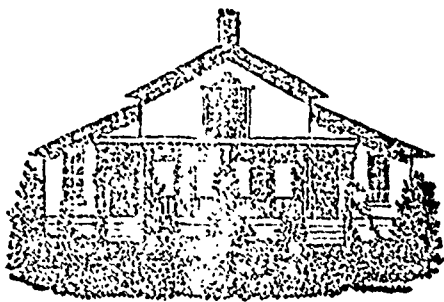


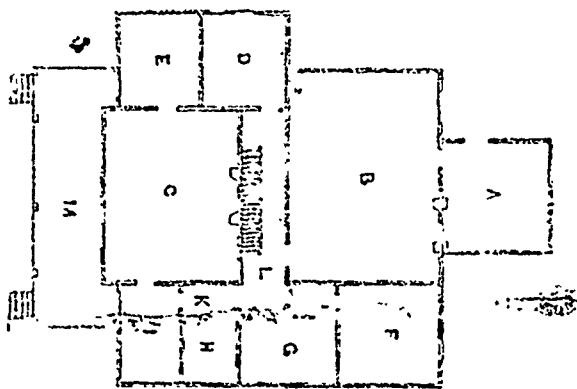


A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.



A CHEAP AND PLEASANT FARM HOUSE.

It is often desirable in settling on a new farm, to construct the first building in such a manner as to admit of its forming part of a larger dwelling. In order to accomplish this and give to the house when finished uniformity of appearance and convenience of arrangement it is evident some plan must be determined upon at the commencement. We present to our readers the ground plan and front elevation of a cheap and commodious house, much approved, and frequently seen in the newly settled parts of the United States. The Editor of the *Genesee Farmer* told us the other day, that he had often heard it very highly lauded by architects and others who had examined it.



DESCRIPTION OF GROUND PLAN.—A. Wash-room, 13 ft by 12 ft; B. Kitchen, 23 ft by 7 ft; C. Parlour, 19 ft by 16 ft; D. E. Bed-rooms, 10 ft by 9 ft; F. Bed-room, 11 ft by 10 ft; G. Store-room for kitchen, 11 ft by 7 ft; H. Pantry, 7 ft by 6 ft; I. Hall, 10 ft by 7 ft; K. Passage, 4 ft wide; L. Passage, and Staircase, 6 ft wide; M. Verandah, 30 ft by 8 feet.

The person who designed it gives the following description:—
Let us suppose a family just arrived at the "new location," and designing to build a house on the above plan. First, they need some immediate shelter. Two hands, in two days, can put up the room 13 by 12, marked Wash-room (A) in the plan, with a lean-to roof, the sides covered with 1 inch boards, feather-edged together, with a rough floor, which, with a rough shed to cover under, will serve for bedroom and parlor, while the house is building.

Next add the room marked kitchen, 23 by 17. Board up the sides in the same way, and finish off inside complete, and you then have a house with two rooms, the wash-room answering well for a summer cooking room. Should it be desirable, the kitchen, thus finished, may be divided off temporarily into three apartments, two of which might be occupied as bed-rooms, until the remainder of the plan can be carried out. Make the posts of this part of the building 12 ft 6 in high, from the sleepers of lower floor, and the lower room 7 ft 6 in to the clear; the joists ten inches deep, and the upper room will be 4 feet high under the eaves, and you will consequently have to finish up the rafters till you get high enough in the centre.

Each of the wings of the building is also a lean-to, the outside of which should be six feet high, and the roof rising four feet, will leave two feet above in the side of the centre building. These side rooms will also have to be finished a little up the rafters to get height enough.

The sides of these rooms, which were formerly the out side of the main building, can be plastered or papered upon the rough boarding. Your house, so far, is a whole house, complete in itself; but next year you want it more extensive. Go on then, and add the front room (C), making your calculations as you go along, building one room after another as you are able, until you get a very comfortable house completed, like the plan. The front upper chamber I would leave all in one room, with one large window in the front, and opening out upon the top of the verandah, and have a drum, which would be heated by the stove in the room below, and make a pleasant sitting, sewing, or nursery room, either in summer or winter. This, with a Garden and a little Shrubbery, would form a neat and desirable dwelling for any family.

MANURES.

(Continued from page 125)

NIGHT SOIL, HOG MANURE, HORSE AND SHEEP DUNG.

THE QUALITY OF THE DUNG.

It is affected first, by the season; second, by the age; third, by the sex; fourth, by the condition; fifth, by the mode of employment; sixth, by the nature of the soil; seventh, the kind of food.

1st. The season; it is because digestion is more in summer than in winter, a general fact, that summer manure is best. And where cattle are summer-soiled, it is said that manure is worth double that from winter-soiled cattle. I do not think

much is to be attributed to the worse digestion in summer, but the cause of this great difference in value, is to be found in the fact, that soiled cattle generally get a large proportion of blood-forming food. The wear and tear of their flesh is little, and hence, requiring little of their food to keep up their flesh, a greater portion goes off in dung, which thus becomes rich in ammonia. The green plants, rich in nitrogen, afford abundance for milk, which, being rich in all the elements of cream, should afford large returns of butter.

2d. Age; from the fact, that young and growing animals require not only

food to form flesh and blood to repair the incessant waste and change taking place in their bodies, as in older animals, but also a further supply to increase the bulk of their frame, it is evident that their food will be more completely exhausted of all its principles, and that also less will be returned as dung. All experience confirms this reasoning, and decides that the manure of young animals is ever the weakest and poorest.

3d. The sex. This is one of the causes which affect the strength of dung. From the remarks which have been already made, and which I trust, reader, are now fresh in your memory, of the important part acted by nitrogen in dung, it must be plain why sex should exercise such influence.

1st. In all food, as we have explained, that only which contains nitrogen, can form flesh and blood, or substances of similar constitution, that is, requiring a large proportion of nitrogen, as milk. Hence an animal with young, that is a cow before calving, requires not only materials for its own repair, but to build up and perfect its young. Hence the food will be most completely exhausted of its nitrogen, and consequently the dung become proportionably weaker.

2d. The young having been formed, then milk is required for its sustenance. Milk contains a large proportion of nitrogenous or blood-forming elements, and the cow, which originally made the dung weak, continues to operate during all the time the animal is in milk. Sex, then, it is evident, affects materially the quality of the dung.

4th. The condition. If the animal is in good condition, and full grown, it requires only food enough to supply materials to renew its waste.

Hence, the food, supposing that always in sufficient quantity, is less exhausted of its elements, than when the animal is in poor condition. In the last case, not only waste, but new materials must be supplied. If the animal is improving in flesh, (and here, reader, I would have you bear in mind, the distinction between flesh and fat,) if the animal is improving in flesh, then the manure is always less strong, than when he is gaining fat. There is no manure so strong as that of fattening animals. An animal stall fed, kept in proper warmth, requires but little of his breathing food, to keep up his heat. All the starch, gum, sugar, &c., go to form fat. Having little use for his muscles or flesh, that suffers little waste, and the nitrogen which should go to form flesh, is voided in dung. If it is a she, no milk is given during this period, for a cow in milk, fats not.

The dung then of fattening animals, contains more of all the elements of food for plants, than at any other period, and is peculiarly rich in nitrogen. I trust, reader, it is not so long since you have met the word ammonia, that you have forgotten that its source and origin are due to nitrogen. Now the source of this nitrogen is in the food, and as, during fattening, grain is supplied for its starch, &c. to make fat, and very little waste of the body taking place, the extra nitrogen of the blood-forming materials of grain, is nearly all voided in dung.

5th. The mode of employment.—Your working beasts, suffer great wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, tendons and sinews. Hence their daily food supplies only this daily waste; the food is very thoroughly exhausted, and of course the dung is weak. It derives its chief value from the excretions of those parts of the body which are

voided as waste materials, among the excretions. There is a distinction to be noted here; excretions are the worn out flesh and blood elements, excretions the undigested and unused food; dung includes both excretions and excrements. Now the chief value of the dung of working cattle depends upon the excretions.

6th. The nature of the beast. If his coat is wool, he requires more sulphur and phosphorus, the natural yolk or sweat of his wool, more lime and ammonia, than does the hairy-coated animal. Hence sheep produce manure less rich in many of the elements of plants, than cattle; but as at the same time it contains a larger portion of nitrogen, and is very finely chewed, it runs quicker into fermentation. It is a hotter manure, quick to eat, quick to work, and is soon done.

7th. The kind of food. We have already spoken of this as affecting the quantity of dung. Its effects are no less marked on its quality. Now all that requires to be said on this subject, is to remind you, reader, of the two divisions of food, the fat formers, and the flesh and blood formers. It must be evident that the more of this last the food contains, that is, the more nitrogenous is the food, the richer the dung.

Hence grains of all sorts, peas, beans, &c. will always give a richer dung than fruits, as apples, &c. The more nitrogenous the hay the richer the dung. Meadow catnip and rye grass are nearly six times stronger manure than oat straw. Red clover is twice as rich in nitrogen as herds grass; wheat, barley, and rye straw, green carrots and potatoes contain only about one third to one fifth the ammonia of herds grass, and turnip only about one sixth. The quantity of ammonia contained in these different grasses and straws, shows at once, the effect they must have in the compost heap. The kind of litter must have no small effect upon the value of manure. And while we are upon this subject, it may not be out of place to mention, that the kind of a green crop turned in, materially affects the value of the process. While the straws of the grain-bearing plants afford for every ton of green crop turned in, about three quarters of a pound of ammonia, green corn stalks and herds grass, about five pounds of ammonia per ton; red clover affords seventeen pounds of ammonia per ton.* The very great value of clover in enriching land is thus made evident. But to return to the quality of the dung, as affected by the food, it has been proved, that animals fattening on oil cake, give manure in value double that of common stock. Here abundance of nitrogen is supplied where very little is required, and consequently much is voided in dung. The point to which we have arrived is a breathing place; the remarks which have been offered upon the action of salts, have prepared the way for our entering upon the next section;—the second class of manures.

* This is the relative, not the absolute proportion of ammonia. The analysis of Boussingault gives about fifty, and one hundred seventy as the absolute quantity.

HOW TO MAKE JAMS.

JAMS, or conserves of fruit and sugar, are all made by boiling either the pulped or bruised fruit over a fire, with one half of its weight to an equal weight of loaf-sugar, until the mixture becomes a jelly when a little is placed on a cold plate. When sufficiently thick, the half-fluid mass should be passed through a coarse hair-sieve, while hot, in order to remove the stones and skins of the fruit, and pour into pots or glass jars. The latter may be covered with the paper dipped in brandy or with pieces of bladder closely