

lains having been made free labourers, bent themselves to handicrafts and manufactures. Land appears to have been let still at cap rates, say 4d. to 8d. an acre, and it must have been of a fair average quality, as it was on Thomas Cullum's estate, in Suffolk; in fact, in 1400, the Abbot of Bury, Suffolk, let eighteen acres of pasture, on a lease of eighty years, for 4d. per acre. Landlords reserved to themselves the right of immediate re-entry if the rents were not punctually paid. As to wages at that time, a bailiff received 25s. a year, besides food and drink, and 5s. a year for clothing. A ploughman, carter, or shepherd, 20s., and for a boy, 4s.; a woman-servant, 10s., with 4s. for clothing; a common labourer, 15s., and 3s. for clothing; and he seems to have been left to provide his own diet. In harvest, wages were higher, say 4d. with meat and drink, or 6d. if he provided for himself; a reaper or carter 3d. with, and 5d. without, provisions; a woman, 2½d. with and 4d. without. These wages were fixed by custom, but still labourers became scarce. Cotswold wool was in great demand by the Flemings, Venetians, and others, for the manufacture of fine cloths; and it is said that Cotswold wool, being sent to Spain, produced—as a return—I presume, by a cross—the celebrated Merino. We had not at that time learned the art of spinning up our fine wool at home; we were at that period, exporters of grain to foreign parts, and a law was passed to compel boroughs, towns, and parishes to provide a standard bushel measure. The price of coal became now more general. How does this sound to us, who know that last year's consumption of the twenty-one miles circle round London was 5,000,000 tons, of which 4,000 tons came by rail.

1608 to 1608.—During this period a large advance was made on our agricultural condition. Iron passed from wooden trenchers and wooden spoons to pewter, and even in some cases silver. Their straw pallet was exchanged for a feather bed, and their rents were doubled. Softer sex also found their condition ameliorated. All this took place concurrently with, and as a corollary to, our progress in manufacturing and commerce.

Comfort for the British Landowner.—Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of nations:" "Every improvement in the circumstances of society, either directly or indirectly, to raise the rent of land; to increase the real wealth of the landlord—his power of purchasing the labour of the produce of the labour, of other people—the extension of improvement and cultivation tends to raise it directly. The landlord's share of the produce necessarily increases with the increase of the produce. That rise in the price of those parts of the rude produce of which is first the effect of extended improvement and cultivation, and afterwards the cause of being still further extended (the rise in

the price of cattle, for example), tends, too, to raise the rent of land directly, and in a still greater proportion. The real value of the landlord's share—his real command of the labour of other people—not only rises with the real value of the produce, but the proportion of his share to the whole produce rises with it. All those improvements in the productive powers of labour which tend directly to reduce the rent-price of manufactures, tend directly to raise the real rent of land. Every increase in the real wealth of society, every increase in the quantity of useful labour employed within it, tends indirectly to raise the real rent of land. The contrary circumstances—the neglect of cultivation and improvement, the fall in the real price of any part of the rude produce of the land, the rise in the real price of manufactures, from the decay of manufacturing art and industry, the declension of the real wealth of society—all tend, on the other hand, to lower the real rent of land, to reduce the real wealth of the landlord, to diminish his power of purchasing either the labour or the produce of the labour of other people.

(To be continued.)

Salt as Manure, Green Crops as Manure. &c., &c.

EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—Can you or any of your correspondents answer the following questions:

Has common salt been tried as a top dressing to wheat in Canada? If so, in what quantity per acre and with what result?

Has its specific action been ascertained? I observe Mr. Hind, in his prize essay on the midge, seems to think that it acts beneficially by fixing the ammonia of the atmosphere. Is this a sufficient reason for the great increase of five bushels of wheat per acre which he mentions as having been produced by the application of one bushel and a half of salt to five acres of land? See page 125 of Essay.

Is there any more convenient crop than buckwheat for green manuring? I sowed a few acres of it the middle of July, under the impression that it would be ready to plough down after the harvest. The plant, however, grew so rank that I could find no one able to devise a method to turn it under; and after exhausting every suggestion, I had to mow and lead it into the fold yard. Are there fast growing grasses that would answer the purpose?

What would be the best mixture of clover and grass seeds to sow with a grain crop for the purpose of being depastured the following year only?

Where can I get a two-horse cultivator, simple in construction, and one that a blacksmith could mend in case of accident, and at such a price that a person having a hundred acre farm could