

## WILL DISTRIBUTE WILLOW CUTTINGS

The United States Forest Service will have cuttings for distribution this spring of several species of basket willows which have been grown in the Government forestry nursery near Carson, Washington. These cuttings will be distributed to farmers and others wishing to make trials of basket willow on lands to wet for other crops. From 50 to 100 cuttings will be given to each person, for which no charge is made, but the recipients will be expected to report from time to time on the condition of the willows in order that the Government may determine what varieties are best adapted to this region. Cuttings will not be furnished for ornamental or wind-break planting, but to those who wish to make a trial at growing low rods for basket making. Any person desiring

cuttings of basket willows under these conditions should make application to the District Forester, Forest Service, Portland, Oregon, before April first, about which time the distribution will be made.

In the basket willow investigation carried on by the Forest Service, particular attention has been given to the development of American species for basket making purposes. The European species used in basket making in this country have never proven thoroughly satisfactory and a systematic effort is being made to find native willows which will be adapted to different parts of the country.

In addition to those grown at the local nursery near Carson, Washington, the Government is growing a great variety at the Arlington Farm, Arlington, Virginia, and at Ames, Iowa. The willow garden at the former place contains nearly 500 lots gathered from all parts of the country.

Children's Hamilton Brown shoes just in, good shapes and none better for wear. Merc. Co.

## HOW CONCRETE ROADS ARE MADE

### Old Highway Rooted Up and a Subgrade Formed.

### LAY MIXTURE 7 INCHES DEEP

#### Great Care Must Be Taken to Keep It Smooth and Even—Work on Home-made Floats—Ten Ton Roller Used on Shoulders of Gravel or Stone.

When a country road is taken over for improvement it is first given a name, usually the one by which it is locally known to the general public. A survey, plans and profile are then made and filed with the state highway department, together with a copy of the specifications.

This is done, says Business, after the old road is rooted up with a scripper or gang plow; the subgrade is prepared, shaped and rolled hard with a ten ton roller, and the concrete to a minimum depth of seven inches is laid right on the natural subsoil.

Slide rails of 2 by 7 inch lumber are used, and these are projected on top by a two inch angle iron. When the concrete has become sufficiently firm to permit the removal of the rail the floaters pare off the outer edges, which are formed next to the rails to prevent a sharp dividing line between the concrete and the gravel shoulder.

The concrete is put down wet, so that no tamping is necessary after it is in place. When this is done no workman is permitted in any way to disturb the concrete by stepping in it or throwing anything on it. The strikers use a plank trimmed to the signature of the road and iron bound on the lower edge. It rides smoothly on the iron edge of the form boards or rails at the side of the concrete and is handled with sufficient care to eliminate the necessity of any considerable floating by the follow up men.

These floaters work on a bridge which rests on the form plants at the edge of the road, so there is never any contact with the concrete. This rule



ALL READY TO LAY THE CONCRETE.

to keep off the concrete is rigidly enforced. Smoothing is done with wooden floats of home manufacture.

Each day's work is finished up to an expansion joint, and not more than twenty minutes is permitted to elapse between batches during the day. The work of the day is covered with canvas, and the next day the canvas is removed and the concrete covered to the depth of about two inches with any sand or loose soil that may be available, to keep the concrete from drying out too quickly.

The gravel or stone shoulders are put on in layers three inches deep and also rolled with a ten ton roller, but this work is not started until the adjacent concrete is at least three weeks old.

Machinery is used wherever the same or better results can be secured, and it is a unique spectacle to see the large hauling engines trailing from two to four large wagons, each loaded with seven tons of stone. Graders are also drawn by steam, doing the work of from six to eight horses.

Water is pumped for miles by gasoline engines. Stone and sand on some of the roads are unloaded with steam grab buckets, and the concrete is mixed in mechanical batch mixers that move under their own power.

The mixed material is dumped into a bucket, which is run out on a projecting boom and deposited on the road where wanted. Each batch of concrete is turned over three complete revolutions dry before water is added. The subgrade is thoroughly wet before any concrete is placed on it in order that the water will not be absorbed from the concrete.

Trunk roads are usually built sixteen feet wide, with gravel or limestone shoulders extending four feet farther on each side. The less traveled roads have twelve or fifteen feet of concrete with a minimum width over all of twenty-four feet. The sections are twenty-five feet in length, with a projecting nose three-sixteenths of an inch and three inches wide at each end. These metal plates are intended to protect the edges from chipping and chipping. They are shaped to fit the curve of the wheel and are held in place by a quarter of an inch diameter bolt. The thickness of the plates is one inch and the length of each plate is three feet.

### Wide Apart.

It is told us that two old schoolmates met recently. It had been fifteen years since their last meeting, but the conversation was most interesting. One was sleek, well fed, well dressed, well shod, well shaven, well dressed. The other was rather thin, rather shabby.

"Well, well," exclaimed the prosperous one; "what are you doing now?"

"I am an actor."

"Indeed? Well, I'm a banker. And you are on the stage? Dear me! It's been ten years since I was in a theater."

"You've got nothing on me. It's been longer than that since I was in a bank."

Then they parted, each thinking a bit less of the other than he had thought before the meeting.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

### Solons In an Uproar.

Some years ago the Spanish cabinet decided to take legal proceedings against certain members of Parliament who were suspected of misusing public money. The opposition resolved at all costs to prevent this, and for forty hours on end they kept up a most amazing uproar. They cheered and shouted and sang ditties in chorus. The effect of the latter performance was extraordinary. One deputy would suddenly intone a verse, all his friends would respond, and so they went on for nearly two days and nights until a truce was proclaimed.—Pearson's Weekly

### Followed Instructions.

MUDGE: This watch has been stopped for two or three days. Jeweler—Lend me see it. There is nothing the matter with it except that it has not been wound. MUDGE—I thought maybe that was it. I remember you told me to wind it up just before I went to bed, and I haven't been to bed for three nights.

### A Chatty Old Lady.

The following advertisement appears in a fashionable English newspaper: "Lonely lady wishes to exchange scandal with another. Replies required only from those in the best society."

Comfort is but a homely name for happiness.—North

### Water Horses Frequently.

Take to the field a barrel of water for the horses as well as a jug for yourself. If, after turning their heads to the wind, you give them a drink every time you take one yourself or every time you oil the machine you will be surprised what an effect it will have upon the team. In addition to being kept fresher in the field, the horses will not gorge themselves at the tank when they come in and will be in much better shape internally to handle their feed. Plenty of good water never hurts a horse. If the water is given frequently instead of waiting until the animal becomes half exhausted from thirst.

### Fresh Over

From The Irish News

The Irish population of Lake County was materially added to Friday evening, March 28 when seven Irish boys arrived here, direct from the old country. They were Michael and Con Fitzgerald, from Kilsken; Maurice Buckley, Matthew Noonan, Maurice Murphy and Martin Daly, from Newmarket; and Peter Curtin, from Maellin. Five more of the boys stopped off at Alturas, Don Sullivan, King-williamstown; Frank Collins, Newmarket; Tim Doherty, Meador; Michael Leary, M-J-street; Charles McCarthy, Newmarket.

Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis, is authority for the statement made at a recent meeting, that the hog has paid more debts, built more homes and bought more clothes and school books for farmers and their children than any other one product in Oregon.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the preparation of plans for the erection in Washington of a pedestal upon which it is proposed to place the statue of Major-General George Gordon Meade. This officer won considerable renown in the War of the Rebellion, and participated in many important battles. He was of Irish descent.

The United States circuit court of appeals at New York has handed down a decision which permits relatives of "Titanic" victims to begin suits immediately against the steamship company for full damages. The aggregate of these suits, which will probably be brought by relatives or heirs of every one of the 600 or more persons lost on the ship, is expected to exceed \$10,000,000. All suits must be begun before April 15, a year after the date of the disaster.

According to the statement just completed by Will Wright, State Superintendent of Banks deposits in all of the banks in Oregon totaled \$12,191,988.88 at the close of business February 4, 1913. This is an increase of \$5,089,453.26 over the deposits at the close of business February 26, 1912. Large increases also are noticeable in the loans and discounts and in the capital and surplus, as shown by the statement. On the other hand, a slight decrease is shown in the amount of the over-draws on the banks.

Ladies La Vogue suits and coats, new snappy styles, Merc. Co.

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