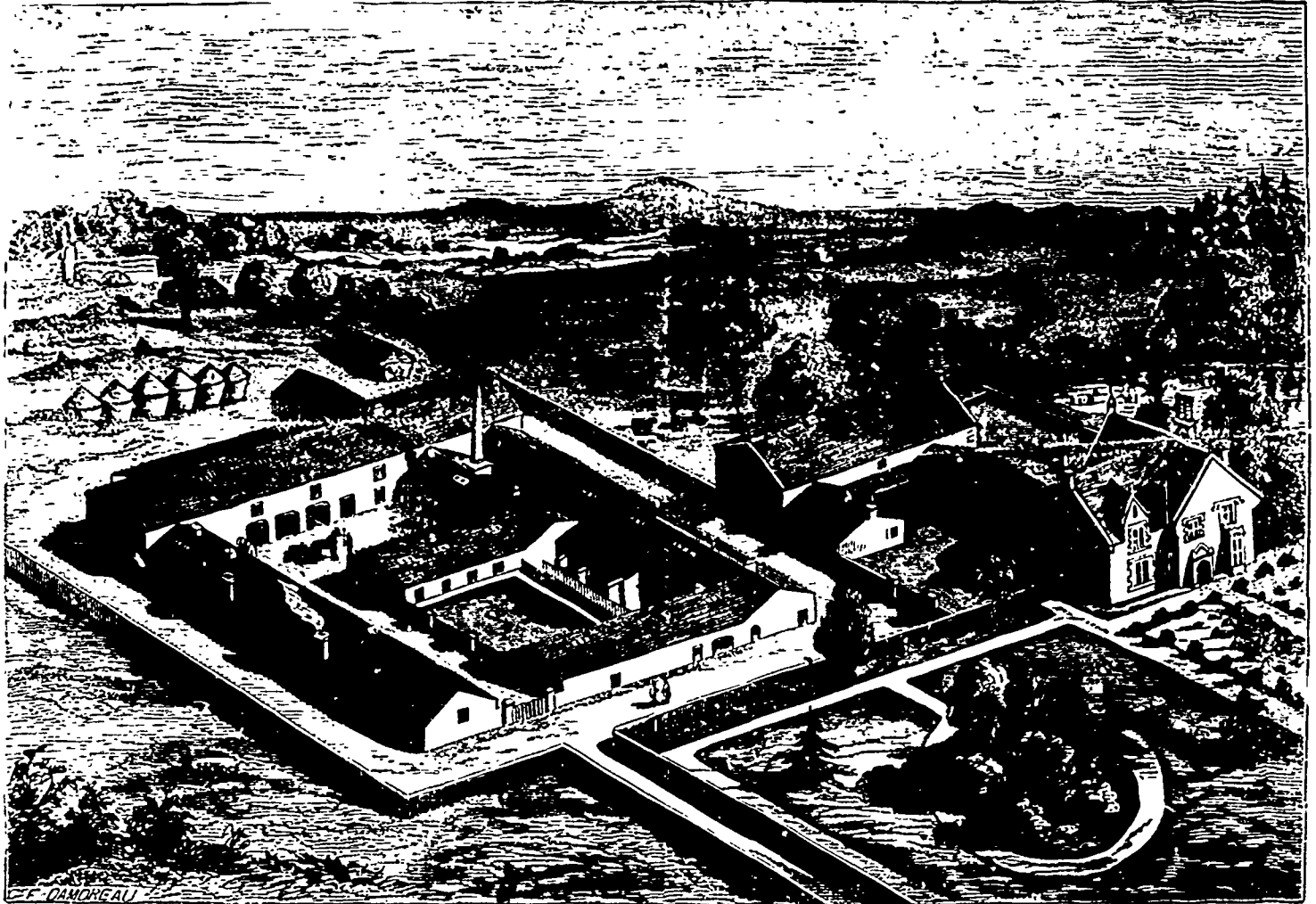


An English Homestead.

In the accompanying illustrations we present our readers with a projected or isometrical view of an open-yarded English farm homestead, and its corresponding ground plan. Our object, in thus inviting attention to the subject, is not to recommend the

is neglected. The strength of the horses is wasted in draught, between the stabling and the remote fields, and the general expense of cultivation is considerably increased. Low lying and moist spots are also objectionable. Let the crops be ever so well conditioned when brought from the field, a damp steading will soon give them a softness and mustiness, which both mil-

phers, and the want of proper ventilation. We are quite aware that choice of situation is sometimes partially controlled by such considerations as a southern aspect, a supply of good water, and easy access to turnpikes. But making due allowance for these exceptions to a general rule, we may set it down as a maxim, that farm buildings ought to be placed as



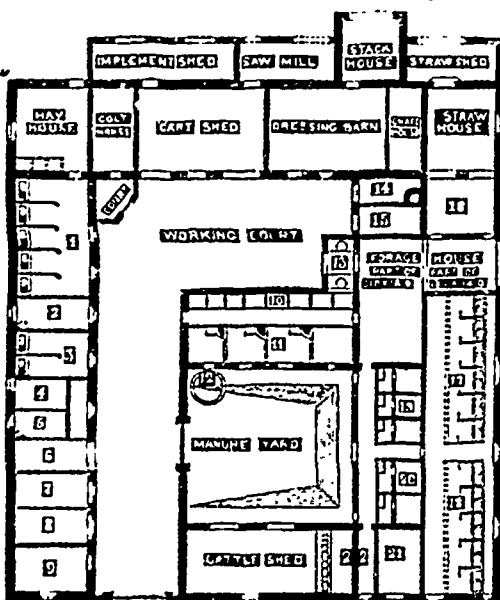
construction of farm offices precisely according to these plans, or indeed on such an extensive and costly scale as is here shown, but rather to exhibit the advantages to be gained in the saving of time and labour, by an orderly and methodical arrangement of the respective parts of a steading, and to furnish a study that may supply many useful hints to our farmers. In proportion as the farm buildings of a country are well constructed and arranged, will the condition of agriculture, in a general way, be found improved, enlightened, and prosperous; while the contrary results are sure to be witnessed when the buildings are mean, inconvenient, and defective. It may be well to premise that whenever a new set of buildings for farm purposes requires to be erected, the situation ought to be apointed of nice attention, and careful consideration. To place the farmstead in a corner, or on a border of the farm, as is frequently done, is an unwise arrangement. In the majority of such cases, part of the land

tates against their value, and tends to injure the health of the stock. Nor will the effects of a bad position be unfelt by the human inhabitants of the farm; for few escape the unhealthy influence of a humid atmos-

nearly as possible in the centre of the farm. With respect to the soil on which they should be built, it will be obvious that the driest is the best; while that which is most retentive of moisture is the worst.

Gravel and clay are, therefore, the opposite extremes and the position of a site is valuable, in a healthy point of view, just in proportion, as it recedes from the latter extreme.

The leading object in the arrangement of the plan before us, as we have already hinted, is the economy of time and labour in the performance of the work to be carried on. A careful reference to both illustrations will demonstrate that there is an immediate connection between those sections, whose usefulness depends on each other. Buildings used for similar purposes, or which form part of a regular series of operations, are as much as possible grouped and classified together. The barn, as the great storehouse of forage and litter, manifestly forms the central idea of all farm



GROUND PLAN.

