

Rural Architecture.

A Two-Story Farm-House.

In our issue of March 1st, we mentioned that a correspondent had requested us to furnish the plan of a two-story stone farm-house, 28 x 42. We asked for fuller particulars as to the accommodation required, and other matters that might enable us to meet the wishes of our correspondent as fully as possible. Having received the desired information, we have had plans prepared, which we trust, will meet the case; or at least, form a useful study for the intending builder and his good lady, who will of course have the chief voice in the affair. We have deviated a little from the size mentioned, but it does not add to the cost, while it makes it a better proportioned and more convenient building. In other respects, we have adhered as closely as possible to the specifications forwarded to us. We have no doubt that although

figured or stained glass. The hall is six feet wide, with a staircase in it leading to the upper floor rooms. The ground floor gives the following accommodation, viz: a parlour and dining room, with sliding doors between them, so that when occasion requires, they can be thrown into one large room; on the right side of the hall, there are three rooms,—a store room and two bed-rooms, the size of which will be found marked on the plan. The hall, as will be seen, runs through the centre of the house, and enters the kitchen. It is not thought necessary to provide a separate entrance to the kitchen from the main hall.

It is the common practice of some of our farmers to take all their meals in the kitchen, this is a habit which marks a low state of society. It should be borne in mind that farming is the natural employment of man, and ought to be made a refined and noble pursuit, and not a mere way of earning a rude subsistence. Our agricultural population should not scorn comfort and refinement. Every grace that belongs to rural life, should be found amongst the

the living rooms are 11 feet high and to the bedrooms 10½ in height. It is proposed to have the cellar under the whole of the main building; the floor to be formed of concrete and well drained, as the location of the building may determine.

The following is a general specification of the materials required, and the manner in which the work is to be done.

Excavate the cellar to the depth shown on the section, and if the ground is low, fill in round the building to raise it to a proper level, and form terraces round the house as shown. The foundation and cellar walls to be two feet thick, and built with good stones as flat as can be obtained, and well flushed up with good lime mortar. The portion of the walls which shows above the ground level, to be neatly coursed with hammer-dressed stone and pointed with white cement up to the plinth line. All the rest of the walls to the underside of the wall plates, to be 18 inches thick, and built with random coursed hammer-dressed stone having vertical and horizontal



FRONT ELEVATION.

the annexed plans have been prepared at the instance of one, they will prove suggestive and welcome to many of our readers.

The accompanying drawings form a design for a substantial country or suburban residence, which can be constructed without varying the plans, with either brick or stone. The exterior is simply designed; there is no attempt to make it all corners and gables, it is simply a straightforward square house, intended to accommodate a large family. The monotony of the front is relieved by projecting the ball two feet forward of the main building. This is carried up and finished with a gable. The roof projects two feet from the face of the walls, and is continued all round the house, with bold wooden brackets underneath. The corners of the house are relieved by having long and short quoins projecting about one and a half inches from the walls. The windows are to be slightly arched, having cut stone arches and key stones, with cut stone sills, and ogee blocks under them.

The house is entered by a spacious door, having side and fanlights, which may be filled in with

daughters of our farmers. The kitchen is the place for house work and cookery, and should be devoted to these uses. Hoping that this hint will be taken, we will now ascend to the bed-rooms. Having travelled a good deal through the country, we are prepared to state that far too little attention is paid to sleeping accommodation, in our country houses. The bed-rooms, instead of being large and airy, are mere boxes,—low-ceiled and contracted. As a large portion of our time is spent in our bed-rooms, they should be well ventilated, and it will be seen by referring to these plans, that fire places have been provided in nearly all the rooms. If grates are not put in, the fire-boards might be lined with tin, and a sliding panel made in them, to open and close when necessary.

On the left hand side of the hall up stairs are two bedrooms, with a wardrobe to each; on the right side are three large sized rooms, and a small room at the end of the hall, which may be used as a dressing room to the bedroom on the left, by making a door through the partition into it. The ceilings to

be formed with long and short quoins projecting 1½ inches from the face of the wall. Build 3 inches by ½ inch strips into the wall for nailing strapping for laths.

The window and door heads to be formed of cut stone, fine tooled.

The roof to be framed as shown on the section, and covered with dry rough boards not wider than eight inches, the flat on the roof to be covered with galvanized iron soldered and nailed. Cover the other portion of the roof with either slate or shingles. Slates are more permanent, and if properly bedded in good hair mortar, form a first-class covering. Our Canadian slates are as good as any of the American, and can be laid at an expense of \$8.00 a square.

Build the walls on each side of the hall with good bricks, and one brick thick. The bricks before being built in the walls should be well soaked in water. The chimney flues to be 9x9 inches, and well plastered with cow dung and hair mortar, and carried up to the height shown on the elevation, and finished with a moulded stone coping