

House and Offices on Half an Acre.			
1 Wheat or Rye.	2 Wheat or Rye.	3 Oats with Clover.	4 Barley.
5 Potatoes.	6 Potatoes.	7 Potatoes.	8 Buckwheat.
9 Lucern.	10 Lucern.	11 Tares, Cabbages as soon as Tares are off.	12 Cabbage.
13 Cabbage.	14 Turnips.	15 Turnips.	16 Carrots. Parsnips.
17 Yellow Beet.	18 Mangel Wurzel.	19 Red Clover.	20 Barley.

## SECOND YEAR.

1 to 2 Potatoes	12 to 13 Mangel Wurzel
3 Clover, to be cut twice	14 Oats and Clover
4 Yellow Beet	15 Barley and Clover
5 to 6 Wheat	16 Buckwheat
7 Turnips	17 Cabbage
8 Carrots and Parsnips	18 Cabbage and Turnips
9 to 10 Lucern	19 Wheat
11 Cabbage	20 Potatoes

## THIRD YEAR.

1 Barley and Clover	9 to 10 Lucern
2 Oats and Clover	11 Barley and Clover
3 Wheat	12 Cabbage
4 Cabbage	13 Wheat
5 Peas	14 to 15 Clover
6 Parsnips and Carrots	16 Yellow Beet
7 Buckwheat	17 Mangel Wurzel
8 Peas, and the same year Turnips	18 to 19 Potatoes
	20 Oats and Clover

## FOURTH YEAR.

1 to 2 Clover	12 Turnips
3 Potatoes	13 Potatoes
4 Turnips	14 to 15 Wheat
5 Cabbage	16 Carrots and Parsnips
6 Mangel Wurzel	17 Potatoes
7 Oats	18 Tares
8 Barley	19 Oats and Clover
9 to 10 Lucern	20 Yellow Beet
11 Clover	

## ACRE AND A QUARTER PLAN FOR THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

Having thus stated what may be obtained by garden cultivation or spade husbandry, from given portions of the earth's surface, we shall now proceed to shew, that it is in the power of that part of the community which can advance a little capital, to abolish pauperism,—to reduce the poor's rates most materially,—to diminish crime,—and to promote the cause of morality and religion, not only without any sacrifice on their part, but to their great pecuniary advantage.

There are three classes of Society to which these plans are peculiarly applicable:—

1st.—The man who has only his labour to sell, under the direction of others, as the agricultural or other labourer.

2nd.—The man who has skill in manufactures, or handicraft business.

3d.—The man who has a family with a small income, and who would apply himself to spade cultivation, on a farm of five acres; or a respectable agricultural labourer, who would do all the work himself upon such a farm, occasionally hiring the man who has only his labour to sell.

I shall give a distinct consideration to each of these classes, and begin with

## THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

The situation of this class in some counties in England is truly pitiable. By paying a part of their wages out of the poor's rates, the farmer makes the shopkeeper and other classes of the inhabi-

tants contribute to support his labourers; for in many parishes it is an established custom that as soon as a labourer has a fourth child, he may go to the Parish and demand a gallon of flour per week, and so on for every future child. Thus the manly, independent spirit of the labourer is broken down, and he is reduced to the condition of a beggar; many farmers prevent their labourers from bettering their condition by keeping a pig, lest they should be tempted to steal food for it; far be it from me to set up any excuse for dishonesty, but when a poor man by the operation of the selfish principle in his employer is ground down to a bare existence, surely the temptation, even to take a little corn for his family, to say nothing of his pig, must be pretty strong; and the undeniable fact is, that in these districts the morals of the poor are exceedingly depraved, and thieving and poaching are universal.

In some places the agricultural labourer has not more than nine or ten shillings per week, except in harvest; but suppose that he has 12s. to support a wife and four children, it will be found that they will consume about five gallons of flour per week, and that this article together with potatoes and rent, will cost them 8s. 6d. per week, leaving only 3s. 6d. disposable for milk, cheese, butter, meat, clothing, fuel, soap, candles, &c.

We shall now see the change that might be made in his situation, without any increase of wages, merely by a few arrangements, and the advance of a little capital. It is proposed, that every labourer should be furnished with a comfortable cottage, and an acre and a quarter of land, for which he should pay four shillings per week, or, which is the same thing, receive only eight shillings per week wages, instead of twelve.

The acre must be cultivated, one half in potatoes, and the other half in corn alternately; thus what is potatoes this year must be corn the next, and vice versa; care being taken to manure for the potatoes and not for the corn, and if there is plenty of manure, a crop of winter tares or rye to be cut green may be had off the half acre destined for potatoes; in this way the acre may be made to produce more of this kind of food than the family can consume in a year, and thus with the addition of his own labour and that of his family morning and evening, and a few shillings expended in getting assistance to put in his crops, he may while earning his 12s. per week get for 4s. what cost him 8s. 6d., and thus have 8s. disposable instead of 3s. 6d. But this is not all; the quarter of an acre cultivated in carrots, parsnips, potatoes, and cabbage, would enable him to keep a pig, or even a breeding sow, beside some poultry and bees; this might bring him in a revenue of a shilling or two a week more, to be deposited in the savings' bank; his employer should lend him the money to purchase his little stock, and food necessary to fatten it, upon condition that the whole should be punctually repaid when the pig &c. were sold; this plan I have pursued myself with the very best effects.

The farmer by cultivating a field in the articles already enumerated, could well afford to sell to his labourers, green food for eight pence per hundred pounds weight, and roots (as turnips, yellow beet, and mangel wurzel,) at a moderate price in winter, so that while the labourer's stock is increasing in value, abundance of manure would be produced for his acre and a quarter of land.

As bread and corn food constitutes so large a proportion of the labourer's expenditure, amounting often to six or seven, and eight shillings per week, it becomes an object of very considerable importance. One of my labourers with a wife and five children consumes six gallons of flour per week; each gallon weighs 7lb; the best flour is 1s. 8d. per gallon, the second sort 1s. 6d.; 42lb. of flour (second kind) per week, cost 9s., or about 2½d. per pound; the best sort is near 3d. A bushel of wheat costs 9s.—weighs 62 pounds, yields seven gallons of best flour, and the miller keeps the pollard and bran for grinding, or if the whole is returned, 8d. per bushel is charged; the allowed waste is 1½lb., leaving 42lbs. for flour, and 18½lbs. for pollard and bran. But if a farmer who employs several labourers would set up a steel mill, such as are sold by T. Parkes, No. 49, Fenchurch street, with an apparatus to separate the flour, &c., and would supply his men with wheat at the wholesale price, two of the labourers, might assist each other in grinding their corn, and thus save the coarse pollard and bran for their pigs, whilst the meal consisting of the flour and fine pollard would make excellent bread; and if one half meal and one half potatoe flour were employed, the quality of the bread would be very superior to that generally purchased, and the saving, amount to from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week, in such a family as that above described.

To make potatoe flour a large tin grater should be provided; the potatoes should be of the mealy kind, well washed, and then grated into a deep pan; the pulp must be strained out, and the white flour will remain at the bottom of the pan, and must be well washed two or three times with fresh spring water, letting it stand a few minutes after each washing for the flour to settle; the water is then to be poured off, and the flour dried slowly in the sun, or in an oven just warm; the flour thus procured is very heavy, almost as white as snow, and in its nutritious properties equal to the best arrow root.—I have procured 12lb. weight from 60 pounds or a bushel of potatoes, which would only sell for a shilling; so that the flour would cost one penny per pound; the pulpy part of the potatoe, being deprived of its water by being squeezed in a sack, and afterwards dried in an oven, would serve as food for the pigs in winter; then, if the family consumed 42lb. second flour per week, at 2½d. per lb.