

FRENCH ROAD SYSTEM

Administration and Construction of World's Best Highways.

RECORD OF ALL WORK KEPT

Building of Roads Supervised by the Government as Carefully as a Railroad Constructs Tracks—Marked Attention Paid to Drainage.

Good roads are among the best assets of any community, and the American state which first secures them in a systematic way will derive benefits which it will never fully appreciate.

The Los Angeles highway commission recently addressed inquiries to American Consul Skinner at Marseilles, asking him about the laws and engineering methods in France. Consul Skinner investigated and has published a most interesting explanation of the subject, from which the following extracts were made:

France has the finest roads in the world, both in physical form and relation to the national geography. The French nation has spent more than \$400,000,000 on them to more than \$200,000,000 spent by the local departments.

Down at the bottom of the French road system is the humble cantonnere, or road foreman, who has charge of one to three miles of road. He is to the roads what the section boss is to a railroad's organization. Up at the top is the School of Roads and Bridges, a great technical college in which engineering, construction and every detail of road building is taught. Between these two extremes the government controls, manages, regulates everything. A record is kept of every bit of road in the country, what it cost, who built it and how, the expenses for maintenance and rebuilding—everything in its history is carefully recorded. France's highway system is card indexed like the list of patrons of a small order house.

France does not have the best roads because it has special skill in making them. An English engineer designed the scheme. No more so because it has especially large or unusually excellent supplies of materials. The same materials can be found all over the United States. French roads are perfect because the road laws are near perfection, because the road business is a profession and not a job and because the men who make themselves proficient are certain of special recognition.

But about the physical construction of a French road. To begin with, French experience proves that deep, solid foundations and fine surfaces are not so important as something else commonly overlooked—drainage. It is a primary and irrefragable principle of French roadmaking that the roadway must receive no more than its own natural rainfall. Everything else must give way to this.

A standard French national road is forty-six feet wide. In the middle is the road proper, twenty feet wide. Outside this, thirteen feet wide on either side, are driftways, sloping away from the surfaced road slightly. These are used as footpaths and must be hard and heavy enough to hold in place the surfacing material of the road proper. Finally outside all this must be a ditch on each side if the conformation of the ground makes this necessary for drainage.

They begin by digging out a "box" in the earth the width of the roadway proper, twenty feet. This is carefully convexed at the bottom, so that the hard surfacing materials shall be of the same thickness throughout and give a surface of exactly the right curvature. This curvature is from one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of the width. When the "box" has been carefully prepared the bottom and sides are vigorously "tamped" to assure that they will be hard enough to hold the solid materials firmly. Then it is ready for the crushed stone, etc., to be put in.

Every bit of crushed stone must pass through a two and one-third inch screen. Eight inches of this crushed material is deposited in the box, and then it is rolled with a six ton roller. While the rolling is going on large amounts of water are constantly sprinkled on the surface. At the same time a mixture of sandy and argillaceous materials equal in volume to 10 per cent of the amount of crushed stone used is sprinkled slowly on the surface along with the water and very evenly, and the whole is rolled down until the fire of a loaded wagon will make no track. Then the road is finished save for the requirement that it must season for fifteen days before being opened to traffic. This is a description of a crushed stone surface. Where other materials must be used they are provided for in the French scheme—burned clay, gravel, etc. There is a plan for every material and every region.

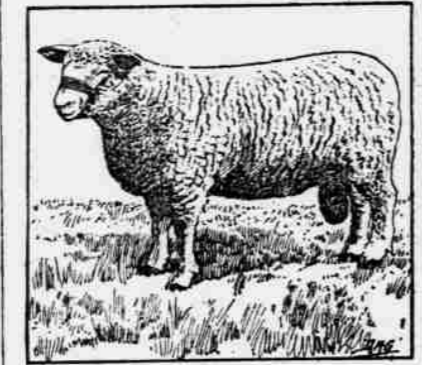
When the road is built the cantonnere tramps up and down it and keeps it in repair, fills ruts with broken stone, clears the ditches, etc. Above the cantonnere is a foreman in charge of a larger section, above him an engineering superintendent, and so on up to the inspector general of highways and bridges, who is head of the whole system for the country. Every man in the list receives specific orders from his next superior and is ranked according to his execution of them.

They have no broad tire laws in France, but that happens because the people use broad tires by instinct. They have sense enough to know that good wide tires make the roads better instead of worse. Nobody else except the French seems to have learned this.

RYELAND SHEEP.

Modern Promise of a Very Hardy, Little Known Breed.

The Ryeland breed of sheep got its name from a district in southern Herefordshire, where rye was grown quite extensively. Last summer while in our office Professor Robert Wallace, the world's greatest authority on the live stock of Great Britain, called our attention to the Ryeland sheep, a modern type of which has been greatly improved during the past few years. The good qualities of this comparatively little known breed will appeal to sheep breeders all over the country. Professor Wallace is of the opinion that this hardy breed will do well over a large area of this country. While the breed does best on typical sheep land, it thrives on tracts of cold, damp soil.



MODERN RYELAND RAM.

where other breeds would find difficulty to pick a living. It would seem that this breed could be used to good advantage in this country. Being impressed with the good qualities possessed by the Ryelands, we reproduce herewith a picture of a modern type of ram of this breed.

As a sire the Ryeland ram is most impressive and in high favor for producing fat lambs by ewes of his own or other breeds. The lambs are generally born fat, and they retain their condition when well managed in virtue of their natural hardiness of constitution.

Ryeland sheep were supplanted in Great Britain to a large extent some years ago during the rage of Shropshire and other improved Downs. The tendency of recent times, says Professor Wallace, has been to breed them up again. It was estimated in 1903 that there were only about thirty flocks of Ryeland sheep in existence. In 1907 the number of flocks was placed at 200. —American Agriculturist.

Dirt in the Separator.

Sometimes dirt is allowed to accumulate in the skim milk tubes or in the cream outlet of the separator. Any accumulations of this kind will change the percentage of butter fat in the cream and the proportion of skim milk to cream exactly as if there had been a change made in the position of the cream or skim milk screws.

Soiled Udders.

In the production of milk for direct consumption it is imperative that the udders be clean before milking, as it is from soiled udders that milk as ordinarily produced gets the greatest amount of contamination.

BEEF FEEDER.

Sugar beet culture means more cattle and larger crops generally rather than less, provided always that the pulp from the beets is properly utilized. In practice fifty to seventy-five pounds of pulp per day are fed to cattle. This, however, is said to depend on the cattle, and more may be given, up to 100 pounds, if they will eat it. —E. W. Allen.

The Famous Scotch Beef.

Scotch beef is not produced in any locality or confined to any one class of farmers, but is produced on practically all farms, large and small, within the boundaries of Scotland. The number of cattle fed by an individual is not usually so large as in America and depends upon the amount of roughage and roots available.

In former years many of the north of Scotland cattle feeders in fattening three-year-old and four-year-old cattle fed nothing but straw and swedes. This method of feeding does not now prevail to the same extent, as the tendency on every hand is to market animals at an earlier age, and grain and cake have been added to the rations.

Feed Value of Soft Corn.

A majority of our farmers have to face the problem of how to most profitably dispose of a crop of soft corn. If it is very soft, the ears will freeze up hard during the winter and next spring will either be rotten or soured, in either case not very valuable for feeding purposes.

Several years ago we had a little experience along this line. We fed the entire field to cattle in the form of shock corn. Before the hard freezes came on the bunch made good gains upon the soft ears as they did upon the fully matured ones. But when the cold weather came the ears froze up and became solid, and the steers ate only the fodder and the husks, leaving the ears, which could not be eaten. Of course the gains did not come. When the ears thawed out they had no food value. —C. A. Waugh in National Stockman.

Beef Cattle at a Profit.

Good cattle can be fed at a profit and higher prices can be obtained for cottonseed products, corn and hay by feeding the same to a good type of beef cattle than by selling in a cash market, and at the same time the fertilizer material may be retained on the farm to increase the productivity of the soil. —A. Smith, Mississippi.

Woman's World

MRS. COBDEN-SANDERSON.

The Noted English Suffragist Who Has Recently Been in America.

The recent visit in this country of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson of England has revived anew the subject of woman suffrage, a subject never exhausted in the press and the school debating society. The late disturbance in the British parliament when the women suffragist delegates were unjustly dealt with brought about a great deal of discussion and incidentally many facts pointing to the far-reaching effects of the movement.

As far as the American woman and suffrage are concerned, there is nobody in this day and hour who will stop to question and argue about her right of suffrage, for the real question is about how long will it be before she gets it.

About Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson a writer in a recent number of the Reader comments as follows: "The visit to this country of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, the woman's suf-



MRS. COBDEN-SANDERSON.

frage agitator of England, has brought to the realization of some American women as nothing else could do the vitality and determination of the movement in England, 'some,' because it is to be doubted if Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson succeeded in reducing many in her American audiences to earnestness. It is not her desire to address suffrage societies or to talk to those already converted. She wishes to make converts, and as she is likely to become the fashion her talks were given chiefly at the fashionable literary clubs, where all she said was greeted with amused appreciation and a light ironical tolerance. The profound sincerity of her ideas did not deeply move her accomplished audiences, who indeed discussed the charm of her accent, the quaint beauty of her face, the unusual grace of her personality, but who said little or nothing about her message. She was pronounced charming, but she was not regarded as the daughter of the great commoner making a further plea for the rights and duties of commonality."

Care of the Hair.

There is many a woman who almost entirely owes her claim to good looks to her hair, for if in good condition and well dressed, which means not only fashionably and carefully, but becomingly, it develops the good points of the features and the charm of expression. So much depends on the line of union between the face and the hair. To some women it is all important to have a point descending on the center of the forehead and soft curls falling to the temples, points which the fashionable coiffures of today favor.

It is well to remember that, while the most important, the hairs that border the face and neck are the most delicate. In these days of friction and massage, when the face is being thus attended to, the hair is often suffering. It is injured by frizzing it with the comb to increase its apparent bulk and by trying to draw the hair forward in front by means of a comb after it has been dressed. Many hairs come out with both these processes. Do not comb the hair upward before brushing it; on the contrary, let it assume its most natural pose before dressing it. Part the hair down the center before beginning brushing operations and continue the brushing down from the root to the points. When the hair is thick part it in small strands and brush between. The movement of brushing should be a gentle one, not scouring the scalp, but directed to the hair. Curling on rollers during the night is a strain, but it is not so injurious as the persistent use of hot irons. When face washes are used, it is wise to introduce a little oil on the edges of the hair, so that none of the face creams and tonics find their way on it. Massage of the scalp and of the line where hair and face meet does wonders. The scalp should not be hard and immovable on the skull, but soft and easily pushed backward and forward, and this can be promoted by moving it gently with the fingers of both hands without interfering with the hair. This increases the circulation of the blood. In time it will bear fruit by the growth of fresh hairs. The hair should be well ventilated so that the air can get to it. If the scalp is inflexible, the vigor of the hair will suffer.

George Kept Him Busy.

A well known Virginia clergyman, one time president of William and Mary college, was married three times,

and on each occasion the ceremony was performed by his brother, an even more renowned bishop. When the first marriage took place, the bishop had to refuse a tempting invitation from an old friend because—the letter ran—"I am going up to Williamsburg on that date to marry my brother George."

The same friend happened to be on the train with him years afterward when he was traveling to the second ceremony. "I am going to marry my brother George," the bishop explained benignly after the business of greetings was over. Again many years passed, and the same journey was taken once more for the same purpose. By a strange coincidence the identical friend ran into the bishop as they hurried through the depot to their respective trains. "Where going, bishop?" the former sang out as they grasped hands and dashed by each other.

"I am going where I am always going," the answer came back ponderously. "to marry my brother George!" —Harper's Weekly.

Madras Curtains.

It will not be long before lace curtains will be only something to recall as a past fancy in household decorations, just as we remember the gold vases, enlarged pictures and picture throws. The lace curtains which will remain, if they do at all, will be fine, expensive and genuine luxuries. The reason for this is because madras and other materials of like kind are fast taking the place of the fragile, lacy drapery; not wholly for window purposes, but portieres and the like are they used. Silks are used for the windows and some of the finest meshed nets and many exquisite striped materials which are like sheer dress fabrics. The tapestry effects in madras are beautiful and suit well the rich house furnishings. Some of the patterns are as rich in appearance as any of the oriental fabrics of rare materials and great value and not very expensive only in the finer grade of madras fabrics. Madras is of different grades, colors and widths, with prices ranged accordingly.

The Use of Cologne.

The most inveterate hater of perfumes could not overlook the real usefulness of cologne or some good toilet water. The beauties of ancient times who reveled in aromatic baths knew better than many moderns the refreshment to tired nerves to be found in this practice. If you have not yet been educated quite up to the standard of an entire aromatic bath, the next time you come in tired from a day's shopping try spraying yourself with cologne after a hot bath. You will be absolutely astonished to find how completely your fatigue has flown.

How to Sit Gracefully.

When sitting be sure that your hips are never brought farther forward than your shoulders. The proper way is to get your hips as far back as possible in the chair and firmly settled there. Then you can imagine the upper part of your body a stem swaying as it will. You can bend forward or sideways, but you will never want to bend back, and even if you grow to be stout you will still look well when sitting, and if you want to lean back in a steamer chair you may even be graceful.

In the Sickroom.

Good cheer is better than medicine. The jest has an important part to play as a remedy for irritability. Don't tell long stories. Don't rehash other people's trials. Don't think up miserable possibilities. Order, observation and obedience are three cardinal virtues in a nurse. Add to these tact, the want of which is the base of nearly every sin a nurse may commit.

For Wet Rubbers.

Get an empty candy bucket with a lid. Cut a little off the lid so it will slip part way into the bucket. Bore a few holes in the lid. You can do this with a redhot poker. When you take your rubbers off all full of snow or water, put them on the lid of the bucket, and all the water will run through the holes into the bucket instead of on the porch or floor.

For Woman Suffrage.

Collier's Weekly has come out for woman suffrage in a leading editorial, and the Woman's Journal declares this the most notable journalistic recruit that the cause has gained since the North American Review took a similar stand some months ago.

NEW POSTAL LAW.

The United States Postal Department has made new regulations in regard to carrying second class mail matter (such as newspapers, magazines, periodicals, etc.) the same going into effect January 1, 1908, and allowing publishers to April 1, 1908, to prepare their subscription lists in accordance with the new order of things. The effect of the change practically compels the establishment of new relations between the publisher and subscribers of county papers.

The department ruling requires that subscriptions entitled to the second class postage rate shall not be delinquent longer than the following periods of time: Dailies within three months. Tri-weeklies within six months.

Semi-weeklies within nine months.

Weeklies within one year. The mails are not forbidden to subscribers who are in arrears longer than the time provided in the new ruling, but these subscribers are placed in a separate classification, requiring a higher rate of postage, the rate being so high that publishers could not afford to send papers at the price of subscription.

The reason given by the government for making this order is that second class mail matter is being carried through the mails at a rate of postage thereon which is less than the cost of carriage.

The GAZETTE has heretofore been liberal in giving to its subscribers time to pay for their subscriptions, by paying \$200 per year for those past due and \$1.50 per annum when the same was paid in advance. Having made the difference in the past due and advance rate has resulted in giving the GAZETTE a larger portion of paid up subscribers. This rule must now be changed according to Uncle Sam's order, as the newspaper has no voice in the matter. The GAZETTE invites its patrons to settle their dues soon.

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Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc. You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying to the Corvallis Gazette the sum of two dollars and fifty cents in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank check and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you.

No Hiding the Fact There.

Church services in this country are often punctuated by the announcement of coming marriages, but how would you like your engagement to be proclaimed in the public street for all and sundry to hear about and comment upon? Yet that is what happens in Switzerland. If you are engaged to be married, you must not merely suffer it to become known by a notice pinned up in some obscure registrar's office where it is seldom seen, but you must be prepared to have it posted in the full blaze of sunlight on the front of the municipal building, where the thousands of people continually passing are able to see it and stop to read it.—Wide World Magazine.

A Scientific Joke.

Though the late Lord Kelvin had his merry moods, he was not very much of a wit. However, he once made a joke that was very characteristic in its completeness. While he was working at his famous deep sea sounding apparatus a brother scientist asked him the use of a big coil of piano wire he was carrying with him.

"It is for sounding," was the reply.

"What note?" said the questioner. "The deep C," came the answer as quick as lightning.

An Indignant Denial.

The principal of a school was talking with a father about his boy. "By the way, Mr. White, I have made a discovery about Jerry. He is ambidextrous."

Mr. White, with rising indignation, replied: "I don't see how that can be. He ain't never been exposed to it. Besides, he was vaccinated last year. We bathe him regular every week, and his mother always makes him wear a little bag of assafiditi tied around his neck. Some of the other boys has been lyn' on him."

Profit in Sheep.

As shown by the recorded data for four years, the average cost of wintering sheep at the Mississippi experiment station has been \$1.14 per head. The estimated profits from a flock of twenty-two sheep for last year were \$42.36, and none of the breeding ewes was sold. There is ready sale for early lambs at good prices. Sheep could easily be made one of the most profitable lines of live stock farming for the average farmer in this state.

Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County. Della Read, Plaintiff, vs. Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, heirs-at-law of Lucetta Hallock deceased, Sara H. Strahan, Claude Strahan, Fayne Lewis, heirs-at-law of R. S. Strahan deceased, and Henry Lewis and "All whom it may concern," Defendants. In the matter of the application of Della Read to register the title to the following: The original D. L. C. of Herman S. Hallock, and Lucetta Hallock, his wife, it being Claim No. 50, being part of Secs. 4 and 5, in Township 11, South, Range 6 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit: Beg. at the S. E. corner of said section 4, and running th. north 88 minutes east 45 chains, thence west 97 chains and 50 links, thence south 44 chains and 60 links, thence north 89 deg and 24 minutes west 28 chains and 57 links, thence north 26 chains and 28 links, thence east 60 chains and 22 links and thence north 25 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, and containing 220 acres and 26.100 of an acre. To Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, Sara H. Strahan, Claude Strahan, Fayne Lewis, Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern," Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE!

That on the 4th day of January, 1908, an application was filed by the said Della Read in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County, Oregon, for initial registration of the title to the land above described. Now, unless you are notified in or before the 21st day of February A. D. 1908, and show cause why such application should not be granted the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application and complaint you will be forever barred from disputing the same. Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 6th day of January, 1908. T. T. VINCENT, Clerk Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Land Office at Roseburg, Or., Dec. 8, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Ethel J. Willson, of Monroe, Benton Co., Or., has filed notice of her intention to make final five year proof in support of her claim. Homestead Entry No. 11010, made October 1, 1901, for the N. 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 8, Township 14 North, Range 6 West W. M. and that said proof will be made before County Clerk and Clerk of Circuit Court at Corvallis, Oregon, on Friday, March 6, 1909. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, to-wit: Walter J. Sisson, Welberry Willson, Albert Oakes, and James Oakes, all of Monroe, Oregon. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register. Re-advertisement. 747

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