

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY AT WORK

Good Things Accomplished by Woodstock (Vt.) Organization.

ESTABLISHED 8 YEARS AGO.

First Thing Society Did Was the Collection of Garbage and Rubbish and the Removal of it to a Suitable Place, Where it is Either Burned or Buried.

As one of the most important elements in the civilization of the so-called barbarian is the "clean shirt," so one of the greatest aids to the further advancement of our own ideals is the great beauty of our surroundings.

The first element of beauty is cleanliness, and it naturally follows that anything which is spotlessly clean is more to be admired than that which is only clean enough to be tolerated. The appearance of cleanliness is not enough. It must be absolutely clean throughout. Then its beauty is not a veneer, but a reality.

This is one of the bulletins issued by the Woodstock (Vt.) Improvement Society, which was organized in 1903. Woodstock is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, all of whom enjoy the benefits derived from beautiful streets, well kept lawns and good roadways, the result of eight years' incessant work on the part of the improvement society.

There were only thirty-five original subscribers to the society, but for the better handling of the funds of the organization a state charter was at once secured. A membership fee of \$1 a



BED OF FLOWERS WHERE STREETS INTERSECT, MAINTAINED BY IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

year is required, and a life membership costs \$40 in one payment or \$50 in payments of \$10 each year. The present membership numbers 135 annual members, 12 life members at \$40 and 5 who are paying the \$10 installments.

During the first six months of the life of the society the membership was increased by 108 members and 16 life members, says E. T. Emmons in the American City. The proposed work met with unexpected and unusual co-operation from the officers of the town and from individuals.

One of the first things undertaken was the collection of garbage and rubbish. After a proper dump was secured a systematic removal of garbage was begun. The society at first employed a man to remove at regular intervals all waste and refuse from houses and shops, which was carted to the village dump. But the work soon grew out of all proportion, and now a number of collectors are thus engaged, but independent of the society, save that each garbage collector has to apply to the society for a key to the dumping yard, which the society still controls.

The collectors require a small monthly fee from the householders in return for their services. All garbage that



FLOWER PLOT GIVING A PLEASANT EFFECT TO THE HOUSE AND MAINTAINED BY THE SOCIETY.

can be destroyed is burned and the remainder buried. In return for the use of the dump yard the collectors empty the rubbish boxes which the society keeps in different places about the village streets and in the park and which are extensively patronized.

The society hires a man to sweep all street crossings in the business part of the village every morning, Sundays included. It has also trimmed and graded and in some cases entirely remade the little triangles and squares of grass at street corners and is keeping them in order. Flowering shrubs have done much to beautify streets.

One of the most remarkable things which the improvement society has accomplished is the acquisition and transformation of what is known as "Resurrection park." On this site there stood a tumbledown hotel, and the river bank at the rear and on both sides was used as a dumping place for rubbish. Although with limited resources, the society easily raised the sum of \$1,200 and for \$1,000 purchased the house and lot, leveled the former to the ground and filled up the cellar hole. Then with the remaining money in the special fund the little strip of land was graded, grass seed was sown, and the former dumping ground was turned into a grass plot.

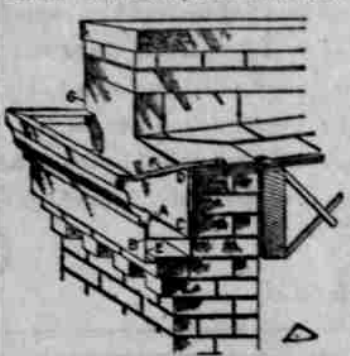
METAL ROOF GUTTERS.

Use of False Bottoms in Preserving Symmetry of Outline.

All gutters most obviously have a pitch or fall toward the outlet, and in the hanging type, such as the eave trough, this fall is perceptible from the ground. Often if the fall is pronounced it destroys the symmetry of the house. To overcome this the milled face styles are made through out and a false bottom which has the necessary fall to the outlet soldered in, says the Metal Worker. Considerable trouble is experienced with these bottoms, owing to their breaking from the sides of the gutter, despite rivets and soaking in solder.

Inasmuch as these gutters are intended to be ornamental, the sketch shows how this ornamentation can be enhanced by extending a few of the stretcher courses of the brickwork, and by alternating the bricks of the header course one in and one out an appearance of dentil blocks is obtained.

The gutter proper can have the required pitch in the vertical members A, B and CD and the fascia piece E made separate and with a drip, as shown. This fascia piece is soldered to the gutter.



FALSE BOTTOM IN GUTTER.

The gutter and, as gutters are usually made of heavy material, can be one or two gauge lighter.

At the lowest point or outlet the bottom of the gutter will be down to the horizontal line of the fascia piece, which rests on the brickwork. The outlet tube is put in and soldered in the customary manner and would either connect with a leader on the outside or the inside of the wall.

The braces F are of galvanized or lined band iron, 1/2 by 1 inch stock, bolted to the front part of the gutter and riveted to the roof flange of the gutter, as shown. These rivets are soldered water tight on the under side.

Bermuda's Fish Preserve.

During the last regular session of the colonial parliament in Bermuda legislation was enacted to convert Harrington sound into what will prove the largest salt water preserve in the world. Its area is about five square miles, and it communicates with the ocean by a single narrow opening through which the tide flows with considerable velocity. It is proposed to construct a sill of concrete across this and fix a screen to prevent the exit of the fish. The preserve will be stocked with yearlings reared at the hatchery at the marine biological station, Agars Island, and with fish taken in the open.

The actual construction will be under the supervision of the board of works, and the general oversight of the preserve will be in the hands of a special fisheries board. It is expected that this preserve, stocked with every variety of salt water game fish, will prove an attraction to those who are fond of angling.—Consular Report.

Measuring Water Pressure.

To get the approximate difference in elevation of different parts of a city is a very easy matter where there is a waterworks system. This is done by attaching common steam gauges to the plumbing systems at each place and observing the readings. From the difference in pressure at the gauges the difference in elevation in feet can be found. For every foot in height the pressure will be 433 pound per square inch. By multiplying the difference in pressure at the gauges for different elevations by 433 we get the difference in elevation in feet. Suppose the gauge reads six and one-half pounds at the top of an elevation and thirty and one-half pounds at the bottom. The difference is twenty-four pounds, and this multiplied by 433 gives the approximate difference in height to be 10,392 feet.

Colors and the Ancients.

The ancients had no special terms to designate certain colors, and yet they used them in profusion upon their monuments. The Egyptians used yellow, red, blue, green, brown, white and black and had a correct perception of the harmony of colors. The two colors that occupy most space in the decoration of the enameled bricks of the Assyrians are blue and yellow. Blue almost always furnishes the ground, while the majority of the figures thereupon are yellow. The Persians made much use of these two colors, but they likewise employed green and red. Moreover, they set off their palaces with plates of gold, silver, bronze, ivory and choice woods.

Work of the Honeybee.

A writer in the Revue des Sciences Naturelles makes the following observations in regard to the work done by the honeybee: When the weather is fine a worker can visit from forty to eighty flowers in six or ten trips and collect a grain of nectar. If it visits 200 or 400 flowers it will gather five grains. Under favorable circumstances it will take a fortnight to obtain six or seven grains. It would therefore take several years to manufacture a pound of honey, which will fill about 4,000 cells.

CRUSHED STONE AND OIL ROADS

Found to Give Good Results in California.

MIXTURE IS WATERPROOF.

Better and Sounder Roads. Known as "Protected" Macadam. Result From This New Method of Construction. Dirt and Oil Roads Are Rapidly Being Abandoned.

For many years oil and liquid asphalt have been used for road construction in various localities throughout the United States, the most prominent, perhaps, being the state of California. There many hundreds of miles of roads have been treated with asphaltic oils of various gravities, varying according to the product of the different oil fields and applied according to ideas presented by various engineers and road builders, says P. E. Clark, former engineer of Los Angeles county.

The most prominent method has been to deposit the oil upon the surface of a dirt road which had been previously graded and harrowed, letting it stand from three to four days until some of the lighter portion had soaked into the soil as well as evaporated. The road was then gone over with a harrow so as to break up the oil cake and allow it to mix with the earth. In six or seven days after the first oiling the road was given a second application of oil. This in turn was allowed to stand as before, then harrowed. The road was then sprinkled with water, and after that had soaked in and the surface dried to a depth of about one inch it was thoroughly rolled with a light roller.

Where the climate is such that rains come only in a certain season of the year, and then only in meager quantities, it is needless to say that this has been an excellent method for keeping down the dust. But conditions, like everything else, are changing; traffic is increasing, and where it was at first believed that the oiled dirt road was to be one that would last for many years the anticipated results have not been realized.

In California, with all of its miles of oiled dirt roads, the method of mixing dirt and oil is rapidly being abandoned and in its place is appearing a new road having far better and sounder methods of construction. This class of road is not only appearing in the state of California from one end to the other, but in many of the states east of the Rocky mountains they are finding that asphaltic oil and various other products of the refineries have excellent cementing and waterproofing qual-



ATOMIZING OIL MACHINE.

ities when mixed with crushed stone, thus forming a modern road known as oiled or protected macadam.

In Los Angeles county, Cal., many miles of these modern oil or protected macadam roads are being constructed. Like many other states, California has a law by which any county may obtain its own highway commission, under whose supervision the various highways selected may be improved from funds realized from the sale of bonds voted for that particular purpose.

The heavy asphaltic oil used in the construction of these highways is applied in a new way. After experimenting with various devices and methods that finally selected and adopted is to apply the heavy oil by forcing it on the road under pressure of not less than thirty pounds per square inch. For this purpose both the highway commission and the various contractors are using a new type of road oiling machine. Steel tank wagons holding between 1,000 and 1,100 gallons of heated oil are used to convey the oil from the oil pit to the road, where the atomizing machines, as they are called, are connected to the tank wagons.

The method of applying the hot oil or liquid binder with these machines consists in pumping the oil from the tank wagon and forcing it through the specially constructed nozzles of the distributor, where it is atomized and rapidly deposited on the stone. The work accomplished with these atomizing machines has been most satisfactory not only on account of the rapidity with which the oil is deposited, but from the fact that the distribution is so even.

Road Made of Leather.

After nearly a year a road made of leather waste treated with tar at Handsworth, Birmingham, England, shows practically no signs of wear. Heavy wheels make no impression on it, and it is a comfortable material for horses to tread on. Waste leather which was shredded until it virtually became a pulp was treated with bitumen and tar. It is stated that hitherto no real use has been found for leather waste.—London Daily Mail.

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Statement of Resources and Liabilities of

The First National Bank
Of Prineville, Oregon
At the close of business June 7, 1911

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$24,835 00	Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 50,000 00
United States Bonds..... 12,900 00	Surplus fund, earned..... 20,000 00
Bank premises..... 32,540 12	Undivided profits, earned..... 37,214 56
Cash & Due from banks 210,924 04	Circulation..... 8,000 00
	Deposits..... 385,069 63
\$501,424 19	\$501,424 19

B. F. Allen, President
Will Wurzwiler, Vice-President

T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier

W. A. BOOTH, Pres. D. F. STEWART, Vice-Pres. C. M. ELKINS, Cashier

CROOK COUNTY BANK
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Statement of the Crook County Bank of Prineville, Oregon, as rendered to the Superintendent of Banks, June 7th, 1911

Assets	Liabilities
Loans and Discounts.....\$129,870 25	Capital paid in full.....\$50,000 00
Overdrafts..... 2,311 35	Surplus..... 10,000 00
Furniture and fixtures..... 2,298 44	Undivided profits..... 2,800 32
Real estate..... 6,706 60	Deposits..... 140,140 73
Cash on hand and due from banks \$47,809 95	
\$188,996 99	\$188,996 99

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