

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Utility, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal, rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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AGRICULTURAL.

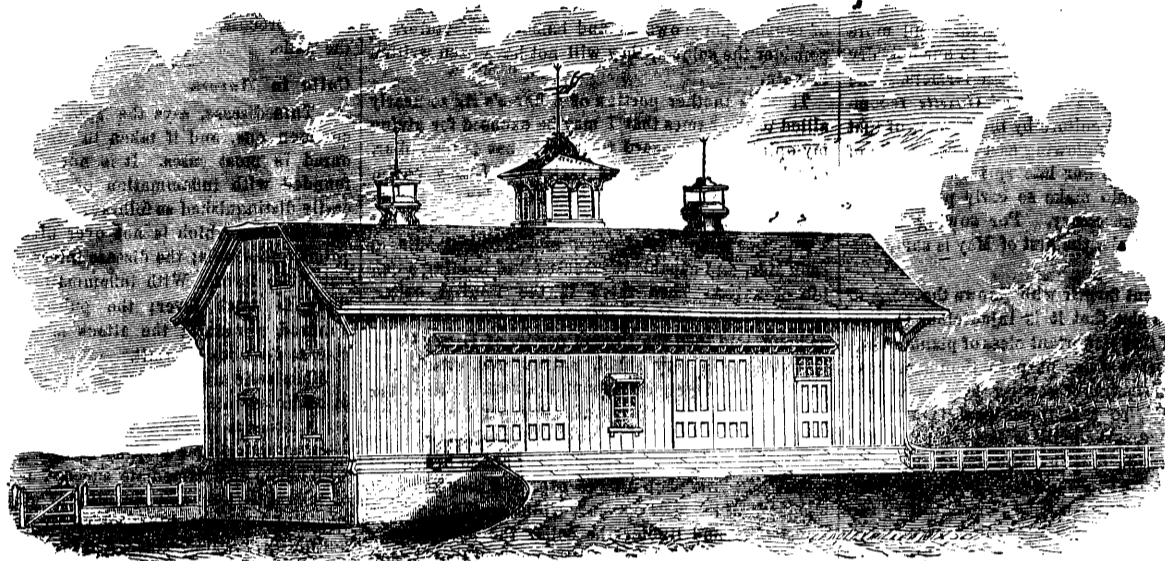
WAR AND AGRICULTURE.

PAINFUL as is the acknowledgment to us and to all peace-loving citizens of this hitherto prosperous and happy land, and unwilling as we have been to believe the fact, it must now be admitted that we are on the eve of a terrible civil war, the like of which the world has never known. Of its general effects or its duration we will not express an opinion. But, on the one side we see the enemies of their common country full of bitterness and rage; and as the leaders have rendered themselves liable to the severest penalties known to our laws, they will doubtless fight for their lives as long as they can find dupes to follow their lead. On the other, we find the great masses of the North forgetting former party prejudices and distinctions, and arising in one united body, with men and means, for the defence of the Country, its Constitution, and Laws. It now seems to be the general opinion that the forbearance of the Government has only encouraged treason, and that prompt and just retribution is the only means left to the friends of law and order. The measures adopted to maintain the perpetuity of the Union we do not now purpose to discuss, our only object being to consider the existing state of affairs and its effect upon the Agriculture of the country.

At the present time there are no doubt more than a hundred thousand active Northern men who have forsaken the ordinary pursuits of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic Arts for camp; and in a few weeks twice or thrice that number may be in the tented field. In addition to those who give their whole service to their country, many more will bestow, at this critical time, a large portion of their thoughts and time in this direction. This vast army will have new wants that must be supplied by the industry of the country. Cannon and shot and gun-carriages, powder and ball and arms, clothes and shoes and camp-equipments, must be had promptly, and this too at a time when hundreds of thousands of the most hard-working and industrious are called away from their ordinary avocations for the defence of the country. This will make a great demand for labor, and many farmers who have never before experienced difficulty in procuring necessary help will have to depend entirely upon their own resources the present season, and from this cause we may expect a diminution of crops the coming harvest.

During war, and particularly civil war, there is always a sad waste of human food. Buyers for the army will be in the market, and their operations will affect seriously the prices. Much more is needed for the same number in war than in peace, while the destruction of growing crops by moving armies is immense. Then, too, war gives a feeling of insecurity unfavorable to agricultural pursuits, and the States likely to become the scene of active operations will do but little towards their own support. The farmer will not plow and plant unless he has good reason to believe that he will reap the fruits of his labors. In this connection it may be well to observe that the extremely wet spring in England has rendered planting impossible, in many cases, and it is generally admitted that, even with favorable weather for the remainder of the season, the crop will be fully one-third below the average.

From these and other considerations which will suggest themselves to our readers, we think the conclusion may safely be reached that produce of all kinds will be unusually high the coming harvest, and we therefore urge farmers, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of the millions who depend upon them for bread, to make an extraordinary effort for the production of the largest possible crops. Those who do not fight for their country should fight for an abundant harvest, so that they may be able to feed the hungry. The demand for meat will be unusually great, so that everything that will make beef or pork should be grown in the best manner, in the largest possible quantities, and hus-



PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN—PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

banded with the greatest care. This is the time for sacrifices, and the farmer can afford to work a little longer and a little harder than usual.

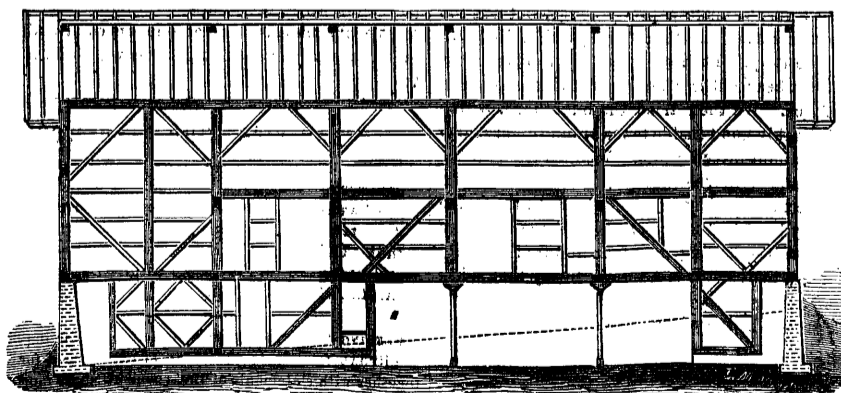
The South, the present season, we think can produce but little. In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, it cannot be expected that either black or white, will labor with their usual diligence. As things now exist, provisions will not be allowed to find a market in that direction, but we have hopes that the people of the South will take a "sober second thought," that the present summer will terminate hostilities and restore peace to our country. Whether this be so or not, there is abundant reason to cause us to believe that everything estimable will be scarce and dear, and we therefore urge the farmers throughout the Northern States and Canadas,—all who are patriotic and humanity-loving—to renewed and unusual exertions for the increased production of the great staple crops.

Scarcity of money it is known has a tendency to cheapen produce, and it may be thought by many that the vast amounts needed for conducting war operations will have this effect. But, it must be remembered that the money expended for this purpose is not shipped to Europe or any foreign land. It will be expended in our cities and towns,—among our mechanics and artisans, and merchants, and a great portion will fall into the hands of farmers, in exchange for the necessities of life. We make these few reflections hoping to awaken our readers to increased activity.

PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN FOR GRAIN, HAY, HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have a request to make. Premising that I am a new subscriber, and noticing in a late RURAL a statement to the effect that you had formerly, or some time previous to this year, published the plan and description of a Barn, or Barns, for which I understood you had offered premiums, now if it would not be asking too much, I would be very much obliged to you if you would republish the same, at as early a day as you conveniently can, and I have no doubt but you would gratify a large number of your new subscribers, as well as your humble servant.—JAMES WILSON, *Galt, C. W.*

FOR several months past we have received frequent orders for numbers of the RURAL containing the Premium Plans of Farm Buildings, published two



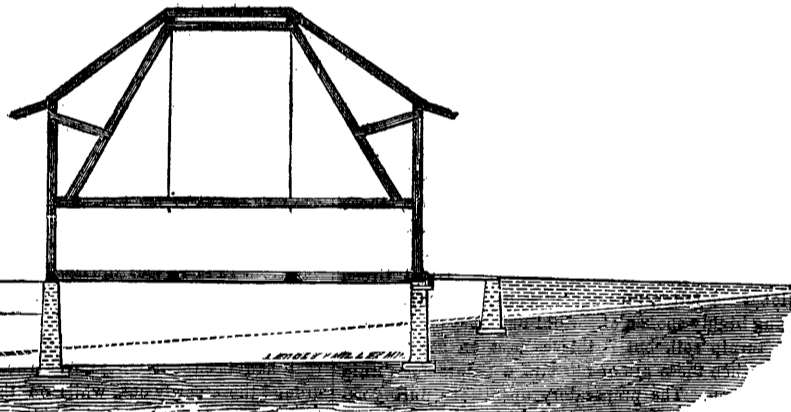
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

years ago, and also similar requests to the above relative to their republication. Inasmuch as we are unable to furnish the papers desired, and as the plans will be new to a large proportion of our readers, we have concluded to republish them for the benefit of all interested—commencing with the First Premium Barn. We think this Plan one of the best, if not the very best ever presented to the American public. As we remarked on its first publication, it is truly a Premium Barn, and no one can study its internal arrangement, or mode of construction, without profit. A similar plan, with drawings and description so complete, would of course involve no little expense, if procured of an Architect.

Those of our readers about building Farm Barns can derive many valuable suggestions from this admirable plan, even though it may not be adapted to their wants or circumstances as a whole. In compliance with the request of Mr. WILSON, and others, we will hereafter republish the two other Premium plans of Barns.

H. SWEET & SONS' PREMIUM BARN—DESCRIPTION.

Our farm contains 165 acres, including woodland, and is situated in Pompey, Onondaga Co., a little north of the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Susquehanna from the St. Lawrence, about



TRANSVERSE SECTION.

1750 feet above the level of the sea, in a naturally bleak position, subject to heavy winds from any quarter.

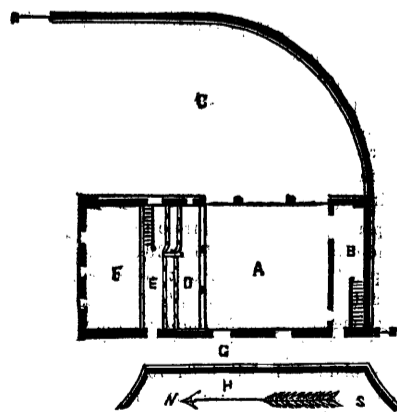
The farm has been devoted for the last sixty years to grain and stock-raising, and to meet its wants there had been built, in a group, one barn 30x64, one 30x40, a horse-stable between the two 16x46, and an open shed 16x60, with a space above for hay. They were of the usual construction, upon good foundations of stone laid in lime mortar. The site they occupied was as near upon the crest of the hill as could be; the ground descending naturally from the yard in three ways. On the first of May, 1857, they were destroyed by fire.

The first requirement with us was, where shall we put a new one?—for we were well aware that one good big one was better than six small ones. We selected a site further from the dwelling than before, on land that sloped to the north-west, about one foot in ten, a little east of the summit of the ridge, where the water naturally runs to the west and north-east.

FOUNDATION.
The excavation for the whole structure, including that in the yard, is, at the south-west corner, about three feet in depth, and graded to a slope of one in forty; the natural slope, being one in ten, as shown in dotted lines on the section plan. The earth excavated was placed in the approach to the doors, on the west, as shown above the dotted line. A trench was excavated three feet wide and one foot below grade, and filled with broken stone, that served as a drain, upon which the foundation rests.

The foundation walls are built of good quarry stone, laid in lime mortar, with a balance slope, as

shown in section; the west one seven, and the east one eight feet above grade. The west one is pierced by four windows three feet square, and the north one by three, two feet square; the east one being merely returns four feet in length; the remainder being open space, or wood upon a low wall, but above the reach of manure, rendering it as easy of ventilation as if it were not a basement. The south wall is backed by earth five feet, the west three feet, and the north two feet; the east being entirely above grade.



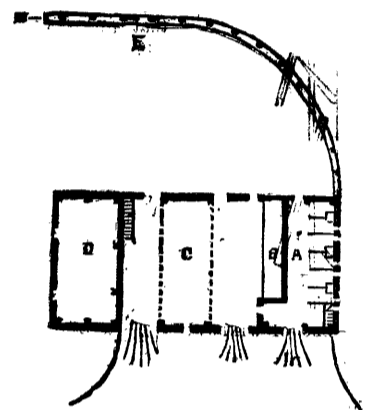
BASMENT.
A. Open Shed. E. Passage.
B. Tool Room. F. Bay.
C. Stock Yard. G. Area.
D. Stabling. H. Approach Embankment.

The north end of basement is occupied by a Bay for hay, that extends to the top, 17 feet in width, and has a cubic capacity of about 23,000 feet. South of this, and entirely across the building, is the cattle-stable, sixteen feet in width, including the passage and stairway to the floor above. Next is the open shed, 32x40 feet, with nothing to obstruct communication with the yard, except two cast iron columns, that support the sills above; easily ventilated at any time through the windows on the west, and capable of receiving, with plenty of spare room, a ten-horse-power to do the threshing above on a rainy day, should circumstances require it. Next, south, is a tool-room for heavy tools, or such as are not often used; wagons in winter and sleighs in summer, plows, harrows, drills, roller, reaper, &c., with stairway to stable above.

FIRST FLOOR.

The horse-stable, which occupies the south end, is 18 feet in width, and divided into six stalls of equal

capacity, and one of 10 feet, into which a team coupled can be easily driven in case of necessity. A stairway leads to floor above, and a place for harness. The forage for horses is put into tubes above, about two by three and a half feet square, one tube furnishing two horses, who draw it from the bottom, and eat more, as nature designed them to do, than is usual. The floor is double, and is made tight with tar and lime, which makes a cement that is impervious to water, as well as a preserver of wood. The manure is dropped through a trap-door to the shed below, and mixed with that of the sheep and cattle.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.
A. Horse Stable. B. Grain Bins.
C. Barn Floor. D. Bay.
E. Stock Yard.

The grain bins are next north of the stable, and form part of the partition between the stable and main floor. They are four feet in width, and have a capacity for 500 bushels of grain. The bottom of the bins slopes towards the main floor, and is ten inches above it. This admits of the drawing of the grain into the half bushel with ease, or of emptying a whole bin upon the floor in a few minutes, if it were required. The bins have a free circulation of air on every side, and no sight for a mouse to get foothold, except on the covers, in plain sight of any who happen to be on the main floor.



FIG. 1.—PLAN SHOWING END JOINTS OF FLOORING.

The main floor is of spruce, 1 1/2 inches thick, laid upon inch hemlock. It is tongued and grooved, and the end joints sawed with a double bevel, to prevent any springing of the end, as seen in fig. 1. The floor is 40x41 feet surface, and has nothing to break bulk in any direction. That portion between the doors is calculated to have grain mowed upon it, and is furnished with an extra movable floor, that is inserted after the grain is threshed, to hold the straw above, thus giving great room below, which is often required in threshing clover seed. On the north-east corner of the floor is a stair-way to the cow-stable below. This room is lighted by three windows on the east and one on the west, with two large single rolling doors on the east, and two large double rolling doors on the west.

SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor, accessible by stairs from the horse-stable, is tight over the stable and grain bins, but is movable over all other parts. It has a cubic capacity of about 40,000 feet, and is calculated for hay, grain, clover seed and straw. When that portion of the main floor before spoken of, is used as a mow, the capacity of the barn is increased about 4,000 cubic feet. This entire space is only broken by six braces, eight inches square—so near perpendicular as not to interfere with the settlement of grain or hay,—and six iron rods 1 1/2 inches in diameter and perpendicular. The cupola through which access is had to the roof is reached from below, and is the central ventilator to the building.

FRAME.

The carpentry is of the style used in modern bridge building, and is upon the truss principle, which throws almost the entire weight of the structure and its contents upon the outer walls. Its stability depends upon the strength of the suspension rods, and the longitudinal strength of the timber. The braces in every case are as long as they could be used, and placed in gables at the ends, and are not morticed, but heavily nailed.

When any of the timber needed splicing to increase its length; if it was soft wood it was put together on the double bevel principle; B; if hard wood, it was done on the ship-lap "gain and key plan," A, as shown in accompanying illustration.

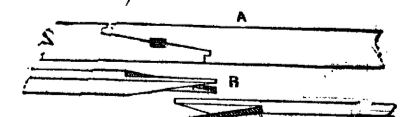


FIG. 2.—HARD AND SOFT WOOD SPLICE.

The Timber is unusually small for such a building, but its strength is amply sufficient. The girts to which the siding is nailed, being only three feet from center to center, render it, with its thorough

Spice from New Books.

The First Icebergs.

ICEBERGS! Icebergs! The cry brought us upon deck at sunrise. There they were, two of them, a large one and a smaller; the latter pitched upon the dark and misty desert of the sea like an Arab's tent; and the larger like a domed mosque in marble of a greenish white.

Talk about Icebergs.

THE REV. MR. WOOD says that an iceberg is to him the most impressive of all objects. Most beautiful in its life and changes, it is, next to an earthquake, most terrible and appalling, in the moment of its destruction, to those who may happen to be near it.

Cod-Liver Oil.

WE visited a cod-liver oil manufactory. The process of making this article is quite simple. The livers, fresh from the fish, and nearly white, are cleanly washed, and thrown into a cauldron heated by steam instead of fire, where they gradually dissolve into oil, which is dipped out hot and strained.

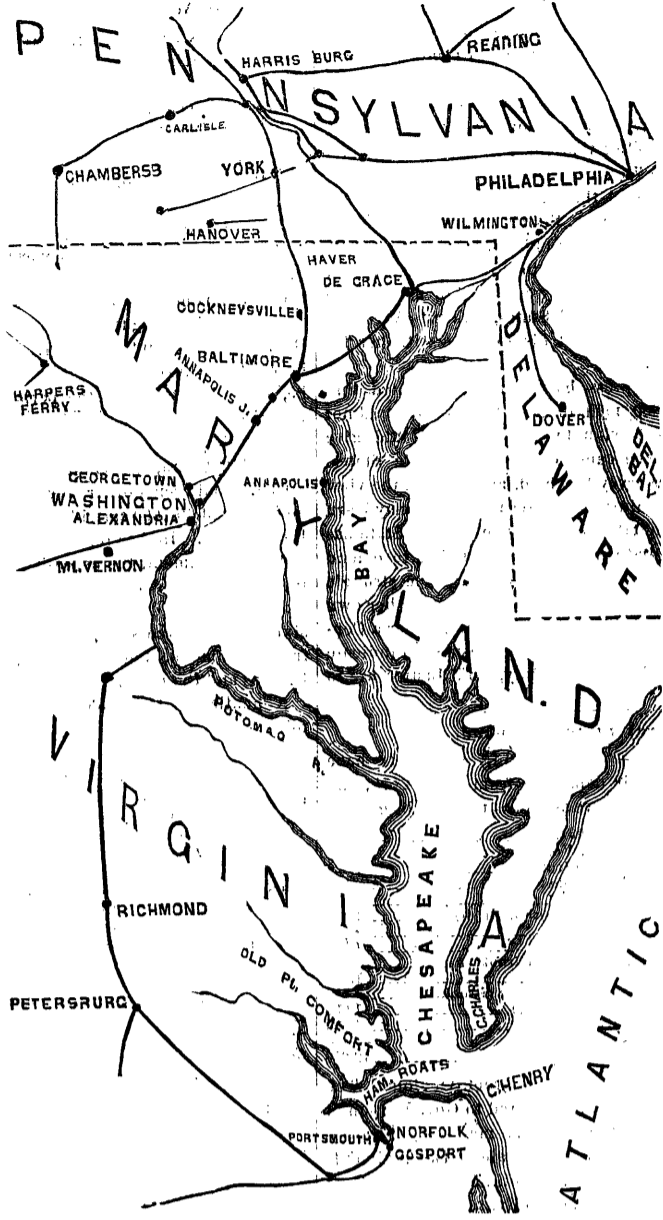
Philip II of Spain.

THE Husband of the Queen of England, known as "Bloody Mary," was PHILIP II of Spain, whose character is portrayed by Mr. MORLEY, in his recent "History of the United Netherlands," in the following paragraph:

A small, dull, elderly, imperfectly educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair, and protruding under jaw, and dreary visage, was sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smiling, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four, at a writing table covered with heaps of interminable dispatches, in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of Spain.

Death of William the Third.

THE king, meanwhile, was sinking fast. Al-bemarle had arrived at Kensington from the Hague, exhausted by rapid traveling. His master kindly bade him to go to rest for some hours, and then summoned him to make his report.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

MANY places mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches, and which seem destined to play important parts, are not laid down on common maps, and the question is often asked "Where are they, how far from Washington?"

Fort Monroe is on Old Point Comfort, 200 miles south of Washington. Richmond is 120 miles from Washington. Annapolis, from Washington by straight line, is 30 miles; by Railroad the track would be like a and the distance 40 miles; by water 250 miles.

Cockeysville is 24 miles north of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and has about 300 inhabitants. Arlington Heights is in Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, and commands a portion of the city.

Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and the general depot for the Pennsylvania troops, is situated 106 miles from Philadelphia, 71 from Baltimore, and 110 from Washington. Carlisle is the capital of Cumberland Co., Penn., and is 15 miles west of Harrisburg.

Rural New-Yorker. NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 4, 1861.

THE WAR. FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Fort Monroe, Norfolk, etc.

ON reference to the map we present in the present issue, it will be observed that the only entrance to Virginia by water is through Chesapeake Bay, and that, if guarded in a proper manner by the United States, there is no fear of any rebel force approaching the capital, from the Southern coast, through that route.

It will be seen where the James river empties its waters that a peninsula (known as Old Point Comfort) juts out between the river and the bay, and on this projection is situated Fort Monroe, the largest fortress in the United States. Eighty acres are embraced within the fortification, and to man it efficiently about 5,000 men should be employed.

About twelve miles to the southeast of Old Point Comfort, and eight from Hampton Roads, is Norfolk, situated on the northern side of the Elizabeth river. A little way towards the north of the city is Fort Norfolk, a place of much importance in the existing state of affairs.

At Gosport is the large Navy Yard and dry dock, and near the town is a naval hospital. There were at the navy yard when the present difficulties began, ten United States vessels, viz: the Pennsylvania, Columbia, Delaware, New York, United States, Columbia, Saratoga, Germantown, Bainbridge and Merrimac.

received. The Yankee reports that she arrived at Norfolk on the afternoon of the 17th. Finding a movement on foot to seize her, she proceeded to the Navy Yard and placed her under the guns. The 18th the Custom officers came to seize her, but the commodore of the Yard refused to yield her.

Among the most valuable property destroyed is the liners Pennsylvania, Columbus, and New York, on the stocks, and also the Delaware; frigates Merrimac, and Potomac; sloops, Germantown and Plymouth; brig Dolphin; large quantities of provisions, cordage, and buildings of great value.

Reinforcement of Fort Monroe.

THE steamer State of Maine, Captain Allen, left Fall River, Massachusetts, on the 17th ult., for Fort Monroe, Virginia, with the Fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, consisting of four hundred and seventy-one men, under the command of Col. Pickard, on board.

When the steamer was about to leave, the commandant of Fort Monroe anticipated trouble, and proposed at first to put a gun on board of her; but he altered his mind, and telegraphed either to Washington or Baltimore for a vessel of war, to act as convoy to the State of Maine; but before any assistance could arrive she had left.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday, just before the departure of the State of Maine, the steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Boston with more troops. The garrison, before these reinforcements were poured in, consisted of some three hundred and twenty men.

Harrisburg.—Camp "Curtin."

THE capital of Pennsylvania seems destined to prove an important point in our present difficulties. The Northern troops are ordered to concentrate there while Gen. Scott considers whether he will march them in force upon Baltimore, or send them by Havre de Grace, the Chesapeake Bay, and Annapolis.

The Capitol at Harrisburg is a worthy object of the traveler's attention. It is planned very much like the Capitol at Washington. The rotunda forms the center of the building, and the Senate and House the wings. In the Senate chamber I saw two very fine paintings; one of Washington and one of William Penn.

At Harrisburg I found every thing on the qui vive. Early in the morning I wended my way to Camp "Curtin," in the Harrisburg Park. I sought the headquarters, where I made the acquaintance of the commanding officers, who kindly furnished me items. The camp indeed looked warlike and splendid.

The Theory of the War.

THE strategic theory which seems to be the rule of action on the part of the General Government is now so far developing itself, that those acquainted with the master spirit at the head of our arms, WINFIELD SCOTT, recognize his controlling influence in all matters connected therewith.

Then how suddenly the scene was changed. A hostile city of two hundred thousand inhabitants placed herself between the Federal Capital and those rushing to its support. Railroad bridges were destroyed, all speedy means of communication were supposed to be cut off,—men were beginning to despair of the Capital,—when again the hostile soil of Maryland was spanned by a bridge of safety.

convoy the transports upon the bay. Thus the control of that important inland sea is secured to the loyalists.

At the same time the Seventh New York regiment, and the Massachusetts troops which were at Philadelphia and unable to get through Baltimore without reinforcements, were sent forward to Havre de Grace and thence by steamer to Annapolis.

In the meantime let our impatient people, who want an army marched through Baltimore, wait. In a few days the forces at Harrisburg will be large enough to detach, say, 20,000 men. An army of that number can peacefully occupy Baltimore, retire to us that route, and afford a rallying point to the Union sentiment of Maryland.

Where the War Strength Lies.

THE Missouri Democrat publishes a communication from a correspondent, in which the statistics furnished are considered by the editor as "highly suggestive and important." He thinks, furthermore, that "they will show conclusively which way the cat is likely to jump."

Table showing white population of various States which have responded to the call of the President, and those which have declined to respond.

Table showing white population of the Confederate States, including Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, and Texas.

If we divide these totals by seven, the proportion of voters to the population, it would show the relative war strength of the three divisions of States as follows:

Table showing Free State voters, Border State voters, and Seceded State voters.

Thus at a glance will be seen where the advantage is, and what the chances of even a consolidated South are as against a consolidated North.

War or No War.

THE Washington Star presents its view of a certain subject which seems to have befogged very many of the minds of the country, and those who are still in the dark, whether North or South, will be benefited by its perusal:

The seceders marched in armed bodies, and compelled the guards of the United States forts and arsenals to surrender them; but it was not war.

They seized the ships of the United States; but it was not war.

They fired on an unarmed ship, carrying supplies to a fortress of the United States; but it was not war.

They are besieging the fortresses of the United States, have surrounded them with military works, and cut off their supplies; but it is not war.

But if the United States attempt to relieve their beleaguered garrison, or even to send them provisions in an unarmed vessel, it is war.

If they attempt to transport a cannon from one fort to another, or from a foundry to a fort, it is war.

If they transfer a soldier from fort to fort, or from state to state, it is war.

If they send out a ship to protect their loyal citizens, it is war.

To talk of executing their laws, protecting their commerce, or collecting their revenue, it is war, horrible war.

Since the foregoing was written, the rebels have fired on Fort Sumter. Is that war?

Preparing for the Campaign.

- The following rules are published by "An Old Soldier," for the guidance of the young men who are now enlisting under the National banner: 1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

