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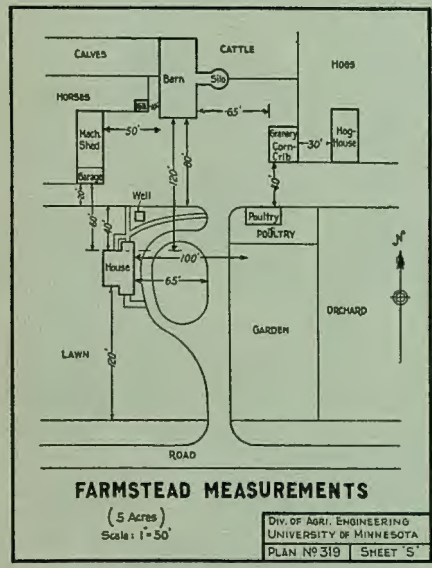
FARMSTEAD MEASUREMENTS

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What is the best arrangement of buildings in a farmstead? The first analysis of this problem may lead one to the conclusion that the fewer structures there

prevent rain water and melting snow flooding yards and roads. Suitable size, taking into consideration the size of the farm, kind of farming, and the future development of the farm business.

In order that a farmstead may be efficient in chore routes and meet the standards set up in the list of essentials just discussed, it is necessary that each farmstead be studied and planned to meet the needs of that particular building site.



Convenient arrangement of buildings so that the work of feeding stock, etc., can be done without unnecessary travel.

Farmstead Efficiency

The distance traveled in doing the chores on a farmstead or in performing the routine operations such as threshing and silo filling may require more unnecessary effort than is realized by the farmer. A trip of about fourteen feet made each day equals a mile at the end of the year. If a building is seven feet farther away than it needs to be and only one trip is made to it each day, there is a mile of travel wasted by the end of the year.

Sufficient distance of barns from house that flies, odors and noises will not be objectionable, danger from fire reduced to a minimum, and yet not so far that unnecessary time will be needed in going to and from them. Proper distance from road to avoid dust and danger from passing automobiles.

Plan No. 319, which incorporates the essentials of a well planned farmstead of five acres, has the following chore routes:

Proper location of trees, shrubs and gardens. Trees for the windbreak should be in the direction of the prevailing winds in winter. Convenient driveways. These add much to the satisfaction derived from a well laid out farmstead.

Route	Feet
House to barn	128
House to poultry house	119
House to hog barn	217
House to corn crib	168
House to granary	168
Barn to poultry house	108
Barn to hog barn	168
Barn to corn crib	99
Barn to granary	99
Poultry house to hog barn	108
Poultry house to corn crib	65
Poultry house to granary	65
Hog barn to corn crib	59
Hog barn to granary	59

These measurements were made on a farmstead where the total area, including the grove, was five acres.

are, the more economical the labor and the lower the shelter cost. As this custom is not followed in common practice in Minnesota, a number of farmsteads have been measured on farms where improved farm management methods are followed. Ten of these farmsteads were mapped and fifteen chore routes studied on each. These routes were measured by means of a "measuring wheel" five feet in circumference, and a revolution counter which recorded the distance traveled in going from one building to another.

Attractiveness of views from house. The view from the kitchen windows should be carefully considered, as much time is spent in the kitchen of a farmhouse.

Special Bulletin 175 entitled "Farmsteads" may be secured from the Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The attractive appearance from the public road increases the value of a farmstead and the satisfaction derived from it.



This picture shows the farmstead arrangement from which the measurements are taken for the chore routes.

A careful analysis showed that a well planned farmstead includes the following essentials:

- Ease of access to fields and pastures and yet near enough to the highway not to be isolated.
- Good drainage around buildings to