

The Farm.

A Convenient House.

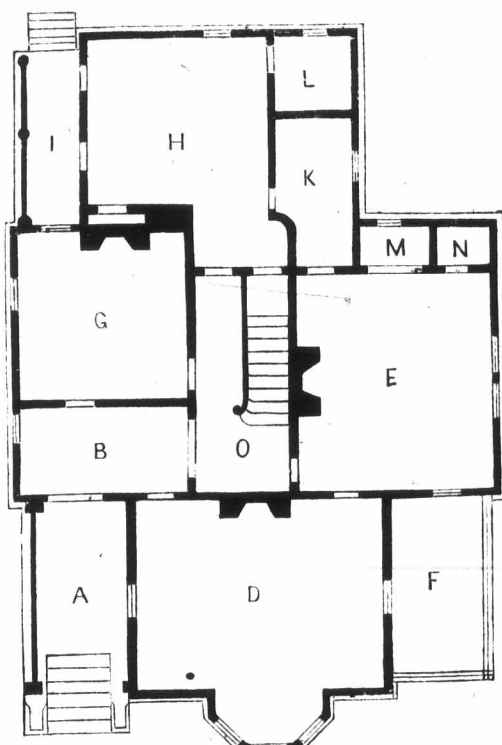
This pretty and convenient house was designed by Mr. George E. Harney, and will make a most comfortable and elegant home for any family. Whilst perhaps the expense is beyond the means of the majority of our farmers now, yet we can gather good ideas from such plans, and "the good times are coming." The house should stand at least 30 or 40 feet from the street, and facing the south, so that the bay window in the parlor may get the afternoon sun, and the dining room may get the full benefit of the sun's earliest rays in the morning. The house is intended to be built of wood, and plainly and simply finished, with no leaning toward the "aesthetic" or "Queen Anne" styles, but still with a character of its own, giving the beholder to expect comfort and common sense within. The plan is simple; from the veranda, A, entrance is gained to a large vestibule, B, which opens to G, 13 ft. square, which was used as an office by the physician for whom the house was built, but may be made into a reception-room or library, or bed-room if necessary. O is the hall, with staircase to the upper floor. D is the parlor, 15x19, exclusive of the bay window. E is the dining-room, 15x17, with a recess, M, for a sideboard, and a china-closet, N. Both parlor and dining-room open by French windows upon F, a balcony or terrace, which corresponds with the veranda, A, on the other side of the house, and thus preserves the sym-

main flight. P is a chamber, 13x14, with a dressing room and a large closet. R, the guest chamber, is the same size as the parlor below it, and has windows on the three sides. S is a chamber 15 feet square, having also a dressing-room connected. T is the bath-room, and W W two small bedrooms for children or servants. Three chambers may also be finished off in the attic, one in each gable. The rooms in the first story should finish ten feet high, and in the second nine feet. The first floor should be at least five feet above the

expects to make the most out of them. There are no evidences of beneficent design in most of the pastures in this country. They are the work of chance or neglect.—[New York Times.

Saving Seed Corn.

The growing of good, sound seed corn, that will yield a maximum crop, properly begins a year beforehand in the shaping of the character of the seed. Therefore select the seed for 1884 and 1885 from the ears already growing in the field, and give it special care. As a rule, any thrifty farmer can raise better seed than he can buy, and it should be in his programme every year to give his personal attention to the growing of his own seed corn. There is money in it. Every thinking farmer must see that he has a money interest in securing sound seed corn, and in knowing just what he plants. He is suffering loss every year, probably from want of a little timely attention to this matter. He uses unsound corn, possibly, for seed, selects from the corn-crib the best he can find, or borrows from a neighbor as careless as himself about the seed that he plants. A part of the corn rots in the field, and he has to plant over, which makes extra expense. To get maximum crops, you must have seed perfect after its kind, with the normal quantity of starch, gluten, oil, and other constituents that belong to it. The plant must be well fed, cultivated, and ripened in its appropriate season, to mature this kind of seed. We say, then, select your ears for seed corn, as they stand upon the stalk, perfect ears, well capped. Put a string upon them, or some mark by which they can be



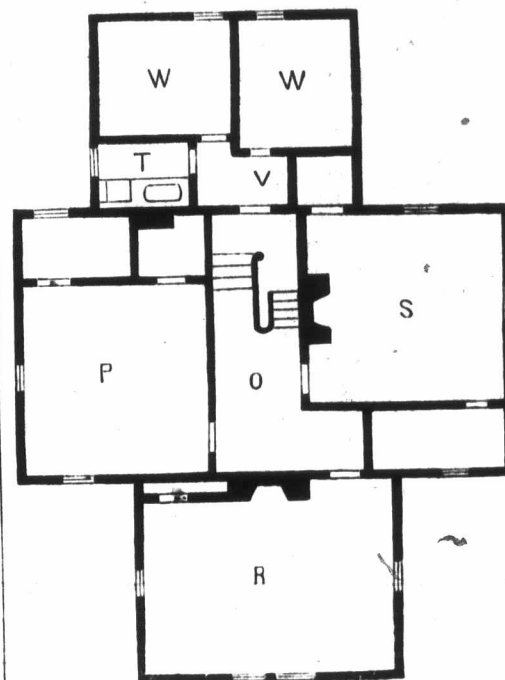
GROUND PLAN.

metry of the design. H, the kitchen, is 13 feet square, connecting with the dining-room by the large pantry, K, and opening upon the back stoop, I. The cellar stairs are under the main stairway. L is a store-room, fitted up in the usual way. The ceiling of the kitchen is lower than that of the rooms in the main body of the house, and the rooms over the kitchen are reached from a landing in the staircase. From the hall, O, in the second story, the attic stairs rise in continuation of the

level of the ground outside, but the earth should be graded up nearly to the sills; this allows the water which runs from the eaves in wet weather to run away from the house before sinking into the ground, and insures a dry and healthy cellar. It is useless to give estimates of the cost of such a house without the specifications as to materials and finish. Plainly built, at present prices in this vicinity, \$2,800 would cover the cost, or it might easily be made to cost three times that sum.

How a Pasture is Made.

In Great Britain, Holland, and in some of the best districts in this country, land is selected for a pasture as it is for any particular crop. Regard is paid to its adaptability to produce a large amount of fine rich grasses. The soil of sod, is prepared to receive the seed, which is selected with special reference to the production of grass to be eaten while it is in its green state. Great pains are taken to render the soil as productive as possible. Water is supplied or drained off as the wants of the land require. Weeds and bushes are exterminated or kept in subjection. Fertilizers are applied as they are to land devoted to cultivated crops. Loose soils are rendered more compact by the use of the roller, and very heavy soils are loosened by the employment of the harrow or scarifier. Most farmers in this country, however, neglect all these things. Land is not selected for a pasture. If it is too rocky, broken, or difficult to cultivate; if it is too wet or dry to produce good crops of corn, grain, potatoes or roots, it is devoted to pasturage. Land is selected for other purposes, but the land for pasturage is what was rejected as unsuited for any other use. Sometimes a piece of land originally productive is devoted to pasture purposes. If this is the case it is generally after it "has been cropped to death." It is first planted to corn for several years, then sown to grain for a period equally long, and then laid down to grass suited for mowing purposes. After the crop of grass becomes so light that it scarcely pays for the work of cutting, the farmer concludes that the only thing he can do with the land is to devote it to supporting stock during the summer, when he



CHAMBER PLAN.

identified, and let them mature upon the stalk. To make sure of perfect drying, hang them up in bunches upon the south side of a building, or in a well-ventilated loft, or room with a fire in it. The perfect drying of seed corn is an important item. The corn should not be shelled until the cob is thoroughly dried. When you are ready for planting, pour the seed corn into a vessel of water and skim off every kernel that floats. That which sinks to the bottom of the water is the best, and, with suitable conditions of soil and climate, will germinate and bear fruit after its kind.—[American Agriculturist.