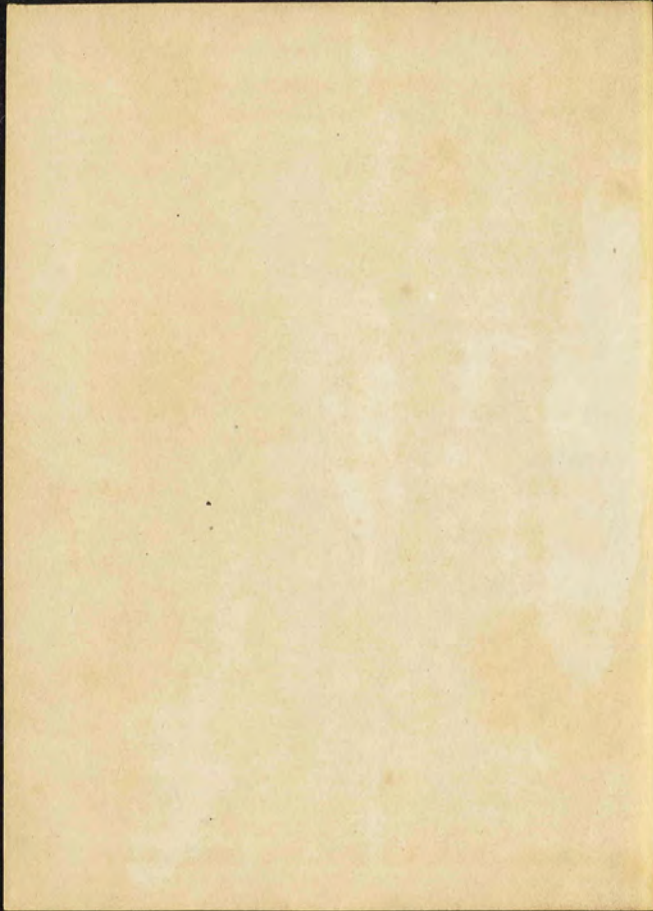


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# THE O. C. DAILY.

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## BUSINESS MEETING.

Mr. Barron said the hired men had been in the habit of playing ball, after supper, in the pasture. Mr. Conant had objected to it, and they had played somewhere near the boarding-house. They are quite interested in the game, and he did not know but we ought to look into it and keep it under our control. We sympathise with them in playing ball. Mr. Barron and Frederic were appointed committee on the subject.

Mr. Covell informs us that he will have a boat-load of coal here for us Monday morning,—would like us to be ready to take care of it. Left to Messrs. Kinsley, Clark, Conant and Hawley.

Mr. Kinsley said we had a large pile of wood exposed to the weather, and as the wood-shed is full, it is desirable that there should be some place provided that it might be put under cover. A lean-to on the west side of the shed, was spoken of, but the matter was left to Messrs. Kinsley, Thacker, Abram and Homer.

Mr. D. Kelley said that the wagon repairing was getting to be quite an item, and we have good facilities for doing the work here, but it was difficult to give instructions for blacksmithing at W. P. He thought it

would pay to have a blacksmith over here for a while.

The contemplated shop to be erected, at W. P. was spoken of as desirable. Committee on the above, Messrs. D. Kelley, G. W. Hamilton, J. Higgins and Mr. Campbell.

We have had some trouble with horses getting out of the barn in the night, and doing damage to the lawn. It was thought there was rather a loose state of things at the barn, in this respect. Our people use the horses all times of night, and do not always understand what their responsibilities are in respect to fastening them. Printed instructions should be put up, and perhaps chains, to keep the horses in their stalls. Mr. Hawley will see that things are set right in this respect.

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The process of laying iron pipe is as follows: In the first place a trench has to be dug about 3 feet deep, 16 inches wide at bottom and 30 at top, more or less.—As we lay the pipe, the ditch has to be enlarged against the joints, by digging it deeper and wider, to enable us to see on the under side, so that we can work all around the joint. Then a right selection of pieces, and grading to fit them, is made (as many of the pieces are sprung in casting). Next, some eight or ten yards of tarred cord is tamped into the joint—a slow process; then clay has to be worked to the right consistence and plieney, and is packed about the joints, with an opening at top to pour in lead. The clay is

held to its place, by a bank of mellow earth being pressed against it. For melting the lead we used a common coal stove, with some 12 feet of pipe to give it draft—the pipe being supported by a stake driven into the earth, and fastened to it. The stove had to be moved and set up as we advanced, every ten rods or less, as we could not well carry the lead and keep it hot enough over five rods each way. It required a very hot fire to melt the lead and make it hot enough to pour around cold iron. We used both stove-coal and charcoal, and made a fire on top as well as under the lead, and had to blow it with a hand-bellows, to bring it to a proper heat. It averaged four pounds of lead to a joint, though often a pound more was used, that had to be trimmed off with a chisel. After pouring the lead, and removing the dirt and clay from the joint, and trimming off all unnecessary lead, it had to be tamped on all sides with a heavy hammer to make it tight. In laying the pipe we averaged about twenty pieces—ten rods—per day, though we might have laid more had we not been hindered by leaky pipes.—Some persons may be surprised that we use so large pipe (4 inches in diameter) to bring so small a quantity of water. One reason is, we expect to bring more water, by adding other springs to those we now use; but the principal reason is, the small amount of fall there is in the distance—there being not over one foot of fall from where the water is received to where it is discharged; which causes it to move slowly, requiring a large pipe to discharge a small amount of water.

Much more might be said which I omit, fearing I may be tedious.

J. ABBOTT.

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Mr. Kelley returned Saturday. He called at Mr. Bushnell's, but was treated rather coldly. At Mr. K.'s

suggestion, Albert got the consent of his father to come this way, when he goes to Amherst College, as he expects to some time this week. When at Dansville, Mr. K. called on Dr. Jackson, and was treated with a severe letting alone. The Dr. passed right by him without deigning him a word or even a look.

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Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Mrs. Shaw, with their two little girls, came here Saturday, and expect to stay several days.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, and Mrs. Wheeler, (the three persons spoken of in Saturday's DAILY) left for home Saturday forenoon. Mr. Cragin carried them down to the Depot.

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Mr. Thacker said, last night, that they wanted all the help from the family, for four days to come, that was possible for them to furnish, as the fruit-preservers hoped to put up, at the least calculation, 1000 quarts per day.

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116 meals were furnished to visitors, Saturday, which together with ice-cream, lemonade, horse-keeping &c., amounted to \$160. Sixty-four regular meals were called for yesterday.

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The grass on the lawn, is being mown the second time. From our window we can see Mr. Cragin using the scythe, quite dextrously we should judge.