

# Poetry.

## Pictures of Memory.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Among the beautiful pictures  
That hang on Memory's wall  
Is one of a dim old forest,  
That seemeth best of all;  
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,  
Dark with the mistletoe;  
Not for the violets golden,  
That sprinkle the vales below;  
Not for the milk-white lilies,  
That lean from the fragrant hedge,  
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,  
And stealing their golden edge;  
Not for the vines on the upland,  
Where the bright red berries rest,  
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,  
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,  
With eyes that were dark and deep—  
In the lap of that dim old forest  
He lieth in peace asleep;  
Light as the down of the thistle,  
Free as the winds that blow,  
We roved there the beautiful summers,  
The summers of long ago;  
But his feet on the hills grew weary,  
And, one of the autumn eves,  
I made for my little brother  
A bed of yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded,  
My neck in a meek embrace,  
As the light of immortal beauty  
Silently covered his face;  
And when the arrows of sunset  
Lodged in the tree tops height,  
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,  
Asleep by the gates of light.

Therefore, of all the pictures  
That hang on Memory's wall,  
The one of the dim old forest  
Seemeth the best of all.

## The Farmer and Gardener.

### Essay on Farm Buildings.

BY CHAS. B. CALVERT, ESQ.,

President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, to whom was awarded the Premium offered by the Society.

The committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society appointed under a resolution to examine and report upon such Essays and Plans of farm buildings as should be submitted for premium report that for this premium there was no competition, there being but one essay and plan of farm building placed in their charge for consideration. Their regret, however, for this seeming want of interest in a subject of such magnitude to the farming interest was greatly diminished by the excellence of the paper and accompanying plan presented. They are constrained to say that they can scarcely conceive of any arrangement of building of which space can be better economized—the cleanliness of the animals more thoroughly secured, and their health as promoted by light and ventilation, more perfectly attained. The plan is recommended, too, by its admission of the freest selection in the mode of disposing of the excrements of the animals. The advantage of economy of time and labor have been eminently attained—the feed man having the least possible distance to go from the feed room to supply the animals with their food.

The following is the essay by the intelligent president of the society, for which the committee awarded the premium, an evidence of the high estimation which they place on his valuable contribution.

ESSAY.

To the Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen:—As you have been appointed by the Maryland State Agricultural Society to examine and report upon the Essays and Plans which may be submitted for the premium offered by said society, "for the best Essay on the most approved plan of Farm Buildings," I venture to offer for your consideration the plan and description of some lately erected for my own use.

The nature of such buildings will depend greatly upon the system of cultivation on the farm, and I therefore beg leave to say, that these are intended for a dairy, stock, grass and grain farm. Having a very large dairy of cows, I have appropriated the main building for the accommodation of one hundred and four cows, and a large feed room on the lower floor, and the upper story for hay, grain, straw, &c. In order to explain more fully the whole arrangement of the buildings, and their connection with each other, I refer you to the draughts which accompany this communication. By examining these draughts you will observe a large fold yard, sixty feet wide, separating the main building from the others, and I think this will be found very convenient, as all of the buildings open into it and form themselves the whole enclosure. The buildings on the outside of this yard are a corn house, carriage house, two horse stables, calf house, poultry house, sheep house, hog pens, stalls for cows having calves, bull

stalls, &c. Through the centre of the yard you will notice a gutter, which is intended to convey the water and liquid manure from the premises into two large water tanks on the outside of the outer range of buildings. This drain receives all the water and liquid manure from the main building, by gutters passing out at each of the eight corners of the same. The main building is an octagon, one hundred feet in diameter, and two stories high with a glass dome twenty feet in diameter, on the top for ventilation and light. The lower story having a large centre door, and two windows on each of the eight sides, is devoted to two rows of cow stalls, with passages behind each eight feet wide, and a large feed room 200 feet in diameter in the centre. In order to form the stalls for the cattle, a sill is placed two feet from the outer side of the feed room, and the space between this sill and the feed room, makes a trough of that width, which opens into the feed room, so that the inner range of cows are fed without leaving the room. The cows are confined in stanchions fastened in this sill and a plate above, which I consider far better than any other mode on account of economy, security and cleanliness. It is more economical because it is easily made by placing two uprights, one and a half inches thick and four or five inches wide, into mortices made in the sill six inches apart; one of the uprights is made fast in the sill and also in the plate, and the other is fastened in a mortice in the sill, but is made to play back and forth in the plate in order to let the cow's head in and out. On the top of the stationary upright, above the plate, is fastened a piece of board, working on a pivot, with a mortice cut into it to fit the top of the moveable standard or upright, and after the cow has put her head in between the two, the top of the moveable upright is pushed towards the stationary one until it comes under the mortice in the board above, which then falls over the upright and confines the animal securely. It is also more economical, because there is no necessity for stalls, and the same space will accommodate more animals by this mode of fastening than any other. It is more secure, because it is almost impossible for the animal to get loose after she is once fastened, and there is no danger of injury from getting entangled in the stall. It is more airy, because the cow always stands a certain distance from the stanchions, and throw their voidings into the gutter below.

Six feet from the sill into which the stanchions are fixed, and on the outside of the same, is placed another sill, fastened to short posts, put in the ground, and the space between these sills is the platform, on which the cows stand. This platform is raised some 5 or 6 inches above the passage, behind the same, so that the cows when they lie down, cannot lie in the manure which falls in the passage. The platform is formed entirely of clay, except about one foot in width, where the cow's hind feet stand, which is paved with brick to pass off freely the urine, &c., and it should have a little inclination outwards. The passage behind the cows is eight feet wide which enables a cart to pass around and take away the manure, litter the cattle, and also feed the second range of cows, as their troughs open into the passage of the first row. This passage is paved with brick, and has an inclination towards the platform, next to which a shallow gutter is formed, which conveys the liquid manure to the drains, which run out of the building at each of the eight corners. The outer range for cattle is made precisely after the plan of the inner one. From the inside of the feed room, you pass up a stairway into the second story, which is of the same dimensions, except the 20 feet in the centre under the dome, which is left open for light and ventilation. On the second story immediately over this opening, I propose to erect a stationary horse power of thirty feet diameter, which will not obstruct the light or ventilation, except to a very small extent, and by means of a line of shafting running through the building, all the grain may be threshed, cleaned and ground, the hay cut or packed, the corn stocks cut and ground, the corn shelled, roots cut up, and anything else done that requires horse power. Such a power is far preferable to the ordinary moveable ones, which require much more power to put them in motion, and then will not do near the work, besides the many difficulties in keeping them in repair. The advantages of this barn are that, from its shape and arrangements, more animals can be attended to by the same amount of labor than in one differently constructed. Its construction admits of better ventilation, draining and lighting than any other, and that the same amount of accommodation cannot be obtained for the same amount of cost from any other shape. All the liquid manure passes immediately into the tanks, which are sufficiently removed from the buildings to prevent any injurious effects upon the animals. While on this part of the subject I cannot refrain from expressing my abhorrence of the plan I have seen highly recommended in certain high quarters, of having cellars under barns to receive all the manure, and at the same time converting these cellars into hog-pens, thereby forcing one of our most valuable animals not only to lie and live in his own filth, but actually to live upon the filth of other animals, and I have often thought that those who recommend such an abominable practice might be taught better by being for a short time themselves subjected to a similar process.

One of the great errors in buildings for

animals as well as man, has been the want of proper ventilation, and there is no doubt that many of the diseases to which they are subject have been principally owing to this cause, and it is most strange that, in this improving age, any one should recommend such a filthy practice as the one of having all the manure placed immediately under the animals.

In regard to the proper saving of manure, I believe that the system at present coming into use in England, of throwing it all into large tanks or vats, and diluting it with water, and then forcing over the farm through pipes, to be the best and most economical as a permanent system, because the expense of pipes, pumps, &c., will in a few years be exceeded by the daily, monthly, and yearly expenses of hauling it upon the land by carts. I contend that, at the present price of guano and its great effect on our lands, we cannot afford to haul stable manure more than half a mile, because the mere cost of hauling is as great as the cost of guano, which will produce a superior effect, and it is therefore necessary to use stable manure near the place of manufacture. If, however, it is determined to form compost heaps, by mixing the stable manure with earth and other substances, I would advise that it be hauled from the stable every day to the field where the compost is to be applied, and the heaps formed there, as by this method great economy of time and labor is effected. It will be seen by an examination of the draughts of the ground plan of these buildings, that they are all very conveniently arranged with regard to one another and the same buildings may be used for different purposes, according to the wants of the farm. The buildings on the outer range can have, if it be necessary, a yard very conveniently attached to each. The overseer's house is located about one hundred feet from the main entrance, and therefore the whole establishment comes immediately under his observation.

Since the commencement of this Essay, I have created a building sixty by twenty-six feet, on the outside of the fold-yard, and running partly along the east line of the same, which is intended for a steam saw, grind and plaster mill, and a machine and carpenter's shop. Twenty-four feet of the building is three stories high, the residue is two stories. The lower story is cut into the side of a hill, and is occupied by the engine, boiler, cross-cut, circular saw and planing mill.

The second story is appropriated to the saw-mill, grind-mill, and other machinery to be done in the shop, and the third story will be occupied as a machine and carpenter's shop. A row of shafting will extend through the whole building, with draughts of pulleys of various sizes, to suit the speed necessary for the different machines; and a shaft will also be extended into the large cow house and barn, to drive threshing machines, rot, corn stalk, straw and hay cutters and any this means save the necessity of the horse power I proposed to erect in the barn. The exhaust pipe of the engine will pass through a large steam chest, where food may be steamed for stock. A steam engine of sufficient power threshes grain much better than a horse power, because regularity may be kept up, regardless of slight obstructions; but with horse power, if it straw gets tangled or any slight obstruction passes into the threshing, the impetus of the machine is diminished, and consequently more or less grain is left in the straw until the machine again regains its regular speed. CHAS. B. CALVERT. October 20, 1853.

## The Housekeeper.

TO BEH BUTTER SOLID AND SWEET IN WARM WEATHER.—Have a stone jar, (or butter kin, the first is the best,) half full of brine that will float an egg. Sugar may be added, but is not indispensable. Into this, dip your rolls or prints of butter when thoroughly worked and ready for use. Keep the jar closely covered, and you will probably not have a plate of oily butter on the table all summer—unless you are in the habit of putting your butter upon the table the first and of the last thing at meal times. Have known such.

A PHILADELPHIA SPONGE CAKE.—Take 10 eggs, 1 lb. sugar, 1-2 lb. flour, and lemon juice or extract, to flavor. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, warm and sift the flour; stir the yolks and sugar together till light; and add the whites and flour, half at a time, alternately. Stir the whole gently, till bubbles rise to the surface. Bake in a moderate oven.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTINCT IN A FISH.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Institution, the following curious fact was narrated by Mr. Warwick, one of its members, with respect to instinct of animals. He stated that "when he resided in Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking one evening in the park, and came to a pond, where fish intended for the table were kept. He took notice of a fine pike, about six pounds in weight, which, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing, it struck its head against a tenter-hook in a post, of which there were several in the pond to prevent poaching, and, as it afterwards appeared, fractured its skull, and turned the optic nerve on one side. The agony which the fish was most horribly re-asked to the bottom, boring its

head into the mud, and whirled itself round with such velocity that it was almost lost to the sight for a short interval. It then plunged about the pond, and at length threw itself completely out of the water on the bank. He (the Doctor) went and examined it, and found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture of the skull. He carefully replaced this, and with a small silver toothpick raised the indented portion of the skull. The fish remained still for a short time, and he then put it again into the pond. It appeared at first a good deal relieved, but in a few minutes it again darted and plunged about, until it threw itself out of water the second time. A second time Dr. Warwick did what he could to relieve it, and again put it into the water. It continued for several times to throw itself out of the water, and, with the assistance of the keeper, the Dr. made a kind of pillow for the fish, which was then left in the pond to its fate. On making his appearance at the pond on the following morning, the pike came towards him at the edge of the water, and actually laid its head upon his foot. The Doctor thought this most extraordinary, and he examined the fish's skull, which he found going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the pond for some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, turning whenever he turned; but being blinded on the wounded side of the skull, it always appeared agitated when it had that side towards the bank, as it could not see its benefactor. On the next day he took some young friends down to see the fish, when it came to him as usual; and at length he actually taught the pike to come at his whistle, and feed out of his hand. With other persons it continued as shy as fish usually are. He (Dr. Warwick) thought this a most remarkable instance of gratitude in a fish for a benefit received, and as it always came at his whistle, it proved also what he had previously, with other naturalists, disbelieved—that fish are sensible to sound.

## Varieties.

Beats all what a pretty face will do. Mr. Doleful was yesterday on the point of doing something quite desperate, when he met a handsome face on the street. The result was that his "phrenicks" became as buoyant as a cork, and he has felt like fresh blown roses ever since.

NEW DIET.—A Boston paper says "the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in Savannah gave a strawberry supper on the 26th ult. The gentleman present declared that, although the strawberries were very fine, the ladies were far more delicious. From the editor mean to say that the ladies were eaten as well as the strawberries."

A Paris Host.—We copy the following from the *Comptoir*: "An exchange paper publishes a story, in which it is stated that a man who came very near drowning, had a wonderful recollection of every event that had occurred in his life. There are a few of our subscribers whom we would recommend to practice bathing in deep water."

To start a man's temper. Just abuse his horse. If there is one place more tender than another in our friend Corduroy's nature, it is in his horse affection. He can stand his wife to be maltreated, his children scolded, but when you come to his nag, it is quite another affair.

An exchange paper asks, very innocently, if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the laps of ages. Another replies, that it all depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from 18 to 25 fit puts down as extra hazardous.

GREYING ORDERS.—"I wish you would pay a little attention," exclaimed a carpenter to his careless apprentice. "Well, sir, I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

The man who "held an office" got tired, and let go for the purpose of resting himself a short time, when the office got away, and hasn't been heard from since.

Wood is so scarce at Nantucket, that Harry says when an oil cask commences leaking, they have to send to Boston to get a spile.

FRIEND GRACE, it seems, had a very good horse and a very poor one. When seen riding the latter, he was asked the reason, (it turned out that his better half had taken the good one). "What," said the bantering bachelor, "how comes it you let your wife ride the better horse?" The only way, "Friend, when they best married they'll know."

They have a rich joke on Dr. Egan, of Chicago; he is a great land operator, as well as a most successful physician. The Doctor prescribed some pills for a lady. She asked how they were to be taken? "A quarter down," said the Doctor, "and the balance in one, two and three years."

CANINE.—"What an inauspicious puppy that young officer is," said Brown, who had been rather outshone in the ball-room by the object of his cutting remark. "Yes," said his friend, "he is a West Pointer."

"Gently the dews are o'er me stealing," as the man said, when he had five due bills presented to him at one time.

An extreme totalitar of our acquaintance has declared his inability to sympathize with Turkey, for fear of being accused of an adherence to the Porte.

"Mother, did you hear sissy swear?" "No my dear; what did she say?" "Why, she said she wasn't going to wear her darned stockings to church on Easter Sunday."

"What monsters these cotton factors must be," said Mrs. Partridge; "I'm told some of 'em has more than a hundred hands. My poor Paul often wanted me to go and see them, but I'm thankful I never went."

All a man has to do in these days to pass for a genius, is to button his coat behind, and wear his hat wrong side out. If he can contrive to tumble over an apple stand two or three times, it will help the matter vastly.

A jailor had received strict orders not to keep any prisoners in solitary confinement. Once, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he was obliged in consequence, to kick the other out of doors, to comply with the regulations.

RETORT.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differently, sir, from your father."

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