

**Let It Alone.**

Editor Gazette.

A question of vital importance is now before the city council in regard to widening the sidewalk on either side of 2d street some four feet. As a property owner and tax-payer on this street I feel it will be a serious mistake, as the walk is plenty wide enough for all purposes; a fact which will be patent to everyone when the street is paved. If we continue to grow demand will be made for car franchise on this street and there is nothing more detestable than a little narrow street with a car line in the center of it. Give this matter careful consideration before taking action that will surely be regretted and a serious detriment to property interests on the street.

**A PROPERTY OWNER.**

College View Hotel, between Depot and College—Elmore Hotel, opposite Court House. \$1 per day; \$5.50 per week; \$20 per month. 84-92

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Heirs of John McGee, deceased, 5-6 of land south of Corvallis; \$1.  
 F J McGee to P Avery, 42.68 acres south of Corvallis; \$10.  
 G H White to Ross Hansen et al, 160 acres south of Philomath; \$10.  
 A C Miller to Hollis King, 180 acres near Wren; \$1.  
 J S S Powell to Chas A Pernot, 160 acres south of Philomath; \$2500.  
 Henry Johnson to J O Brown et al, 40 acres near Albany; \$2400.  
 John Brumfield to C F Kempin, lot 7 block 13 Jobs addition to Corv; \$1000.  
 C A Ingle to M Tillery, lots 7, 8, 9, blk "P" Avery's add., Corvallis; \$1.  
 Hortense Davis to John Bier, block 10 and part blk. 9, Wells & McElroy's add., Corvallis; \$10.  
 United States to Ray Robinson, 80 acres west of Philomath.  
 George Peck to George Peters, 20 acres in Alsea; \$1.  
 R S Irwin to Hubert Hodes, lots 1 and 2 blk 39, Louisa Irwin's add., Corv.; \$10.  
 C A Vidito to C M Vidito, parcel of land in Corvallis; \$10.  
 C M Vidito to J R Barclay, parcel of land in Corvallis; \$1250.  
 L S Jones to L S Phillips, lots 150 and 155 blk 38, Brown's add., Philomath; \$100.  
 A H Limbocker to R W Skallerud et al, 2 lots blk 1, Wilkin's addition to Corvallis; \$10.  
 United States to Peter Hagey, 160 acres in Alsea.  
 Peter Hagey to G E Banton, 160 acres in Alsea; \$400.  
 M M Long to Livonia Locke, lots 6 and 7 blk 9, N B & P Avery's addition to Corvallis; \$10.  
 J H Scott to A Hilbert, 1 acre near Albany; \$1.  
 M H Bauer to W A Jolly, lot 7 and N 1/2 lot 8 blk 14, County add., Corv.; \$10.  
 Martha Hummer to Geo A Bennett, lot 78 blk 23, Philomath; \$550.  
 United States to Joseph Lester, 158 80 acres in Alsea.  
 McCauley Porter to Mrs Lou Armstrong, lots 11 and 12 blk "G," Avery's addition, Corvallis; \$10.

**DRIED SWAMP MUCK.**

Its Benefit in Chemical Fertilizers is Greatly Exaggerated.

The practice of using dried muck and peat in mixing chemical fertilizers puts up a problem which farmers ought to understand. Thousands of tons of such muck are used—sold as "muck tankage." We learn of one case where a man started growing celery in a

swamp and in 1913 he had nearly died at it. Then he conceived the idea of drying and pulverizing the soil of that swamp and selling it to fertilizer dealers. This has brought him a fortune. Some samples of this dried peat are said to contain nearly 3 per cent of nitrogen; others carry less. This nitrogen is in an inert form and is of little value as a plant food. Experiments in Illinois showed that such nitrogen was worth about one-half cent a pound as compared with that in dried blood costing 15 cents. Yet the fertilizer manufacturer who sells this muck mixed with other chemicals undertakes to charge 18 cents a pound for it when you buy it. For example, take a brand of fertilizer which is guaranteed to contain in each ton 16 pounds of nitrogen, 160 pounds available phosphoric acid and 100 pounds of potash. It would be possible to supply the potash and phosphoric acid in 200 pounds of muriate and 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate. Then by using 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 500 pounds of dried muck they could provide more nitrogen than they guaranteed. The object of using the cottonseed meal is to color the muck and thus prevent, if possible, the chemist from detecting it. But see what a nice game this is! The muck furnishes ten or twelve pounds of nitrogen, which gives the fertilizer a valuation of from \$1.50 to \$2, but which costs perhaps 20 cents. A farmer might use such a fertilizer on his wheat this fall. The potash and phosphoric acid may help, but it is doubtful if his grandchildren will see any benefit from the nitrogen in the muck.

The excuse given for using the muck is that it makes a good filler and dries out the other chemicals. No serious objection can be made to its use as a filler, but the nitrogen it contains should not be valued in the fertilizer, for it is not worth the price. It is nearly impossible to detect the muck when cottonseed meal is used with it. The best way to avoid it is to refuse to use low grade fertilizers or those very low in nitrogen. It is impossible to use large quantities of muck in fertilizers containing 4 per cent or more of nitrogen, because materials containing more nitrogen must be used in order to reach a high per cent. You are most likely to find the muck in the mixtures with about 1 per cent of nitrogen. It does not pay to buy them. Buy the higher grade mixtures and use an equal value in dollars per acre and you will be better off. We believe that farmers are paying millions of hard earned dollars uselessly for this peat nitrogen, many of them already having swamps on their own farms. The chemists must find some way to detect this peat nitrogen, and then we shall work for a law compelling the manufacturer to state that he uses it and that it is not valued the same as other forms.

**New English Potato.**

The Magnum Bonum potatoes shown herewith were exhibited at a recent fair at the American Institute in New York. Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New



MAGNUM BONUM POTATO.

York experiment station, says: "At the station in our variety tests of potatoes in 1895 Magnum Bonum, the seed of which was imported from England, was tested. The variety is still grown by the firm from whom we purchased our seed, and in its 1907 catalogue I find the following: 'Magnum Bonum, introduced by us in 1876, proved to be the premier of all disease resisting varieties. There is scarcely a parish in the United Kingdom where Magnum Bonum is not known as an enormous cropper of good quality, almost free from disease.' The yield at the New York station of the Magnum Bonum was from 150 to 160 bushels per acre, while with some other varieties we se-

**CLOTHES OR PUMPKINS—a good deal depends on the way they're cut, whether they'll satisfy your taste**



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**J. M. Nolan & Son**  
 QUALITY STORE

or scare you out of a year's growth Our.

**Hart Schaffner & Marx** clothes are cut right; they're designed right; they're tailored right; and they're made of all-wool fabrics; always.

You ought to see what we're doing in clothes; the new patterns, colors, models; the smartest clothes made; Hart Schaffner & Marx made them for us.

This Store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

**\$20.00 to 35.00**

**OTHER MAKES, 12.50 TO \$18.50**

cured a yield of between 300 and 400 bushels. No English varieties yielded well in comparison with our best American varieties."

**Home Garden Hints.**

Strawberry plants are now making a substantial growth showing. Keep out the weeds, hoe frequently, and in early fall plants will be thrifty to set in a new bed.

It is none too early to manure a piece heavily for rhubarb. Then cultivate it once a week or so to incorporate the manure thoroughly through the soil. Rhubarb is a voracious feeder and requires a large quantity of manure if best results are to be obtained. One plant highly fertilized will yield a surprising quantity of stalks.

Currant cuttings of the new wood are easily made and if done in early fall ought to be well rooted so as to be transplanted in spring. In some towns there is never an oversupply of currants, while if around 10 cents per quart can be realized for them they pay well. The large currants are most profitable, such as the cherry.

The asparagus bed ought to have a good coating of manure before winter and then be well cultivated in. Pick the pears shortly before they ripen.

**GARDEN NOTES.**

Some Late Summer Work Apt to Be Neglected.

The most important point now in the culture of good vegetables of any kind is to see that they keep growing freely. Good quality is always absent from vegetables that are stunted and grow slowly during hot weather. They are tough and stringy instead of tender when cooked, while salads are never crisp and nice under the circumstances. One of the plants that need a great deal of water is celery. The young plants should now be growing freely, and happy is the grower who has a good water supply and can run the hose into the trenches at will and keep the roots always moist. Celery, with the roots in a cool, moist soil, is independent of the weather, and, no matter how hot the sun, it will grow rapidly, the leaves soon spreading out and forming a fine shade for the roots. Where this convenience is not at hand and watering by hand has to be resorted to, the job is herculean if much celery is grown, but it must be attended to until the plants are strong enough to take care of themselves. The grower who uses plenty of decayed manure in his trenches, as we advise, will be reaping the benefit now in the healthy, strong growth of the plants.

Potatoes need a lot of cultivating now, and until finally banked up they must be kept hoed frequently. The potato bug is never so destructive in plots well cultivated, though of course spraying should be followed up for these and for fungoid diseases. As the early rows are lifted, late cabbage and coleworts may be planted or, in localities favorable for their growth, Savoy cabbages and the various kales for winter use. There is still time even for leeks, though those transplanted now will not be so large as those put out earlier. They will, however, be very useful for soups and flavoring. Where good lettuces are desired, thin the rows early and again when the thinnings are large enough for use. They will not do as well now transplanted unless very carefully looked after, and it is best to sow thinly

where they have to stand, preferably in a shaded or partially shaded border.

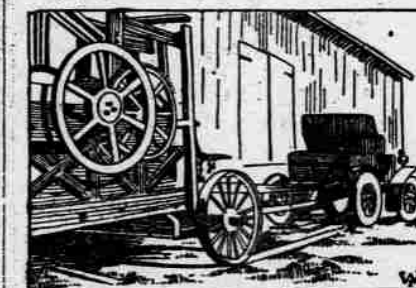
Late tomatoes are having a good time, the warm, dry weather suiting them well if the plants are kept right at the roots and well cultivated. The early plants are getting well set with fruit, and as this begins to swell freely the plants may be fed and watered a little more liberally. Keep a sharp lookout for the side shoots and pinch them out regularly, as they take the strength away from the flower and fruit clusters. As the stems grow secure them to stakes or wires, whichever is most convenient, so they will not be blown about by high winds.

Cucumbers outside are beginning to fruit, and the vines must not suffer for lack of nutriment. Continue to pinch the points of the shoots of the young plants where they have not a sufficient number of vines, and as the fruits develop cut them when quite young. A few cucumbers left to go to seed will take more out of the vines than a large crop cut as soon as ready. Where shallots are fully grown they may be pulled and laid in the sun to dry, but let them have another week or two if not ready. Continue to feed the onions as long as they are growing and draw out at once any attacked by maggot or mildew.

**AUTO POWER IN FARMING.**

The Ingenious Device of a Connecticut Farmer.

An enterprising farmer, E. C. Belden of Suffolk, Conn., uses his automobile to drive farm machinery. The illustration shows the auto in position and connected with one of the farm machines. He uses it quite extensively for driving a wood saw. The wheels are blocked to keep the machine steady, using sticks of wood or making small holes in the ground, into which the wheels are set. To connect with the machine Mr. Belden made an extension for the crank shaft. The extension has a flange with holes for cap screws, which are threaded into the hub of the balance wheel, the



AUTO POWER ON THE FARM.

balance wheel being on the end of the crank shaft in this type of automobile. Other styles of autos might require different methods of connection. The machine as arranged makes a very convenient addition to the farm equipment, being available either for travel or for farm power or for a combination when work is to be done in locations some distance from the farm.

**Most Useful Tree.**

The carnabuba palm of Brazil is said to be the world's most useful tree. It gives to the people of that country everything from drugs to cattle feed. Its roots make a valuable medicine—a blood purifier. Its timber takes a high polish and is in demand by cabinet-makers. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the way it is prepared, and sugar and starch may also be made from the sap. The fruit of

the tree is used as cattle food, and a nut it bears is a fairly good substitute for coffee. From the pith of the tree corks are made.

**EFFECT OF CLOTHES.**

Women Uplifted or Degraded by Beauty or Ugliness of Apparel.

That clothes have a tremendous influence on the feminine mind has always been acknowledged, but it has remained for the ultra modern experiments to prove that this influence is a vital one and can be turned to account in reforming the criminal and insane.

The poor demented creatures who fill our insane asylums are compelled to wear the institution's "wrapper," a hideous garment which would destroy the beauty of a goddess.

Several writers who have been taking up the subject lately are maintaining that if the insane women were allowed to wear pretty clothes the effect upon them would be quieting and helpful.

The wrapper takes away their self respect and makes them feel that they look hopelessly ugly, and they do not care how they behave when they have it on.

On the other hand, when some of them have been "dressed up" they have immediately shown a tendency to have better manners and behave quietly with a decorum entirely foreign to them in their ugly garments.

Of course these experiments have not been made on the violently insane. A French magazine recently published a long article claiming that experiments had been made in a certain reformatory for women which went to prove that the worst type of women criminals can be controlled by the power of clothes.

The rules of this institution provide that the inmates shall dress according to their behavior. This means from prison stripes for the sulky and unmanageable to house gowns of lace for those who prove themselves worthy to wear them decorously and with appropriate manners.

The article goes on to say that no prisoner ever wears the stripes longer than the first week. Immediately she begins to feel the degradation of them and aspires to be the best dressed woman in the prison.

These women are shut off from the world and see no one but their fellow criminals, and yet they remain contented, many of them, for years because they are allowed to dress according to their satisfaction.

The simple deduction from all this is that properly gowned all women would be "perfect" ladies—i. e., good and docile and obedient.

The conquering spirit of clothes—who can deny it in the face of the following pathetic little anecdote?

It is said that a box of old clothes which had been sent in charity to a certain poverty stricken home where a little girl lay very ill contained a half worn pair of colored, beribboned dancing slippers. These caught the sick child's fancy, and she immediately began to take an interest in living.

With the one idea in her mind that when she got well she could wear those slippers on the street the poor little bit of femininity conquered her malady.

It is interesting to note to how great an extent Governor Hughes is commanding the support of Democrats in New York State.—Springfield Republican.

Anyway, Mr. Taft never tried to steal Mr. Bryan's government ownership raiment.—Omaha Bee.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In the matter of the estate of Precious Shedd, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Precious Shedd, deceased, by the county court of the State of Oregon for Benton County. All persons having claims against said estate of Precious Shedd, deceased, are hereby required to present the same, with the required vouchers, duly verified, as by law required, within six months from the date hereof, to the undersigned at his residence four miles west of Monroe, Oregon, or at the law office of E. E. Wilson in Corvallis, Oregon.

Dated this October 9th, 1908.  
 JESSE L. CRYON,  
 Executor of the last will and testament of Precious Shedd, deceased. 84-104

**Albany Apple Fair.**

Albany, Ore. Nov. 10th to 12th inc., 1908. For the above occasion the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets on November 10, 11 and 12th, good to return up to and including Nov. 13th, for 50 cents for the round trip. Children half fare of the above.

R. C. LINVILLE, Agent.

**\$3000 To Give For FOOT BALL**

The above statement is absolutely true. We mean that we will give away THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS CASH! With each cash purchase of \$20 or more we will give you an order to Physical Director Angell of O. A. C., who will issue ticket to Portland and return, also admittance to big game of foot ball between O. A. C. and U. of O., Saturday, November 21st. This offer holds good until Nov. 18. We can assure you of High-class Merchandise at consistent prices. Our stock of Ladies' and Men's Ready-to-Wear Apparel is one of the most complete in the city. We are making a special feature of all Ready-to-Wear Apparel. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure your New-Fall Suit at a big saving.

**F. L. Miller**



Scene from "Hans & Nix" Tonight Opera House