A COUNTRY HOME.

Plans of a House Which Is Comfortable, Appropriate and Artistic.

The influence of city life have a tendency to contract one's ideas in building from the fact that land is necessarily more expensive, and the natural result is to endeavor to secure the necessary accommodations by building one story above another upon or nearly a plot of ground as possible. Daily walks along a crowded street where the predominant lines in architectural composition are vertical, unconsciously from the force of environment imitative, leave an impression not easily shaken off, and this unconscious adoration or acquired taste in architecture is already the cause of many tastefully, badly arranged and constructed suburban and country dwellings.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF COUNTRY HOUSE.

A hall house, or one with a wide vestibule, is small fault in the country, if one of keeping with the surroundings. Besides, a low house, somewhat resembling in its external appearance a hall simple in design, is more useful to the age, giving an air of comfort and liberality and of genuine hospitality which. Simplicity and unpretentiousness are the marks of the charms of country life, and were best illustrated in New England home life in the days of the colonies, when the spinning wheel instead of the modern piano occupied the time and attention of the girl of the period when our grandfathers cracked nuts and drank cider by the open wood fire in a temperature of 45 degs. Fahrenheit by the light of a "tallow dip," instead of using small diamonds and drinking champagne in a steam heated apartments at 90 degs. Fahrenheit in the glare of the electric light.

I would not raise my voice against progress in the arts and sciences, but is there not a happy medium between the extremes whereby the modern love of luxury and display may be tempered with more of the sweetness of home life, as it was in the "olden days?"

The accompanying cuts represent the plans and perspective view of a small but comfortable country house, which is designed to be located in the middle of a large plot of ground. The building has an extreme depth of 32 feet, and is one and a half stories in height, with the roof prettily broken with gables and dormer windows. The main entrance is protected by a broad porch, which opens into the large staircase hall. The latter can also be used as a reception room. The staircase and finish of the hall are of oak. The main newel of the stairs extends to the ceiling, with a corresponding pilaster against the wall, with an ornamental frieze of spindle work which, with the three arched glass windows and the handsome front door, gives to this feature of the house a most pleasing effect.

FIRST STORY.

At the right of the main hall is the parlor, 18x22 feet in dimensions, lighted by three full windows at each end, with bookcases and window seats under the right side. The chimney, with a large, open fireplace, is placed on the side of the room, as shown. The parlor is separated from the hall by a sliding door. The woodwork in the parlor is of ash, finished in the natural color of the wood. At the left of the vestibule is the study, 8 feet wide and 12 feet long, with an open fireplace at one end, and lighted by three triplet windows similar to those in the parlor, with a door opening into the main hall. At the left of the study is the dining room, 15 feet in width and 20 feet in length, lighted by triplet windows at one end similar to the parlor, and a single window at the other, with a door on one side communicating with the main hall, and a door on the opposite side opening into the servants' hall. An open fireplace is placed in one corner, with a china closet in the opposite corner to balance the same. This room is finished in antique oak.

Between the servants' hall and kitchen is an unusually large pantry, lined up with shelves. The ground plan is completed by the kitchen, little feet in dimensions, which forms a wing projecting from the main building. This wing, with the gable over the parlor, rear veranda and dormer windows, gives a very picturesque effect to the rear of the building. In the second story are three large chambers, and two smaller bedrooms, bathroom and closets complete. The woodwork of the kitchen, servants' hall and pantry is of yellow pine, except the shelves and closets, which are of white pine. The woodwork of bathroom is of ash. All floors are of yellow pine. The ceiling of main hall is of oak, neatly panneled, with timbers exposed. All other inside woodwork, except that before indicated, is of white pine, painted in two tints.

SECOND STORY.

There is a cellar extending under the entire building, with walls laid up in cement mortar. The cellar bottom is cemented. The frame of the building is of spruce. The side walls and gables are sheathed with tongued and grooved stuff, and covered with waterproof building paper. The first story is clapboarded with white pine beveled siding. The side walls and gables and cheeks of dormer windows are shingled with cypress shingles, and stained with a mixture of burnt sienna and Venetian red. The roofs are shingled with best quality of white pine shingles, painted in red shingle tint, left unpainted. The chimneys are of hard brick, painted with Venetian red and oil. The outside woodwork of the first story is painted a dark green, to which is added a little burnt sienna to give it a harmonizing tone. The things of valves and pipes and all finishings are of I. C. charcoal tin, painted two coats with metallic paint. With the exception of the ceiling of the main hall, all side walls and ceilings in both first and second stories are hard finished on the rules of three meters. The cost of erecting this house complete would be about $4,000. D. W. KING.

Tree stumps that chance to be on our lawn, whether they be large or small, high or otherwise, may be rendered very decorative. The center of low ones may be hollowed out a little and filled with bright flowers and the sides almost hidden by trailing canary creeper, nasturtium, passion flowers (or any hardy vine). Still we think if they are allowed to be overgrown and completely hidden by Virginia creeper or other climber the effect will be equally pleasing.

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING WORK ON THE FARM.

Timely Hints on the Cultivation of the Corn Crop—How and When to Plow, Small Details That Affect the Failure or Success of the Crop.

Many of our progressive cultivators have left off old methods for the newer one of drilling in the seed, surface manuring and level or shallow cultivation. Other good farmers still cling to old ways, while others again strike a medium between the old and new systems. Following is what Southern Cultivator has to say on the subject of planting corn:

The first plowing may and should be deep and close on all soils that are stiff or inclined to run together, and we know of nothing better for the sifting furrow than a moderately long square or diamond pointed scraper. It is not necessary to plow out the entire middle at once; on the contrary, we have found it generally expedient to run round the entire crop, or as much of it as may be ready for the operation, and then return and plow the middle out. On mellow, soft clean lands deep plowing is not at all necessary if the ground was well plowed before planting. Indeed, in our own practice we adopted the general rule, that whenever a scraper, scraps or other wide expanding cultivator will do good work, needless implement or deeper plowing is required. It is a pretty safe rule all through the cultivation of any crop, that always giving the preference to the implement that will do satisfactory work at the time, and the largest amount (acres per day) with the least labor.

The first plowing of corn should be done so carefully as to obviate the necessity for hand hoe work, which may be easily done on smooth, well prepared land. It is not a bad rule to require every plowman on such land to stop and remove, or cut out with his hatchet, or a paddle kept at hand for the purpose, every bunch or sprig of grass that might have been destroyed by the plow. Under such a rule greater care and skill will be exercised by the plowman, for no man likes to stop to remove or cover anything.

If the plants are healthy and vigorous, and the land not specially infected by bud worms, we greatly prefer thinning out by hand or by means of a narrow paddle to advance of the plows. It may be done when the ground is too wet to plow or hoe, each hand being armed with a stick or paddle three or four feet long, and carrying two rows at a time.

Honey Plants.

A. I. Root, authority on all subjects pertaining to bee culture, says:

Past experience seems to have taught us that not only is it true that no plant bears honey invariably, but it is also true that a great many plants may now and then give quite a yield of honey. Doubtfulness of a crop of very nice honey from tansel. Dr. Miller had quite a little honey yield from cucumbers, where they were raised for pickle factories. Spanish needle from the swamps sometimes gives large quantities of very rich amber honey. Last season Dr. Miller had a yield of very nice honey from buckwheat, months, and if I am correct he does not know yet where it came from. When I visited him he asked me if I could see enough white clover, or clover of any kind, to account for the amount of honey that was then coming in. I could not. And yet there was nothing else visible to us in our miles of travel that should furnish it. Rape sometimes gives quite a flow of beautiful honey in localities where the plant is raised largely for seed. Mustard fields also furnish more or less.

Dishearing Cows.

In reply to the question "Should cows be dishorned?" asked at a New York Farmer's institute, the following answers were given:

Mr. Howell—I had a bull and he was not ugly. We dishorned him for fear he would get ugly. Afterward he nearly killed two men.

Mr. Van Alstyne—I have dishorned my cows and we can drive them like a flock of sheep. I would not have the horns on my cows again on any account.

John Gould—Put them at work—that is, the bulls—and work off the wicked impulses.

J. E. Rogers—I am about convinced that it will pay in the long run to dishorn cows. It will hurt the cows, but it is temporary. With horns they will hurt each other more or less all the time.

Mr. Sanford—The best time is when they are calves. We are doing this.

Creamery Butter.

After all that can be said for creamery butter it is not always perfect. Increasing numbers note its poor keeping quality, become imperfectly fresh from cream butter; also the fact that it does not go so far, proportionately, as dairy butter, more solid from careful making. Families are discarding it, while they desire the best, because needing to practice economy. But all creameries do not turn out "spongy" butter. Here and there one equals dairy butter in solidity. Cream gathering creameries are prone to let cream sour too much. Of course overcooking, even in the dairy, will produce the same sorry result. The creamery or dairy nearest to the manufacture of sweet cream butter, provided it is properly washed and packed, will make the most solid and best keeping article.—New York Tribune.

A Tough State of Affairs.

Mrs. Hennong (at boarding house table)—You don't seem to like your steak, Mr. Skypurfer.

Mr. Skypurfer (resuming his struggle)—Well, the fact is, it doesn't seem to like me; at least I can't produce any impression on it.—Puck.

Not a Scientist.

College Professor—Your father is a wealthy farmer, I understand. He conducts his farm on scientific principles, I presume?

Student—No, he runs it to make money.—New York Weekly.

A Close Shave.

Van Duder—No human being is entirely without a mind, dog's you know, Miss Amy?

Amy—No; but it's wonderful to see how amazingly near some people come to it.—West Shore.

Bermuda Bottled.

"The spring are in Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." Dr. Hooker, "I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, it must be impatient, try

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Jenkins, Sen., Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jenkins, Sen., deceased, has rendered his settlement, and filed in said Court his final accounts of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the proceeds of said estate, being the personal property, and that the day of May, A. D. 1891, is fixed by the order of said Probate Court of Salt Lake, as the County Court House, Salt Lake City, and County, Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court for the settlement of said accounts and hearing said petition for distribution of said estate, when and at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said accounts should not be settled and approved and said distribution made as prayed for.

Dated May 5, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 6-14

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

MARY ANN BURNS, THOMAS, Plaintiff,

vs.

ALBERTUS PAGNIN, HIRAM B. PAGNIN, JAMES H. PAGNIN, ELIZABETH A. DOE, EDWARD H. PAGNIN, MARY E. PAGNIN, ADELIE, WILLIAM H. PAGNIN, GEORGE PAGNIN, EMMA PAGNIN, CHARLES S. PAGNIN, LAURA E. PAGNIN, ALBERT PAGNIN, ALFRED PAGNIN, ALBERT PAGNIN, ANNA PAGNIN, FANNY E. PAGNIN, ANTHONY, and HOWARD H. PAGNIN, minors, and the heirs of Hiram B. Pagnin, deceased, JAMES H. PAGNIN, JOHN H. PAGNIN, ELIZABETH A. PAGNIN