

The training of the mouth of the Mississippi affords a notable example of a similar character. In this case two parallel jetties

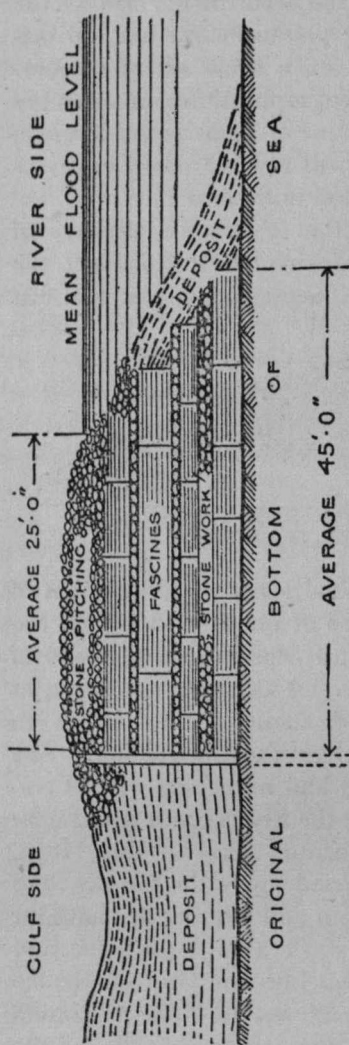


Fig. 6.—Cross-section of Training Wall, River Mississippi

were run seawards a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The effective width of the channel through the jetties was about 700 feet. In this instance willow mattresses and fascines on the Dutch system were adopted. These were partially loaded with stone, and, where the sea exposure is heaviest, with concrete blocks weighing from 20 to 70 tons. The depth of water in the entrance is now about 30 feet. A section of the fascine wall so constructed is shown in fig. 6.

Estuarial sand-bars, when dispersed, are apt to recur. They consist in section of under-water peaks, sometimes rising steeply to great heights above the sea bed. Although the tidal ebb and flow passes across them at high-current velocities, they often maintain an inclination steeper than the angle of repose of the sand composing them. When a gale of exceptional violence disturbs or partially levels them, with the recurrence of normal

weather conditions they will pile up afresh in remarkably short intervals of time.

The problem of keeping down a harbour bar, unless expendi-