

fact that the hog yard is inclined to throw off a large amount of unpleasant odors, it should probably be placed farthest away from the house. Then there is the cattle yard, the alfalfa lot in which the hogs should run, the pasture should be considered, also the machinery shed. The machinery shed on any well-planned farm is so situated that the horses are taken from the barn, hitched on to the machinery in the shed, and are driven from there to the field. Aside from the machinery shed, there is the granary, which should be convenient to the fields and also to the yards from which the grain is to be fed. Also the scales should be located so that they can be used for both grain and stock without additional factors. This brings up the point of fencing, which is of vital consideration. The average fence on the general purpose farm, which is both hog tight and cattle and horse tight, costs about forty-five cents a rod when completed. Fences around yards cost much more than this. Hence, in building the fences keep the yard so that it takes no more fence than possible, and to do this, stock must be kept on each side. The chances are that there would be no greater expense in keeping up a fence where it takes care of two herds of stock than where it takes care of one.

Then there is the water system or the water supply. A great many farms or farmsteads have been located somewhere convenient to a well. This should be a very minor consideration. Locate the farmstead where it can be most conveniently arranged, then place the well where you can find water and attach it to the buildings wherever needed. It only costs about a dollar to a dollar and a half a rod to run water lines most anywhere.

The poultry house is commonly set up close to the residence so it is close for the housewife to take care of the poultry. This, in the mind of the writer, is a very serious mistake. Keep the poultry house out a good distance from the house, and closer to the yards where the poultry can run around behind the stock and gather its food. Then, too, when the poultry is kept away from the house there isn't near the labor for the housewife to keep the porches and the walks clean as it is when the chickens make the front yard their place of scratching and feeding.

The question now arises: "Can we get such an arrangement of buildings so that all these things can be incorporated without repetition of work or without a great many added steps?" Then let us first see. We will have to assume that the farm on which

we expect to locate these buildings has possibly an eastern slope, with an elevation on which we can set the house and possibly the water supply tank. With the perfect arrangement, the barn which is to be a general purpose barn may lie east of the house. Let it lie about 150 feet from the back door of the house to the closest point of the barn, as shown by the illustration. This barn will set north and south so that it gets plenty of breezes through it in the summer time to keep it cool and dry. Just east of the barn is the open shed and also the open lot. We will let the fence this side of the barn jog out one panel east, then go two and one-half panels south. By panels we mean sixteen feet lengths, for this is the length in which fence boards are cut. In the first one and one-half panels of this fence which leads out, we will place a water tank which is open to the yards on one

then place two gates, one at each corner of the hog house which would swing up and hook on to the scale frame when the scales are to be used. And when they are not being used they will swing back against the side of the building.

Going across the wagon yard west of the hog yard fence, a distance of about seventy feet, will be set the machine shed and shop, and if necessary the milk room will be placed therein. The north end of this shed should be about twenty feet south of the south end of the barn with the shop in the north end. Just at the south end of the shed will be the poultry house. This throws it away from the public highway and yet not inconvenient for the poultry to run across the wagon yard into the hog lot for their feed. Then just west of the machine shed will be seen the garden, which is, of course, very close to the residence.



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side and open to the work horses on the other. The next panel will not be a fence, but will be a sixteen-foot gate which is hinged on the end closer to the barn. At the south end of this gate we will now place the half-monitor type of hog house which extends east and west. Assuming that this hog house is twenty-two feet wide, which is the standard width, we will then put south of this another sixteen-foot gate; then a panel of fence; then we will have the open cattle shed placed at the corner of the combined corncrib and granary. Or in the Canadian Northwest this would not be a corncrib and granary, but would probably be one combined granary in which barley, wheat and oats are housed. Now coming back to the hog house, we will place the platform scales just four feet west of the hog house and with the centre of the scales lined up with the centre of the hog house. Assuming that the scale frame is in place,

Referring to illustration No. 2, let us now see how a farmer can handle his chores most conveniently with this arrangement of buildings. First, assume that he is going from the house to the barn in the morning. He will go into the barn and feed his horses, feed the cows and calves, milk the cows and turn to the young stock and, if it is so desired, he can have his milk room in the corner of the barn; then he will separate the milk, take the skim milk to the calves or out to the farrowing pens down by the scales. There he will feed the sows and pigs; then go on to the granary and feed the stock cattle or the fattening cattle and the fattening hogs. He will then come back past the poultry house, take care of the chickens, go to the milk room and get his cream and take it to the house, and his chores are done. He has not repeated his steps in any way whatever.

Looking at the arrangement of this set of buildings from another view, let the farmer, at noon, or at night for that matter, come in from the fields. He will have to come through the gate, known as the gate leading from the fields on the illustration, while his horses are standing here he can step into the hay barn, and throw down the hay for the fattening or stock cattle. He will drive his wagon from there into the double granary, and while the team is standing here to be unhitched he can feed his cattle or stock from the granary, as will be shown in a later issue. Then when his horses go to the watering tank for their water, he can step into the farrowing pens and feed the sows and pigs. Then when the team goes on to the barn he will do all the other chores there and take his team to the house.

It might seem that this is simply a book story and cannot be carried out in practice. Let us look at it again. When, say that a man's chores are not such that the time can come in sequence as outlined, then he will have to come from the house to the barn, do the chores in the barn, then return to the house. He has wasted no steps there. Since the barn is in direct connection with the house to feed the sows and pigs and the fattening cattle. Here, again will be noticed that he has wasted no time whatever. Or looking at it from another light. Assuming that there are three men on this farm to do the chores. Two men would go to the barn and do all the chores there, while the third man would go to the farrowing pens, the fattening cattle and hogs, and take care of the poultry.

In fact, this scheme has been tried out in one or two instances, and by following the men around while they are doing the chores it is shown that they save from the best other arranged set of buildings that we know of 320 feet in walking only. And many arrangements of buildings have been shown where in doing the chores men will save over two miles each day by having this arrangement.

We have only been looking to this set of buildings from the standpoint of doing the chores. Now let us look at it from another standpoint, and that is, of handling the hay and grain. First, assuming that a farmer brings his grain in from the field and desires it to be weighed. He simply swings out around by the machine shed across the scales, drives down into the granary and there it is unloaded. Or if he should decide to take shelled grain to the market, he simply drives into the granary, loads his grain, takes it across the scales and out the back drive past the barn to market.