dodgers,
Handbills, Engravings, Etc.,
FOR LOCAL CANDIDATES.

THE BIGGEST MEN

Are the Biggest Advertisers.

WELCOME TO OUR CITY

If You Are a Stranger Here,
Read the Home Paper and
Get Acquainted With the Town

Don't Wait, Friend
Send That Advertisement Right Away and
Get Results.

DO
IT
NOW

Don't Cheat Yourself

Send in Your Subscription
For the Town Newspaper

BE A LIVE WIRE

IN YOUR BUSINESS

You Can Do So by Using These Columns to Tell All Your Neighbors
What You Have to Offer.

The News In This Paper
Is REAL News, Not Reprint.

These Are the Surest Steps to Success

SAVINGS

THE successful man is a climber. Perseveringly he pushes upward on the steps of success. Sometimes he slips backward, but he grits his teeth and is up and on again. Climbing is not PLAY. It's HARD WORK. The successful climber must STICK EVERLASTINGLY TO IT. Are you climbing up the STEPS OF SAVINGS?

START AN ACCOUNT NOW. STICK TO IT!

Clackamas County Bank

SANDY. OREGON