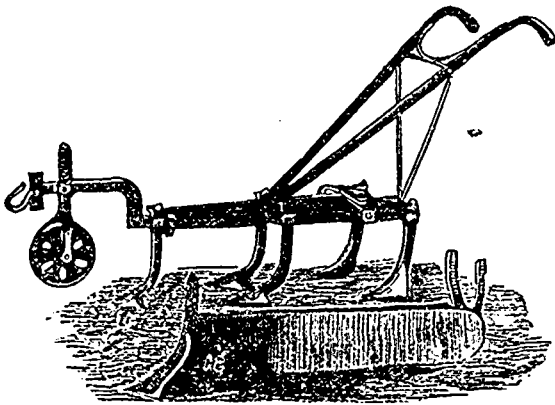


The farm was *tithe-free*, but, of course, that was to the advantage of the landlord. According to the above figures, the annual expenditure on the farm was some few cents less than \$20 00 an acre, to say nothing of the farmer's capital laid out in stock, implements, &c., which in this case was £3,750 = \$18,000, the interest on which at 5% would be \$900 a year, to say nothing of an allowance for deterioration. These are irrefutable facts, and are taken from my own account-books. The "acts of husbandry"—such as ploughing, &c.—grass-seeds, manures, hay and straw, had to be paid for to the out-going tenant by the in-coming tenant immediately on entry, and in this case they amounted to £620 = \$3,100. So, you see, the capital and expenditure of an English tenant-farmer before he reaps his first crop is by no means a trifle.

Well, things are better now as far as outlay goes. There would probably be a reduction on all the items mentioned above in almost every part of England, and the account would stand something like this :

Rent.....	£426.0.0	
Rates	48.0.0	
Wages	520.0.0	
	994.0.0	
Balance	278.0.0 = \$1390.00	
	£1272.0.0	



IRON CULTIVATOR.

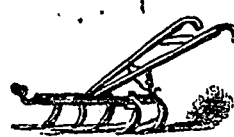
Together with this saving of about \$1,400 a year, we must not forget that the price of every thing bought by the farmer for household use is very much lower than it was, and the cost of implements, too, is much less. The reduction in wages is owing, not to lower weekly payments per man, but to the more universal use of harvesters, mowing machines, &c. Even what might have been regarded as fixed fees, such as doctors' and schoolmasters' charges, have been reduced to meet the altered circumstances of the farmers. Thus, though owing to the low prices of his produce, the farmer's money returns are much less than they were, things that he sells are produced at far less cost, and a given amount of net income goes further. In fact, I do not feel any very great fear as to the ultimate fate of the British farmer, and I believe that the misfortunes of the last dozen years will, in the long run, have had a beneficial influence on the race. The landlord will have learnt to look more closely into *his* business, and in judging of the condition of his tenantry will refuse to be guided by an irresponsible land-agent—very probably a lawyer in the next town, who knows no more about the value and cost of crops and cattle than I do about the Chrono-thermal theory

of medicine.—The tenant farmer will look more closely into *his* business, and in the management of his household will exercise a stricter economy than he has hitherto thought necessary, and above all things attend a little more to the marketing of his produce to the best advantage. A. R. J. F.

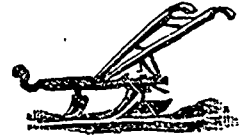
Autumn-cleaning of stubbles.—By the time that this number of the Journal is in the hands of my readers, the season for autumn cleaning of stubbles will have arrived. This is really one of the most economical as well as most beneficial operations of the whole year, particularly as regards land subject to couch-grass; and occurring, as it does, at a time when there is very little doing on the usual run of farms, I feel surprised at its being so seldom practised.

The implements required for autumn-cleaning are a grubber, a set of harrows, a horse rake, and perhaps a roller, all of which are to be found on most farms. I do not mention the plough, as I consider that to be the very worst tool for our purpose. The great object in this work is to keep the weeds above ground, avoiding as much as possible cutting those that propagate themselves by means of their roots or joints: docks are an example of the one kind, and couch-grass of the other. Now a plough, with its cutting action, will if it meet with a dock slice it into at least two pieces, and as to a length of

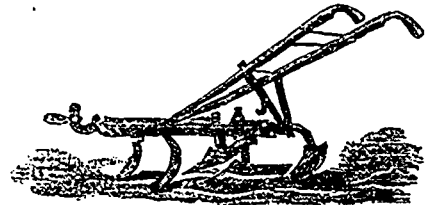
The "Planet Jr," Horse Hoe.



As a Cultivator.



As a Furrower or Hiller.



"Planet Jr" Horse Hoe, Cultivator, &c., &c.

couch, why that may be divided into half a dozen fine healthy sets in as many turns of the plough, each set ready to send out its little "dog's tooth" of a rootlet on the least encouragement.

The grubber.—Of this implement there are various sorts, some made to sell, and others of the greatest utility. The best kinds of this tool have the teeth curved and elongated so that the weeds instead of accumulating round the part of the tooth that is just above ground, ride up the stem and fall off behind, without the man in charge being obliged to stop and clear the rubbish off every ten or twelve minutes, as in the case with the grubbers with straight teeth. Coleman's drag and those on the same principle, are the best. The accompanying engravings show the best and the worst forms of this implement. They should be fitted with both broad hoes for paring and narrow ones for stirring, and will require teams proportionate to the hardness of the ground to work them. If the land is a little damp, that need not hinder the operation; indeed, it is all the better, for the root-weeds will draw out more easily, and with less danger of being broken.

And now to set the grubber to work: Two inches, as a gene-