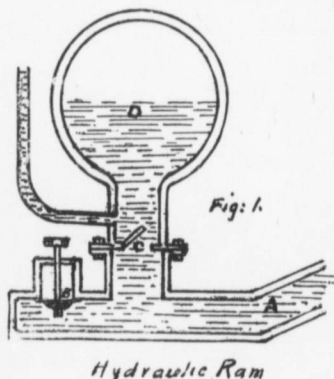


however, as essential to the comfort of man and beast as to the protection, beauty and attractiveness of the home stead. The buildings should face so

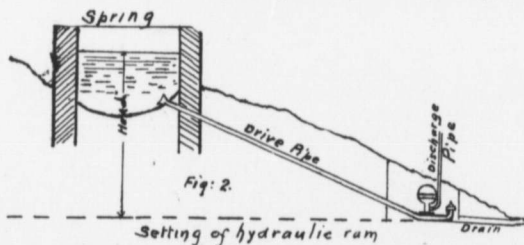


as to get sunlight into all the stables, pens and rooms if possible, for "when sunlight does not enter the doctor must," is as true of the stables as it is of the dwelling. This may be accomplished by placing the residence south east, instead of direct east or south.

Then investigate the character of the subsoil. In this connection the chief

hollow site, however porous and well drained the soil may be is more liable to be hot and sultry in summer, and cold and frosty in winter. In the upper layer of the soil there is a certain amount of moisture to which is due damp and unhealthy conditions of basements and cellars. This dampness is largely attributable to surface water, and is more or less directly proportional to the absorptive power of the soil, and so can be, in a great measure, obviated by tiling and trenching.

A plentiful supply of water is, of course, essential to every site, and its existence and quality should be determined at once. For domestic purposes it should be pure and clear, free from turbidity, odor and taste. The best source is a free flowing spring; failing this a deep well with a pump is the usual alternative means of supply. The carelessness of placing the barn yards on higher ground than the well without due precautions to divert the surface drainage is, to say the least, deplorable, or to locate a cesspool within short distance of the well is one of those culpable indifferences deserving of prosecution for it is practically impossible to determine by the surface of



factors to be considered are the water and the air. An elevated position on a well drained soil is essential to avoid unhealthy and damp foundations. A

the ground the state of the soil below. The fact that the liquid from receptacles seeps away is sufficient evidence that it has reached some porous vein