## THE NEWS LETTER OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

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A. C. ROSE, EDITOR

## CONTENTS

The Work Of The Bureau For The National Park Service - ..... $-1$
Status Of Current Federal-Aid Road Work, As Of March 31, 1928 ..... 3
Cost Of Cable-Hay For Zion Park Grading Camp ..... 4
Negessary Approaches Constitute Part Of A Bridee - - ..... 7
Motor Vehicle Registrations, for 1927 ..... 8
Motor Vehicle Receipts, For 1927 ..... 9
Gasoline Tax Receipts, for 1927 ..... 10
Dual Screens Increase Cafacity Of Asphalt Paving Plant ..... 11
Monthly Gallonage Of Gasoline Consumption By Motor Vehicles, For 1926-13
Triple Earth-Slide-Cohtrol Method To Be Used On Ohio Federal Aid Project ..... 15
Lip Cura For Concrete Pavements Submitted By 4 State ..... 18
Estimated State And Local Road Expenditures, For 1928 ..... 20
Progress Of Federá: Highyay Legislatiun - ..... 21




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## THE WORK OF THE BUREAU FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Extract from an address made ay Dr. Hewes at the annual conference of the Park Superintendents of the National Park Service held in San francisco, Calif. on february 15, 1928.

## (Not for release)

The work of the Bureau for the National Park Service properly eegins with the survey, ey Captain kittredge, of the transmountain HIghWay in Glacier park in the fall of 1924. The contract for this WORK Was awarded in June, 1925, and the work is now 90 per cent c.jmplete. Since then the Bureau has surveyed 52 additional projects in the National parks in the West, at a cost of $\$ 356,969$. This is at the rate of approximately $\$ 426$ per mile for finished plans for 838 miles, eut this figure includes $4 \exists 1 \mathrm{MILES}$ ON Which plans and egtimates were only 74 per cent complete on the first of the year eut with estimated complete costs.

The Bureau has handled construction in the National parks on 61 projects. Work already begun by the park Service was comPLETED ON 90.7 MILES, AND WORK IS NOW UNDER WAY ON AN ADDITIONAL 157.3 miles, making a total of 248 miles of conetruction. The cost OF THIS CONSTRUCTION WORK, INCLUDING ENGINEERING, IS ESTIMATED AT $\$ 7,470,443$, WHICH FIGURE INCLUDES $\$ 581,388$ EXPENDED EY the Park Service and also the estimated amount necessary to complete the GOING PROJECTS. THIS CONSTRUCTION IS THUS AT AN AVERAGE COST OF \$30,122 per mile. OUR estimated resident engineering to date is aeout 5.7 per cent of the total cost and the indications are that this rate is staeilized. For comparison, our engineering costs on forest highways up to the first of this year have eeen 7.1 per cent of the total cost. The construction in the forests has not averaged as heavy as in the parks and this accounts for the shight y inCREASED percentage of engineering. For surveys in the nat ional forests we have averaged 2.4 per cent of the total costs, and our administrative expense has averaged 2.7 per cent. These figures ARE FOR A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF forest highways. that in brief is the report of work done to date in the national parks.

DURing the past fall, ey an arrangement approved ey the Secretary of the interior, we made an inspection of about 92 miles OF PARK HIGHWAYS WHICH IT IS EXPECTED TO LET TO CONTRACT WITHIN the next 90 days. This mileage is distrieuted in 16 projects and

THE ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION IS APPROXIMATELY $\$ 4,000,000$. PLANS FOR THESE PROJECTS ARE NOW AEOUT READY.


#### Abstract

But the aeove figures do not tell the entire story of HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION AS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARKS. WITHIN A ZONE FOR THE MOST PART NOT EXCEEDING FIFTY MILES FROM THE WESTERN NATIONAL PaßKS, THERE HAVE EEEN CONSTRUCTED EY THE BUREAU FOREST HIGHWAYS LEADING THERETO, TOTALLING 641 MILEE, AT A COST OF AEOUT \$7,700,000, AND THERE IS PROJECTEO FOR THE 1928 SEASON APPROXIMATELY $\$ 355,000$ FOR ADCITIONAL APDROACH HIGHWAYS.

On the federal-aid highway system there has also been an IMPRESEIVE EXPENDITURE FOR HIGHWAYS IN A CORRESPONDING ZONE SURrounding the nat ional pafks. The total mileage of federal-aid DIRECT-APPROACH PROJECTS IS 478, AND THE TOTAL COST \$8,807,957, OF WHICH FEDERAL FUNDS ARE $\$ 5,374,284$. THE AMOUNT EUDGETED FOR THIS YEAR (1928) FOR SUCH DIRECT-APDROACH FEDERAL-AID ROADS IS $\$ 1,799,000$. THUS THE TOTAL HIGHWAY CONST ZUCTION FINISHED DR GOING ON AND EENEFITIAIS DIRECTLY THE NATIONAL PARKS AND INVOLVING FEDERAL FUNDS AND SUPERVISIIN, AMOUNTS TO \$20,539, 873, WITH $\$ 6,154,000$ ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMED FOS THIS YEAR - A GRAND TOTAL OF $\$ 26,693,673$ DIRECTLY TO THE ADVANTAGE OF PARK TRAFFIC.






## COST OF CABLE-WAY FOR ZION PARK GRADING CAMP

COMPILED FROM A REPORT SUEMITTED EY P. J. TRONSON of the Division of Management<br>(NOT FOR RELEASE)

Because the construction camp, which was locateo within EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF THE TUNNEL AND GRADING WORK ON THE Zion Nat ional park oroject in Utah, was inagcesciele to travel FROM The outside, it was necessary to euild a caele-way shown IN THE ACCOMPANYING SKETCH, TO ELEVATE SUPDLIES AND MATEPIALS aعOUT 400 feet UP the side of the canyon. The desciziכTiJN and COSTS OF CONSTRUCTING THE CAELE-WAY, WHICH CDVERS A HORIZONTAL DISTANCE 万F APDROXIMATELY 800 FEET, FOLLOW:

## Description of Cagle-Way

The total length of the main $1-1 / 8-1 n c h$ carrier caele USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION WAS 1,200 FEET. TWO SMALLER CAELES OPERATE THE CARRIER WHICH RUNS ON THE MAIN CARRIER CAELE. A 35-HORSE POWER NOVO STATIONARY ENGINE WITH TWO DRUMS WAS USED to control the operat ing caeles. The hoist ing cable conststed OF 1,200 FEET OF $5 / 8-1 N C H$ AND 800 FEET OF $1 / 2-1 N C H$ CAELE, AND the pull-eack caele was 1,400 feet in length. at the upper end, the $1-1 / 8-1$ INOH MAIN CARRIER CAELE WAS PASSED OVER aN A-FRAME AND ANCHORED TO A LARGE ROCK, AND AT THE EOTTOM IT WAS FASTENED TO A "dEADMAN", FIXED IN THE TOP OF THE CLIFF, ABOUT 75 FEET aeove where the carrier was loaded. When the pull-eack caele IS RELEASED, THE CARRIER DESCENDS PREPARATORY TO LOADING OR UNLOADING. MATERIALS ARE TRANSPORTED EITHER EY PLACING IN A 3-1/2FOOT EY 8-FOOT EOX PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE, OR EY PICKING THEM UP DIRECTLY WITH THE LIFTING HOOK.

THE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION CONSISTED IN PULLING THE $\bar{\delta} / 8$ INCH CAELE TO THE TOP EY HAND, PASSING IT OVER The pUlLey and EACK TO THE HOISTING ENGINE SO THAT THE LARGE CAELE AND OTHER materials could ee hauled to the top ey the power unit.

Cost Data

The information as to the cost of the engine, caeles, and LAEOR WERE OETAINED FROM THE EOOKS OF THE CONTRACTING COMPANY. The costs of dismantling and depreciation were estimated.

## Cost of Constauction of Cable- Way

Cost of Matefilals:

The cost of operating the cable-way per day was $\$ 17.76$ SEGREGATED AS FOLLOWS:

I donkey operator............ \$ 5.00
3 LaEorers @ \$3.50.......... 10.50
9 gallons gasoline \$ $\$ 0.24$ 2.16
OIL............................... 0.10
TOTAL COST OF ONE DAY'S OPERATJON.... \$17.76
The time consumed per load varied from 9 to 20 minutes, and the maximum weight carried was 1,800 pounds. For an average ROUND TRIP OF THE CARRIER OF 12 MINUTES, the COSt PER LOAD PER 8-hour day eased upon the foregoing figures would ee

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\frac{12}{60} \times \$ 17.76 \times 1 / 8=\$ 0.44
$$

The overhead cost may ee considered as the total cost of the caele-way in place, plus the cost of dismantling, less the salvage value of the equipment at the end of 6 months of operation. THE COST OF DISMANTLING IS Estimated at $1 / 2$ the COST OF the CONstruction lagofi, and the salvage value of all the equipment at 80 per cent of the new price of the engine and caeles, as follows:

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& \text { OVERHEAD PER DAY }=\frac{\$ 2,678+\$ 79-\$ 1,600}{180 \text { Days }}=\$ 6.42 \\
& \text { OVERHEAD PER LOAD }=\frac{\$ 6.42}{40}=\$ 0.16 \\
& \text { TOTAL COST PER LOAD }=\$ 0.44+\$ 0.16=\$ 0.60
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## NECESSARY APPROACHES CONSTITUTE PART OF A BRIDGE

The attitude of the Bureau, as to whether an approach SHOULD EE CONSIDERED AS CONSTITUTING A PART OF A ERIDGE; WAS expressed affirmat ively in answer to a query made by the State HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT CONCERNING THE STATUS OF A PROPOSED STATEOWNED TOLL ERIDGE across the RED River near fulton, ark. In THIS CASE THE MAIN ERIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER REQUIRED AN EMEANK MENT APPROACH, TOGETHER WITH 4 ERIDGE OPENINGS, EACH OF MORE THAN 20 FEET CLEAR SPAN, WHICH EXTENDED SOUTHWESTWARD FOR A DISTANCE OF 2 MILES ACROSS AN OVERFLOW AREA COVERED ANNUALLY TO AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 9 FEET WITH FLOOD WATERS FROM THE RED RIVER. THIS LONG APPROACH WAS NECESSARY TO CONNECT THE ERIDGE OVER THE MAIN CHANNEL WITH HIGH GROUND SO THAT IT WOULD EE aVAILABLE FOR TRAVEL FOR I 2 MONTHS IN THE YEAR.

The Bureau held that this proposed emeankment with the FOUR ERIDGE OPENINGS COULD PROPERLY EE REGARDED AS CONSTITUTING AN APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE RIVER, AND AS SUCH IT WOULD GE ELIGIELE FOR FEDERAL AID TO THE EXTENT OF 50 PER CENT OF ITS COST. LEGAL CITATIONS WERE GIVEN TO SHOW THAT IT IS WELL ESTAELISHED EY COURT DECISIONS THAT NECESSARY APPROACHES SHOULD EE CONSIDERED AS PART OF A ERIDGE WHERE THE MAIN ERIDGE WOULD EE INACCESSIELE TO TRAFFIC WITHOUT THE APPROACH.



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WN-1 (1927)
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[^0] NOTE:-


[^1](COWPILEO FROM REPORTB OF STATE AUTHORITIEB)


## DUAL SCREENS INCREASE CAPACITY OF ASPHALT PAVING PLANT

Compiled from a report suemitted ey R. H. Tatlow of the division of Management
(Not for release)

A dUAL SCREEN, SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING SKETCH, FOR INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF A 3,000 poUnd MADSEN asphalt paving plant has proved highly satisfactory on California federal-aid PROJECT 184-A.

THE CUSTOMARY SCREEN DESIGN, FOR SEPARATING THE HOT mineral aggregate at the top of the eins, Consists of a single SET OF SCREENS. ALL THE AGGREGATE MUST PASS THROUGH THIS ONE SCREEN AND CARE MUST EE TAKEN TO PREVENT OVERLOADING SO THAT PORTIONS OF THE FINER AGGREGATES SHALL NOT EE CARRIED OVER INTO THE EINS FOR THE COARSER MATERIAL. THIS MAKES IT NECESSARY TO VARY THE MIXTURE OF THE MATERIAL SO AS TO MAINTAIN A UNIFORM density of the pavement - a condition requisite to a staele AND EVEN SURFACE.

THE dUAL SCREENS, USED ON THIS PLANT, CONSIST ESSENTIALLY OF TWO ORDINARY SINGLE SCREENS MOUNTED SIDE EY SIDE AS GHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING DIAGRAM. THE ADM!SSION OF THE AGGREGATES FROM THE ELEVATOR IS CONTROLLED EY A SWINGING GATE AT THE JUNCTION OF TWO OUTLET CHUTES LEADING TO THE TWO SCREENS. THIS SWINGING Gate may ee adjusted so as to divide the material in ANY DESIRED PCOPORTION EETWEEN THE TWO SCREENS, OR TO VARY THE LOAD SO THAT, IF NECESSARY, ALL THE AGGREGATE SHALL PASS THFOUGH one screen.

THE POWER-DRIVEN 44-INCH GEAR ON THE END OF ONE SCREEN MESHES WITH A SIMILAR GEAR ON THE OTHEF SCREEN. HAVING THE TWO SCREENS REVOLVING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS, SO THAT THE AGGREGATE IS ROTATED AND DEPOSITED TOWARDS THE CENTER OF THE EINS, IS THE MOST DESIRAELE ARRANGEMENT.

These dual screens have increased the capacity, and have decreased the storage space, as compared with a singleSCREEN PLANT.

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# TRIPLE EARTH-SLIDE-CONTROL METHOD TO BE USED ON OHIO FEDERAL-AID PROJE CT 

Contrieuted ey D. T. Brown of the division of Design<br>(Not for release)

A COMEINATION OF 3 METHODS FOR CONTROLLING AN EARTH slide will ee used in the construction of Ohio federal-aid project 534-A. As shown in the attached sketch, a retaining Wall will ee used to prevent the earth foundation of the roadWay from sliding over upon the railroad eelow. Aeove the roabWay three rows of piling formed ey steel well-casing filled With concrete will be sunk through the sliding layer into the SOLID ROCK EENEATH. TO iNSURE THE DRAINAGE OF THE IMPERVIOUS ROCK SURFACE UPON WHICH THE SLIdING MATERIAL MOVES, A 24-INCH VItrified clay pipe, fed at intervals w!th l2-inch perforated corrugated iron pipe laterals, is to ee placed the full length of the slide from the top to the foot of the slope.

The concrete piles are to be constructed in place. first, holes will ee drilled in the proper location with a well drill, EXTENDING THROUGH THE EARTH SLIDE FOR 6 FEET INTO THE SOLID ROCK. Steel-casing pipe will then be driven into the holes and three round-steel fe!nforcing ears will ee inserted in the pipe which Will ee taiped full of concrete. the cost of the piles, in place, is estimateo pit \$2.00 per lineal foot. The retaining wall and DRAIN PIPES INVOLLE NO UNUSUAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES.

The estimated cost of this slide-control feature is an indication of the value placed on slide control, in this region where earth slides are prevalent. The cost of grading and draining the project is estimated at $\$ 76,000$ per mile, or $\$ 380,000$ for the 4.9 mileg. The eetimated cost of construction of the slideCONTROL METHODS, ill.ustfated in the attached sketch, follows:


DRAIN PIPE


CONCRETE PILING AND RETAINING WALL
3, 780 LINEAL FEET OF 12 -INCH STEEL-PIPE PILING,
IN PLACE, AT $\$ 2.00$ PER LINEAL FOOT $\ldots \ldots$
52,400 POUNDS OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT AT $\$ .05$
PER POUND $\ldots \ldots \ldots$

514 cueic yards of $1: 5-1 / 2$ concrete, in place,


336 square feet of $1 / 2-1 \mathrm{INCh}$ premoulded expan-
sion joint material at $\$ 0.25 \ldots \ldots$
2, 040 cueic yards of excavation including backfill at \$1.50 per cueic yard $\ldots$. . . . . 3, 060

TOTAL
\$27,832

LIP CURB FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENTS SUBMITTED BY 4 STATES

Contrieuted ey st. Clair T. Thomas of the Division of Design

(NOT FOR RELEASE)

LIP CURES, TO PROTECT THE EARTH SHOULDERS OF CONCRETE PAVEMENTS FROM EROSION EY THE RUN OFF OF RAIN WATER, HAVE EEEN INCLUDED IN DESIGNS SUEMITTED FOR FEDERAL-AID PROJECTS, EY FOUR States - Georgia, Illino is, lowa, and Minnesota, as shown in THE ATTACHED CROES SECTIONS. THE LIP CURE, OR EDGING, CONSTRUCTED ON THE TOP OF THE PAVEMENT, SERVES THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING the rain water to the nearest offtake. It olffers from the integral cure, or the cure and gutter, in that it is sultagle only FOR NOFMAL RAINFALLE, AND THE HEIGHT - 2 TO 3 INCHES IN 8 TO 12 INCHES - IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT TRAFFIC FROM RUNNING OVER the edge of the pavement.

THE NECESSITY FOR LIP CURE IS DETERMINED EY THE CHARACTER of the shoulder material and the grade of the pavement. It is USUALLY NOT REQUIRED IN THE HEAVIER SOILS, SUCH AS CLAY, WHICH dO NOT ERODE AS READILY AS SILT OR SAND. IOWA, WHERE THE LOESS SOIL ERODES READILY, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST States to sUEmit LIP cure on a Federal-alo project.

The lif cure is constructed immediately after the paveMENT PROPER HAS EEEN FINISHED. FIRST THE ELEVATION OF THE TOP OF THE SIDE FORMS IS RAISED THE DESIFED AMOUNT, AND THEN THE EXTRA CONCRETE OF THE SAME MIX AS THE PAVEMENT IS SPREAD NEXT TO THE FORM, AND FINISHED TO THE PROPER CROSS SECTION WITH A FLOAT. IN GEORGIA THE CORNER IS ROUNDED WITH AN EDGING TOOL. Suitaele offtakes are euilt, at right angles to the center line OF THE RDADWAY WHERE THE GRADE 1 I NOT OVER $1-1 / 2$ pER CENT, AND at an angle of 45 degrees vhen the grade exceeds $1-1 / 2$ per cent.

In EJTH |LLINJIS and Geitggia the unit for payment is the LINEAL foot of lip cure. ON one project in Illinois the price was 10 cents, and on a joe in Georgia the cost was 4 cents a . lineal foot. In Minnes?ta and lowia the cost is included in the UNIT $\rightarrow R I C E$ EID FOR THE CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

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GEORGIA


MINNESOTA

DESIGNS OF LIP CURBS FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENTS SUBMITTED BY GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND MINNESOTA

(NOT for release)

New eills introduced in Congress since the last issue of the news letter and further action on eills previously introDUCED ARE SUMMARIZED EELOW:
H. R. 4625. - Introduced in the house on Decemeer 5, ey R. W. Mdore of Virginia, and described in the Decemeer, 1927, News letter. This is the authorization eill for the Mount Vernon memorial highway. It was reported out favoraely ey the Committee on roads on March 28, 1928.
H. R. 8269. - Signed ey the President on Feeruary 2, 1928. Includes an appropriation of $\$ 3,000$, as described in the January, 1928, News Letter, to pay the quota of the United States in the permanent association of International Road Congresses.
H. R. 9136. - This is the appropriation eill for the Department of Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. It has eeen passed ey zoth Houses of Congress and was signed ey the President on Miarch 7, 1928, eecoming puelic - No. loo. the bill includes the appropriations and provisions for national park roads descrieed in the last news letter.
H. R. 9767. - AUTHORIZES AN APPROPRIATION OF $\$ 2,654,000$ FOR THE relief of Vermont on account of the destruction of roads and efidges ey the recent flood, as descrieed in the fegruary, 1928, News Letter. This appropriation was included in the agricultural appropriation eill, as an amendment, on March 29, 1928.
H. R. 10565. - Authorizes an appfopriation of \$1,83I, 794 for the felief of Kentucky on account of the destruction of roads and eridges ey the recent fluod, as descrieed in the feeruary, 1928, Nevis Letter. This appropriation was included in the agiriculturial adpropriation eill, as an amendment, on March 29, 1328.
H. R. 10864. - AUTHORIZES AN APPROPRIATION OF $\$ 653,300$ for the relief of New hampshire on account of the dest uction of roads and eridges ey the recent flood, as described in the feeruary, 1928, News Letter. This ajpropriation was included in the agricultural appropriation eill, as an amendment,: On March $29,1928$.
H. R. 12380. - Introduced in the House on March 24, ey J. S. Parker of New Yirk, and referred to the Committee on interstate and foreign Commerce. Provides for the regulation of motor VEHICles operating in interstate cummerce as common carriers of dersons on the duelic highways. Pajvides that State eoards shall administer the Act, where they exigt; otherwise the interstate Commerce Commission shall function. Provides that no person shall engage in interstate commerce with motor vehicles until a certificate of puelic convenience and necessity has been oetained, after having filed a specified application. The apPLICANT MOTOR CARRIER MUST ALSO FILE A EOND, WITH THE EOARD OR COMMISSION, EINDING HIMSELF to pay damages arising out of the death or injury of persons or oroperty. Provides that rates and fares shall ee just and reasonaele as determined ey the board or Commission. Provides that the board dr Commission shall have authority to require continuius and adequate service at just and reasonaele rates. Provides that where a controverted question involves two or more States that the several boards in session may decide the matter. Provides for the creation of a Joint eoard from representatives of the geverial State euards to decide on mattere other than rates. Provides for appeals from the decision of a State eoard or the joint boafd tio the interstate Commerce Commission. Provides for the service of orders of the eoards upon interstate motor carriers, Provides a fine of \$lOO for the first offense and a fine of not more than \$500 for supsequent violations of the orders of the goard or: Commission. Priovides that the act shall not ee construed to affect interstate commerce ey motor carriers. These are sueject only to State laws and supervision.
H. R. 12385. - Introduced in the house on March 24, ey D. B. Colton of Utah, and referred to the Committee on roads. Provides for certain amendments to the existing federal-ald road legislation. Provides that paragraph 4, section 4 of the post Office appropriation eill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, prescrieing limitations on the payments of federal funds per mile, shall ee so amended that the federal share shall in no case exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of the project except as authorized to ee increased in the puelic-land States. provides that parageaph 6 of the fedefal highway act, approved NOVEMEER 9 , 192।, REQUIRING THAT NOT MORE THAN 60 pER CENT OF the federal aid allotted to any State shall ee expended upon the primary foads, as further qualified, shall ee repealed. Provides for the further amendment of section \|| of the federal highnay act, approved Novemeer 9 , 1921, so that Federal ald may ee granted up to one hundred per cent of the cost of the project
on certain roads in the ouelic-land States, provided the State ehall allocate during the same fiscal year, upon some other Federal-ald project, the amount it would ordinarily have eeen requireo to spend on the loo-per cent project. Provides for the planting and maintenance of shade trees upon approved sections of the federal-ald highway system. Frovides that the total mileage of the federal-aid highway system in a State may exceed 7 per cent of the total mileage in the state, ey the : $\%$ Mileage of rofds in the system within federal reservations. Provides that íederal funds may ee expended on that portion of A HIGHWAY OR ETREET WITHIN A MUNICIPALITY HAVING A POPULATION OF 2, 500 OR MORE, ALONG WHICH, FROM A POINT ON THE CORPORATE LIMItS inWardly, the houses average more than 200 feet apart: Provided, that no Federal funds shall ee expended for the conSTRUCTION OF ANY ERIDGE WITHIN OR PARTLY WITHIN ANY MUNICIPALITY having a population of more than 30,000 as shown ey the latest availaele federal or State census; eut this limitation shall not apply in the case of an interstate eridge, including approaches, CONNECTING SUCH MUNICIPALITY IN ONE STATE WITH A POINT IN AN ADJOINING STATE WHICH MAY EE WITHIN A MUNICIPALITY HAVING A POPULATION OF NOT MORE THAN 10,000. PROVIDES that all acts or parts OF ACTS INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT SHALL EE REPEALED.
H. J. res. 107. - this resolution was described in the feeruary, 1928, News Letter. S. J. Res. 31 was suestituted for this eill, passed, and signed ey the president, on March 29, 1928.
H. J. Res. 108. - This resolution was descrieed in the ferzuary, 1928. News Letter. S. J. Res. 30 was suestituted for this eill, passed, and signed ey the president on April 4, 1928.
h. J. Res. 252. - Introduced in the house on March 27, ey C. Cole of lowa, and referred to the Committee on foreign affairs. quthorizes the ass!stance of the United States Government in the construction of an inter-american highway in the Western HemisPHERE.

Hi. U. Res. 256. - Introduced in the House on March 28; by W. J. Sears of F:orida and referred to the Committee on roads: authorizes the buireal to make a survey to detefinine the cost of certain eridges on Un? $\quad$ ed States Route 1 , and its extension from the Florida main'-and to key West. A similar eill - h. Res. 117 - was descrieed in the last News Letter.

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h. J. Res. 259. - introduced in the house on april 2, ey c. J. Mcleod of Michigan, and referred to the Committee on foreign Affairs. Authorizes the assietance df the United States Government in the construction of an inter-american highway in the Vestefn hemisphere.
H. Res. 117. - this eill was descrieed in the last issue of the Newe letter. It wias fieponted od on March 27, 1928, ey the Committee on roads with an amendment eliminating the clause endorsing the cinstruction of the eizidges ey the government, thus limiting the withk of the rureau to a survey and estimate of the cost of THE WORK.
S. 1718 . - This eill wae descfibed in the decemeer, 1927, News Letter. It vas reported out without amendment on April 13, 1928, ey the Senate Committee on post Offices and post Roads.
S. 2699. - This eill was descrileed in the peeruafy, 1928, Newis Letter. it is similar to H. R. 9767 descrieed aeove. On March 3. 1928, this approrriation was included as an amendment to the AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION EILL.
S. 3674 . - Introduced in the house on Miarich 19, ey T. L. Oddie of Nevada, and peferfed to the Committee on post Offices and Post Roads. amends existing federal-alo road legislation and AUTHERIZES AN APPROPRIATION OF $\$ 3,500,000$ FOF EACH OF THE FISCAL Years 1929, 1930, and 1931, FOR the CONSTRUCTION:F ROADS ON THE federal-aio system in the public-land states. These sums are in adoition to the ether federal ald authorized to ee appropriated, and no contrieution from the States shall be required in the exoenditure thereof. On April 13, this bill was reported out from the cimmittee without amendment.
S. 3874. - Introduced in the Senate on April 3, ey t. J. Walsh of Montana, and referred to the Committee on Pist Offices and post ROADS. AUTHORIZES AN APPROPRIATION OF $\$ 1,943,200$ FOR THE CONSTRUCtion of a highway from red Lidge, Montana, to the eoundary of yellowstone national Pafk near Cooke city.
S. 3992. - Introcuced in the Senate on april 9, by J. E. Watson of Ingiana, and referrec to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. this eill is ioentical with h. R. 12380 as descrieed aeove.
S. J. Res. 30. - this eill was descrieed in the december, 1927, nevis letter. It was signed ey the president on april 4, 1928, ane is now puelic resolution 24.
S. J. Res. 31. - This eill was cescrieed in the Decemeer, 1927, News letter. It was signed ey the president on April 29, 1928,
and is now puelic Resolution 18.


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    NCLUOS OVER B,OON CARS AND TRUCKS OF PUBLIC GERVICE CORPORATIONS EXEMPT GY LAN.
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    OF YEAR REGISTRATION ONLY AS YEAR COMVENCED JULY 1 .
    11. PRELIMINARY OATA, SUBUECT TO PEVISION.
    12. AS REPORTED IN 1925 BY JUREAU OF BUOGET, AND 1 NCLUDES 7.959 "CARS-AT-LARGE",
    NOT ALLOCATEO TC ANY STATE.

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    12. SECONO HALF OF YEAR ONLY AS FISCAL YEAR CHAVGEO TO CALENOAR YEAR IN 1928 .
    $\frac{13}{14 /}$ GROSS RECEIPTS (WITH NOTOR FUEL TAXES) FORM STATE HIGHAY FUND USEO FOR: (A) ADINISTRATION
    (B) FINANCIVG HIGHMAY OBLIGATIONS (o) MAINTENANCE ANO CONSTRUCTION OF GTATE HIGHMAY SYSTEM.

    THE OATA IS ESTIMATEO PRO-RATA HERE).
    INCLUDES $\$ 130,000$ OF SPECIAL BRIDGE FUNO.
    $\frac{15}{16 /}$ REFUNDS. HIGHMAY SAFETY FUND OERIVEO FROM OPERATORS' PERMITS.
    
    
    states and such totals are shown in the lait five columns. UMTY BOND PAYMENTS, YARKEO (C)
    Z-F: SAN THE FULL AMONT SHOWN.
    MTHIUTTEO RECEIPTS.

    7 TVCIATE GENERAL FUNO.
    COLATE POLICE.
    COR BALTIWORE CITY FOR STREET9.
    ${ }^{-7}$

