

Willamette Farmer.

SALEM, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.

BY PROFESSOR W. J. BEAL.

From the report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture.

I am expected to speak of the grasses, one of the largest and most widely distributed families of plants. The subject is one of general interest among all farming communities.

One group of grasses is called "cereals." They include those producing grains, as wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, and rice. They constitute a large part of the food of the human race the world over.

The clovers and the like are not grasses in the botanical sense, but belong to a very different order of plants, with the peas, beans, and locusts.

PASTURES OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Among all the nations of the earth, none that I am aware of, has given so much and so careful attention to pastures and meadows as our friends of the British Isles.

So carefully have they studied the nature of the different grasses and the soils they are adapted to that the best seedsmen, according to the demand, sell certain kinds of grass seeds suitable for each geological formation.

- Alopecurus pratensis (meadow fox-tail) 1 lb.
Anthoxanthum odoratum (sweet vernal grass) 1 lb.
Cynosurus cristatus (crested dog's-tail) 1 lb.
Dactylis glomerata (orchard grass) 2 lbs.
Festuca durluciana (hard fescue) 2 lbs.
Festuca ovina (sheep fescue) 2 lbs.
Festuca rubra (red fescue) 2 lbs.
Festuca tenuifolia (slender fescue) 2 lbs.
Festuca loliacea (darnel-like fescue) 2 lbs.
Lolium perenne sempervirens (evergreen perennial darnel) 6 lbs.
Lolium perenne tenue (slender perennial darnel) 4 lbs.
Phleum pratense (timothy) 4 lbs.
Poa pratensis (Kentucky blue-grass, June grass) 1 lb.
Poa trivialis (rough-stalked meadow) 1 lb.
Poa nemoralis (wood meadow-grass) 1 lb.
Medicago lupulina (musk clover) 1 lb.
Trifolium repens (white clover) 4 lbs.
Trifolium hybridum (Alsike clover) 2 lbs.
For a varied soil in Cumberland, England, in 1875, Robert Jefferson uses 40 lbs. per acre of the following:
6 lbs. Italian rye-grass.
2 lbs. cocksfoot (orchard grass).
2 lbs. timothy do.
2 lbs. meadow fescue.
1 lb. various-leaved do.
2 lbs. cow grass.
2 lbs. rough-stalked meadow grass.
1 lb. meadow foxtail.
2 lbs. crested dogstail.
1 lb. rib grass.
5 lbs. Alsike clover.
5 lbs. white do.

John Stuker of Shropshire, on most tenacious soil, used 40 lbs. per acre of the following:
4 lbs. crested dogstail. 2 lbs. meadow foxtail.
1 lb. sweet vernal. 4 lbs. timothy.
4 lbs. cocksfoot. 2 lbs. Alsike clover.
4 lbs. tall fescue. 2 lbs. white do.
4 lbs. meadow fescue. 6 lbs. perennial rye-grass.
2 lbs. rough-stalked meadow grass. 5 lbs. Italian do.
For stony soils he used 32 lbs. per acre of the following:
2 lbs. sweet vernal. 2 lbs. tall fescue.
2 lbs. crested dogstail. 4 lbs. white clover.
2 lbs. meadow fescue. 2 lbs. Alsike do.
2 lbs. cocksfoot. 2 lbs. rib-grass.
2 lbs. sheep fescue. 8 lbs. perennial rye-grass.
2 lbs. rough-stalked meadow grass.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

It is the general belief in Great Britain, so far as I can learn, that permanent pasture when properly managed yields a better quality of grass or hay than one newly seeded, and that the quantity does not diminish without any crop, like oats or wheat.

OREGON AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22d, 1876.

ED. FARMER: As I have a few minutes' time, I will send you some extracts from the Philadelphia papers:—what is said of Oregon's exhibit at the Centennial.

Mr. A. J. Durr is doing all in his power to have Oregon fully represented. It would be useless for me to try to give you any description of this grand Exhibition; you would have to travel over sixty miles, in the main building, to see all in it.

Agricultural Hall is nearly as large, and Machinery Hall is the grandest of all; you can see every thing made that is manufactured in the United States, and, I might say, in the world. The Government building is magnificent, representing all the different departments of manufacturing all kinds of fire-arms.

Oregon's exhibit in Agricultural Hall, Section 11, No. 22, is one of the fullest and best of the Western State exhibits.

They have specimens of shingles, thirty inches wide, cut from a single spruce or white pine, that yielded 100,000 shingles and fifty-eight cords of wood. But the best and most original of the woods displayed are the alder varieties, which, when dressed and polished, resemble fine variegated marbles.

So long and superior is the quality, that it has been exported to Ireland's linen mills, where it is found to rival the finest Irish thread. Samples are shown which measure four feet.

The fisheries of Oregon are noted for the finest salmon and trout, and there is a small mountain of canned salmon in the exhibit which came from the Columbia river.

The English well know the great importance of excellent pasture to fattening cattle. They feed such cattle, while grazing, oil-cake, meal, etc., for a two fold object, namely, to help fatten the cattle, and to help enrich the soil, and so make the pasture better. This is sound doctrine, which we all understand. There are certain well-known truths in regard to manures that are almost axioms; as, "The more abundant the food supplied to beasts, the better the quality of the manure, and the larger the quantity of manure which is produced."

The Midsummer Holiday Scribner.

The publishers of Scribner's Monthly propose as their special contribution to "the glories of the Centennial year," the publication of the most beautiful number of a popular magazine ever issued in the world.

This special number of Scribner's Monthly, which will be entitled "The Midsummer Holiday Number," will comprise one hundred and sixty pages, contributed by the most eminent writers. The illustrations will be profuse in number, and especially notable as specimens of the designer's, engraver's, and printer's arts.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "KANGAROO."

The origin of the name "Kangaroo" is thus described in a recent work of Mr. F. Buckland: "When Captain Cook first discovered Australia he saw some natives on the shore, one of them holding a dead animal in his hand. The captain sent a boat's crew ashore to purchase the animal, and finding on receiving that it was a beast quite new to him, he sent the boat's crew back to ask the natives its name. 'What do you call this 'ere animal?' said the sailor to the naked native. The native shook his head and answered 'Kangaroo,' which means, in Australian language, 'I don't understand.' When the sailor returned to the ship the captain said, 'Well, and what's the name of the animal?' The sailor replied, 'Please, sir, the beast party says it's a kangaroo.' The best party says this name ever since."

THE APIARY.

AN Easy Way to Get Rid of the Bee Moth.

SULLIVAN, IND., June 23, 1876.

I see in the columns of the Spirit of Agriculture of the 27th May, wanting information. I am in the business, have been at it for the past three years, have tried some of the patent hives, but can find nothing of any value. I want the old fashioned hive of plain two feet long and ten by twelve square to catch the moth, get an elder six inches long split through the center, get the pitch out, turn the hollow down on the beach under the gums, so twice a week take them out, fill the moth and put them back again, keep this up in the months of April, May, June and July.

Still another better way is to have your stands about four feet off the ground, get a half barrel, fill it about half full of water; put a piece of board across; just above the water light a small oil lamp; light and set in the barrel, and the moth will go to the light and get to the water and drown, never let them be rubbed in the months of May or June.

Bees Dying. A California exchange says: Late swarms of bees along the Sacramento river are dying out for want of food. So large a portion of the land is covered with water, and so little work is to be found at this time, that they fall to find enough honey to support themselves and feed their young, and the little busy bees are actually dying of starvation.

Of the three great millionaires, there is not probably any remarkable difference in their estates. Astor's has the most land, and is of the most uncertain value. Stewart's investments in real estate were not distinguished by his usual sagacity, and the worth of a large part of his property must depend on its management.

Concerning their capacities, Astor's capacity consisted merely in keeping and hoarding—he was a common man with a strong grip. Stewart had an enormous talent for dealing in dry goods—he understood the business by instinct.

There is a complete display of game, of which Oregon has an exhaustless abundance. The wild ducks and geese are numbered by millions in that land, and farmers suffer terribly from their depredations among the grain crops.

There is a large showing of dried fruits—apples, pears, and plums—which grow to a great size, and the trees bear heavily of crops that they are regularly cropped up to sustain the weight. Apples, plums, cherries, and prunes of a superior quality, together with all the smaller fruits, grow in wildest profusion.

Minerals have a fair representation. Iron and best steel, coal and limestone, gold and silver quartz, porcelain clay and mineral points being among the chief samples.

All the exhibits in this section being taken at random, make a fair representation of what the State can produce without exaggeration or the slightest misrepresentation.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In Memoriam. At a regular meeting of Chehalis Grange, No. 32, P. O. H., held July 8th, 1876, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, in the manifestations of divine providence, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother C. C. Ketchum; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their loss of a kind husband and father. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the East Portland Grange for the brotherly love and kindness manifested in taking charge of the remains of our worthy brother C. C. Ketchum.

Nearly 25,000 strangers are now educating the people in the arts and sciences, and all things pertaining to the use of man. Was there ever such a university before on this earth, with so many pupils and every pupil a teacher? Let the good order, prosper and agriculture is carried on according to natural laws scientifically demonstrated—and until honesty and justice rule the nations of the world.

Be not over curious in prying into mysteries, lest by seeking things that are needless you omit things that are necessary.

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Pacific University

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FACULTY: Rev. S. H. MARSH, D. D., President, and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. HORACE LYMAN, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and History.

Rev. H. COLLIER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. T. CONDON, A. M., Professor of Natural History.

Rev. W. MARSH, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek.

J. D. ROBE, A. M., Principal of Academy.

Mrs. M. P. SPILLER, Preceptress.

The school year consists of three terms, beginning respectively on the first Wednesday of September, December, and March.

Examinations for admission will be held on 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, at 9 A. M., at the College.

For further information, address the President or any other members of the Faculty.

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