

## FARM.

## Farm Architecture.

We take great pleasure in introducing this new and interesting feature to our many readers. Many a farm house is built with little thought of having it attractive in external appearance, or of making the interior arrangements convenient and at the same time economizing space; whereas by forethought and planning, with little or no increase in the cost, a house could be made much more convenient, more easily heated, better lighted, more labor-saving, and more attractive both inside and out.

Farmers know how to appreciate a conveniently planned stable, but are apt to take little interest in the arrangements of the house. A nice looking house not only adds to the value of the farm from a commercial standpoint, but adds much to the love all members of the family have for their home, and thus is a great factor in keeping the young folks on the farm. In having this plan prepared we have aimed at nothing elaborate, but a simple, convenient, and not overly expensive house.

## A Farm House.

BY E. LOWERY & SON, ARCHITECTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The accompanying cut gives the elevations and floor plans of a farm or country house, costing from \$1,800 to \$2,000, according to locality.

Size of Structure—Main part, 30x30 feet; rear wing, 14x16 feet.

Size of Rooms—See plans.

Height of Stories—Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story in main part, 9 feet; in wing, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, main part, 8 feet 6 inches; in wing, 8 feet.

Materials—Foundation, posts; first and second story, frame, covered with shiplap, tar-paper and "drop" siding; gables and roof shingled, over shiplap and tar-paper. First floor of main house is a double one of shiplap, tar-paper and "T. & G." flooring. Second floor, single, of white pine "T. & G." flooring. Flooring of dining-room, vestibule, pantry and kitchen to be of Douglas fir; all other flooring, white pine. Shingles used on building to be all of B. C. cedar.

Plastering—Two coats, with usual Plaster of Paris hard finish.

Painting—Two coat work throughout, and "picked out" in two colors.

Special Feature—A large comfortable and good looking farm house for a comparatively small sum of money; an isolated bed-room for the working-men; an earth-closet off laundry or woodshed for winter use. This closet is fitted with earth-drawer, which may be removed or inserted from the outside of house. This closet is much more convenient and comfortable for winter use, than the ordinary privy at a distance from the house.

Dining-room and kitchen are wainscoted with pine ceiling to a height of three feet.

Side gables may be "clipped-tops" as shown on front elevation, or may be carried up in the ordinary way, as shown on side elevation. Dotted lines on second floor plan represent the roof lines.

Sirs, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a good, reliable and very cheap agricultural paper. It certainly furnishes its readers from month to month a great variety of correspondence and editorial matter on general agriculture, dairying, stock raising, fruit growing, and other things in which the farmers of this country are deeply interested. I often wonder how so much useful information can be provided for \$1.00 a year.

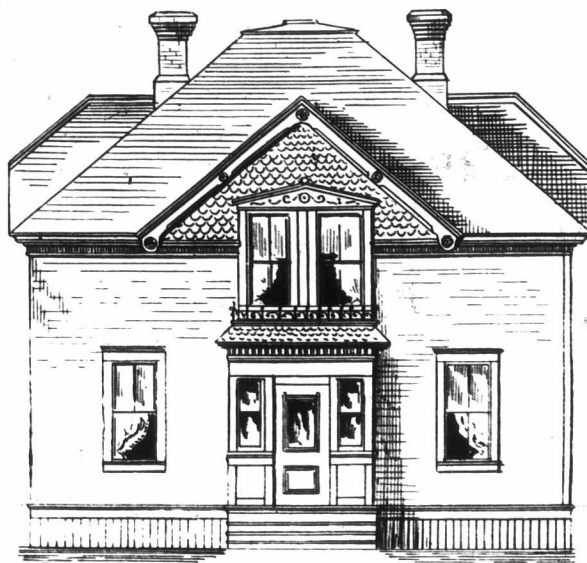
JAMES MILLS,

Agricultural College, Guelph.

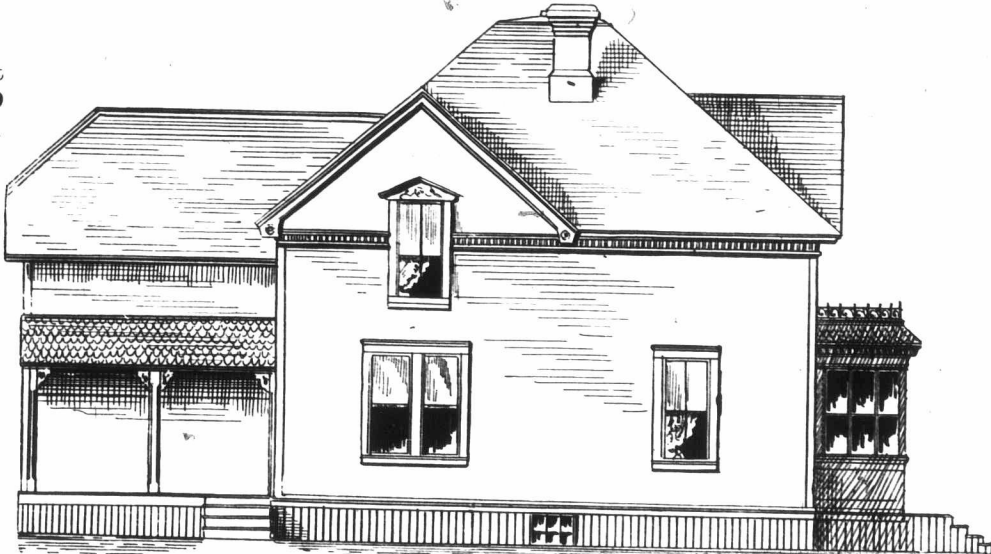
## Fifty Years Ago.

BY T. B. WHITE, CLARKSBURG, ONT.

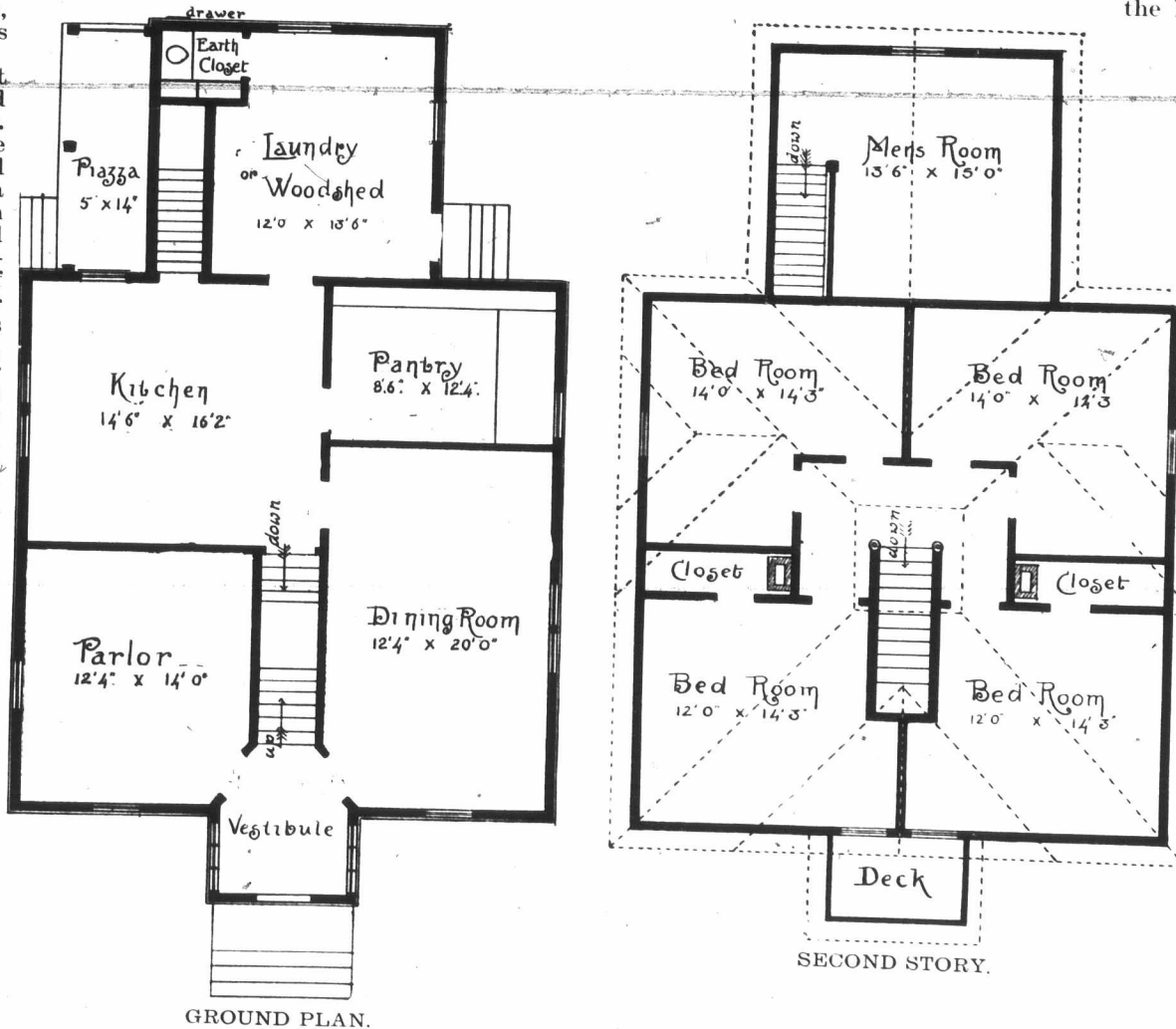
In my last I stated that clearing and draining had changed the effects of the climate favorably to health and agriculture, and on no point more, I think, than in moderating the effects of summer frosts. M. Fantiat says:—"It is evident that



FRONT VIEW.



SIDE VIEW.



GROUND PLAN.

SECOND STORY.

wood twenty miles from London afforded skating for ninety consecutive days in the winter of 1885-6, while during a greater part of the time the lakes in the London parks were free from ice." In some townships south of here, when first settled, and the settlers were isolated in small clearances, their grain crops seldom matured, on account of summer frosts. I have seen the Osprey farmer, in the town of Collingwood, with his load of frozen wheat in the straw trying to sell it, or trade it off for something to take home to eat. The sun rises on a different Osprey now. What summer frosts I have noticed in townships nearer to Georgian Bay, the effects have been decidedly worse in sheltered places; and my experience has been, for over fifty years, that for good farming we want as little interruption to wind-currents as possible. I am not speaking against shelter for special purposes.

In England, where I lived in Lincolnshire, Middle Marsh, before the land was drained and they could only raise but little crop, and had to live too much on barley bread and flukey mutton, and be shaking with the ague about half the time, high and thick hedges for wind-breaks were looked upon as a necessity; but when, through under-draining and feeding the land, they had something to sell and to keep, hedges had to be plashed and kept down by trimming as low as possible so as to answer for a fence, and let the wind and sun on to the land and the roads. My father saw these two extremes, and lived to plash many a hedge. So I need hardly say I was amused when I read on page 31, forestry report for 1887-8, "That all over England the fields are separated by hedges, often tall and thick, often raised on banks, and that the fields are generally small, &c." But with a great many it is different, and they reasonably suppose that such statements made under such authority are correct.

On the 18th of February, 1886, about a year before the above quotation was printed, the following incident occurred before a bench of magistrates, at Boston, England:—"Thos. Morley, farmer, Bicker, was charged with being the owner of land on which a certain hedge is growing adjoining to a carriage-way, and neglecting to cut a plash in said hedge, so that sun and wind are excluded from the said carriage-way. The defendant said he had commenced to cut the hedge. An order was made for the cutting to be completed, defendant to pay costs." With respect to hedges being raised on banks, the custom was to dig a dyke along the supposed hedge-way, and put the soil on the side the quick was intended to be planted, as quick grew best on a dry, good soil, which is all the banks I ever saw, and to have it appear in this country that the hedges were raised up for the

purpose of making better wind-breaks is more than amusing to one who has worked at the business; and for a common-sense view of the question, I prefer what the Yorkshireman hedger says:—

"If these hedges wasn't lopped an' trimmed, an' iver' noo an' then chopp'd doon an' braced in, they wad gan sprawling ower t' road o' yah side an' ower t' clooses on t' uther an' grow thick i' yah, spot an' thin iv' another, an' grow up two or three yards high into t' bargain. A road o' good land wad be weasted, t' sheep wad gan throo t' gaps, an' t' sun wad be kept off t' corn, or t' tonnope, or t' rape, or whatever else was growing, an' they wad deen a parios lot o' mischief."

On page forty, forestry report for 1891, we read:—"That forests tend to diminish the degree of sudden changes, and to avert thunderstorms, etc." Well, we know that the temperature is more equal in the woods both day and night, but that is just where the farmer can not be. He has got to clear himself a place to live on, and he has got to work that place and keep out of the woods for farming purposes, and as long as he is isolated in a small clearance surrounded by woods he is subjected to extremes of

temperature not felt as a rule in an open country; at the same time more subject to failure of crops through rusts, frosts and insects. In 1848 spring wheat in these townships was a total failure, and in 1858 not much better. April 13th, 1859, the council resolved that the Reeve be authorized to notify the Warden that it is the desire of this

mankind was not intended to be feared in the woods; the influence of trees in causing malaria, or intercepting it, so as to have it tarry among them, has long been known. A dry garden on gravel in Surrey, England, of three acres in extent, surrounded by trees, is generally 3 to 6 colder than the open common beyond the trees, and a large pond in a pine