

## ROADS AND ROADMAKING

### VALUE OF ASSOCIATIONS.

#### An Important Factor in the Development of Sentiment.

It is an unquestionable fact that good roads associations, properly organized and maintained, are an important factor in the development of good roads sentiment, from the primary thought to the complete fruition. Where bad roads prevail it is usually because the building of good ones, being everybody's business, becomes nobody's business, or because there is no sufficient public demand for their construction.

In those localities where the building of good roads is in the hands of intelligent local officials the work is performed exactly to the extent of the public demand; no more, no less. Here the association can, by careful and painstaking effort, be of much service in dispelling the ignorance of many otherwise intelligent persons as to the value of good roads. Most of these become good roads advocates when the importance of the subject is fairly presented. The association, to much better advantage than an individual, can collate and disseminate the figures which show the value of good roads, and thus widen the influence of the propaganda.

It is also within the province of a good roads association to take a leading part and direct public education and sentiment on the subject of issuing bonds for road building. There are many people who look upon such an obligation with a feeling akin to fear, as if it were a mortgage on their possessions, with foreclosure imminent; as this idea has no basis in fact, the properly managed association should be able to show that the investment of borrowed money where it will pay a profit much larger than the interest and the deposit for sinking-fund purposes, is good business and good financing.

A farmer does not hesitate to go in debt for a harvesting machine, by which he can save half or two-thirds of the cost of harvesting his crops, nor does the merchant hesitate to invest his credit in goods on which he expects to make a profit. On the same basis the people of towns and counties and districts should consider bonds for road building. Generally no extra taxation is required, the usual levy for road purposes being sufficient to provide for the interest and retirement. Where a slight additional levy becomes necessary, it is bound to be so infinitesimal in rate as to be practically negligible in its individual amounts, and the profits, in cheaper marketing, remain. These things can be shown in association meetings, where a free expression can be had, better than under almost any other circumstances.

The good roads association can also become a power, if it chooses, in the influence it can bring to bear on the nomination and election of officials who are pledged to the extension of good roads interests, to the enactment of good roads laws, and to the improvement of highways generally.

#### Construction of a Concrete Road.

The first thing necessary in preparing to construct a concrete roadway, as in building any other kind of a road, is to establish the subgrade. In this preliminary work the question of drainage is highly important. Water must be kept out of the foundation of a road, or soon or late, it will destroy the superstructure. Newton did not discover gravitation, nor did Franklin invent lightning—they merely observed phenomena and formulated the rules of their action; so, when MacAdam said that the metalled surface of a road must ultimately receive its support from the earth subgrade, he merely stated a physical fact which had been unconsciously regarded by the road builders of ancient times, but never before formulated. A concrete surface will cover defects in the foundation better than any other, on the same general principle that a masonry arch concentrates its loads and stresses at the piers, but inasmuch as concrete surfacing is not laid according to scientific specifications for bridge construction, it, too, is dependent upon the earth subgrade for support.

#### Thickness of Metaling.

Hillsborough County, Florida, has a considerable extent of good roads, about 100 miles, approximately, most of which has been improved within a few recent years. One of the county commissioners, in an interview recently, laid particular stress on the necessity for an adequate thickness of metaling. He maintains that there should be, of macadam construction, at least eight inches of stone on the sides and ten inches in the center. Even more would add to the longevity of the road, in his judgment.

#### The Subgrade.

The earth subgrade of any road should be built to correspond exactly with the grade established for the finished surface, so that it will afford support at every point, and it should be thoroughly compacted by means of rolling with a heavy roller to render its support as effective as possible. All vegetable or other foreign matter should be removed, and no pockets of stone be permitted, as places where such deposits occur will ultimately produce depressions in the surface of the road.

## Helpful Beauty Hints

What is Best for a Perfect Complexion—Baby's Morning Bath—Massage for Face Wrinkles—Points for Health and Beauty Seekers.

The habits of the beauty-parlors submit their poor tortured faces to numerous complex treatments, more or less painful and harmful; some of them successful and some not. They are skinned, ironed, and baked, while the latest way out of the difficulty, simple but effective, is to take a reef in the superfluous cuticle. Nothing seems impossible except a permanent cure. These processes must be repeated over and over, and it is a grave question whether processes so contrary to nature can fail to do serious harm in the end. Much safer and easier are the methods of physicians who are skin specialists, and mass-sensuses who are recommended by them.

The simplest treatment consisting of a natural, normal stimulation and nourishing of the skin, combined with massage, is undoubtedly best. Those of us who cannot afford the weekly massage of an expert, which is a decided luxury, can acquire some of the magic themselves by observation of their methods, and by calling upon an unlimited supply of patience and perseverance, accomplish more by daily efforts than a person of more experience by interrupted efforts.

#### Baby's Morning Bath.

Some mothers will bathe baby's body regularly, yet not always wash its head. The baby's head should be washed every day, and it is better to do this at first, while the baby is still in your lap, undressed but covered with a baby's blanket, wash its face and dry it; wash out its mouth with clean warm water or a weak solution of boric acid; wash each eye separately, then soap its head thoroughly, then soap its body, and then, with a firm hold, as follows:

With the palm of your left hand under the baby's back, with two fingers around its arm, and with your right hand firmly hold him by the legs; then place him in his bath tub, still supporting his head with your left hand, and with your right hand wash carefully. Do not get the soap in his eyes.

The baby will enjoy this hugely, and even a young baby will splash and think it great fun.

The baby should be dressed quickly, but not hurriedly.

Have each piece of clothing warm, so that the baby will have a warm, cozy feeling after it is dressed.

When giving baby his bath, be sure and have everything you can possibly need ready at hand.—Woman's Life.

#### Facial Massage for Wrinkles.

The rule in massaging the face for wrinkles is to work always the opposite way from which they have been originally formed. The work is done lightly but firmly with the fingertips, and care is taken never to press the wrinkle in more deeply. The patient is asked to try and relax every nerve and muscle.

In the forehead there are frequently two kinds of wrinkles, those formed by running the brows up, usually due to weak or nervous eyes, and those formed by frowning. The movement for rubbing out the first kind must be a gentle pressure downward, while the eyes are carefully kept closed and relaxed. The movement for rubbing away the frown-wrinkles must be slightly up, but mostly out, following the line of the eyebrows. For the small crow's feet at the corners of the eyes the movement is circular, beginning small and growing larger and larger. The movement for the cheeks is the same and many massages will softly pink the cheeks as well.—Harper's Bazar.

#### Health and Beauty Hints.

A harmless lotion for chapped lips and hands is made of glycerine cut with lemon. It is as healing as it is softening.

Persons who fear to use grease or oils on their skin find almond preparations and especially the milk a substitute in that it feeds the tissues.

A hacking cough is quickly relieved if a single drop of oil of tar is placed on a piece of lump sugar and eaten slowly. This also gives relief to persons with an incurable cough.

Rough hands are the bane of the sewer. To avoid this first wash the hands carefully before beginning work. Rub away all roughness with a pumice stone. Then bathe the hands with a good elder vinegar. This is said to make the skin soft and smooth.

Camphor ice is excellent for chapped lips and hands with a good elder vinegar. This is said to make the skin soft and smooth.

Camphor ice is excellent for chapped lips and hands and is easily made. One ounce almond oil, one dram of spermaceti, melt together and add any desired amount of powdered camphor. It is improved with one dram of glycerine, although this reduces it to a liquid.

An excellent and cheap hair tonic may be made from one part paraffin and three parts eau-de-cologne. If used after washing the hair it will make it beautifully glossy-looking, besides strengthening and nourishing it considerably.

Apply with a soft brush, and afterward give the hair an even, vigorous brushing with a slightly harder brush.

## LIVE STOCK

### CORNS ON HORSES' FEET.

#### Proper Method of Treatment That Will Soon Banish Trouble.

A corn on the foot of a horse or a mule necessarily results in a certain degree of temporary lameness. If the proper method of treatment is adopted, however, the trouble can usually be got rid of in a comparatively short time, but it is important to remember that unskilful or ignorant treatment may readily increase the trouble so as to result in more serious lameness. The following sensible note on this subject is extracted from Hunting's "Art of Horse-shoeing":

A corn, be it remembered, is not a tumor or a growth; it is merely a bruise of the sensitive foot under the horn of the sole. It shows itself by staining the horn red, just as a bruise of the human body shows a staining of the skin above it. To "cut a corn" with the idea of removing it is simply an ignorant proceeding.

If a corn be slight, all that is necessary is to take off the pressure of the shoe, and this is assisted by removing a thin slice or two of horn at the part. When the injury is very great matter may be formed under the horn, and, of course, must be let out by removal of the horn, over it. Provided there is no reason to believe that matter has formed, a corn—i. e., the bruised and discolored horn—should not be dug out in the ruthless manner so commonly adopted. Cutting away all the horn of the sole at the heels leaves the wall without any support. When the shoe rests upon the wall it is unable to sustain the weight without yielding, and thus an additional cause of irritation and soreness is manufactured. The exclusive paring of corns is the chief reason of the difficulty of getting permanently rid of them.

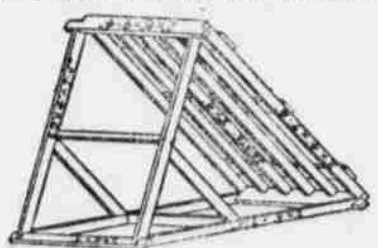
The simplest device for taking all pressure off a corn is to cut off an inch and a half of the inner heel of the shoe. With the three-quarter shoe a horse will soon go sound, and his foot will then resume its healthy state. The saying "once a corn, always a corn" is not true; but it is true that a bruised heel is tender and liable to bruise again, from very slight unevenness of pressure, for at least three months. All that is necessary is care in fitting, and abstention from removal of too much horn at the part. Of course, when the degree of lameness is such as to suggest that matter is formed, the horn must be cut away so as to afford an exit for it; but the majority of corns are detected long before the stage of suppuration has resulted from a bruise.—Agricultural News.

#### A PORTABLE HOG-HOUSE.

#### It is Important to Have Rafters Cut Right Length.

The Wisconsin station has designed and recommends an A-shaped hog-house, a picture of which is shown herewith. It is important to have the rafters cut the right length so that boards 16 feet long cut in the middle will exactly fit for roof boards.

The station recommends that this house have a floor, as, without a



floor, the hogs root holes into the dirt which fill with water even though the house be located on high, well drained land. In dry times a dirt floor works up into a dust bed.

The following lumber is necessary for the house just described: Nine pieces one inch by twelve inches sixteen feet long and 11 O. G. battens sixteen feet long for roof; five pieces 1 inch by 12 to 14 feet long, for ends; one piece 2 inches by 4 inches, 10 feet long for ridge; two pieces 2 inches by 8 inches 10 feet long for plates; seven pieces 2 inches by 4 inches 16 feet long for rafters and braces in frame; three pieces 2 inches by 6 inches, 8 feet long for runners; four pieces 1 inch by 12 inches 16 feet long, rough, for flooring.

#### Silage for Horses.

When fed in small quantities, not to exceed fifteen pounds a day, silage is a good food for horses. It should be fed twice a day, a light feed being given at first and gradually increased as the animals become accustomed to the food.

Some farmers feed it mixed with cutstraw, two-thirds of straw, and one-third of silage. All horses will eat of this mixed feed.

Some horses object to silage at first on account of its peculiar odor, but by sprinkling some oats and bran on top of the silage and feeding only very small amounts to begin with, they soon learn to eat and relish it.

Other horses take it willingly from the beginning. Horses not working may be fed larger quantities than work horses, but in neither case should the silage form more than a portion of the coarse feed fed to the horses.

Silage-fed horses will look well and come out in the spring in better condition than when fed almost

### LIMIT OF EFFICIENCY.

#### An Unanswerable Argument in Favor of Short Sermons.

The Yale tradition spoken of below must be of nineteenth century origin, for the Connecticut divines of the days when Yale was founded would hardly have got to their "secondly" in the time allowed.

President Hadley, a writer in the Bohemian says, is as witty as he is learned. The Sunday services at Yale are conducted by prominent clergymen of many denominations and from many cities. When these visiting preachers occasionally ask President Hadley how long they shall speak he invariably replies:

"There is no limit, sir, upon the time you may preach; but there is a Yale tradition that the most souls are saved during the first twenty minutes."

#### New Use for a Band.

To the leader of a band in Omaha, jealously spoken of in that locality as "the worst in seven different States," there once came a man with a request that the band play at a cousin's funeral.

"Is it a military funeral?" asked the leader.

"Not at all," was the reply. "My cousin was no military man—in fact, he was never even interested in military matters. Nevertheless, it was his express wish that your band should play at his funeral."

The leader was surprised and flattered. "Is that so?" he asked.

"Yes," responded the other. "He said he wanted everybody in Omaha to be sorry that he died."

#### Zones and Genders.

While inspecting examination papers recently, a teacher found various humorous answers to questions. A class of boys, averaging about twelve years of age, had been examined in geography, the previous day having been devoted to grammar. Among the geographical questions was the following: "Name the zones." One promising youth of eleven years, who had mixed the two subjects, wrote: "There are two zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine is either temperate or intertemperate; the feminine is either torrid or frigid!"

#### REHEARSAL.



"I'm afraid your wife is very bad still, James?"

"Ah, yes, Miss. But I do all I can. I read her the burial service twice a day to get her used to it!"—Pick-Me-Up.

#### Two Sides to Everything.

A little boy was given too much underdone pie for his supper and was soon roaring lustily.

His mother's visitor was visibly disturbed.

"If he was my child," she said, "he'd get a good sound spanking."

"He deserves it," the mother admitted, "but I don't believe in spanking him on a full stomach."

"Neither do I," said the visitor, "but I'd turn him over."

#### Half Portions.

"Trust your dog till the end, a woman—till the first opportunity," says an old proverb. And trust a man till he is elected to office.

The reason editors insist upon happy endings in fiction is because there are so few of them in real life.

New thought is a body of no-matter entirely surrounded by what's-the-use.

#### In Trouble.

"What's the matter?"

"Just quarreled with my wife."

"What about?"

"She said that a woman whom we met was beautiful, and I agreed."

#### In the Asylum.

Keeper—The man went crazy fearing he'd forget the combination.

Visitor—A bank-clerk, I suppose?

Keeper—No, sir; an expert cocktail mixer!

#### His Way.

Gladys Beautigirl—He kissed me at the door, but promised not to tell.

Dolly Swift—And, of course?

Gladys Beautigirl—Oh, he repeated it before he left!

#### Hearing the Trump.

Agnes—I don't like to play bridge with Mrs. Blank. She's so deaf that she never hears the declaration.

Gladys—Of course she doesn't. She will never even hear Gabriel's trump.

#### Scale of Values.

"He forgets that he owes me his life!"

"That's nothing; he even forgets that he owes me \$5!"

#### Definition Up to Date.

Pat—An' phwat the devil is a chafin' dish?

Mike—Whist! Ut's a fryin' pan that's got into society."

### FRIVOLOUS MADRID.

#### Spanish Capital a Spendthrift Town and Devoted to Gossip.

The note of Madrid is frivolity. It is a spendthrift town. Nowhere do so many people of modest means keep carriages, or at least hire them. The automobile has supplied a new outlet to an old passion.

Nowhere do so many people who cannot afford to have a motor driver, or to buy regular supplies of petrol (which, to be sure, is both dear and bad in Spain), keep an automobile. Therefore they turn out now and again for a short run at high speed to their own glorification and the danger of the public. As for that public, it lives in the streets and in a perpetual state of brisat.

What London or Paris news comes through to Madrid, except telegrams, is mostly gossip. Important matters appear to interest the Madrilenos little. What did interest him was when a young person appeared on horseback in Hyde Park in a Directoire costume. Feather headed and light heeled, the Madrilenos is, on the other hand, good natured and easy to live with.

Madrid women dress well, even very well, and the charm of the Spanish woman is never denied. Modern Madrid is sometimes supposed to be modelled on modern Paris, but the writer's view is that there is nothing Parisian about Madrid, except the skin.

Paris works desperately hard, is intensely interested in serious things and producers, thinkers and men of intellectual and scientific eminence. Madrid certainly does not work hard, does not appear to be much interested in anything but frivolity, and few of her greatest men, even statesmen, are much more than names.

#### What Circus Life Meant.

George W. Dunbar joined Dr. E. Baconsnow's Utopian Circus, a boat and wagon show that played the towns located along the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, in 1868. The feature of this "imposing travelling and sailing aggregation" was the Forty Horse Parade, which, in those days and in that territory was a sensational affair. Every one connected with the enterprise from Dr. Baconsnow himself to the bearded lady, had to drive a single horse, a tandem or a four-in-hand equipage. Young Dunbar came well recommended as a whip, so besides performing on his horizontal bar in the circus ring and a black face act in the after concert he was assigned to tool a four-in-hand in the big parade.

#### Large Coal Fields in Alaska.

That one-fourth of Alaska is a coal field is announced at Washington by Alfred H. Brooks, chief geologist of the Alaskan division of the geological survey.

Australia the Poor Man's Paradise. The cheapness of living in Australia is proverbial; it is a veritable poor man's paradise. In the butchers' shops you see two-penny and four-penny tickets on the meat, and provisions of local production are equally inexpensive. In the eating-houses or coffee-houses—a great feature of town life there—you can get a square meal, consisting of a steak or chop, bread and butter and tea, for sixpence. There are no tips for waiters in the Antipodes. The Colonials are enormous tea drinkers, and on an average partake of the cheering herb seven times a day. Boarding houses—another prominent feature—are rendered almost essential in a land where the domestic servants command a wage of a pound a week, with every evening out and have to practice the piano and sing a song.

## Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

## Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States

Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00

Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

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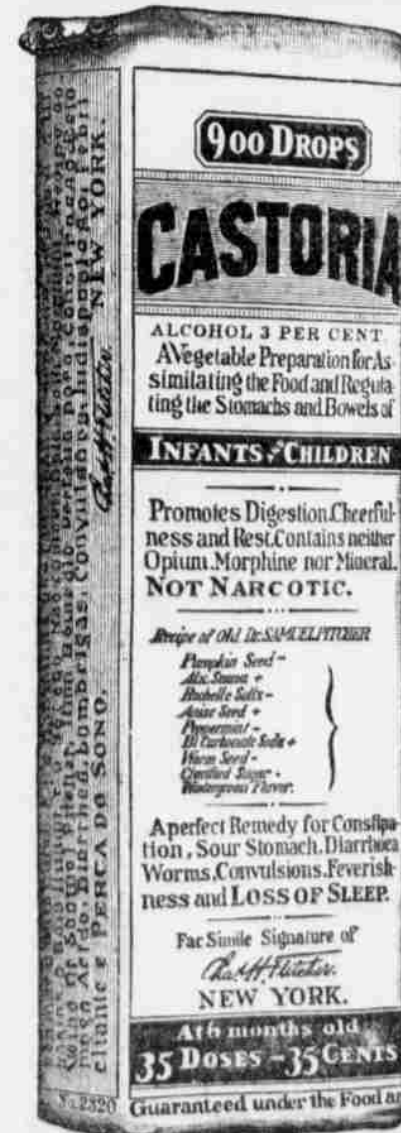
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