

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

Houses of the Oireachtas

THE STATE OF PARTIES:

LABOUR AND WAGES:

AS CONNECTED WITH

THE SOCIAL EDUCATION AND CONDITION

OF

THE LABOURING CLASSES:

ADDRESSED

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

BY

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SIR,

As Chief Secretary for Ireland, you have become *ex officio* a Trustee of the Endowed Schools at Oldcastle, in the county of Meath; and having, at your request, subscribed to the fund for the better organization of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway—thereby opening the subject of United Education,—I now venture to submit to your attention the following Papers, satisfied that the time is come when those most interested in raising the social condition of this country must take into consideration, not alone the means of improving the educational resources of one class, but of establishing, on a sure basis, such general instruction as will unite in the bonds of peace and good-will the interests of us all—converting those connected with industry, from being the slaves of labour, to be in time its scientific conductors; and those who may be

anxious to undertake its political interests, from having been too frequently the slaves of party, to be the scientific conductors of an able and efficient domestic policy.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NAPER.

## THE STATE OF PARTIES.

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### POLITICAL PARTIES.

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THE time seems fast approaching when the public must require the various parties, into which the Parliamentary interests are divided, to give some solid proof of their political importance.

Having for more than forty years endeavoured to think well of, and advocate every measure that seemed practically to advance the prosperity of Ireland, the able speech of the Recorder of Dublin, delivered at the inaugural banquet of the late Lord Mayor, contained statements well calculated to test, by their approval or not, the patriotic or selfish views of our public men and public institutions. Of these, the following appear very applicable :—

“ That there is no appreciable portion of the Irish people who do not value the equal laws and real liberty they en-

joy under the British Constitution, or harbour a sentiment of disloyalty to a sovereign who faithfully walks in its ancient ways. Queen Victoria has pressed her foot upon the turf, and from it have sprung up 170,000 armed men. My heart rose within me with pride that I was a British subject, but it fell again when I recollected—what I have never been ashamed of—that I was an Irish one. For once I felt the blush of inferiority. One of the leading causes of this inferiority I would seriously put to every reasonable, thoughtful, truthful Irishman—Is it not our unhappy religious differences?”

Again, the Recorder observes :—

“ Her Majesty, in her speech in Parliament, has given a satisfactory account of the home and foreign relations of these countries—we may say, without boast or exaggeration, they never held a higher place in the rank of nations. Whilst almost all the continents of the earth were agitated, and almost every dynasty disturbed, our constitutional monarchy dwelt securely in its island home. Ireland has made rapid progress within the last thirty years—in the diminution of crime and pauperism, in the improvement of agriculture and the extension of commerce, the value of land, the wages, and labour—in all that indicates material advancement. But England, in her general attitude of strength and greatness, exhibited at times a remarkable infirmity—a kind of periodical epidemic or panic of invasion.”

It is singular that England, under the rule of her two most popular Queens, should have experienced “ a panic of invasion”—one a reality, from a despotic monarch of Spain, taught by the prelates of



his Church to show no mercy to heretics—the other, from a fear that the military despotism of France would force its reluctant head to feed it with the spoils of what may be considered the most wealthy country in Europe. The Recorder thus opens his address :—

“ I have been just thirty-three years officially connected with this Corporation; it is more than thirty since I first represented this, my native city, in Parliament; and for almost the whole of the preceding generation my father enjoyed the same distinction.”

Now, it is from what may be considered the converse of these circumstances, that I have been induced most sincerely to commend the sentiments he has expressed. In 1862, I shall have been just fifty years a resident landlord and magistrate in the county of Meath, which my grandfather represented in the Irish Parliament of 1753. We may, therefore, be considered to have derived our political origin equally from “ Protestant Ascendancy.” In 1812, I joined in the custom of drinking, with the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant, and the late Sir Robert Peel, the then Chief Secretary, “ The Glorious Memory.” In 1815 and 1816, I sat in the Imperial Parliament for the nomination bo-

rough of Weobly. Entertaining then, as I do now, the same opinion of those Roman Catholics who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted the invasion of England, I was opposed to Emancipation. Becoming a practical landlord, I was soon taught to see, that with "*Protestant ascendancy,*" *civil and religious liberty were impossible for Ireland.*

In 1829, I supported the Duke of Leinster, who took the chair at a meeting in favour of the claims of my Roman Catholic countrymen, and went so far as to make one of twenty Protestants and twenty Roman Catholics who were opposed to Mr. O'Connell's Proposition, that we should join the Catholic Association. Our firmness and moderation tended to the settlement of this great question. Unfortunately, the Conservative clergy and laity, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, looked upon Emancipation as the triumph of agitation, not the progress of liberty; and since, as a body, have been for thirty years opposed to the political influence of every sincere liberal. This is but the natural consequence of a contest for the temporalities in Church and State. The result of the late election of a member for the county of Cork, but too clearly proves that the sys-

tem upon which Ireland is attempted to be governed is suited more for the benefit of a political partisan than the genuine interests of our country. No one can blame the late Attorney-General for accepting that which was the chief object of his political life—a seat upon the bench. But what are we to say to the condition in which he left his political supporters in the county of Cork? The Recorder has justly observed that—

“Ireland has made rapid progress within the last thirty years. We need not fear comparison with any portion of the United Kingdom.”

And yet, if we look to the cases tried at the Lent Assizes of 1860, at Trim and Armagh, we find our social system tainted with party and religious rancour. At Trim, eleven out of fifteen cases of agrarian crimes on the calendar, and only three of these to be prosecuted; whilst one of these, for an assault, ending in death, though many persons were present, did not end in a conviction. At Armagh, though a Protestant jury convicted an Orangeman of homicide in a party riot, the leading counsel for the defence thought it expedient to address himself to their party feelings and religious prejudices—a practice which my experience as a Magistrate and Grand

Juror has found too frequently to prevail, whether in defence of a Ribbon murder or an Orange outrage; and, though tending to advance an individual interest in a borough or county, attributes to Irish justice the worst passions—hatred and revenge. With such a stimulant, it may be asked, how can we advance the cause of social order, or enlarge the base of social comfort and social confidence?

The wages of labour have much increased, so has the value of land; but these have been by no means so regulated as to bear their fair proportion. The value and use of scientific implements is in advance of that of scientific labour, well applied or well remunerated. The four elements which, when justly combined, give vigour to the forge and value to the anvil, are seldom so united in the cottage of the labourer as to afford power to the chest or vigour to the arm. Fire, water, earth, and air, are too frequently all but wanting, and generally miserably disproportioned. In fact, the Irish labourer is not so placed in the social scale as to know the real value either of his time or labour, *or, in other words, properly to mind his own business.* Our social system is rotten at its base. Those in every grade have been

trying to do the work of those above them. It should be the duty of our Conservative Clergy, of all religious denominations, to attend to the truth and justice, religion and piety of their flocks, and leave the laity to mind their own business—the improvement of their land and cattle, and the raising the social condition of the people. With confidence and capital united, they will then have the means of introducing amongst the labouring classes a just amount of scientific knowledge, capable of procuring for these a fair proportion of the four elements, without the command of which, those most interested in the advancement of agricultural labour will remain unable to adjust the balance of demand and supply. The efforts of our agricultural societies have, for twenty-five years, been chiefly devoted to the improvement of the soil, and the increase in quality and quantity of its produce—and to that of our cattle, to the goodness of their breeding, with a due attention to their size and condition. Agricultural produce has, therefore, in a great degree, kept its *improvement and supply* on a fair balance with its increased value and demand. This is not the case with the supply and value of labour. Our workmen, as tenant labourers, are not so situated as to com-

mand those requisite comforts which should properly belong to their station; nor is the work they may be able or willing to perform so laid out as to allow their employers to pay, with satisfaction, such wages as, if scientifically and honestly executed, they would have a right to demand. Till the owners of property are willing to be placed in a situation to do their duty as owners and occupiers, they will never obtain their rights; so long as inefficient deputies are placed over the tillers of the soil, they will remain ignorant of their duties—an ignorance which must continue whilst their temporal and spiritual advisers are determined to interfere with that lay instruction which must originate and be constantly supported by their landlord and their employer. If we are to have a statesmanlike revision of our Poor Laws, they must be worked upon the principles of well-requited labour, not indifferently paid idleness. Fortunately for Ireland, the present workhouse system produces a strong disinclination to workhouse restraint, whilst the rate-payers are generally averse to any extensive outdoor relief. The example of two millions and a half expended in England, without any direct productive return, and the facility with which the English ope-

ratives seem to take the advice of those so justly named by the shrewd Yorkshireman "*their Cuckoo Friends,*" make it expedient that every class in society should know its own interests, duties, and rights.

I had written thus far nearly three months before the late Session of Parliament had been closed, or its labours produced any practical conclusions. In no former Session has Irish business been more discussed, or more fully sifted by Parliamentary Committees. The question is, are Irishmen placed in a better position to *do their own business*? I think I may answer that the views of practical Irishmen have been considerably improved. Confining these views to our social amendment, we may fairly arrive at the conclusion that the interests of the employed and their employers are capable of being based on a more solid foundation—and *labour and wages more justly balanced.*

The associated members of Social Science having closed their sittings, we may fairly hope that the theories of some, and the practical hints of others, may lead to measures that will assign to us all our

proper duties, in an enlarged system of domestic re-generation.

A part of the following paper on Labour and Wages was submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of the Board of Works, under the impression that those landlords who had been most successful in improving their property with the assistance of the first loan, were fully entitled to the benefit of the second.



## WAGES AND LABOUR.

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IN 1851, ten years after the building of the Union Workhouse in Oldcastle, I obtained from my agent, Mr. Hamilton, the statistical state of the returns of the labouring classes on my property, contained in three electoral divisions; and, having procured from the Board of Works Loans to the full extent of their power to advance, for the purposes of drainage, road-making, &c., I found, in the settlement of my accounts with Mr. Millie, my engineer, that under his superintendence something more than £10,000 had been expended in a most satisfactory manner. And having, upon the publication of the intentions of the Commissioners of the Board of Works to extend their loans for the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes, requested my agent to make a second return of the number, state, condition, and

nature of the holding of the tenants and labourers, including all those occupiers who may receive money wages, with their probable amount, I feel I am now making use of the *only probe* which can satisfactorily test the value of the proposed Government assistance. Taking, in the first instance, that part of the report which applies to my present object, I find there are 130 tenants, who have on their holdings 282 labourers' houses or cabins, whilst I have 156 houses held directly from myself: 17 free of rent, 15 servants' houses, rent given as part of their salary, and 124 tenant labourers; making on the whole 438. Of the 282 under the tenants, 30 are slated, and 252 thatched, out of the cottages; and held under myself, 80 are slated, and 75 are thatched cottages.

It is with these thatched cottages I wish to deal, and prove how far I can (if allowed) work to the best advantage the sum of £1000, the highest loan permitted to be advanced by the Board of Works. And knowing, from experience, that I can build a first-class labourer's cottage for £60, I am prepared to make the following proposition to the Board of Works:—to borrow £500, to complete a village al-

ready begun, on the principle of borrowing not more than £30 for each first-class house, and laying down material for such house to the full value of the £30 ; and for second and third-class houses in the same proportion, say £20 and £15 ; and if this proposition be accepted, to borrow £500 more. With the assistance of these sums, I hope to place all the labourers' houses that must necessarily be held under myself in a proper tenantable condition, and with such an amount of garden, and of land applotment, as will bear a fair proportion to the rent required. Thus circumstanced, I shall feel I am fully entitled to require of my tenantry something of the same conduct towards their labourers, which it is my pleasure, as well as my duty, to show towards my own,—being fully satisfied, by a return made of the date and extent of the leases they hold under me, and the moderate amount per annum they pay as rent, that I am requiring of them nothing but a measure of justice which they owe their tenantry and themselves. As for rebuilding all the cottages on a large estate, it is both out of and beside the question. The great object of any general movement in advance being to give everywhere, if possible, light, air, and ventilation, with decent and sufficient sleep-

ing accommodation to the greatest number of existing cabins or cottages, and, above all, such an addition in land as will supply a proper amount of vegetables for the families, and healthy room for their pigs and other cattle, the proprietor who can best afford to give to the public an example of such a movement on his estate will solve a far more difficult problem than that of building a model village at a large expenditure.

But our first and greatest difficulty still remains—one which the tenor of Mr. Hamilton's report renders still more obvious—the means of keeping, from time to time, in thorough repair and order, any improved cottage property. It is here that the advantage of a public loan may be made apparent, by introducing thereby the materials for a public supervision. For this purpose, it might be desirable to employ an officer connected with the Board of Works to inspect, in the first instance, what might be done for the mutual interests of neighbouring proprietors, and point out their mutual resources; whilst from the Board of Guardians might be selected the necessary materials for a constant supervision.

• Granting that “*every owner of a well-regulated farm will find it his interest to supply his labourers with proper accommodation,*” at present it is but too evident in the county of Meath, and other grazing counties in the province of Leinster, the doing so is the exception, and not the rule; and the principal reason is given by Mr. Hamilton, “*that, though wages have risen 20 per cent. for what may be called job-work (haymaking and harvest), yet he found it more difficult to get his work done than before.*” The cause of this is but too obvious—the Irish labourer cannot procure, with his increased wages, proper accommodation for his family, or anything equal in proportion to what the gentleman farmer affords to his well-fed cattle, his horses, or his hounds. Until good men unite to strike a just balance between the value of well-regulated labour, social comfort, and *sound domestic education*, bad men will conspire to keep up a spirit of hatred and revenge. Surely, when we see hundreds of our countrymen filling the cattle-trucks and third-class carriages, for the purpose of obtaining high wages at the English and Scotch harvest—and we know that few can surpass them in the use of the scythe and reaping-hook—the difficulty of teaching them the real value of their time ought not to

be impossible. And this brings me to the consideration of the best means of affording them this most desirable knowledge.

As an Irish gentleman, farming a portion of his property, it is now necessary that I should again put *in the probe*; and, having acquainted myself with the present state and social condition of my tenant labourers, procure an accurate return of the amount and value of the wages and labour of those employed by myself, either in the cultivation or improvement of the farms I have in hand. From this return it is evident, that the amount of time given by the labourer is too great for the value he obtains; or, in other words, that the labourer, if scientifically put to his work, ought to produce in two-thirds of the time the value he now affords to his employer for the whole. Here we have the same problem to solve which now employs the attention of the masters and operatives who form our town population.

Those who are connected with field labour and a rural population have one great advantage—they have the power of giving much more assistance to the labourer in advancing his social system; and this more particularly applies to all classes of la-

bourers in Ireland, and the Irish labour market. Whilst our Poor Laws continue to give the limited "out-door relief" they do at present, and we are without the English Law of Settlement, our labour market may be made more extensively within the reach of our resident labouring population. This opinion I beg to apply most particularly to the province of Leinster, and to the consideration of those landowners and landholders who agree in Mr. Hamilton's observations :—

“ And I cannot look as hopefully as you do for any advantage to be derived to the country at large, either from the Government undertaking to erect cottages, or a Government loan being thrown as a charge upon the land for that purpose, at a time when the country is so rapidly improving, and the income of proprietors so fully ‘*paid up.*’ ”

As a landowner I am quite willing to join my testimony as to the fact of my income having been fully “*paid up,*” yet I cannot express the same satisfaction at the method in which, particularly by the *small landholders* and *tenant labourers*, I know it has to be “*made up.*”

Nearly half a century ago I had to take upon myself the rights and duties of an Irish landlord. At

that period, those rights and duties were almost wholly confined to the receiving a very moderate rent for my property, from which neither Tithes, Poor-rates, nor Income Tax had to be deducted. In fact, I was a mere annuitant, as I had before been during a twenty years' minority. With the addition of these imposts, the experience of the last twenty years has proved to both landlord and landholders that their rights and duties require *from themselves a far more active agency*. The landholders are no longer, as formerly, the upholders of a most imperfect system, by which, appropriating to themselves the capital of the land and the labourer in the shape of subletting and con-acre, they become alone answerable for the social condition of the lower classes. The English Government, it is true, have in this latter period added the paid agencies of *the Poor-law Board, the Board of Works, and the Board of Education* ; but events have proved that, without the willing and able co-operation of the resident landlords and landholders, a paid agency can only act the part of an absolute Bureaucracy ; and this observation, to a great extent, holds good with regard to all paid agencies, whether under the Court of Chancery, or those connected with the seeing en-



forced the rights and duties of the landlords and their tenantry. Confining my observations, as much as possible, to the case of labour and wages, it is clear that to the proper application of his time, and to the most advantageous occupation of the space allowed him, the labourer must look for the future improvement of his social condition ; whilst it will become the duty of the Public Boards to give every assistance in the direction and formation of such councils of conciliation as will justly balance and equally value the time to be given and received by the employed and the employers, affording to each a mutual interest in the scientific cultivation of the space of land they may be able to occupy. The conclusion to which Mr. Hamilton has arrived—that “the genius of the Irish people is to value nothing but what they do for themselves”—strongly militates against a successful endeavour to work together for a mutual advantage. A long experience has proved to myself that it is the want of their employers doing for their people what it is evident they cannot do for themselves, that has given them this one-sided independence. The neglected and miserable state of their habitations, devoid of every comfort, most frequently without any garden—their fowls,

pigs, and cattle wandering over the roads and their neighbours' fences, with the indifferent supply of inferior corn and hay occupying the space of what ought to be a well-cultivated applotment—is no proof that they cannot value their advantages, but only that they have not the power of procuring them. Now, it is by affording the means of procuring these advantages that I propose to strike *the balance of mutual good-will*, and to give to the workman something like an equal interest in the well-being of his employer's property to that which he would then be able to entertain for his own. The same misdirected "genius" makes the Irish people prefer the laws of secret combination to those established by the constitution of their country; whilst the strikes of those connected with the manufacturing interests originate from the same feelings. To the want of general and united education, and particularly to that of a kind which would afford a right understanding of the mutual advantages of machinery to masters and operatives, we may trace much of the ignorance and prejudice which now prevail.

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HAVING received a communication from the Board of Works, to the effect that they are now prepared to advance a loan to those proprietors who have already taken their full share of that afforded them for the purpose of drainage, it remains for me to prove that such a loan can be made practically to serve the interests of all parties, and mutually to benefit the tenant landlord and the tenant labourer. By the former, I mean all such persons as hold land for the purpose of making their own rent, or that of a superior landlord ; by the latter, all such labourers as hold their dwellings under landlords who expect them to work on their farm for either the whole or a part of the year. Dividing these parties, each into three classes, I will endeavour to strike a kind of debtor and creditor account between them. In the first class of tenant landlords, I place those who, giving their labourers a comfortable dwelling, require *no rent*, but take their services for the whole twelve months, paying the usual wages of the day, and giving them the grass for their cows and young cattle either free or at the usual rate of

grazing. In this first class we may include those who add to these terms *a rent for their houses*. The holders of these may be considered as the first class tenant labourers, such as herds, ploughmen, and the most handy and trustworthy of the workmen. In the second and third classes, we may place those who hold indifferently built and worse kept houses, and who, working a part of the year with the public, are bound to give their landlords a certain number of days' work when called upon to do so. As long as the potato continues to be so extensively cultivated, all these may be reckoned among the victims to the subletting and con-acre system,—a kind of truck system, under which most employers of agricultural labour, as well as those employed, may, to a certain extent, be still considered as suffering. Placing the employer's interests on the debtor's, and that of the employed on the side of the creditor, a truck system of a higher class may be considered as amongst the most desirable. The rent of a first-class cottage, to be kept in perfect repair, with a suitable garden, together with a certain quantity of milk and other productions of the farm, at a price considered satisfactory to both parties, might be placed to the credit of the labourer, in addition to

such an amount of wages as would give the employed a part share in the profit to be obtained by the scientific use of well-constructed agricultural implements and machinery,—a machinery which, by requiring additional powers of the head, would reduce the pressure on the mere strength of the arm. By shortening the time of securing the harvest, and much increasing that of preparing for the future crop, the time of the labourer (his surest working capital) might be much increased in value,—a value which he can only learn by an improved industrial education. His landlord will not give him credit for his rent, unless he sees that, in proportion as he has been afforded a more comfortable means of living, he feeds, clothes, and rears his family in a more suitable manner. Wheaten and other household bread must take the place of the old potato. The education afforded by a well-conducted school should enable girls, after the age of twelve or fourteen, to obtain a more remunerative employment than that of digging con-acre potatoes, and carrying them, when dressed, a mile or two from home to their parents and families working in the fields. In our present state of transition from a system which enabled an extensive landholder to break up

a considerable portion of the grass land without the expenditure of his own capital, and after obtaining the time and labour of the neighbouring cottiers and small landholders to receive a remunerative rent, lies our principal obstacle to improvement, and our greatest difficulty. In the grazing counties of Leinster, the best feeding grass can be procured for the cows and young stock of the labourer and small farmer during the summer. It is during the winter half-year they may be said to be paying a double rent for a second-rate produce to support their cattle, whilst they are obliged to convert what ought to be a well-prepared garden into a very indifferent farm-yard. Now, if a winter farm (as a substitute for the village applotments of England), paying the same rent per acre as the adjoining townlands, could be attached to a respectable village or location of labourers' houses, and these in reach of a sufficient school, we should lay the foundation of a more practical social system than any of our present model-farms or schools can produce, and consequently give a greater value to the time to be given in labour by the employed, and a more accurate value of the capital to be expended by the employers. The more skilful the labourer,

and the shorter the time in which he can perform his task, the more value he can place to his credit. It is evident that the more scientific instruction his holding can afford himself and his family, the more valuable will they appear in the consideration of their landlord and employers.

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Houses of the Oireachtas



## APPENDIX.



AN important step in bettering the condition of the labourer is to enable him to keep a cow. For this object, suppose his employer provided grazing ground during the summer, charging a fair rate, food will have to be provided only for the winter months, when each cow will require about 10 stone daily, or 12 tons for the half-year, of green feeding, or its equivalent, together with 12 cwt. of straw for bedding. To raise this food and bedding, the labourer will require, besides the garden he occupies with his cottage, about two statute acres of land, which might be cropped as follows:—

		A.	R.	P.	
1.	Oats, . . . . .	0	2	0	Which will yield 12 cwt. of straw for bedding.
2.	Grass, . . . . .	0	2	0	Will yield 3 tons of green feeding, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hay.
3.	{ Turnips and mangels, . . . . .	0	1	0	" 3 "
	{ Potatoes, . . . . .	0	1	0	
4.	Permanent meadow, . . . . .	0	2	0	" 2 " grass.
	Produce from, say, one rood of garden, cabbage, &c., . . . . .				" 4 " *
	Total, . . . . .			12	"

In order to give the labourer some interest in cultivating and weeding it properly, harvesting the crop, and

\* The refuse of this and potatoes above will assist in keeping one or two pigs.

economizing his manures, the same plot of land ought to be allotted to him from year to year. And as the labourer could not perform all the work necessary on his allotment, especially at a distance from his home, and that also away from the place where he would be employed during the remainder of the day, some of the work should be performed by horse-labour, still leaving employment for the younger members of his family, and a few occasional days for himself. The allotments could be so arranged that the horses could be worked with all the efficiency attainable on larger farms, while the labourer, by well-managed additional tillage, would have all the advantages of spade husbandry. The divisions, with their crops, might be as follows:—

A	1	2	3	4	5	6	B
	Turnips and Mangels.	Turnips and Mangels.	Turnips and Mangels.	Turnips and Mangels.	Turnips and Mangels.	Turnips and Mangels.	
	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	
	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	
	Grass.	Grass.	Grass.	Grass.	Grass.	Grass.	
	Permanent Grass.	Permanent Grass.	Permanent Grass.	Permanent Grass.	Permanent Grass.	Permanent Grass.	

The horses could plough, or work any other implement, in the direction A B, across all the allotments, and thus no time would be lost in turning; and the work, if performed by his employer, could be added to the rent, the amount of which additional sum would be 12s. per statute acre, as shown below, where also the amount of manual labour

necessary to be performed by the labourer or his family is also estimated:—

A.	R.	P.		Horse Labour.	Manual Labour.							
					Days of Man.			Days of a Boy or Woman.				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			<b>OATS—</b>									
0	2	0	Ploughing, harrowing, and ribbing, at 10s. per acre, } Sowing oats and grass seeds with bush harrow, } Weeding and picking stones, } Reaping and binding, &c., } Threshing and stacking, . . . }	0	5	0	..					
							½					
							2½			4		
							4			1½		
			<b>TURNIPS AND MANGEL—</b>									
0	1	0	Ploughing and harrowing, } at 10s. per acre, . . . } Grubbing, at 3s. per acre, . } Forking, . . . . . } Harrowing, ribbing, and } closing drills, 5s. per acre, } Filling and spreading dung, } Gathering and burning weeds, } Sowing, &c., . . . . . } Thinning and hoeing, . . . . . } Forking between drills, . . . } Pulling and storing, . . . . }	0	4	6						
							4					
							1			1		
										2		
										2		
										4		
							4					
										4		
			<b>POTATOES—</b>									
0	1	0	Horse-labour, . . . . . } Total hand-labour, planting, } moulding, weeding, and } storing, . . . . . }	0	4	6						
							10			12		
			<b>MEADOW—</b>									
1	0	0	Mowing and making up, . . } Carting manures and pro- } duce according to dis- } tance, say, . . . . . }				3			6		
				0	10	0	10					
				1	4	0	29	1	9	0	36½	0 18 3

The twenty-nine days given for the labourer would perhaps be as many as would be desirable for him to spend on his allotment, either in entire days or at extra hours; for

the additional exertion, together with walking to and from his allotment, would render him incapable of working well during the day for his employer ; and if the horse-labour were not done for him, the tillage would require about sixty days of his time. If performed for him, his rent would be, say, according to the average letting value of land, £1 per statute acre, and the horse-labour added would make the total rent per statute acre £1 12s. The present rate charged for con-acres generally is from £3 10s. to £5 per statute acre ; so it can be easily seen that the labourer who has his plot of ground according to the foregoing plan would save from *two to three* pounds per acre, beside the time and expense of hauling home his crop, often from a distance of two or three miles. Though the horse-labour would be alike for all, yet by giving some premium for better produce and cultivation, there would be a greater stimulus given to individual exertion, both in the preservation of manures, and the after-culture and weeding their crops.

THE END.