

rally let in running measure, at so much per perch of its length, from 6d. to 2s. (the faggots and wood being the property of the workmen), according to the roughness and age of the fence. When a ditch is alongside, this price includes the cleaning out and deepening of the channel, the laying a pipe tile in it, and the levelling of the whole earth, best quality upwards. No work requires closer superintendence than this. It is better policy to give a good price, and see the work well done, than to let it at a price which shall tempt the men to "slight" it. The stumps of trees may, in general, be grubbed up for 1s. a tree.

Paring and Burning.—The cost of this necessarily varies much with the toughness of the sward and the depth at which it is to be cut. It is work quite within the power of a horse-drawn machine; but is still, for the most part, performed by manual labor, by means of the breast plough. It will cost from 7s. to 12s. to pare the land, according as it is stubble or sward, from 6s. to 14s. to burn it, and from 1s. 6d. to 3s. to spread the ashes. It is well to burn slowly in large heaps—the first, because black ashes are thereby obtained, and the second, as wet weather is thus less likely to retard the process.

Quarry work is paid for by the cubic yard. 5d. to 6d. for common building stone, 4d. for the refuse smaller ones for roads, and 1s. for flag stones, are common prices; but, of course, the cost depends upon the nature and character of the quarry. The mountain limestone, Wenlock (Silurian) limestone, and trap rock, with which we are best acquainted, cost 5d. 7d. and 10d. respectively, to break for roads or drains; the size being such that there shall not be a fragment in the heap that the boy employed shall not be able to put in his mouth.

Roadmaking will vary in cost, according to circumstances. A road four yards wide, and laid nine inches thick, will cost, to move the earth, and fashion out the bed of it, say:—

Per lineal perch.....	£0	1	6
8 cubic yards of stone to be quarried—	0	4	0
and to be broken.....	0	5	0
and carried, say a mile.....	0	8	0
and to be levelled and spread, say..	0	1	6
. Thus costing in all per perch.....	£1	0	0

ANNUAL FARM OPERATIONS.

We now come to the second class of farm operations,—those which are annual, and concerning which it behoves the farmer to know both their actual cost and how to set about them. In estimating the expense connected with these operations, we shall assume the day's wages for a man to be 2s., that of a woman 10d., and that of a boy from 4d. to 1s. 4d. The price of horse labor, one pair and a man, we assume to be 8s. a day. We do not enter here into the detailed calculation by which this result is arrived at. Those who wish to see an excellent speci-

men of such calculations, will find it in the Appendix to Professor Low's work on the management of landed property,

Tillage operations are, in general, best performed at day's wages by the regular farm servants. The industry of these men must be preserved by the farmer's superintendence; in fact, we know only of one instance where this sort of work is paid for by measure; and this is referred to in Mr. Beacon's *Report of Norfolk*, as follows:—Mr. Cyrus Gillet, of Markshall, an agriculturist in East Norfolk, both as an owner and occupier, ploughs all his land, on a farm of 400 acres, throughout the year, with eight oxen and two ploughs. The turnip land is ploughed for barley twice, the 'olland' (clover-stubble) for wheat once, and corn-stubble for turnip five times. The farm is in 100 acre shifts. The oxen are changed four times in the course of the day; and each set is brought up by a boy who has the care of the beasts. The men do not leave during the day; and the ploughing is the work paid for at the rate of 11d. per acre for all kinds, except olland, for which 1s. 3d. is allowed. This account may perhaps appear incredible, but its truth has been tested by many farmers. His land is scarcely ever behind his neighbours in any of the business of the farm; and he very often precedes them in sowing his crops. This statement can be true only of very light land. As regards ploughmen, they should work ten hours a day, and take care of the horses besides—receiving, of course, extra wages. A good horse, fed well, will work each day from six o'clock to eleven A.M.; and, with an interval of two hours in the stable, from one P.M. till six, and keep its condition.

Subsoil ploughing, requiring four horses, accompanied by their two men, and accomplishing less than an acre a day, will, with the common ploughing which precedes it, cost nearly 30s. an acre.

Ploughing costs, at 8s. a day, for a man and pair of horses, from 5s. to 6s., up to as much in some cases as 16s. per acre, according to the nature and previous cultivation of the land, the depth of the ploughing, and the period of the year.

Harrowing, for each time, will cost from 4d. to 8d. per acre, according as a light implement or heavy one is employed.

Scarifying, Cultivating or Grubbing.—Three acres of land may be grubbed four or five inches deep within the day, by a pair of good horses, and it should thus cost 2s. 8d. per acre; and may be fairly put at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per acre, according to the state of the land.

Rolling will cost according to the last number of horses employed. A six feet roller, drawn by a pair of horses, should get over about eight acres a day, and will then cost 1s. per acre.

Management of Manure.—Manure is either allowed to accumulate in the yard till spring, and then turned over there, and thence taken to the land and spread, or ploughed in, or