

south-eastern slope is to be preferred and there must be a sufficient extent of suitably lying ground to accommodate all necessary buildings both present and future.

*Convenience.*—The farmstead must be conveniently placed in relation to the rest of the farm. A great saving of time in going to and from work can be effected by having the buildings properly located with this point in view. While convenience to town and school should be considered, it is not nearly so important as convenience for working the land. It is quite a common thing to find buildings placed in the corner of the farm nearest to town, and in some cases, fortunately isolated, we find the farm house built on the road allowance. As most roads will be used sooner or later, it is advisable to see there is no mistake in this respect.

#### *Preparation of a Plan.*

A good rule to bear in mind in farm planning is: "As the building site is to the farm so should the buildings be to each other." After a decision has been reached as to the exact location of the farm buildings, the next step should be the preparation of some definite plan showing the general layout of the farmstead and must include the following: (1) Site for residence; (2) site for stables and other buildings; (3) all necessary roads and walks or approaches to buildings; (4) the extent of barnyards; (5) vegetable and fruit garden; (6) lawns and ornamental grounds; (7) windbreaks and shelter belts.

Under ordinary conditions in the West, a farmer starting on a new place usually commences operations by putting up a rather small dwelling and perhaps a makeshift stable. He will leave what he considers ample room around the house and stables and then perhaps in the second year will surround the whole with several rows of trees. Probably this is satisfactory for four or five years, but when it is found necessary to erect more buildings, such as implement sheds, poultry houses, etc., he finds he has only a limited space at his disposal. Forethought is very necessary and a plan of the proposed farmstead of primary importance.

Having agreed, then, that a plan is necessary, and having also discussed in a general way the main features to be embodied, we may now give more consideration to details. It must be remembered that in planning the separate buildings themselves, their interior arrangements, especially of the dwelling and buildings for housing stock, have a direct connection with the laying out of the grounds and the course of roads and approaches. For instance, in the case of the dwelling, the best portions of the lawns and ornamental plantings should be so arranged as to give the most pleasing views from the living rooms. The dwelling house will naturally occupy the best available site with, if possible, a south or south-easterly exposure and should always be placed well back from the road for the sake both of appearance and convenience. Leave plenty of space between the barn and the dwelling and arrange the stables with yard room to the south, thus giving the warmest exposure to young animals when turned out in the winter.

#### *Arrangement of Roads.*

No roads can be intelligently laid out until the sites of the various buildings have been definitely located. From the main road two approaches should be arranged for, one to serve the stables and the barn yard and