

fenced off, the real roadway, on account of considerations of expenditure, is often omitted. Two markedly undesirable conditions attach to such a narrow race. In the first place, mud and slush to an unpleasant depth frequently are present. In the second place, when large herds of cattle have to pass along the narrow race injury by horning, &c., is apt to be incurred—a result which would be present whether the roadway is provided or not.

These considerations lead one to ask whether at times a long narrow paddock, rather than a narrow race, should not be utilized as a basis of farm subdivision. This idea is incorporated effectively in the subdivision of one of the most successful dairy-farms in the Dominion. This farm is 14 chains wide, and 55 acres in area. If on it a narrow race were utilized there would be a series of paddocks opening off the race, each of a depth of about 7 chains. Actually along each side of the farm there are paddocks 5 chains deep, and these are separated by a central series 4 chains wide. Along these central paddocks the cows usually pass from the back to the front of the farm as occasion demands. This arrangement is not perfect, but it has two distinct advantages. In the first place, muddy tracks are practically unknown; and in the second place, with the same length of internal fencing, three paddocks are obtained for every two that would be given by the central-race system of subdivision. This matter of the number of paddocks is specially worthy of note, because at times it is one of the prime considerations in subdivision which aims at better utilization. On this farm fifteen paddocks are utilized in the grazing of the dairy cows.

To some the number of paddocks provided may seem large, but actually it is in keeping with what was the practice of good farmers even before so much attention was being directed to the value of proper grazing-control. This is well shown by a farm survey made recently in which the following instances are typical of the subdivision provided by farmers who have been obtaining good results. The instances are as follows:—

Area of Farm in Acres.	Number of Paddocks.	Area of Farm in Acres.	Number of Paddocks.
92	16	200	22
48	13	23	13
90	15	55	14
40	13		

Cases of similar subdivision are far less rare than are cases in which full advantage is taken of the possibilities of efficient pasture-utilization which such subdivision gives.

#### FACTORS DETERMINING THE SIZE OF FIELDS.

No farm layout can suitably serve as a model for general adoption in a detailed manner. The great range of variation in important respects that occurs on farms prevents this. All that the study of farm plans can serve to do is to stimulate thought and suggest ideas that may prove useful if incorporated into the working of other farms. The individual farmer must plan for himself the system of farm subdivision which best suits his circumstances.

The impossibility of drafting any fixed scheme of farm subdivision which would be of value for general use becomes obvious when consideration is given to the size of paddocks necessary in order to be able