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The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XIX.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, OCT. 6, 1882.

NO. 41.

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MEALS AT ALL HOURS FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.
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Total Annihilation.
 Oh, he was a Bowers bootblack bold,
 And his years they numbered nine;
 Rough and unpolished was he, albeit
 He constantly aimed to shine.
 As proud as a king on a box he sat,
 Munching an apple red,
 While the boys of his set looked wistfully on,
 And "Give us a bite!" they said.
 But the bootblack smiled a kindly smile;
 "No free bites here!" he cried,
 Then the boys they sally walked away,
 Save one who stood at his side.
 "Well, give us the core," he whispered low.
 That bootblack smiled once more,
 And a mischievous dimple grew in his cheek—
 "There ain't no core to be no core!"
 —Harper for July.

The Corn Crop.
 It appears that we are not only to have a great wheat crop, but a great corn crop as well. The Commercial Price Current has the following:
 "Throughout a large part of the corn producing sections the weather has been favorable in the recent past, and there has been a steady and gratifying improvement in the condition and prospect of the crop, and in a general way the outlook may now be considered flattering, the only apprehension of significance being in reference to the possibility of damaging frosts in September in the northern portion of the corn districts. The crop is generally 10 to 15 days later in growth than a year ago in most sections, and would be seriously injured by early hard frost. * * * The lateness and drawbacks of the planting season awakened considerable apprehension in regard to the crop, especially so in view of the shortage last year and the depletion of stocks and reserves in the country. But that the possibilities, and even probabilities of the season, now favor a crop of 50 per cent. greater proportions than that of 1881, and greater than the yield of any previous year, must be plain to any one that will carefully peruse and analyze the information herewith given * * * The Census returns show the corn crop of 1879 to have been 1,755,000,000 bushels, and the Agricultural Bureau reports have shown 1,717,000,000 bushels for 1880, and a reduction to 1,195,000,000 bushels for 1881. The special reports furnished to the Cincinnati Price Current for 12 of the prominent corn producing States, indicate a total of 1,295,000,000 bushels for these states, against 896,000,000 in 1881, 1,278,000,000 in 1880 and 1,399,000,000 in 1879. Estimates from reliable sources for other sections of the country bring the prospective crop for 1882 up to an aggregate of 1,800,000,000 bushels.

The Cattle Trade.
 The price of beef cattle, though somewhat lower than it has been for some months, is still relatively high, and likely to continue for an indefinite period. A well-informed correspondent, writing from Montana, states that the present supply in the chief cattle ranges of the West is ample, but that it does not increase in proportion to the increase of population and the European demand. "The beef famine," he says, "is merely a panic and will soon be over; but it is a warning of what may really occur if we do not take pains to raise more beef." Last year we had in the whole United States 33,000,000 cattle, 39,000,000 sheep, and 34,000,000 swine.
 This is regarded by the writer as inadequate to the demand of 50,000,000 people, increasing at the rate of a million a year from natural causes and by the addition of another million from foreign emigration. Making allowance for the consumption of mutton and pork, he says: "We are raising beef for 40,000,000 of people, whereas we should be raising beef for 80,000,000, in view of the steadily progressive increase of population and the European demand, bearing in mind that 976,480 cattle were shipped to Europe in 1881. Our ability to raise cattle to an almost indefinite extent is demonstrated by the official surveys. They show that the whole United States contains 3,003,884 square miles, of which 1,500,000 square miles are set down as grazing lands.
 The grazing lands on the Platte, Powder and Tongue rivers alone amount to over 12,000,000 acres of the very best. The business of stock raising must, of necessity, be con-

ducted at the west. It is only there that extensive ranges can be had for great herds. But the fear of Indians and the ignorance of the Eastern people of the profits arising from stock raising have prevented many from going into the business. There is no longer any serious fear of Indian outbreaks except in Arizona, and the railroads stretching through the territories offer every facility for the transportation of cattle to market. The business of stock raising is carried on by comparatively few people, who do not desire to see it extended. The stories of dangers to be encountered originate with them. It costs them a mere trifle to raise cattle, and the returns are so large that they are doing all that lie in their power to prevent competition. The cattle run out all winter, and no shelter or food is required for them except that which nature provides. In conclusion, the writer says that there are cattle enough at this time to meet at reasonable rates the needs of consumers, and that prices have been driven up by a combination of speculators. The retail dealers and butchers, of course, are no more responsible for the high prices than the consumers. They must pay what the speculators demand or stop their business.—New York Shipping List.

The Wheat Yield of the United States—California the Banner State.
 The San Francisco Journal of Commerce says: Bradstreet's generally recognized as a conservative authority, gives the wheat yield of the United States, for 1882, as follows:
 Ohio..... 40,500,000
 Michigan..... 29,000,000
 Indiana..... 46,000,000
 Kentucky..... 16,000,000
 Illinois..... 51,500,000
 Wisconsin..... 23,800,000
 Minnesota..... 41,500,000
 Dakota..... 12,000,000
 Nebraska..... 18,000,000
 Kansas..... 23,000,000
 Iowa..... 32,000,000
 Missouri..... 30,000,000
 California..... 49,000,000
 Oregon and Washington Ter..... 10,000,000
 Southern states..... 48,500,000
 Middle states..... 39,500,000
 New England..... 1,100,000
 Colorado and Territories..... 5,000,000
 Total yield of wheat..... 526,400,000

This is about fifty million bushels less than the estimate of the New York Commercial Bulletin; but our authority does not give it as final and promises a further review when the results of threshing throughout the country are known.
 The figures for California and those for Oregon and Washington Territory, are those of the S. F. Journal of Commerce, with the odd hundred of thousands of bushels left off. They show California as the banner wheat State of the Union, a fact put forward months ago by this journal. It is true that Illinois appears in the table for 51,500,000 bushels, or a million and a half more than California; but this is an exceptional year for Illinois, and only a moderate one for California. Had every acre planted in this state yield as it did in 1880, we would have had this year 58,000,000 bushels, while California, in 1880, produced four million bushels more than Illinois has done this year.

Even with the season against California, she has done better than any other state outside of Illinois; has produced one-fourth more than all the Middle states, New York, Pennsylvania etc.; indeed, exceeds the whole yield of the Southern states by a million bushels, and produces nearly forty times the yield of all New England.

All this shows the great and growing importance of California as a wheat producing state.

Fattening and Care of Cattle.
 Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has recently put himself on record in regard to cattle-raising. Some of his points or suggestions are open to criticism, although nearly all of his deductions will meet the approval of the majority of breeders. The Professor says the purpose of cattle fattening is:
 "1. To obtain the largest quantity of the best quality of beef at the least cost under 3 years of age.
 2. To aim at breeding, raising, and fattening one cattle beast from

every ten cultivated acres of the province.
 3. To grow all the food required for these purposes within ourselves.
 4. The animals to weigh alive not less than 1,500 pounds each.
 5. The net cost of production, giving credit for manure, not to exceed five cents per pound, live weight.
 6. To obtain one ton of manure per month from each cattle beast over 2 years old when stabled to finish the fattening process.
 7. The value of such manure, under the best management, to be made worth \$2 50 per ton.
 In any class it is desirable to have:
 8. Purity of sire.
 9. A certain age and sex.
 10. A quiet disposition.
 11. Quality as indicated by fine head and ears fine bone, horn, tail, and a medium thick skin, having plenty of fine, soft, silky hair, with mellowness.
 12. A weight carrying frame.
 13. Such a breed as will mature, or premature, from 2 to 3 years of age.
 14. Having the charter of doing best upon Ontario pastures.
 15. Giving the best quality of flesh with least offal.
 16. Sure breeders and good nurses.
 17. The Shorthorn grade is best for weight, early maturity and stall feeding.
 18. The Hereford grade is best for hardiness and grazing disposition.
 19. The Aberdeen Poll grade is the best for an even average of all requirements.
 20. The Galloway grade is the best for extreme hardiness and quality of flesh.
 21. The Devon grade is the best for nursing and sure breeding.
 The use of the food of fattening cattle is to—
 22. Keep up animal heat of life.
 23. Repair the waste.
 24. Increase growth.
 25. Produce flesh and fat.
 Its value is affected by—
 26. The particular breed.
 27. Age of the animal.
 28. Individual character.
 29. Conditions of life, such as temperature.
 30. Management.
 31. Chemically we can calculate upon getting one pound of flesh from any food that has ten parts of dry substances in its composition; thus 100 pounds of Swede turnips, having as much as ninety parts of water, will only give the pound of flesh, while 100 pounds of corn, having only thirteen parts of water, will give ten pounds of flesh.
 40. From birth to the time a cattle beast is ripe the daily rate of increase on an average should not be less than one and one-half pounds; thus, a 3-year-old should weigh 1000 pounds; a 2-1/2-year-old 1,360; and a 2-year-old 1,100 pounds also.
 41. But, in fact, the daily rate of increase is more up to 2 years than at any time afterwards. A 2-year-old well done to will weigh 1,400, if carried on to 3 years will not scale less than 1,800 pounds.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
UTILIZING STALE BREAD.—Thin slices of bread dipped in tomato sauce, and then fried in butter until they are brown, take the place of an omelet. This is a good way to utilize stale bread.
GINGERBREAD.—Good plain gingerbread is made of two pounds of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon and ginger, one pint of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half a cup of sweet milk; if you have sour milk, use that, and add half a teaspoonful more of the soda; bake in very thin layers; mark each layer with a fork in lines an inch apart. The oven should be hot when the gingerbread is put in.
POTATOES A LA DUCHESSE.—These are now the most fashionable, and if a really good potato is capable of being improved, perhaps this is the best method. Take cold, well-seasoned mashed potatoes, roll out and form into little biscuit-shaped cakes (a little flour may be used to form them, but do not mix flour with the

potato); arrange cakes on a pie-plate, glaze them over with beaten eggs, and bake to a delicate brown.

LEMON SHORTCAKE.—Lemon shortcake requires a rich and very light crust; it must not be too thick, either; when baked; cut it open and spread butter on the upper and under parts; then put in a filling made of the rind, juice and pulp of two lemons, one heaping cup of sugar, and one cup of cream; if you cannot procure cream make a filling as for lemon jelly cake, with water thickened with corn starch in place of cream; cook in a basin set in a pan of boiling water.

GRAPE JELLY.—Jelly made from unripe grapes, just before they change from green to purple, is very delicate. Wash the grapes, after picking them from the stems, in several waters, then put them in a porcelain kettle; wash them before putting them on the stove, as then you will not need to put any water with them and of course the less water the less time it will take to boil the juice. Put the grapes when sufficiently cooked in a bag made of firm flannel; add the juice drain out without squeezing if possible.

LAMB CHOPS are excellent cooked in this way: Put them in a frying-pan, with very little water, so little that it will boil away by the time the meat is tender; then put in lumps of butter with the meat, and let it brown slowly; there will be a brown, crisp surface, with a fine flavor. Serve for breakfast with potatoes cooked thus: Choose small ones, and let them boil till they are tender; drain off the water, and pour over them, while still in the kettle, at least one teacupful of cream; mash them smooth in this.

SOUFFLE OF DIFFERENT FRUITS.—With fruits of a soft and juicy nature, such as peaches, apricots, plums, bananas, etc., proceed in this manner: Remove the kernels and press the fruit through a sieve; put what you have thus obtained in a bowl, adding one-half a pound of powdered sugar and the whites of three eggs; beat well, and add a little kirschwasser or maraschino as flavoring. Then take the whites of six or seven eggs and beat them into a stiff froth. Mix well together, put this on a dish in a well-heated oven for four or six minutes before serving. Sprinkle powdered sugar on top.

PEACH PYRAMID.—Cut a dozen peaches in halves, peel and take out stones, crack half the seeds, and blanch the kernels; make a clear boiling syrup of one pound of white sugar, and into it put the peaches and kernels; boil very gently ten minutes; take out half the peaches, boil the rest for ten minutes longer, and take out all the peaches and kernels; mix with the syrup left in the kettle the strained juice of three lemons, and an ounce of isinglass dissolved in a little water and strained; boil up once fill a mould half full of the syrup, or jelly; let stand until "set," add part of the peaches and a little more jelly, and when this is "set" add the rest of the peaches and fill up the mould with jelly. This makes a delicious and ornamental dessert.

TONATO SOUP.—Always use cold water in making all soups; skim well, especially during the first hour. There is great necessity for thorough skimming, and to help the scum rise, pour in a little cold water now and then, and as the soup reaches the boiling point, skim it off. Use salt at first sparingly, and season with salt and pepper; allow one quart of soup to three or four persons. For tomato soup allow one gallon of stock made from nice fresh beef to three quarts of fresh tomatoes; remove the skin and cut out the hard center; put through a fine sieve and add to the stock; make a paste of butter and flour, and when the stock begins to boil, stir in half a teacup of the paste, taking care not to have it lumpy; boil twenty minutes, seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. Two quarts of the canned tomatoes will answer.

The first sign of anything wrong in a cow is the falling in milk, a refusal to feed, standing apart from other cattle in the field; the feces becomes hard and dry, emaciation follows, the animal passes bloody urine, and in a very few days death ensues. By post mortem we find enlarged spleen and liver, with cysts and abscesses, frequently, and the liver having a peculiar yellow or brownish appearance. In a number of cattle that we examined we found the same appearance generally. The flesh takes on a black, yellowish appearance, caused by an excess of the coloring matter of the gall, and in every case becoming putrid in a short time as the result of congestion. This is Texas fever.