



Everything within easy reach

upon the hill, they will always be found standing there under it.

From a financial point of view, it is quite essential that the buildings be so situated that it is convenient to go from them to the adjacent fields convenient to the adjacent pastures and convenient to receive the products from the field and from the city. Furthermore, the buildings should have good drainage in all directions, as this will save the necessity of the farmer and his stock wading around in mud to a very great degree. Wherever possible, the buildings should be located upon the poorest soil of the farm. When they are located upon the best soil, and the poorest soil is left to farm, there is a great deal of difference in the financial output of the two locations. Then, too, the buildings in the yard should be so located that the fertilizer can be saved. Of course, in new countries the fertilizer is not a great element, but in the older countries it is getting to be of vital importance. Farmsteads have been seen where four, five, six or seven hundred dollars worth of manure is going to waste by washing away every year.

The labor question, which is an interest to all, is sufficient to cause a great many farmers, if they only knew it, to re-locate their farmsteads. In a general purpose farmstead, as shown by the illustration, and farmed in a general way, as many farms of the States are farmed, it can be shown by taking the number of trips that are made to and from the various fields that it costs the farmer to farm his farm \$66.62 more every year because of the fact that his buildings are located in the corner instead of the centre of the farm. This sum might not seem a great item, yet in ten years it amounts to \$666.20 for capital only and the interest would make it amount to much more, but because of the fact that farms will not only be farmed ten years, but twenty, forty, eighty and one hundred and sixty years, and that doubled on forever, this little sum should be given vital consideration.

Looking at the figures from another way of doing it would be seen what this amount would pay the interest on. With interest at 6 per cent we see that \$66.62 will pay the interest on \$1,110. Now

it would take between four and five hundred dollars to move the average set of farm buildings. Assuming that it will take \$450, we see that the interest on this amount would be \$27. This, then, would leave about \$40 with which the debt could be paid off, and it would take about eleven years to meet the obligation. At the end of the eleventh year, then the farmer in this case would have \$66.62 which he could put out on interest, which he could do at six per cent, investing this so that one could get interest on the

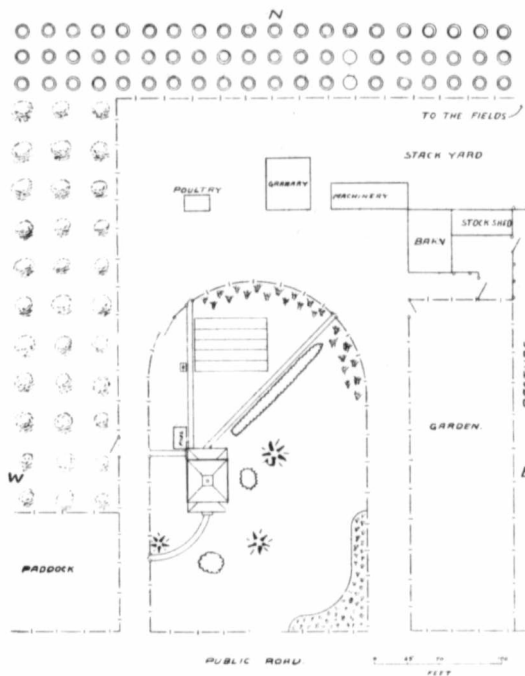
farm clear to the other in either 80 or 160-acre fields, it does not matter very much with respect to the fields, just where the buildings are located. Then in locating buildings in such countries, the following points should be given consideration: A good view, good drainage, admission to the south breezes, plenty of sunshine, north breezes cut off, if possible, and have the house setting so it is adjacent to the roadside.

In British North America there are probably three general types

instance, the house, the horse barn, the machinery shed and the granary. The labor around a grain farmer's set of buildings is not very great. It is generally done in large units, and the labor of getting from one building to another is of minor quantity, but the labor of a general purpose farm is the one which is hard to contend with. For in such instances, the farmer generally considers his chores as a side issue, and in order that he shall put in his full time in the fields his buildings must be arranged so that as few steps are required as possible, so that he may finish his chores earlier in the morning and earlier in the evening. In considering the arrangement of the buildings for the general farmer, it is first essential to consider them from general necessities which must be used in making up a unit of the outfit. Without discussing it further, we will state that the house should have an east front if possible. This, however, is not possible in a good arrangement of all other buildings. Hence, we will probably find before we get through that the house will have to sacrifice some for the uniformity of the arrangement. The next thing to consider is the fact that it is cheaper to pay insurance than it is to pay for labor. The buildings must all be a unit and close together. Many farmers keep their buildings practically isolated from each other because of the danger of fire, and yet the insurance rates on farm buildings in New England, where the complete set is practically one building, the same as in the West in the prairie states where the buildings are anywhere from 25 to 150 or 200 feet apart.

The next general thing to consider is to have all buildings windbreaks to the yards, and have all yards and buildings open to the south to admit of the south breezes. Because of the obnoxious odors that blow from the yard to the house, it is well not to have the buildings set in direct line with the prevailing direction of the wind, especially the spring and autumn breezes.

Insomuch as on a general purpose farm the barn should be the centre of activities, it should contain the horses, the cows, the calves, possibly the colts, box stalls and feed bins and possibly the milk room. Because of the



interest and on the principal yearly, which is the way that money is invested by the insurance companies, it would amount to \$2,242.99 in nineteen years. This, then, means that this farmer has re-located his buildings and in thirty years saved \$2,242.99 by the change. Thirty years is used here as the length of time which one may reside on the farm.

If the farm is to be farmed to grain wholly, as a great many of the great grain farms of Western Canada are, and if the land is so level that the farm can be farmed as a unit, or so level that the plows can move from one end of

of farmers. The stock farmer exclusively, who probably is found in greater numbers in the eastern and the older sections of the country. Then there is the general purpose farmer and the strictly grain farmer. At present, probably in the western sections the strictly grain farmer is the greater in number. However, it will be but a few years until this will change to more of the general purpose farmers.

Arranging the buildings for the grain farmer is a very easy matter. There will only be about four of them to be arranged and they are easily set. They are, for