

EARNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

(BOARD OF TRADE, LABOUR DEPARTMENT)

197

SECOND REPORT

BY

MR. WILSON FOX

ON THE

WAGES, EARNINGS, AND CONDITIONS OF  
EMPLOYMENT

OF

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,

WITH

STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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## APPENDIX I.

## AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ORDINARY LABOURERS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1902.

TABLE showing the AVERAGE TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS (including the value of allowances in kind) of ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in each of the under-mentioned COUNTIES, arranged in order according to amount.

*The figures in this Table are also shown on the Map facing page 1.*

NOTE.—The classes of agricultural labourers included in the Table are, in England and Ireland, "ordinary labourers," that is, men not specially engaged in the care of animals, as are shepherds, horsemen, and cattlemen; in Wales "married labourers," that is, the men who live in cottages, and not the men hired yearly or half-yearly, who live in the farmhouses; in Scotland "horsemen" or "ploughmen," who are the most important class of farm servants there. The "orramen" in Scotland are a comparatively small class, and their earnings do not differ much from those of the horsemen. The classes selected in England, Scotland, and Ireland are the largest class in each of those countries. In Wales, however, the "married men" are not in the majority, but they have been selected for the purpose of this Table, because it is considered that their earnings, which are generally higher than those of the hired men, are more comparable with the earnings of the classes selected for England, Scotland, and Ireland (many of whom are married men) than with the earnings of the hired men, who are unmarried and frequently comparatively young. In any event it has not been found possible to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the predominant rates of wages of the hired men in all districts on account of the wide range of wages given in some of the Returns.

A Table is given on page 3 which shows the estimated average weekly earnings in 1902 (including all cash payments and the value of allowances in kind) of all classes of agricultural labourers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. These averages have been obtained in the following manner:—In the case of England the average earnings of ordinary labourers in each county have been weighted by the number of "Agricultural labourers, farm servants" (not distinguished as in charge of horses or cattle) as given in the Census Returns, 1901. In this way the average earnings of ordinary labourers for England as a whole have been computed. Corresponding averages for the other classes of labourers have been obtained in similar manner. Having thus obtained four averages for England, viz., one each for ordinary labourers, horsemen, cattlemen, and shepherds, a general average for the four classes combined has been computed by weighting these four averages according to the proportion employed in each class, as shown by the returns furnished by farmers to the Department. The general averages for Wales, Scotland, and Ireland have been calculated by method similar to that described above.

The estimated earnings of all classes of farm labourers in England (including ordinary labourers and men in charge of animals) were 18s. 3d. a week in 1902, an amount which exceeds the estimated earnings of ordinary labourers (17s. 5d.) by 10d. a week.

In Wales the earnings of all classes of farm labourers (including "married labourers" and hired men) were 17s. 3d. a week, an amount slightly less than those of the "married labourers" (17s. 7d.), because the earnings of the hired men, who are the largest class, and who are nearly always unmarried men, and often comparatively young, are somewhat less than those of the "married men."

In Scotland the average weekly earnings of all classes taken together (horsemen, cattlemen, orramen, and shepherds) were, in 1902, 19s. 3d., compared with 19s. 5d. in the case of horsemen. The average for all classes is slightly lower than that for horsemen, and this is partly due to the inclusion of a number of young unmarried men with comparatively low earnings.

In Ireland the average weekly earnings of all classes (including ordinary labourers, hired men, and herds), viz., 10s. 11d. exceeded the average weekly earnings of ordinary labourers by 2d. only. There are, however, comparatively few men specially engaged in the charge of animals, except on large farms or estates.

Country.	County.	Average Weekly Earnings in 1902.	Country.	County.	Average Weekly Earnings in 1902.
England ...	Durham ... ..	s. d. 22 2	Scotland ...	Perth ... ..	s. d. 19 11
Scotland ...	Renfrew and Lanark ...	22 2	England ...	York, West Riding ...	19 10
" ...	Stirling and Dumbarton ...	22 0	" ...	Nottingham ... ..	19 9
England ...	Northumberland ... ..	21 7	Scotland ...	Berwick ... ..	19 9
Wales ...	Glamorgan ... ..	21 3	England ...	Kent ... ..	19 7
Scotland ...	Ayr ... ..	20 10	Scotland ...	Kincardine ... ..	19 6
" ...	Linlithgow and Edinburgh	20 10	" ...	Haddington ... ..	19 6
" ...	Forfar... ..	20 8	" ...	Selkirk ... ..	19 6
England ...	Lancaster ... ..	20 7	" ...	Aberdeen ... ..	19 5
" ...	Derby ... ..	20 7	" ...	Roxburgh ... ..	19 5
Scotland ...	Peebles ... ..	20 7	England ...	York, East Riding ...	19 2
" ...	Fife, Kinross, and Clackmanan.	20 6	" ...	York, North Riding ...	18 10
England ...	Middlesex ... ..	20 4	" ...	Monmouth ... ..	18 10
" ...	Cumberland and Westmorland	20 0	Scotland ...	Dumfries ... ..	18 10
" ...	Surrey... ..	20 0	England ...	Chester ... ..	18 9
			" ...	Lincoln ... ..	18 8
			Wales ...	Carnarvon ... ..	18 8

AVERAGE TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ORDINARY LABOURERS—*continued.*

Country.	County.	Average Weekly Earnings in 1902.	Country.	County.	Average Weekly Earnings in 1902.
Scotland ...	Argyll and Bute ... ..	<i>s. d.</i> 18 8	England ...	Dorset... ..	<i>s. d.</i> 15 6
Wales ...	Brecknock ... ..	18 6	" ...	Gloucester ... ..	15 5
Scotland ...	Kirkcudbright ... ..	18 6	" ...	Norfolk ... ..	15 3
Wales ...	Flint ... ..	18 5	" ...	Oxford ... ..	14 6
England ...	Stafford ... ..	18 4	Scotland ...	Caithness, Shetland, and Orkney	13 7
Scotland ...	Banff ... ..	18 2	Ireland ...	Down ... ..	13 0
England ...	Salop ... ..	18 0	" ...	Antrim ... ..	12 11
Scotland ...	Elgin ... ..	17 10	" ...	Dublin ... ..	12 9
England ...	Hants ... ..	17 9	" ...	Armagh ... ..	11 6
Wales ...	Carmarthen ... ..	17 9	" ...	Wicklow ... ..	11 4
" ...	Denbigh ... ..	17 8	" ...	Carlow ... ..	11 3
" ...	Merioneth ... ..	17 8	" ...	Londonderry... ..	11 3
Scotland ...	Inverness ... ..	17 8	" ...	Waterford ... ..	11 1
" ...	Wigtown ... ..	17 8	" ...	Tyrone ... ..	10 10
England ...	Sussex... ..	17 7	" ...	Cork ... ..	10 10
" ...	Leicester and Rutland ... ..	17 4	" ...	Monaghan ... ..	10 9
" ...	Cornwall ... ..	17 4	" ...	Longford ... ..	10 9
" ...	Hertford ... ..	17 2	" ...	Queen's County ... ..	10 8
" ...	Devon ... ..	17 1	" ...	Louth ... ..	10 8
Scotland ...	Nairn ... ..	17 1	" ...	Kildare ... ..	10 7
England ...	Essex ... ..	16 11	" ...	Meath ... ..	10 7
" ...	Somerset ... ..	16 11	" ...	Kilkenny ... ..	10 6
Wales ...	Radnor ... ..	16 10	" ...	Tipperary ... ..	10 5
Scotland ...	Ross and Cromarty ... ..	16 10	" ...	King's County ... ..	10 5
Wales ...	Anglesey ... ..	16 7	" ...	Cavan ... ..	10 4
" ...	Pembroke ... ..	16 7	" ...	Limerick ... ..	10 4
England ...	Bedford ... ..	16 6	" ...	Wexford ... ..	10 4
" ...	Worcester ... ..	16 5	" ...	Kerry ... ..	10 3
" ...	Warwick ... ..	16 4	" ...	Westmeath ... ..	10 3
" ...	Buckingham... ..	16 4	" ...	Donegal ... ..	10 1
" ...	Hereford ... ..	16 3	" ...	Fermanagh ... ..	9 11
" ...	Northampton ... ..	16 2	" ...	Galway ... ..	9 9
" ...	Huntingdon ... ..	16 2	" ...	Clare ... ..	9 7
" ...	Cambridge ... ..	16 1	" ...	Leitrim ... ..	9 3
Wales ...	Montgomery ... ..	16 0	" ...	Roscommon ... ..	9 1
England ...	Berks ... ..	15 11	" ...	Sligo ... ..	8 11
Scotland ...	Sutherland ... ..	15 10	" ...	Mayo ... ..	8 9
England ...	Wilts ... ..	15 8			
Wales ...	Cardigan ... ..	15 8			
England ...	Suffolk ... ..	15 6			

## APPENDIX II.

## ENGLAND.

## RATES OF WEEKLY CASH WAGES OF ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND IN 1903.

Variations in the mode of remuneration of agricultural labourers.

From the review in the Report of the different forms of remuneration adopted in the agricultural industry, it will be seen that the nature of the payments made to the wage earners is, perhaps, more varied than in almost any other industry. Time-wages payable either weekly, half-yearly, yearly, or at other periods, payments for piecework of different kinds, and perquisites of many descriptions, are to be met with in most districts, and the proportion, which each of these classes of payments forms of the total earnings, varies from district to district, at different seasons of the year, and according to the character of the season. Neither is the proportion constant as between the different classes of wage-earners, although it may be said that the allowances are generally more numerous and valuable in the case of the men specially engaged in the charge of animals than in the case of the ordinary labourers. Piecework is more common in arable than in pastoral districts, is mostly confined to certain operations carried on between Spring and Autumn, *e.g.*, weeding, hoeing, and thinning roots, potato lifting, and harvest, and is, of necessity, more suited to the work of ordinary labourers than to that of men in charge of animals.

The time-wages, however, are the principal payment in nearly all districts, and for almost every class of men. In the case of labourers engaged by the week, they are the wages generally recognised throughout a district and which would be offered and accepted, although it must not be supposed that they form a reliable criterion of total earnings, for, as already stated, it is frequently the case that where the rates of wages are comparatively low, the extra amount given for piecework, harvest, or in perquisites forms some considerable compensation.

Rates of weekly cash wages of farm labourers in each county in England.

Tables are given on pages 151 to 171 showing the rates of weekly cash wages most generally paid to the different classes of agricultural labourers in Rural Districts in England in 1903, compiled from Returns which have been mainly furnished by the Chairmen of Rural District Councils. The rates there quoted are exclusive of all piecework payments, extra earnings at hay time or corn harvest, overtime money, and the value of any other allowances either in cash or kind, and represent the standing cash wage payable when the men are not engaged at piecework or at work for which extra payments are given.

In the following Table is given for each county the range of rates of wages generally paid in the Rural Districts to ordinary agricultural labourers and also the 'median' rate for each county, that is, a rate so chosen that, as nearly as possible, an equal number of labourers was paid at higher or lower rates than the one stated. This rate in almost every county corresponded to the predominant rate, that is, the rate at which the largest number of labourers in each county were paid.

SUMMARY of RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in each COUNTY in 1903, according to RETURNS furnished by CHAIRMEN of RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS and others.

County.	Range of Wages.				Median Rate.	
	Summer.		Winter.		Summer.	Winter.
<b>NORTHERN COUNTIES.</b>						
Northumberland ... ..	<i>s.</i> 17	<i>d.</i> 0 to	<i>s.</i> 22	<i>d.</i> 0	<i>s.</i> 20	<i>d.</i> 0
Durham ... ..	17	0 „	24	0	20	0
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	16	0 „	21	0	18	0
Lancashire ... ..	18	0 „	22	0	20	0
Yorkshire, East Riding ... ..	15	0 „	19	0	16	6
„ North Riding ... ..	16	0 „	21	0	18	0
„ West Riding ... ..	15	6 „	22	0	18	0
<b>MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>						
Derbyshire ... ..	18	0 „	21	0	18	0
Cheshire ... ..	15	0 „	20	0	18	0
Nottinghamshire ... ..	16	0 „	20	0	16	6
Leicestershire ... ..	15	0 „	20	0	16	0

CASH WAGES OF ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ENGLAND IN 1903. 149

SUMMARY of RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in each COUNTY in 1903, according to RETURNS furnished by CHAIRMEN of RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS and others—*continued.*

County.	Range of Wages.				Median Rate.	
	Summer.		Winter.		Summer.	Winter.
<b>MIDLAND COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>						
Rutland ... ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	14 0	to 15 0	14 0	to 15 0	15 0	14 0
Staffordshire ... ..	14 0	„ 18 0	14 0	„ 18 0	16 0	16 0
Shropshire ... ..	14 0	„ 16 0	14 0	„ 16 0	15 0	15 0
Worcestershire ... ..	12 0	„ 19 0	12 0	„ 19 0	15 0	14 0
Warwickshire ... ..	12 0	„ 20 0	11 0	„ 18 0	15 0	15 0
Oxfordshire... ..	11 0	„ 15 0	11 0	„ 14 0	12 0	12 0
Northamptonshire ... ..	12 0	„ 16 0	12 0	„ 15 0	14 0	14 0
Buckinghamshire ... ..	12 0	„ 16 0	12 0	„ 16 0	14 0	14 0
Middlesex ... ..	16 0	„ 21 0	16 0	„ 21 0	16 0	16 0
Hertfordshire ... ..	12 0	„ 18 0	12 0	„ 18 0	15 0	15 0
Bedfordshire ... ..	13 0	„ 15 0	12 0	„ 15 0	14 0	13 0
<b>EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>						
Huntingdonshire ... ..	13 0	„ 15 0	13 0	„ 15 0	13 0	13 0
Cambridgeshire ... ..	12 0	„ 15 0	12 0	„ 15 0	12 0	12 0
Lincolnshire ... ..	15 0	„ 18 0	13 6	„ 18 0	16 6	15 0
Norfolk ... ..	12 0	„ 15 0	12 0	„ 14 0	13 0	12 0
Suffolk ... ..	12 0	„ 14 0	12 0	„ 14 0	13 0	13 0
Essex .. ... ..	11 0	„ 18 0	11 0	„ 17 0	13 0	13 0
<b>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>						
Kent ... ..	13 6	„ 20 0	13 6	„ 19 0	16 0	15 0
Surrey ... ..	15 0	„ 20 0	15 0	„ 20 0	16 0	16 0
Sussex ... ..	12 0	„ 18 0	12 0	„ 17 0	15 0	15 0
Hampshire ... ..	12 0	„ 15 0	12 0	„ 15 0	13 0	13 0
Berkshire ... ..	11 0	„ 15 0	11 0	„ 15 0	13 0	12 0
Wiltshire ... ..	12 0	„ 16 6	11 0	„ 16 0	13 0	12 6
Dorsetshire ... ..	10 0	„ 15 0	10 0	„ 15 0	12 0	12 0
Somersetshire ... ..	13 0	„ 18 0	11 0	„ 18 0	14 0	13 6
Herefordshire ... ..	12 0	„ 16 0	11 0	„ 15 0	13 0	13 0
Monmouthshire ... ..	15 0	„ 18 0	15 0	„ 18 0	16 0	15 0
Gloucestershire ... ..	11 0	„ 18 0	11 0	„ 17 0	14 0	13 0
Devonshire ... ..	11 0	„ 16 0	11 0	„ 16 0	13 0	13 0
Cornwall ... ..	13 0	„ 16 0	13 0	„ 16 0	15 0	15 0

In many counties no difference is made between the rates of wages paid in the summer when the working hours are longer, and in the winter, when the hours of work are necessarily reduced in consequence of the smaller amount of daylight, though in others, more particularly in the Midland and Eastern counties, a somewhat smaller cash wage is paid in the winter than in the summer, the difference being generally about 1s. per week.

Rates of weekly cash wages of ordinary labourers. Differences in summer and winter rates.

From the last two columns of the Table it will be seen how wide a divergence there was in the standing cash wages most generally paid to ordinary labourers in various parts of England in 1903, the summer and winter rates having varied from 12s. in Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Dorsetshire, to 20s. in Northumberland, Durham, and Lancashire. In two other counties they were 12s. in the winter, namely, in Berkshire and Norfolk.

Rates of weekly cash wages of ordinary labourers.



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Differences in rates paid in various counties.

It will also be seen that the cash wages in the Northern Counties are, generally speaking, considerably in excess of those elsewhere. In that group they ranged from 16s. 6d. in the East Riding of Yorkshire to 20s. in Northumberland, Durham, and Lancashire, both in the summer and winter. Except in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the wages were over 17s. a week in every county in this group, whilst in the 15 counties in the Midland Division, the wages were over 16s. in only three counties, namely, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Nottinghamshire. With the exception of Oxfordshire, where the wages were 12s., the median rates of wages varied from about 14s. to 16s. in 11 counties in the Division.

In the Eastern Counties the rates generally were 12s. to 13s., except in Lincolnshire, where the summer rate was 16s. 6d., and the winter rate 15s.

The summer rates of wages in the Southern and South-Western Group were generally from 13s. to 16s. But in Dorsetshire the median rate was 12s. In the winter the rates were 12s. to 15s., with the exception of Surrey, where 16s. was paid.

Rates of weekly cash wages of ordinary labourers. High rates paid in the Northern Counties.

The higher median rates of cash wages in the Northern Counties are undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the attractions of town life, and to the influence exercised by the large number of manufacturing, mining, and other industries carried on not only in the numerous large towns situated in these counties, but also in the very centre of the agricultural districts themselves—industries in which the wages paid are almost invariably higher than those usually obtained in the agricultural industry. The smaller number of extra payments made at particular seasons to the labourers in some of the Northern Counties, is a further cause of the higher cash wages paid in those counties, such wages being thus more evenly distributed over the whole of the year.

Rates of weekly cash wages of ordinary labourers, Counties where the minimum and maximum rates are paid.

The minimum cash wage paid in 1903 in any Rural District in any county, according to the Returns sent by Chairmen of Rural District Councils, was 10s., which appears to have been paid in one Rural District in Dorsetshire, the rates of wages in this Rural District having varied from 10s. to 12s. per week summer and winter.

A minimum rate of 11s. was met with in the summer or winter, or in both, in nine counties. The maximum rate found to be paid in 1903 in any Rural District was 24s. in Durham. In Northumberland, Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the maximum rate was 22s.

Looking down the first two columns of the Table, a great variation will be noticed in the difference between the maximum and minimum rates in the various counties. In some counties, such as Norfolk and Suffolk, which are almost purely rural in character, and are subjected in only a small measure to the influences of large towns and important industries, the difference between the highest and lowest rates paid was generally no more than 1s. to 2s. a week. In one Rural District in Norfolk in the summer it was 3s. In others, however, such as Durham, which contains coal mines, as Essex, which abuts on the Metropolis, or Worcester and Warwick, where the agricultural industry in certain parts is considerably affected by the proximity of Birmingham and the other manufacturing districts of the Midlands, the difference amounts to as much as 7s. to 8s.

The fact that wages of farm labourers are higher in the neighbourhood of large towns than in purely agricultural districts scarcely needs demonstration, but it may be of interest to show to what extent rates of wages vary within a county according to the proximity or otherwise of large urban areas, and Warwickshire may be conveniently selected for the purpose. The northern portion of this county contains the important industrial centres of Birmingham, Nuneaton, Coventry and Rugby, while Tamworth is on the northern border. In the southern part, on the other hand, there are no such important industrial districts, and by arranging the Rural Districts for which rates of wages have been furnished as nearly as practicable from north to south we get the rates of wages in descending order thus :—

Warwickshire Rural Districts arranged from North to South.	Rates of Weekly Wages of Ordinary Agricultural Labourers in 1903.	
	Summer.	Winter.
Tamworth, Castle Bromwich, Nuneaton ... ..	17s. to 20s.	17s. to 18s.
Foleshill, Monk's Kirby, Coventry, Solihull, Rugby, Warwick...	15s. ,, 17s.	15s. ,, 16s.
Stratford-on-Avon, Alcester, Southam ... ..	13s. ,, 14s.	13s. ,, 14s.
Brailes, Farnborough ... ..	12s. ,, 13s.	11s. ,, 12s.

It will be seen that there is a difference of 5s. to 7s. between the rates paid in the agricultural districts of Brailes and Farnborough in the extreme south and those paid to farm labourers in the industrial districts of Tamworth, Castle Bromwich, and Nuneaton in the north of the county.

## APPENDIX III.

## ENGLAND.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (exclusive of Piecework Payments, extra Wages earned during Hay and Corn Harvest, Overtime Money, or any extra Allowances either in Cash or Kind) in the Areas of RURAL DISTRICTS in ENGLAND in the Year 1903.

*Note.*—Ordinary labourers do not include foremen, shepherds, cattlemen, stockmen, cowmen, yardmen, carters, waggoners, teamsters, team-men, or horsekeepers. The rates quoted are those most generally paid to men in receipt of men's full wages.

## I.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.

## (a.) Hinds in Northumberland and Durham (Hired by the Year).

[For rates of wages paid to Cattlemen, Shepherds, &c., see page 160.]

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages, 1903.	County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages, 1903.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>		<b>s.</b>	<b>DURHAM.</b>		<b>s.</b>
Tynemouth... ..	196	—	Darlington... ..	431	19 to 21
Castle Ward ... ..	743	22	Stockton ... ..	358	19 to 21
Hexham ... ..	974	20 to 22	Sedgefield ... ..	631	20
Haltwhistle ... ..	609	20 to 22	Hartlepool ... ..		17 to 21
Bellingham ... ..		510	—	Auckland ... ..	429
Morpeth ... ..	1,116		18 to 22	Barnard Castle ... ..	471
Alnwick ... ..		18 to 20	Weardale ... ..	18 to 20	
Belford* ... ..	2,172	17 to 20	Lanchester... ..	258	18 to 20
Norham and Islandahires		18 to 21	Durham ... ..	268	—
Glendale ... ..	17 to 20	17 to 20	Easington ... ..	348	22
Bothbury ... ..		17 to 20	Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	223	18 to 21
			Chester-le-Street ... ..	375	19 to 22
			Sunderland ... ..	135	24
			South Shields ... ..	167	20 to 24

*NOTE.*—In Northumberland and Durham in 1903 casual labourers were paid from 3s. to 5s. per day, the most general rates being from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. These wages do not include rates paid during hay or corn harvest. Women workers, who are usually the daughters of the hinds, got from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. a day in most cases, and 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day for 20 days harvest, or sometimes for as long as harvest lasted.

## Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Northumberland.*—The Returns show that in all Rural Districts in the county married hinds have free cottages (some with gardens) and have their coals carted free. They also usually have from 1,000 to 1,200 yards of potato drill planted for them, or, in some districts, an annual allowance of about half a ton of potatoes. Other allowances given in some cases are the keep of a cow at a comparatively low rate of payment, an allowance of corn, and straw for pigs, while in some districts, mainly those near the collieries, coals are in some cases given. Unmarried hinds living with their fathers get an allowance of potatoes in addition to their cash wages.

*Durham.*—In all the Rural Districts the married hinds have free cottages (with gardens in some cases) and their coals are carted free. In some cases coals are given. An allowance of from 40 to 80 stones of potatoes annually is also generally given, and, in some cases, a daily allowance of milk, also straw for pigs. Unmarried hinds living with their fathers are allowed potatoes, and, in some instances, milk in addition to cash wages.

\* Including Farne Islands.

TABLE showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL Overtime Money, or any extra Allowances either in Cash or Kind) in the Areas

I.—ENGLAND.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

## (b.) Married Labourers in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.

[For rates of wages paid to Cattlemen, Shepherds, &amp;c., see pages 160 and 161.]

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>				<b>LANCASHIRE.</b>			
Alston with Gar-rigil	1,177	—*	—*	Sefton ...	698	18 to 20	18 to 20
Penrith ...		17 to 18	17 to 20	Whiston ...	788	—	—
Brampton ...	1,082	—	—	West Lancashire	2,366	20	20
Longtown ...		16	16	Wigan ...	747	20	20
Carlisle ...	767	18 to 19	18 to 19	Warrington ...		20	20
Wigton ...	949	18	18	Leigh ...	406	19 to 20	19 to 20
Cockermouth ...	801	17 to 18	17 to 20	Bury ...		20 to 22	20 to 22
Whitehaven ...	971	15 to 18/6	16/6 to 19/6	Barton - upon - Irwell	214	18	18
Bootle ...		15/6 to 19/6	17 to 21	Limehurst ...		19 to 20	19 to 20
<b>WESTMORLAND.</b>				Burnley ...	319	21	21
East Westmorland	1,089	19	19 to 20	Olitheroe ...	417	18	18
West Ward ...		17	18	Blackburn ...		18 to 21	18 to 21
South Westmorland		982	20	21	Chorley ...	467	19 to 21
				Preston ...	689	18 to 21	18 to 21
				Fylde ...	748	18	18
				Garstang ...	1,448	18 to 20	18 to 20
				Lancaster ...		18 to 22	18 to 22
				Lunesdale ...	1,164	21	21
				Ulverston ...		18 to 21	18/6 to 22

## (c.) Ordinary Agricultural Labourers in Yorkshire.

<b>YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.</b>			
		s.	s.			s.	s.
Riccall ...	358	—	—	Wath ...	261	16	16
Escrick ...	2,216	—	—	Flaxton ...	534	—	—
Pocklington ...		16 to 18	16 to 18	Scarborough ...	1,590	16 to 18	16 to 18
Howden ...	1,323	18	18	Maltou ...		16 to 17	16 to 17
Beverley ...	1,853	15 to 16	16 to 17	Easingwold ...	2,093	16 to 17	16 to 17
Soulcoates ...		17 to 19	17 to 19	Thirsk ...		18	18
Patrington ...	1,978	16/6	18	Helmsley ...	1,463	—	—
Skirlaugh ...		—	—	Kirkby Moorside		15/6 to 18	16 to 18
Driffield ...	3,102	15 to 16/6	15 to 16/6	Pickering ...	435	16/6 to 18	17 to 18/6
Bridlington ...		15 to 16	15 to 16	Whitby ...		—†	—†
Sherburn ...	1,292	16 to 17	16 to 17	Guisborough ...	524	—	—
Norton ...		15 to 16	15 to 16	Middlesborough		18 to 20	20 to 21

NOTE.—In *Cumberland*, in 1903, casual labourers were paid from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day, the most general rates being between 3s. and 3s. 6d. These wages do not include rates paid during hay or corn harvest. In *Westmorland*, in 1903, the rates for casual labourers were from 3s. 4d. to 4s. a day, the most general rate being 3s. 6d. These rates do not include wages paid during hay or corn harvest. In *Lancashire* casual labourers were paid from 3s. to 4s. a day in 1903, the rates most generally paid being between 3s. and 3s. 6d. These rates do not include wages paid during hay or corn harvest.

## Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Cumberland.*—In many cases the married labourers who are attached to the staff of a farm are stated to have free cottages with gardens. In some districts potatoes and milk are given and coals carted free.

*Westmorland.*—In many cases in the Rural Districts of East Westmorland and West Ward free cottages (with gardens in some cases) are provided. Potatoes and milk are given in some instances.

*Lancashire.*—In some districts, particularly in the northern part of the county, free cottages are said to be given frequently, but in the others there appear to be very few cases of allowances in kind. Coals are carted free in some districts. In the Fylde and Garstang Rural Districts peat is sometimes given.

*Yorkshire, East Riding.*—Apart from beer at harvest, and in some districts food at harvest, the Returns show that allowances in kind are not commonly given, but in some cases labourers have their fuel carted free, and get straw for their pigs or other small perquisites. Sometimes potato ground is given.

*Yorkshire, North Riding.*—In the districts where the Northumberland system of yearly hiring exists, the men have free cottages and potatoes and free cartage of coals. In other Rural Districts, apart from beer at harvest and in some cases food at harvest, there are but few allowances in kind. Milk is sometimes given, straw for pigs, and fuel carted free. Cottages are occasionally given free.

\* A purely pastoral district. Shepherds all hired half-yearly. The labourers are principally a migratory class, who come for haymaking, and there is no permanent staff.

† District is chiefly grass, and largely farmed by small farmers with the aid of their families.

LABOURERS (exclusive of Piecework Payments, extra Wages earned during Hay and Corn Harvest, of RURAL DISTRICTS in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1903—continued.

I.—ENGLAND.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—continued.

(c) Ordinary Agricultural Labourers in Yorkshire—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING—cont.</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—cont.</b>			
Stokesley ...	1,187	s. 18	s. 18	Knaresborough ...	1,305	s. 16 to 18	s. 16 to 18
Northallerton ...		18 to 19	18 to 19	Wetherby ...		15 to 18	15/6 to 18/6
Bedale ...	864	16	16	Wharfedale ...	351	—	—
Leyburn ...		18	18	Keighley ...		18 to 20	18 to 20
Aysgarth ...	943	—	—	Todmorden ...	195	—	—
Reeth ...		18	18	Halifax ...		18 to 20	18 to 20
Richmond ...	208	17 to 19	17/6 to 19/6	Hunslet ...	209	16 to 20	16 to 20
Croft ...		17 to 20	17 to 20	Leeds ...		18 to 20	18 to 20
Startforth ...	260	—	—	Wakefield ...	809	20	20
				Pontefract ...		17 to 18	17 to 18
<b>YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—cont.</b>			
Kiveton Park ...	263	18	18	Hemsworth ...	494	18	18
Bowland ...	379	20	20	Barnsley ...		18 to 20	18 to 20
Sedburgh ...	531	20	20	Penistone ...	228	18 to 20	18 to 20
Settle ...		18	18	Wortley ...		18 to 20	18 to 20
Skipton ...	548	—	—	Rotherham ...	488	18	18
Pateley Bridge ...		18 to 22	18 to 22	Doncaster ...		1,303	18
Ripon ...	1,366	17 to 20	17 to 20	Thorne ...	2,051	16/6	18
Great Ouseburn ...		16	18	Goole ...		18	18
				Selby ...	1,161	18	18
				Tadcaster ...		16 to 18	16 to 18
				Bishopthorpe ...	107	—	—

II.—ENGLAND.—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

DERBYSHIRE.				CHESHIRE.			
		s.	s.			s.	s.
Sudbury ...	260	—	—	Malpas ...	406	15	15
Repton ...	1,080	18	18	Disley ...	36	18	18 to 20
Hartshorne and Seals	196	—	—	Stockport ...	1,066	16 to 19	17 to 19
Clown ...	201	18	18	Macclesfield ...		16	18
Blackwell ...	264	—	—	Bucklow ...	1,595	—	—
Shardlow ...	747	19	21	Runcorn ...	1,511	16 to 18	16 to 18
Belper ...	674	18 to 21	18 to 21	Northwich ...	1,210	16 to 17	16 to 17
Ashbourne ...	746	—	—	Congleton ...	900	—	—
Chesterfield ...	752	18 to 20	18 to 20	Nantwich ...	1,929	17	17
Bakewell ...	484	17	18	Chester ...	1,321	16 to 18	16 to 18
Chapel-en-le-Frith	283	19 to 21	19 to 21	Tarvin ...		15 to 16	15 to 18
Glossop Dale ...	38	18 to 21	18 to 21	Wirral ...	791	18	18
Hayfield ...	31	18	18 to 20	Tintwistle ...	43	19 to 20	19 to 20
Norton ...	147	—	—				

Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Yorkshire, West Riding.*—Apart from beer and food at harvest allowances in kind are not customary in most Rural Districts, but in some Rural Districts, particularly in the eastern portion of the Riding, free cottages (some with gardens) are said to be given in some cases. Other allowances, such as potatoes or potato ground, milk, beer, or free cartage of fuel, are given on some farms.

*Derbyshire.*—In some districts potato ground or potatoes are allowed, also milk or beer, and free cartage of fuel. In a few districts free houses and allotments are given.

*Cheshire.*—In some cases fuel is carted free, potatoes or potato ground and straw for pigs given, also some milk. Occasionally cottages are given free.

\* There is no arable land in this district. Ordinary labourers are engaged by the half-year or year.

† This is a dairying district. The farms range from 5 to 50 acres, and are worked exclusively by man, wife, and family.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL Overtime Money, or any extra Allowances either in Cash or Kind) in the Areas

II.—ENGLAND.—MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.</b>				<b>STAFFORDSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>			
Leake ... ..	314	s. 16	s. 16	Cheadle ... ..	554	16 to 17	16 to 17
East Retford ...	1,650	16/6	16/6	Uttoxeter ... ..	617	14 to 16	15 to 17
Blyth and Cuckney	889	16/6	16/6	Tutbury ... ..	492	18	18
Skegby ... ..		—	—	—	Lichfield ... ..	1,190	16 to 18
Basford ... ..	1,123	17 to 20	17 to 20	Gnosall ... ..	1,508	14	14
Misterton ... ..	288	18	18	Cannock ... ..		15 to 16	15 to 16
Southwell ... ..	2,158	16/6 to 18	16/6 to 18	Walsall ... ..	278	17 to 18	17 to 18
Newark ... ..		15	16/6	16/6	Seisdon and Dudley	968	15/6
Bingham ... ..	1,389*	15 to 16/6	16/6 to 18	Kingswinford ...	102	18	18
Stapleford ... ..	94	—	—	Mayfield ... ..	239	—	—
<b>LEICESTERSHIRE.</b>				<b>SHROPSHIRE.</b>			
Lutterworth ...	1,177	15	15	Ludlow ... ..	1,555	14	14 to 15
Market Harborough		14 to 15	15	15		Olun ... ..	14
Billesdon ... ..	1,134	15	16	Church Stretton...	781	15	15
Blaby ... ..		16	17	17		Cleobury Mortimer	14 to 16
Hinckley ... ..	741	17 to 20	17 to 20	Bridgnorth ... ..	1,805	15	15
Loughborough ...		16	16 to 17	16 to 17		Shifnal ... ..	15
Market Bosworth	999	17	17	Atcham ... ..	1,836	15	15
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	436	16 to 18	16 to 18	Oswestry ... ..	1,844	—	—
Barrow-upon-Soar	715	17 to 18	16 to 18	Ellesmere ... ..		15	15
Melton Mowbray	1,252†	15	15	Wem ... ..	2,036	14 to 15	14 to 15
Hallaton ... ..	170	15	16	Whitchurch ...		14	15
Belvoir ... ..	285	15	15	Drayton ... ..	1,193	15/6	15/6
Castle Donnington	268	17	19	Wellington ...		14	14
<b>RUTLAND.</b>				<b>WORCESTERSHIRE.</b>			
Oakham ... ..	1,301	14	15	Rock ... ..	183	—	—
Uppingham ... ..		14	14	14	Halesowen ... ..	193	16 to 18
Ketton ... ..	320	15	15	Kidderminster ...	1,250	14	15
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>				<b>WORCESTERSHIRE.</b>			
Blore Heath ...	274	—	—	Tenbury ... ..	2,180	15	15
Stafford ... ..	2,015	15 to 16	15 to 16	Martley ... ..		15	15
Stone ... ..		14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15	Evesham ... ..	13	15
Newcastle-under-Lyme	155	15	15	Upton-on-Severn	1,053	14 to 16	14 to 16
Wolstanton ...		15	15	15	Pershore ... ..	1,249	13
Stoke-on-Trent ...	613	18	18	Droitwich ... ..	1,268	13 to 15	13 to 15
Leek ... ..		15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	Bromsgrove† ...	620	15 to 19
				Shipston-on-Stour	425	12	12
				Yardley ... ..	212	17	17
				Feckenham ... ..	312	13	13 to 14

Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Nottinghamshire.*—In some districts free cottages and potatoes or potato ground are said to be given. Other allowances frequently given are cartage of fuel and sometimes an allowance of milk.

*Leicestershire.*—In a few districts cottages are said to be given free. In some districts potato ground or potatoes are allowed and fuel carted free.

*Rutland.*—It is stated that potato ground is provided in some cases and fuel carted; in some cases cottages rent free.

*Staffordshire.*—Labourers are frequently provided with potato ground and have their fuel carted, and in some cases they have cottages rent free. Other allowances occasionally given are straw for pigs and daily allowances of milk or beer.

*Shropshire.*—The provision of potato ground and the free cartage of fuel is very general. Many of the men have either free cottages or straw for pigs, or both. Occasionally cider, beer, or milk is given.

*Worcestershire.*—In some districts beer or cider is allowed, allotment or potato ground, straw for pigs, and in some cases fuel is carted free.

\* A small number of agricultural labourers in the Bingham Rural District are also included in the number of men given for the Melton Mowbray Rural District (Leicestershire).

† This figure includes the number of agricultural labourers in a small part of the Bingham Rural District (Notts).

‡ Wages in this Rural District have been affected by waterworks construction in the neighbourhood.

LABOURERS (exclusive of Piecework Payments, extra Wages earned during Hay and Corn Harvest, of RURAL DISTRICTS in ENGLAND and WALES in the year 1903—*continued*.)

II.—ENGLAND.—MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued*.

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>WARWICKSHIRE.</b>				<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</b>			
Farnborough ...	165	11	13	Wing ...	718	—	—
Tamworth ...	773	18	18	Amersham ...	1,049	14 to 15	14 to 15
Castle Bromwich ...	1,109	17 to 18	17 to 18	Eton ...	908	16	16
Meriden ...	—	—	—	Wycombe ...	1,514	14 to 15	15
Atherstone ...	262	—	—	Aylesbury ...	2,730	13	13
Nuneaton ...	181	17	20*	Winslow ...	—	13	13
Foleshill ...	292	16	16	Newport Pagnell ...	—	14	15
Coventry ...	—	15	15	Buckingham ...	2,497	12 to 14	12 to 14
Rugby ...	1,067	15	15	Stratford and Wolverton ...	—	13 to 15	14 to 16
Solihull ...	635	15 to 16	16 to 17	Hambledon ...	872	13 to 15	14 to 15
Warwick ...	—	15	15	Long Crendon ...	—	12	13
Stratford-on-Avon ...	2,283	13	13	<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>			
Alcester ...	794	13	13	Staines ...	912	—	—
Brilles ...	964	12	12	Uxbridge ...	474	16	16
Southam ...	813	14	14	Hendon ...	248	18 to 21	18 to 21
Monks Kirby ...	189	16	16	South Mimms ...	—	16 to 17	16 to 17
<b>OXFORDSHIRE.</b>				<b>HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>			
Henley ...	—	—	—	Barnet ...	196	17 to 18	17 to 18
Thame ...	1,701	11 to 13	12 to 13	Ware ...	—	14 to 16	14 to 16
Headington ...	—	12 to 13	12 to 13	Hadham ...	2,193	12 to 13	12 to 13
Bicester ...	2,075	12	12	Ashwell ...	—	—	—
Woodstock ...	—	12 to 13	12 to 15	Buntingford ...	2,392	13	13
Witney ...	—	11 to 12	12	Hitchin ...	—	13	13
Culham ...	4,124	12 to 13	12 to 14	Hertford ...	—	14 to 15	14 to 15
Crowmarsh ...	—	12	12	Hatfield ...	1,354	15 to 16	15 to 16
Goring ...	—	14	14 to 15	Welwyn ...	—	—	—
Chipping Norton ...	1,407	12	12	St. Albans ...	1,027	15	16
Banbury ...	1,301	11 to 12	11 to 12	Watford ...	—	15	16
<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.</b>				<b>BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>			
Middleton Cheney ...	328	12	12	Bedford ...	2,329	12 to 14	13 to 15
Brackley ...	—	12	12	Eaton Socon ...	433	—	—
Towcester ...	2,366	—	—	Biggleswade ...	2,252	13	13 to 14
Potterspury ...	—	13 to 15	13 to 15	Amphill ...	2,202	13	14
Hardingstone ...	1,101	13	14	Eaton Bray ...	460	13/6	15
Northampton ...	—	13	14	Luton ...	891	13 to 15	13 to 15
Daventry ...	1,031	13	15				
Brixworth ...	1,182	14	14				
Wallingborough ...	823	14 to 15	14 to 15				
Kettering ...	880	15	15				
Thrapston ...	1,331	14	14				
Oundle ...	—	13	14				
Peterborough ...	901	15	15				
Crick ...	221	14 to 15	15 to 16				
Barnaack ...	260	15	15				
Easton-on-the-Hill ...	135	15	15				
Gretton ...	165	—	—				
Oxendon ...	510	13 to 14	13 to 14				

Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Warwickshire.*—Allowances or perquisites in kind are not generally given. In some cases potato ground is given, and occasionally a free cottage.

*Oxfordshire.*—Sometimes potato ground is given, fuel carted free, or straw given for pigs. Occasionally free cottages are given.

*Northamptonshire.*—Allowances in kind are not usual in the county, but some have potato ground and fuel carted free.

*Buckinghamshire.*—In a few cases the men have their fuel carted free.

*Middlesex.*—No allowances are mentioned in the Returns.

*Hertfordshire.*—In a few districts potato ground or allotment is allowed in some cases. Occasionally fuel is carted free.

*Bedfordshire.*—Allowances in kind are not usual, but in some cases potato ground is given, or fuel carted free, or an allowance of milk made.

\* Wages high in summer owing to proximity of brickyards, stone quarries, &c.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL Overtime Money, or any extra Allowances either in Cash or Kind) in the Areas

## III.—ENGLAND.—EASTERN COUNTIES.

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE.</b>				<b>NORFOLK—cont.</b>			
Norman Cross ...	643	s. 14 to 15	s. 14 to 15	Depwade ...	2,307	s. 12	s. 12
Huntingdon ...	3,468	13	13 to 14	Guiltcross* ...	2,480	—	—
St. Ives ...		13	13	Wayland ...		12	12
St. Neots ...		—	—	Mitford and Launditch	2,919	12	13
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE.</b>				Walsingham ...	2,052	12	12
Melbourn ...	1,325	s. 12	s. 12	Docking ...	2,221	12	12
Swavesey ...	1,679	—	—	Freebridge Lynn	1,739	12	12
Caxton and Arrington		12 to 13	13 to 14	King's Lynn ...		14	15
Chesterton ...	2,545	12	12	Downham ...	2,362	12	12
Linton ...	1,443	12	12	Swaffham ...	2,245	12	12
Newmarket ...	2,501	13	13	Thetford ...		12	12
Ely ...	2,602	12	12	<b>SUFFOLK.</b>			
North Witchford		13	13	Moulton ...	353	13	13
Whittlesey ...		15	15	Clare ...	3,161	12	12
Wisbech ...	1,995	13 to 14	14 to 15	Melford ...		13	13
Thorney ...		314	14	14	Cosford ...	4,269	13
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE.</b>				Thingoe ...	2,271		12
Crowland ...	528	s. 15	s. 15 to 16/6	Mildenhall ...		2,565	12
Uffington ...	1,898	15	15	Thedwastre ...	12		12
Bourne ...		15	15	East Stow ...	3,813	12 to 13	12 to 18
Spalding ...	3,311	13/6	15	Hartismere ...		12 to 13	12 to 18
East Elope ...		16/6 to 18	18	Hoxne ...	1,587	12 to 13	12 to 18
Boston ...	2,364	15	16/6	Bosmere and Claydon		13	13
Sibsey ...	2,089	—	—	Samford ...	2,119	13 to 14	13 to 14
Welton ...		15	15 to 16/6	Woodbridge ...		12 to 13	12 to 13
Steaforth ...	2,591	13/6 to 15	15	Plomesgate ...	1,987	12 to 13	12 to 13
Grantham ...	1,578	15 to 16/6	15 to 16/6	Blything ...	2,293	13	13
Branston ...	1,433	15	15	Wangford ...	1,743	12	13
Horncastle ...	2,038	15	15	Mutford and Lothingland		13	13
Spilsby ...	2,399	15	15	Brandon ...	648	—	—
Louth ...	2,870	15	15	<b>ESSEX.</b>			
Grimsby ...	2,724	15	16/6	Stansted ...	743	11 to 12	11 to 12
Caistor ...		16/6	16/6	Epping ...	1,171	11 to 13 †	11 to 13 †
Glanford Brigg ...	2,464	16/6	18	Ongar ...	1,416	13 to 14	13 to 14
Gainsborough ...	1,881	16/6	16/6	Romford ...	1,507	14 to 18 †	16 to 18 †
Claypole ...	1,002	15	15	Orsett ...	1,106	15 to 17	16 to 18
Isle of Axholme ...	854	16/6	18	Billericay ...	983	15	15
<b>NORFOLK.</b>				Chelmsford ...	2,579	13 to 15	13 to 15
Marshland ...	1,727	s. 14	s. 14	Rochford ...	1,218	13 to 16	15 to 18
East and West Flegg	2,810	12	12	Maldon ...	1,840	14	14
Smallburgh ...		13	13	Tendring ...	2,281	14	14
Erpingham ...	1,694	12	13	Lexden and Winstree	3,695	—	—
Aylsham ...	2,181	12	13	Halstead ...		2,353	12 to 13
St. Faiths ...	2,500	13	13	Braintree ...	12 to 13		13
Forshoe ...		13	13	Dunmow ...	4,148	13	13
Henstead ...	2,432	12 to 13	13	Saffron Walden ...		12	12
Brofield ...		12	13	Bumpstead ...	443	12	12
Loddon and Clavering	1,709	12	13	Belchamp ...	928	12	13

## Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.*—Allowances in kind are not usual, but occasionally men have potato ground, and some firing.

*Lincolnshire.*—Straw for pigs and free cartage of fuel are sometimes given, and in some cases potato ground.

*Norfolk.*—Allowances in kind are not usual. Some have fuel carted or potato ground free.

*Suffolk.*—Allowances in kind are not usual. Some have fuel carted or potato ground free.

*Essex.*—Allowances in kind are not usually given. Some have potato ground and fuel carted free.

\* This Rural District was dissolved in 1903.

† These rates apply to Northern portion of Rural District. In the middle portion the rates were 13s. to 15s., and in the Southern portion 16s. to 18s.

‡ This is almost entirely a market garden'ng district, and very few ordinary labourers are employed. Wages of labourers employed in market gardens were higher than those shown above.

LABOURERS (exclusive of Piecework Payments, extra Wages earned during Hay and Corn Harvest, of RURAL DISTRICTS in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1903—*continued*.)

IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>KENT.</b>				<b>SUSSEX—cont.</b>			
Bromley ...	1,076	19	20	Horsham ...	1,607	—	—
Dartford ...	1,876	—	—	Petworth... ..	1,659	13 to 14	14
Strood ...	1,546	18	18	Thakeham ...		15	15
Hoo ...		18	18	East Preston ...	2,399	13 to 14	14
Malling ...	1,691	15 to 18*	15 to 20*	West Hampnett ...		14	14
Sevenoaks ...	1,669	15	18	Midhurst ...	1,862	12	12
Tonbridge ...	1,824	16	16	Westbourne ...		14	14
Maidstone ...	2,123	15 to 16	16 to 17	<b>HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Hollingbourne ...	2,833	15	18	Havant ...	948	13	13
Cranbrook ...		13/6	13/8	Fareham ...		14	14
Tenterden ...	1,580	16	16	Isle of Wight ...	1,627	14	14
West Ashford ...		15	16 to 18	Lymington ...		—	—
East Ashford ...	1,214	15	15 to 17	Christchurch ...	909	12	12
Bridge ...	1,923	15	15	Ringwood ...		12	12
Blean ...		15	15	Fordingbridge ...	773	12	12
Faversham ...	1,827	16	16	New Forest ...		15	15
Milton ...	1,648	14	16	South Stoneham... ..	1,015	—	—
Sheppey ...		16 to 18	18	Romsey ...		12	13
Isle of Thanet ...	2,412	15 to 16	15 to 16	Stockbridge ...	12	12	
Eastry ...		15 to 16/6	15 to 17	Hursley ...	1,947	13	13
Dover ...	15	15	New Winchester... ..	12		13	
Elham ...	1,714	16/6 to 18	16/6 to 18	Drexford ...	1,173	14	15
Romney Marsh ...		15	18	Catherington ...		12	12
<b>SURREY.</b>				<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>			
Epsom ...	670	17 to 18	18	Newbury ...	1,726	11 to 12	12 to 13
Chertsey ...	493	15	15	Hungerford ...		12	12
Guildford ...	1,255	16	18	Faringdon ...	2,396	12	14
Farnham ...	770	15	15	Abingdon ...		11 to 12	11 to 13
Hambledon ...	1,207	15	15	Wantage ...	2,397	11 to 12	11 to 12
Dorking ...	753	16	16	Wallingford ...		12	12
Reigate ...	938	18	18	Bradfield ...	1,123	12 to 13	13 to 15
Godstone ...	894	16	16	Wokingham ...		15	15
Croydon ...	540	18 to 20	18 to 20	Cookham ...	1,598	15	15
Egham ...	147	16	16	Easthampstead ...		15	15
<b>SUSSEX.</b>				Windsor ...			
Rye ...	1,950	15	15	190	— †	— †	
Hastings ...		15	15				
Battle ...	1,827	—	—				
Eastbourne ...		15	15				
Hailsham ...	1,197	15 to 16	15 to 16				
Ticehurst ...		15	17				
Uckfield ...	1,657	10 to 17	17 to 18				
East Grinstead ...	802	15	15				
Cuckfield ...	1,751	—	—				
West Steyning ...		13 to 15	13 to 15				
Chailey ...	1,903	14 to 16	15 to 16				
Newhaven ...		13 to 15	13 to 15				
East Steyning ...							

Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Kent.*—No allowances in kind, as a rule, but in some cases men have straw for pigs, or fuel carted free.

*Surrey.*—Allowances in kind are not, as a rule, made in the county. Some have coals carted free and straw for pigs.

*Sussex.*—Allowances in kind are not common, but sometimes men have free cartage of fuel, or faggots given, or some milk, or straw for pigs.

*Hampshire.*—In many cases potato ground is given, and in some cases cottages free. Other allowances occasionally given are milk, or free cartage of fuel.

*Berkshire.*—In some Rural Districts, particularly in the northern part of the county, potato ground or allotment is given, and sometimes fuel carted free.

\* The higher rates were paid in the neighbourhood of cement, lime, and brick works.

† This district is mainly a residential one.



Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES most generally paid to ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL Overtime Money, or any extra Allowances either in Cash or Kind) in the Areas

IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>WILTSHIRE.</b>				<b>SOMERSETSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>			
Ramsbury ...	1,148	s. 12	s. 12	Bridgwater ...	1,638	11 to 12	13 to 15
Highworth ...		13	14	Chard ...	1,329	13/6	14
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett ...	1,900	14	15	Yeovil ...	1,314	13	13
Malmesbury ...	2,013	13	14	Wincanton ...	1,114	15	15
Chippenham ...		15	15	Frome ...	1,444	15	15
Calne ...		13	14	Shepton Mallet ...		14 to 15	14 to 15
Marlborough ...	2,782	12	12	Wells ...	1,200	12 to 14	12 to 14
Devizes ...		12	12 to 14	Keynsham ...		17 to 18	17 to 18
Melksham ...		14 to 16	14/6 to 16/6	Axbridge ...	1,452	15	15
Bradford-on-Avon ...	1,109	15 to 16	15 to 16	Clutton ...	610	15	15
Westbury and Whorwellsdown ...		14 to 15	14 to 15	Bath ...	390	15	15
Warminster ...		12 to 13	12 to 13	Long Ashton ...	686	15 to 18	16 to 18
Pewsey ...	2,300	12	12	<b>HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>			
Amesbury ...	2,274	11 to 12	12 to 13	Ledbury ...	2,168	11 to 12	12 to 14
Salisbury ...		13 to 15	13 to 15	Rosa ...		15	16
Wilton ...		12	12	Hereford ...	1,915	13	13
Tisbury ...	2,553	12 to 13	12 to 13	Dore ...		12	12
Mere ...		12	12	Weobly ...	1,956	11	13
<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>				Bromyard ...		13	13
Shaftesbury ...	850	—	—	Wigmore ...	900	14	14
Sturminster ...		14	14	Kington ...		12	12
Blandford ...	1,926	11 to 12	11 to 13	Leominster ...	896	15	15
Wimborne and Cranborne ...	1,670	12	12	Whitchurch ...	111	13 to 15	13 to 15
Poole ...		14 to 15	14 to 15	Bredwardine ...	177	—	—
Wareham and Purbeck ...	1,586	11 to 12	11 to 12	<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE.</b>			
Weymouth ...		11 to 12	11 to 12	Chepstow ...		15	16
Dorchester ...	1,967	10 to 12	10 to 12	Monmouth ...	1,523	—	—
Cerne ...		11 to 12	11 to 12	Abergavenny ...		16	18
Sherborne ...		14	14	Pontypool ...		16 to 18	18
Beaminster ...	2,219	11	11	Magor ...	1,025	15	17
Bridport ...		—	—	St. Mellons ...		15	15
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>				<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE.</b>			
Williton ...		13 to 14	13 to 14	Warrley ...	217	14 to 17	14 to 17
Dulverton ...	1,868	13 to 14	13 to 14	Barton Regis ...	379	16	16
Wellington ...		13	13	Chipping Sodbury ...	1,000	14 to 16	14 to 18 *
Langport ...	1,928	13	13	Thornbury ...	1,008	13 to 15	14 to 17
Taunton ...	1,486	13	13	Dursley ...		—	—
				Newent ...	1,282	12 to 14	12 to 14

## Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Wiltshire.*—Free potato ground is frequently given, and many have fuel carted free. Cottages free of rent are frequently allowed in a number of districts.

*Dorsetshire.*—A cottage with garden, and potato ground, is frequently allowed free of rent. Not infrequently those paid the lower rates of wages have cottages free, while those at the higher rates do not, but this distinction is by no means always made. Many men have also fuel carted free, sometimes fuel is given and some have straw for pigs.

*Somersetshire.*—In many Rural Districts cottages are provided free, while potato ground is also frequently given, a daily allowance of cider, and sometimes fuel carted free. In the Shepton Mallet Rural District it is stated that ordinary labourers generally get cottages free, with gardens, and in many cases a daily allowance of cider, and sometimes potato ground and fuel carted free.

*Herefordshire.*—Many men have free cottages, with gardens, and potato ground, also cider, and in numerous cases the free cartage of fuel. In some cases milk or fuel is given, or straw for pigs.

*Monmouthshire.*—A daily allowance of cider or beer is made in some cases, and in few instances free cottages are said to be provided. Potato ground or potatoes are sometimes allowed, and fuel carted free.

*Gloucestershire.*—In some districts cottages with gardens and allotments are provided free of rent, but in many cases where this is so a lower rate of wages is paid. Allotments or potato ground are frequently given in some Rural Districts, and allowances of cider or beer (and in some cases milk) are fairly general, and less generally, fuel is carted free.

\* The Return states "Labour scarce in consequence of new railway in course of construction."

LABOURERS (exclusive of Piecework Payments, extra Wages earned during Hay and Corn Harvest, of RURAL DISTRICTS in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1903—*continued*.)

IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued*.

County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in		County and Rural District.	Number of Male Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (including men in charge of horses and cattle), and Shepherds in the Rural Districts in 1901.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages in	
		January, 1903.	June, 1903.			January, 1903.	June, 1903.
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>				<b>DEVONSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>			
East Dean and United Parishes	321	s. 14	s. 15	Okehampton ...	1,179	s. 12 to 13	s. 12 to 14
Gloucester ...	1,022	12 to 15	12 to 15	Crediton ...	1,378	12	12
Wheatenhurst ...		14 to 15	15 to 16	Tiverton ...	1,324	12 to 13	12 to 13
Stroud ...	543	—	—	South Molton ...	1,120	—	—
Tetbury ...	1,994	12	13	Barnstaple ...	1,474	15	15
Cirencester ...		12 to 13	13 to 15	Torrington ...	1,877	12	13
Northleach ...	1,932	12 to 13	12 to 13	Bideford ...		—	—
Stow-on-the-Wold		11 to 13	11 to 13	Holsworthy ...	685	13	13
Winchcombe ...	2,060	13 to 15	14 to 16	Broadwoodwidge	278	14 to 15	14 to 15
Cheltenham ...		—	—	Culmstock ...	299	11 to 12	11 to 12
Tewkesbury ...	396	—	—	<b>CORNWALL.</b>			
Pebworth... ..		12	12	Calstock ...	94	—*	—
Marston Sicoa ...	241	12 to 13	12 to 13	Stratton ...	—	—	—
Campden ...	542	—	—	Camelford ...	1,631	14	14
West Dean ...	105	—	—	Launceston ...		14/6	14/6
Lydney ...	259	—	—	St. Germans ...	699	15	15
<b>DEVONSHIRE.</b>				Liskeard ...	1,233	15	15
Axminster ...	1,703	12	12	Bodmin ...	1,502	13 to 15	13 to 15
Honiton ...		12 to 15	12 to 15	St. Columb Major		14 to 15	14 to 15
St. Thomas ...	1,906	12 to 15	12 to 15	St. Austell ...	599	—	—
Newton Abbott ...	1,283	13 to 16	13 to 16	Truro ...	1,014	15	15
Totnes ...	2,131	—	—	East Kerrier ...	951	15	15
Kingsbridge ...		13 to 15	14 to 16	West Penwith ...		14 to 15	15
Plympton St. Mary	773	16	16	Helston ...	764	—	—
Tavistock... ..	906	14 to 15	14 to 15	Redruth ...	376	15 to 16	15 to 16
				Scilly Islands ...	127	13	13

Allowances in kind given in addition to Weekly Cash Wages.

*Devonshire.*—Labourers frequently have a cottage and garden free, a daily allowance of cider, and also potato ground, in many instances. Allowances of fuel or fuel carted free, milk, and straw for pigs are also given in some districts.

*Cornwall.*—In many cases the labourers have a free cottage and potato ground, while in some districts they have allowances of milk, beer, or cider, fuel or fuel carted free, and straw for pigs.

\* This is a mining district.

## APPENDIX IV.

## ENGLAND.

## RATES OF WEEKLY CASH WAGES OF HORSEMEN, CATTLEMEN, AND SHEPHERDS IN 1903.

The following Tables give the rates of weekly cash wages most generally paid in 1903 to men in charge of horses and cattle, and to shepherds, within the areas of the Rural Districts named. This information has been collected mainly from the Chairmen of Rural District Councils, though in some cases from gentlemen who are prominent agriculturists, but who do not hold this office.

In the Forms sent out asking for the information, the Chairmen of Rural District Councils were invited to give the rates of cash wages most generally paid within the areas of the Rural Districts to men of these classes in receipt of men's full wages. They were also asked to name any payments in kind usually given in addition to the cash wages.

*The rates of weekly cash wages exclude payment for harvest or piecework, Michaelmas money or journey money, and, in the case of shepherds, lamb money. They also exclude the value of any allowances in kind.*

## NORTHERN COUNTIES.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

MEN IN CHARGE OF HORSES ...	See under "Hinds," page 151.
MEN IN CHARGE OF CATTLE ...	Rates of cash wages ranged from about 18s. to 22s. per week with same allowances in kind as in the case of hinds (see page 151).
SHEPHERDS... ..	Rates of cash wages ranged from 17s. to 22s. with allowances in kind in addition. In the north of the county, however, shepherds are frequently paid entirely, or almost entirely, in kind, the remuneration generally consisting of a free house and garden, the keep of a cow (in some cases 2 cows), 12 to 40 sheep, according to the breed of the sheep and also to the amount of cash or payments in kind, certain allowances of grain, and sometimes of meal, 1,000 to 1,200 yards of potato drill planted for them, free cartage of fuel, and straw for pigs.
HIRED MEN, lodged and boarded in the farmhouses.	Rates of cash wages ranged from £25 to £34 per year in addition to lodging and board.

## DURHAM.

MEN IN CHARGE OF HORSES ...	See under "Hinds," page 151.
MEN IN CHARGE OF CATTLE ...	Rates of cash wages ranged from 18s. to 23s. per week with same allowances as in the case of hinds (see page 151).
SHEPHERDS... ..	Rates of cash wages ranged from 19s. to 22s. per week with usually a free house and garden, 40 to 80 stones of potatoes per annum, free cartage of fuel, and in some cases the keep of a cow (or perhaps a few sheep) or a daily allowance of milk.
HIRED MEN, lodged and boarded in the farmhouses.	Rates of cash wages ranged from about £22 to £34 per annum in addition to lodging and board.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

MEN IN CHARGE OF HORSES AND CATTLE.	There are not many of these men as a distinct class, and they are usually employed only on large farms and estates. Their rates of cash wages ranged from about 17s. to 20s. per week with free house and frequently cartage of fuel. In some cases allowances of milk and potatoes are given. They sometimes get overtime money at hay and corn harvest; and men in charge of horses occasionally get a little journey money.
SHEPHERDS... ..	There are, generally speaking, but few regular shepherds except on estates or large farms. Where employed their wages ranged from about 16s. to 20s. per week with a free house and cartage of fuel. Some men, particularly those paid at the lower rates of cash wages, get allowances of milk or potatoes.
HIRED MEN, lodged and boarded in the farmhouses.	Rates of cash wages ranged from about £30 to £40 per annum in the case of best men, and from £20 to £30 in the case of second-class men, in addition to lodging and board.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES (exclusive of Payments for Harvest, Piecework, and other Allowances in Money, and also of the Value of Allowances in kind) of MEN in charge of HORSES, CATTLEMEN, and SHEPHERDS respectively, in the AREAS of certain RURAL DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, in the Year 1903; together with PARTICULARS as to EXTRA MONEY PAYMENTS and ALLOWANCES in KIND, &c.

I.—ENGLAND.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>LANCASHIRE.</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING—<i>cont.</i></b>			
Softon ... ..	20 to 24	—	—	Patrington ...	18	18	18
Whiston ... ..	—	—	—	Skirlaugh ...	—	—	—
West Lancashire	20 to 24	20	—	Driffield ..	—†	17/6	18 to 20
Wigan ... ..	—	—	—	Bridlington ...	16 to 16/3	16 to 16/6	16 to 19
Warrington ...	20	—	20	Sherburn ...	17	17	17
Leigh ... ..	20	19	—	Norton ... ..	—†	—†	—†
Bury ... ..	21	21	21	<b>YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING.</b>			
Barton-upon-Irwell	22	—	—	Wath ... ..	16/6	16	—
Limehurst ...	22 to 24	—	—	Flaxton ... ..	—	—	—
Burnley ... ..	21	21 to 24	—	Scarborough ...	18 to 20	20	18 to 21
Clitheroe ...	20	20	19	Malton ... ..	—	—	—
Blackburn ...	23	20	—	Easingwold ...	16 to 18	17	18
Chorley ... ..	21 to 22	20 to 21	20 to 21	Thirsk ... ..	18	18	18
Preston ... ..	—	—	—	Helmsley ...	—	—	—
Fylde ... ..	—†	—†	—	Kirkby Moorside	—	16 to 18	16 to 18/6
Garstang ...	—†	—†	—	Pickering... ..	17 to 18	17 to 18	18 to 19
Lancaster ...	—†	—†	—	Whitby ... ..	18 to 21	18 to 21	18 to 21
Lunesdale ...	—†	—†	—	Guisborough ...	20 to 22	20	20 to 22
Ulverston... ..	—†	—†	—	Middlesborough...	20 to 21	20 to 21	21 to 22
<b>YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.</b>				Stokesley ...	20	18	21
Riccall ... ..	—	—	—	Northallerton ...	—†	18	18
Eerick ... ..	—	—	—	Bedale ... ..	16	16	16
Pocklington ...	—†	17	18/6	Leyburn ... ..	—	—	—
Howden ... ..	16 to 20	16 to 20	—	Aysgarth ...	18	18	20
Beverley ...	—†	17 to 18	20 to 22	Reeth ... ..	18	—	18
Sculcoates ...	—†	—†	20	Richmond ...	20	18 to 20	20
				Croft ... ..	—	—	—
				Startforth ...	—	—	—

**Lancashire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—These are comparatively few and unimportant. About 20s. is paid in some districts at the hay-harvest, and some extra payment at harvest. In some districts journey money is stated to be allowed to carters.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In a few Rural Districts free houses and gardens are said to be provided, but otherwise no allowances in kind of any importance are usually given.

**Yorkshire, East Riding.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Shepherds frequently get £1 or £2 as lamb money, and in some cases similar amounts are paid to all these classes for harvest work, particularly to horsemen and ostlemen engaged by the month or week.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In some cases free houses and gardens are found, and food is given to shepherds during the lambing season. Other allowances, sometimes given, consist of vegetables, milk, straw for pigs, and cartage of fuel.

**Yorkshire, North Riding.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments during the lambing and harvest seasons are given in many districts to men engaged by the month or week. Yearly men do not, as a rule, get extra payments. The amount of lamb money usually varies from 20s. to 40s. and of harvest money 30s. to 50s.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Houses and gardens are frequently given free. Other allowances occasionally given are potatoes or potato ground, milk, straw for pigs, and free cartage of fuel. In some cases fuel is given. In the Northern districts, where the Northumberland and Durham systems of hiring by the year exist, shepherds and men in charge of horses and cattle get cottages free, sometimes with gardens, potatoes, and also fuel carted free, and sometimes milk.

\* In this district the farms are worked chiefly by the farmer.

† Farm servants mostly hired by the year or half-year and lodged and boarded in the farmhouses. In North Lancashire the rates of cash wages paid to this class of men generally ranged from about £28 to £36 per year in the case of Best Men and £20 to £30 in the case of Second Class Men. In the East Riding of Yorkshire the rates for First Horsemen or Waggoners were from about £23 to £26 10s. per annum, while for Second Horsemen or Waggoners the rates varied from £18 to £22 per annum. In the North Riding of Yorkshire the rates were as follows: First Horsemen or Waggoners, £22 to £30 per annum; Second Horsemen or Waggoners, £16 to £22 per annum. In addition to these rates board and lodging were provided by employers.

Table showing RATES OF WEEKLY CASH WAGES (exclusive of Payments for Harvest, Piecework, of HORSES, CATTLEMEN, and SHEPHERDS respectively, in the AREAS of certain as to EXTRA MONEY PAYMENTS and

I.—ENGLAND.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—<i>cont.</i></b>			
Kiveton Park ...	s. 20	s. 18	s. 18	Leeds ...	s. —	s. —	s. —
Bowland ...	—*	—*	—*	Wakefield.. ...	20	20	20
Sedbergh ...	21	—	—	Pontefract ...	18 to 20	—	18
Settle ...	18 to 22	17 to 21	20 to 24	Hemsworth ...	20	18	18
Skipton ...	—	—	—	Barnsley ...	—	—	—
Pateley Bridge ...	—	—	—	Penistone ...	23	21	—
Ripon ...	17 to 20	18 to 20	17 to 19	Wortley ...	23	21	21
Great Ouseburn ...	18	18	18	Rotherham ...	20	20	20
Knaresborough ...	16 to 18	16 to 18	16 to 18	Doncaster... ..	19	18	20
Wetherby... ..	17 to 18/6	17 to 18/6	18 to 19	Thorne ...	18	18	20
Wharfedale ...	—	—	—	Goole ...	18 to 20	18	18
Keighley ...	—	—	—	Selby ...	19	19	—
Todmorden ...	—	—	—	Tadcaster ...	—*	—*	—*
Halifax ...	18 to 21	18 to 21	—	Bishopthorpe ...	—	—	—
Hunslet ...	20 to 22	20 to 22	—				

## II.—ENGLAND.—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

DERBYSHIRE.				CHESHIRE.			
		s.	s.		s.	s.	
Sudbury ...	—	—	—	Malpas ...	16	16	—
Repton ...	19 to 20	18 to 20	19 to 20	Disley ...	20 to 22	18	—
Hartshorne and Seals	—	—	—	Stockport ...	20 to 22	17 to 19	18 to 20
Clown ...	21	—	20	Macclesfield ...	20	20	20
Blackwell ...	—	—	—	Bucklow ...	—	—	—
Shardlow ...	21	21	—	Runcorn ...	18 to 21	16 to 18	—
Belper ...	18 to 21	20 to 22	18 to 21	Northwich ...	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20
Ashbourne ...	—	—	—	Congleton ...	—	—	—
Chesterfield ...	18 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	Nantwich ...	17 to 19	17 to 19	17 to 19
Bakewell ...	18	18	20	Chester ...	18 to 20	18	—
Chapel-en-le-Frith	21	21	21	Tarvin ...	17 to 18	16 to 18	—
Glossop Dale ...	18 to 21	18 to 21	—	Wirrall ...	18 to 20	17 to 18	17 to 18
Hayfield ...	18 to 22	18	18 to 20	Tintwistle ...	20 to 22	20 to 22	—†
Norton ...	—	—	—				

## Yorkshire, West Riding.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Payment for harvest work is a very general rule in the West Riding, the amount varying from £1 to £3. Extra payments other than for harvest work are not common. Lamb money is, however, paid to shepherds in a few of the districts, while in a few districts journey money is paid to horsemen at the rate of 6d. to 1s. per journey.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In some districts free houses and gardens are found. Free cartage of fuel, potatoes, or potato ground, straw for pigs, food in busy seasons, and milk are also frequently allowed.

## Derbyshire.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Some extra payment is usually made for harvest work, the amounts generally varying from 10s. to 30s., and lamb money and journey money are given in some cases.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses are given in some districts to some of the men. Among other allowances the most frequent are potato ground and free cartage of fuel.

## Cheshire.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra money payments for harvest work are frequently made, the amounts ranging from £1 to about 30s. Lamb money to shepherds and journey money to horsemen are paid in some districts.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses are given in some districts. In some cases men get potato ground and have their fuel carted free, and are given straw for pigs. Sometimes some food is given during harvest.

\* Farm servants mostly hired by the year or half-year and lodged and boarded in the farmhouses. The rates of cash wages generally paid to this class of men were from £24 to £30 per annum in the case of First Horsemen or Waggoners and from £17 to £24 in the case of Second Horsemen or Waggoners, in addition to lodging and board.

† Shepherding is done by farmers as a rule.

and other Allowances in Money and also of the value of Allowances in kind) of MEN in charge RURAL DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, in the Year 1903; together with PARTICULARS ALLOWANCES in KIND, &c.

II.—ENGLAND.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.</b>				<b>RUTLAND.</b>			
	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Leake ... ..	19	19	19	Oakham ... ..	—	—	—
East Retford ...	19	19	19	Uppingham ...	16	16	16
Blyth and Cuckney	18 to 20	16 to 18	16 to 18	Ketton ... ..	18	18	18
Skegby ... ..	—	—	—	<b>STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>			
Basford ... ..	19 to 22	18 to 21	18 to 22	Blore Heath ...	—	—	—
Misterton ... ..	22	20	22	Stafford ... ..	16 to 17	15 to 16	17
Southwell ... ..	—	—	—	Stone ... ..	15	14	14
Newark ... ..	20	18	19 to 20	Newcastle-u.-Lyme	15	17	—
Stapleford ... ..	—	—	—	Wolstanton ...	—	15	16
<b>LEICESTERSHIRE.</b>				Stoke-on-Trent ...	19	18	18
Lutterworth ...	16 to 18	17	16 to 17	Leek ... ..	—*	—*	—*
Market Harborough	18	—	18	Cheadle ... ..	18	18	20 to 21
Billesdon ... ..	17	16	17	Uttoxeter ... ..	16 to 17	16 to 17	16 to 17
Blaby ... ..	21	18	20	Tutbury ... ..	18	18	18
Hinckley ... ..	18 to 20	17 to 20	17 to 20	Lichfield ... ..	17 to 18	17 to 18	18 to 21
Loughborough ...	19 to 20	18 to 19	18 to 19	Gnosall ... ..	15	—	15
Market Bosworth	17 to 20	17	17	Cannock ... ..	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	17 to 19	17 to 19	17 to 19	Walsall ... ..	18 to 20	18 to 19	18 to 19
Barrow-upon-Soar	20 to 22	20	20	Seisdon and Dudley	17	17	17
Melton Mowbray	16	15	—	Kingswinford ...	18	18	18
Bingham ... ..	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	Mayfield ... ..	—	—	—
Hallaton ... ..	15 to 16	15 to 16	16 to 18	<b>SHROPSHIRE.</b>			
Belvoir ... ..	19	18	19/6	Ludlow ... ..	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16
Castle Donnington	19	18	18	Clun ... ..	15	15	15
				Church Stretton...	16	16	16
				Clebury Mortimer	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16

**Nottinghamshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—In most districts extra money payments are made for harvest. Shepherds in many cases receive lamb money, frequently amounting to about £1 or £2. Journey money is sometimes paid.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens are frequently provided, particularly in the case of horsemen and shepherds; also in many cases fuel is carted free, and potatoes or potato ground allowed. In some cases coals or food are found for shepherds during lambing time.

**Leicestershire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments for extra work in busy seasons are made in most of the Rural Districts of Leicestershire. In several districts lamb money for shepherds amounts to about £1 or £2. Payments to horsemen of 6d. to 1s. as journey money are made in some districts.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In most of the districts some of the men have free house and garden. Many also have potato ground. Other allowances given in some cases are free cartage of fuel or firewood, straw, milk, and sometimes certain allowances of food.

**Rutland.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payment is frequently made for harvest work, and lamb money paid to shepherds.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Many of the men have free houses, and potato ground is sometimes given, and fuel carted free.

**Staffordshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Payment for harvest work is usual in most districts, the amount paid being usually £2 to £3. Among other payments made by some employers are lamb money, journey money, and extra pay for Sunday work.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In most of the Rural Districts of the county free houses, gardens, and potato grounds are provided in many instances, and frequently fuel is carted free. Beer, milk, food at harvest, straw for pigs, or manure are sometimes given.

**Shropshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments for work in busy seasons are very general in the county, the amounts paid for corn harvest ranging from about £2 to as much as £5 in some cases. In some districts extra sums are also paid in hay harvest. Sometimes an extra sum of 6d. or 1s. is paid on threshing days. Shepherds frequently get lamb money, and occasionally calf money is paid to cattlemen and foal money to waggoners. In many districts journey money, generally 6d. to 1s. a journey, is paid to waggoners, and occasionally to cattlemen.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens and potato ground are frequently given. Among the other allowances frequently given are fuel carted free, straw for pigs, milk, and sometimes beer or cider.

\* Farm servants mostly hired by the year or half-year and lodged and boarded in the farmhouses.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES (exclusive of Payments for Harvest, Piecework, of HORSES, CATTLEMEN, and SHEPHERDS respectively, in the AREAS of certain as to EXTRA MONEY PAYMENTS and

II.—ENGLAND.—MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>SHROPSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>				<b>WARWICKSHIRE.</b>			
	s.	s.	s.	Farnborough ...	14	14	14
Bridgnorth ...	15	16	15	Tamworth ...	19	19	20
Shifnal ...	15	16	16	Castle Bromwich ...	19 to 20	18 to 19	18 to 19
Atoham ...	16	16	16	Meriden ...	18 to 19	18 to 19	18 to 19
Oswestry ...	19	20	20	Atherstone ...	—	—	—
Ellesmere ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	Nuneaton ...	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20
Wem ...	16 to 17	16 to 17	16 to 17	Foleshill ...	17 to 18	17 to 18	17 to 18
Whitchurch ...	16	16	—	Coventry ...	20	18	18
Drayton ...	17	17	17	Rugby ...	18	18	18
Wellington ...	15	15	15	Solihull ...	17	17	17
Newport ...	17	17	17	Warwick ...	17	17	16 to 17
Burford ...	—	—	—	Stratford-on-Avon ...	15	15	15
Teme ...	—	—	—	Alcester ...	15	15	15
Chirbury ...	—	—	—	Brailes ...	13 to 14	15	18
				Southam ...	15	17	16
				Monks Kirby ...	18	18	18
<b>WORCESTERSHIRE.</b>				<b>OXFORDSHIRE.</b>			
Rock ...	—	—	—	Henley ...	17	17	17
Halesowen ...	17 to 19	17 to 19	17 to 19	Thame ...	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16
Kidderminster ...	17	17	17	Headington ...	13 to 16	13 to 16	13 to 16
Tenbury ...	15	15	15	Bicester ...	14	14	14
Martley ...	17	16	—	Woodstock ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15
Evesham ...	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15	Witney ...	13 to 14	13 to 14	13 to 15
Upton-on-Severn ...	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	Culham ...	13 to 17	13 to 17	13 to 17
Pershore ...	16	16	15	Crowmarsh ...	13 to 15	13 to 16	13 to 16
Droitwich ...	16 to 18	16 to 18	16 to 18	Goring ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16
Bromsgrove ...	17 to 20	16 to 19	15 to 19	Chipping Norton ...	14	14	14
Shipston-on-Stour ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	Banbury ...	15	15	15
Yardley ...	20	20	—				
Feckenham ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	15				

Worcestershire.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Harvest or Michaelmas money frequently varies between 20s. and 50s., and lamb money in several districts is said to amount to 20s. or 30s. Journey money is often paid to carters.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses, often with gardens or potato grounds, are frequently given, particularly in districts where the cash rates of wages are comparatively low. In some cases cider or beer is supplied and fuel carted, and occasionally provided, free of charge. Sometimes milk is allowed and the keep of a pig is found. In the Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Halesowen, and Kingswinford districts, however, it is stated that few or no allowances are usual.

Warwickshire.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments are made at harvest and haytime. Lamb money is paid to shepherds in most districts, and sometimes shearing money in addition. There are also occasional payments to horsemen for extra work, such as foaling, as well as journey money in some cases.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens, or potato grounds, are provided in many cases, particularly in the case of men at lower rates of cash wages. In some districts fuel is carted free; other allowances occasionally mentioned in the returns are milk, potatoes, fuel, straw for pigs, and manure.

Oxfordshire.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments for harvest and for Michaelmas money are frequently made. Lamb money at various rates is paid in several districts, and sometimes a further payment is made for shearing. Journey money is frequently paid to carters at the rate of 6d. or 1s. a load. Money is sometimes given in lieu of beer.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens, or potato grounds, are given in most districts. Sometimes fuel is carted free, and in a few cases some fuel is provided. Other allowances mentioned in a few of the returns are milk, straw for pigs, and manure found and carted.

and other Allowances in Money and also of the value of Allowances in kind) of MEN in charge RURAL DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, in the Year 1903; together with PARTICULARS ALLOWANCES in KIND, &c.—*continued.*

II.—ENGLAND.—MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.</b>				<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>			
Middleton Cheney	s. 13 to 14	s. 13 to 14	s. 13 to 14	Buckingham ...	s. 15 to 17	s. 15 to 17	s. 15 to 17
Brackley ...	14	14	14	Stratford and	17	16	16
Towcester ...	—	—	—	Wolverton	—	—	—
Potterspury ...	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 19	Hambledon ...	13 to 14	14 to 15	13 to 15
Hardingstone ...	16	16	16	Long Crendon ...	15	15	15
Northampton ...	15	15	15				
Daventry ...	16	16	16	<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>			
Brixworth ...	16	16	16	Staines ...	—	—	—
Wellingborough...	17 to 19	17 to 18	18 to 20	Uxbridge ...	16 to 18	16 to 18	16 to 18
Kettering...	17	16	17	Hendon ...	18 to 21	—	—
Thrapston ...	17	17	17	South Mimms ...	18 to 20	18 to 20	—
Oundle ...	—	—	—				
Peterborough ...	16	16	16	<b>HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>			
Crick ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	Barnet ...	20 to 21	20 to 21	—
Barnaack ...	17	17	19	Ware ...	16 to 20	17 to 20	17 to 18
Easton-on-the-Hill	—	—	—	Hadham ...	14 to 16	14 to 17	15 to 19
Gretton ...	—	—	—	Ashwell ...	—	—	—
Oxendon ...	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	Buntingford ...	15	14	15
				Hitchin ...	15	15	15
<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</b>				Hertford ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16
Wing ...	—	—	—	Hatfield ...	18 to 20	18 to 20	—
Amersham ...	16 to 18	16 to 18	16 to 18	Welwyn ...	—	—	—
Eton ...	17	17 to 18	19	St. Albans ...	18	17	17
Wycombe...	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	Watford ...	17 to 18	16	16 to 18
Aylesbury ...	15	15	15	Hemel Hempstead	18	18	17
Winslow ...	15	15	15	Berkhamstead ...	17 to 18	17	17
Newport Pagnell	17/6	17	16/6				

**Northamptonshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Either in the shape of extra wages at harvest or as Michaelmas money, these classes of men usually get from about £2 to £5. Many shepherds are also paid lamb money, and in some districts payment is made to shepherds for shearing, and occasionally to carters as foal money.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In most of the districts some of the men get a free house with garden, or potato ground. Sometimes the potato ground is manured and prepared by the employer. In some cases fuel is carted free, straw for pigs found or food and drink given at special times and seasons.

**Buckinghamshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—The men usually get harvest money or Michaelmas money. Lamb money is frequently paid to shepherds, and occasionally extra money is paid to cattlemen for calving, horsemen for foaling, and to carters for journeys.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses are sometimes given. Beer (or money in lieu) and milk are sometimes provided, and fuel carted free.

**Middlesex.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Carters frequently get journey money, and in some cases Michaelmas money. In Uxbridge Rural District they are said to get extra pay at harvest.

*Allowances in Kind.*—No allowances of any importance are mentioned in the returns.

**Hertfordshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra pay at harvest, lamb money to shepherds, and journey money (6d. to 1s. per journey) to horsemen are paid in most of the Rural Districts, and occasionally further payments are made to shepherds for shearing and to horsemen for drilling. It is stated that the total extra payments to horsemen and cattlemen in Stansted Rural District, and to horsemen and shepherds in Hatfield Rural District, average roughly 3s. per week for the whole year. In the Hertford Rural District it is said that men who do not take part in harvesting get double pay for four weeks.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In some districts free houses and gardens, or potato grounds, are provided. Sometimes the potato grounds are cultivated by the employers. In some cases fuel is carted free and sometimes a little milk given.



Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES (exclusive of Payments for Harvest, Piecework, of HORSES, CATTLEMEN, and SHEPHERDS respectively, in the AREAS of certain as to EXTRA MONEY PAYMENTS and

## III.—ENGLAND.—EASTERN COUNTIES.

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>				<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE</b>			
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>cont.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Bedford ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	16 to 17	North Witchford...	14 to 15	14 to 15	13 to 14
Eaton Socon ...	16 to 18	15 to 17	15 to 17	Whittlesey ...	15	14	16
Biggleswade ...	15	15	15	Wisbech ...	14 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16
Amphill ...	17	17	17	Thorney ...	15	14	15
Eaton Bray ...	16	16	16				
Luton ...	—	—	—	<b>LINCOLNSHIRE.</b>			
<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE.</b>				Crowland...	—*	—*	—*
Norman Cross ...	16	16	16	Uffington ...	18	17	17
Huntingdon ...	15 to 16	14 to 15	15 to 16	Bourne ...	10	16	16
St. Ives ...	15	15	14	Spalding ...	—*	15	15 to 17
St. Neots ...	16 to 18	15 to 17	15 to 17	East Elloe ...	16	16	16
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE.</b>				Boston ...	15	15	16
Melbourn ...	14	1	15	Sibsey ...	—	—	—
Swavesey ...	—	—	—	Welton ...	12 to 14	12/6 to 14	14 to 18
Caxton and Arrington	14 to 16	14 to 16	15 to 18	Sleaford ...	17/6	16	17
Chesterton ...	14	14	14	Grantham ...	18	16	—
Linton ...	14	14	14	Branston ...	15	14	15
Newmarket ...	15	15	15	Horncastle ...	12/6 to 13/6	12/6 to 13	13 to 14
Ely ...	14	14 to 15	15	Spilsby ...	18	15	15
				Louth ...	12/6	12/6	13/6
				Grimsby ...	12/6	14	14
				Caistor ...	—*	12 to 15	13 to 16
				Glanford Brigg ...	13/6	13/6	18/6
				Gainsborough ...	—*	13	15
				Claypole ...	16	15 to 16	16
				Isle of Axholme...	—*	18	13

**Bedfordshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—These classes often take part in harvest. Lamb money is generally paid to shepherds, and in certain districts horsemen are given journey money. Extra payments are also sometimes made for calving, foaling, and drilling. The return from Amphill states that those who do not assist at harvest receive 5*s.*, or its equivalent in extras; also that 1*s.* per week is given to cattlemen who attend to early milking for the London market.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens are provided in some cases. Fuel is given in some cases.

**Huntingdonshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Harvest money is general. Lamb money is frequently paid, and sometimes shearing, calving and Michaelmas money.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In a few cases a house and garden are provided, while some men have potato ground free.

**Cambridgeshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—These men frequently take part in harvest. Lamb money is paid in many districts, and sometimes shearing money. Journey money of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per load is paid to horsemen in some districts.

*Allowances in Kind.*—A house, garden, and potato ground is often provided free in the northern part of the county, and less frequently in the south. In some districts a little fuel is given, or fuel carted, straw for pigs, &c. In the northern part of the county, namely, in the North Witchford, Wisbech, and Thorney Rural Districts, married waggoners often get, in addition to cottages and gardens free, certain allowances of pork, potatoes, milk, and fuel.

**Lincolnshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra pay for harvest work is unusual. Journey money is allowed in some cases. Lamb money is frequently paid.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens are provided in practically every part of Lincolnshire. Other important allowances frequently given are bacon or pork, of which about 30 stones are frequently given; and potatoes, of which 30 to 50 stones or pecks are often provided. Fuel is frequently carted, and in a number of cases firewood is given. In some cases milk is supplied. In the return from Branston district the value of the allowances (free house, garden, 30 stones of bacon, 60 faggots, and 30 to 40 stones of potatoes) is estimated at nearly £14 per annum.

\* These men are usually hired by the year. Their rates of cash wages were generally from £20 to £25 per annum in the case of First Waggoners, and from £16 to £20 in the case of Second Waggoners, in addition to lodging and board.

and other Allowances in Money and also of the value of Allowances in kind) of MEN in charge RURAL DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, in the Year 1903; together with PARTICULARS ALLOWANCES in KIND, &c.—*continued.*

III.—ENGLAND.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>NORFOLK.</b>				<b>SUFFOLK—<i>cont.</i></b>			
Marshland ...	s. 14 to 15	s. 14 to 15	s. 15	East Stow ...	s. 14	s. 14	s. 15
East and West Flegg ...	14	14	14	Hartismere ...	14 to 15	12 to 14	14 to 15
Smallburgh ...	15	13/6	—	Hoxne ...	13 to 14/6	13 to 14	12 to 13/6
Erpingham ...	14 to 16	14 to 15	14 to 15	Bosmere and Claydon ...	14 to 15	14	14
Aylsham ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15	Samford ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14
St. Faiths... ..	—	—	—	Woodbridge ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14
Forehoe ...	14/6	14/6	15	Plomesgate ...	13 to 14	13 to 14	13 to 14
Henstead ...	14 to 16	14 to 16	15 to 16	Blything ...	14/6	15	15
Blofield ...	14 to 15	13 to 14	13/6	Wangford... ..	14 to 15	14 to 15	15
Loddon and Claver- ing ...	14 to 15	15	15	Mutford and Loth- ingland ...	15	15	15
Depwade ...	13	14 to 15	—	Brandon ...	—	—	—
Guiltcross* ...	—	—	—	<b>Essex.</b>			
Wayland ...	14 to 15	13 to 14	14 to 15	Stansted ...	13	14	—
Mitford and Lann- ditch ...	13/6 to 14/6	14	13/6 to 15	Epping ...	15 to 16†	15†	15 to 16†
Walsingham ...	14 to 15	15	16 to 17	Ongar ...	—	—	—
Docking ...	—	14	13	Romford ...	—†	—†	—†
Freebridge Lynn... ..	14 to 15	14 to 15	14	Orsett ...	16 to 18	16 to 17	15 to 17
King's Lynn ...	15	15	15	Billerica... ..	15	15	15
Downham ...	14	14	14	Chelmsford ...	17 to 18	16 to 18	15 to 16
Swaffham... ..	15	15	14	Rochford ...	15 to 17	18	18
Thetford ...	13 to 14	12 to 13	14	Maldon ...	15	16	16
<b>SUFFOLK.</b>				Tendring ...	15	15	16
Moulton ...	15	15	15	Lexden and Wins- tree ...	—	—	—
Clare ...	14	14	14	Halstead ...	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15
Melford ...	15	14 to 15	15	Braintree ...	14 to 15	15 to 16	15
Cosford ...	15	15	15	Dunmow ...	15	15	15
Thingoe ...	14	15 to 16	15	Saffron Walden ...	14	13 to 15	14 to 18
Mildenhall ...	13 to 14	12 to 13	14 to 16	Bumpstead ...	14	14	14
Thedwastre ...	14	13	15	Belchamp... ..	14 to 15	14	14 to 15

Norfolk.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Teamsmen and cattlemen, and shepherds to some extent, take part in harvest in many districts. Harvest wages in Norfolk are about £7 to £7 10s. per month. Lamb money is paid to shepherds at the very general rate of 6d. per lamb; in the case of the Loddon and Clavering Rural District this is stated to work out to an average of £8; in the Forshoe Rural District some of the shepherds get double wages during the lambing season instead of 6d. per lamb. Journey money is frequently paid to teamsmen (6d. to 1s. per load). Calf money and foal money are occasionally mentioned in the returns.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Houses and gardens appear to be frequently, but not generally, given rent free, but many get them at low rents. Sometimes potato ground is given and straw for pigs. In some cases fuel is carted free and in a few districts milk is supplied to some of the cattlemen.

Suffolk.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Horsemen and cattlemen often take part in harvest and are generally paid on the same scale as ordinary labourers. Harvest wages in Suffolk are about £7 to £7 10s. per month. Lamb money is usually at the rate of 6d. per lamb. Journey money (from 6d. to 1s. per journey) is paid in most districts, but in one or two districts the practice is stated to be disappearing.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Houses are frequently given free or at low rents. Sometimes potato ground is given. In a few districts fuel is carted and in others milk or firewood given.

Essex.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Harvest money is frequently paid, not only to those who assist in the work, but also to those whose occupations prevent them from helping in the harvesting operations. Harvest is frequently done by piecework in this county. Lamb money for shepherds is common, the rate usually being from 3d. to 6d. per lamb, and journey money for waggoners at 6d. or 1s. per journey is often paid. Extra payments are occasionally made at the weaning of foals, calves, and pigs, also for shearing, drilling, and thatching, and to cattlemen for Sunday labour.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Houses and gardens and potato ground are sometimes, but not generally, given free, and in some other cases are let at rents lower than those current in the neighbourhood. In the Chelmsford Rural District it is stated that the men at the lower rates have free houses. In several districts fuel is given.

\* Dissolved in 1908.  
† These rates apply to the Northern portion only. In the North-East 12s. to 15s. to horsemen, and 14s. to 15s. to cattlemen and shepherds were paid, while 18s. to 20s. were paid to these classes in the Southern portion.  
‡ This is a market-gardening district.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES (exclusive of Payments for Harvest, Piecework, of HORSES, CATTLEMEN, and SHEPHERDS respectively, in the AREAS of certain as to EXTRA MONEY PAYMENTS and

## IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>KENT.</b>				<b>SUSSEX.</b>			
Bromley ... ..	22	22	22	Rye ... ..	18	16	18
Dartford ... ..	—	—	—	Hastings ... ..	16	16	16
Strood ... ..	18	18	20	Battle ... ..	17 to 18	16	16 to 17
Hoo ... ..	20	20	20	Eastbourne ... ..	—	—	—
Malling ... ..	20	19	20	Hailsham ... ..	17 to 18	16 to 17	16 to 17
Sevenoaks ... ..	17	17	17	Ticehurst ... ..	16 to 18	16 to 17	15 to 16
Tonbridge ... ..	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	Uckfield ... ..	18	16 to 17	16 to 17
Maidstone ... ..	17 to 19	17 to 19	17 to 19	East Grimstead ... ..	21	20	20
Hollingbourne ... ..	16	18	16	Cuckfield ... ..	18	18	18
Cranbrook ... ..	17	18	17	West Steyning ... ..	16 to 18	15 to 17	17 to 19
Tenterden ... ..	—	—	—	Chailey ... ..	14 to 16	14 to 16	16
West Ashford ... ..	18	18/6	19	Newhaven ... ..	16 to 18	16 to 20	15 to 19
East Ashford ... ..	17	18 to 20	18	East Steyning ... ..	16	16	16
Bridge ... ..	18/6	17 to 18/6	18 to 19/6	Horsham ... ..	16 to 18	14 to 17/6	—
Blean ... ..	17	16	18	Petworth ... ..	15 to 17	14 to 17	15 to 17
Faversham ... ..	16	16	16	Thakeham ... ..	17 to 18	17 to 18	17 to 20
Milton ... ..	16	15	15	East Preston ... ..	16	16	18
Sheppey ... ..	18	18	20	West Hampnett ... ..	16	16	17
Isle of Thanet ... ..	17	17	17	Midhurst ... ..	14 to 16	15 to 20	15 to 17
Eastry ... ..	17 to 20	16 to 19	18 to 20	Weetbourne ... ..	16	17	16
Dover ... ..	17	18	17	<b>HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Elham ... ..	16/6 to 18	16/6 to 18	16/6 to 18	Havant ... ..	15	15	15
Romney Marsh ... ..	20 to 22	18	20	Fareham ... ..	12 to 14	14 to 16	14 to 16
<b>SURREY.</b>				Isle of Wight ... ..	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16
Epsom ... ..	18 to 20	18	18 to 20	Lymington ... ..	—*	—*	—*
Chertsey ... ..	16	16	16	Christchurch ... ..	12 to 14	14 to 16	14 to 16
Guildford ... ..	19 to 20	19 to 20	17 to 18	Ringwood ... ..	13	13	13
Farnham ... ..	16 to 18	16 to 18	18 to 20	Fordingbridge ... ..	13	13	15
Hambledon ... ..	17	17	17	New Forest ... ..	15	16	16
Dorking ... ..	17	17	17	South Stoneham ... ..	18	18	18
Reigate ... ..	19	19	19	Romsey ... ..	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15
Godstone ... ..	17	17 to 18	17 to 18	Stockbridge ... ..	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15
Croydon ... ..	18	20	20	Hursley ... ..	16	16	16
Bgham ... ..	18	20	—				

**Kent.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—In many cases extra payment is made for extra work in busy seasons, particularly to men in charge of horses, but very frequently harvest is paid for at ordinary rates of wages, and extra payment made subsequently in the form of Michaelmas money, which frequently amounts to about £4. The amount of lamb money paid to shepherds generally varies from £1 to £2 10s.; shepherds in some cases also get extra money for shearing. Journey money is sometimes paid.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens are given in many cases, particularly to men at the lower rates of wages. Occasionally fuel and some milk are supplied.

**Surrey.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Harvest and Michaelmas money is said to average about £2. Lamb money is generally paid in most districts; journey money is paid to carters and extra money is also given to shepherds for shearing.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses and gardens are provided in the majority of the districts; fuel is often carted free and in some cases fuel and milk are supplied.

**Sussex.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Carters and cattlemen who take part in harvest get extra money and shepherds get lamb money. Journey money to carters at 6d. or 1s. a journey, and shearing money to shepherds, are paid in some instances.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In most districts free houses and gardens are given to many of the men and particularly to shepherds. Potato ground is given in some districts. Fuel is occasionally found and carted free, and in a few districts milk or skim milk is occasionally provided.

**Hampshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—The amounts paid for harvest and Michaelmas money frequently range from £2 to £5. Horsemen assist in harvest work more generally than the other two classes of men. Shepherds generally get lamb money, and occasionally receive shearing money in addition; in the Stockbridge Rural District it is stated that they are paid about £5 lamb money, and £1 or £2 shearing money. Horsemen in some districts get 6d. or 1s. per journey in addition to ordinary wages.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses with gardens, potato grounds, or allotments, are given in nearly every Rural District in the county. Straw for pigs is sometimes given, and fuel is often carted. In some districts, particularly in the north-eastern portion of the county, horsemen and shepherds have one ton of coal and occasionally 100 faggots given to them. In some cases milk is given.

\* This is not an agricultural district.

and other Allowances in Money and also of the value of Allowances in kind) of MEN in charge RURAL DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, in the Year 1903; together with PARTICULARS ALLOWANCES in KIND, &c.—*continued.*

IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>HAMPSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>				<b>WILTSHIRE—<i>cont.</i></b>			
New Winchester...	15	15	15	Malmesbury ...	14	14	15
Droxford ...	15	15	15	Chippenham ...	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17
Catherington ...	15	15 to 16	16	Calne ...	15	14	13 to 14
Petersfield ...	—	—	—	Marlborough ...	14	14	14
Alresford ...	14	14	14	Devizes ...	14	14	14
Alton ...	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	Melksham ...	15/6 to 17/6	15/6 to 17/6	15/6 to 17/6
Hartley Wintney	16	16	16	Bradford-on-Avon	15 to 16	15 to 16	16 to 17
Basingstoke ...	14 to 15	15 to 16	14 to 16	Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	15 to 16	15	16
Whitchurch ...	14	14	14	Warminster ...	13 to 15	13 to 15	14 to 15
Andover ...	14	14	14	Pewsey ...	14	14	15
Kingsclere ...	14	14	14	Amesbury ...	—	—	—
<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>				<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>			
Newbury ...	12 to 13	12 to 13	12 to 14	Shaftesbury ...	14	14	14
Hungerford ...	13 to 14	13 to 14	13 to 14	Sturminster ...	15	15	15
Faringdon ...	17	17	18	Blandford ...	13	12 to 13	13 to 14
Abingdon ...	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 14	Wimborne and Cranborne	13	14	13
Wantage ...	—	—	—	Poole ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15
Wallingford ...	13 to 15	13 to 16	13 to 16	Wareham and Purbeck	12	—	12
Bradfield ...	13 to 18	13 to 18	13 to 18	Weymouth ...	12 to 13	12 to 13	12 to 13
Wokingham ...	15	16	16	Dorchester ...	11 to 13/6	12 to 15	12 to 14
Cookham ...	15	15	15	Serne ...	12 to 13	13	12 to 13
Easthampstead ...	16	16	16	Sherborne ...	14	14	14
Windsor ...	—*	—*	—*	Beaminster ...	12	12 to 15	12 to 14
<b>WILTSHIRE.</b>				Bridport... ..			
Ramsbury ...	13 to 14	14 to 16	13 to 14	—	—	—	—
Highworth ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	—				
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	15	14	14				

**Berkshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Michaelmas money, lamb money, and journey money are frequently given. Sometimes, however, harvest money and lamb money are given in addition to, and sometimes in lieu of, Michaelmas money. In some districts the men take part in harvest.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Houses and gardens or potato ground are frequently given, and in many cases some fuel is given or carted free. Occasionally milk and straw are given, and sometimes shepherds are provided with the keep of a dog.

**Wiltshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments are generally made, chiefly in the form of Michaelmas money, or lamb money in the case of shepherds. Horsemen and cattlemen frequently take part in harvest at the same rates as those paid to ordinary labourers. The amounts of harvest money, Michaelmas money, or lamb money vary considerably. For horsemen they generally range from 2*l.* to 5*l.*; cattlemen get somewhat less as a rule. Shepherds sometimes take part in harvest. In the case of lamb money, in the Salisbury district it is stated that in many cases it amounts to 8*l.* to 10*l.*, and in Wilton 9*l.* 10*s.*, inclusive of other extras, while the Amesbury Return states that extra payments raise the earnings of shepherds to from 17*s.* to 20*s.* per week (13*s.* being the ordinary cash wages). Occasionally shearing money is paid separately from lamb money, and a sum allowed towards finding keep of dog. Cattlemen in some cases get calf money (1*l.* in Malmesbury district), and sometimes extra money is given to those engaged in milking. Journey money is frequently paid to carters and others, 30*s.* to 50*s.* extra being sometimes earned in the year in this way.

*Allowances in Kind.*—A house with garden, potato ground, or allotment, is generally provided rent free, the potato ground being cultivated by the employers in some cases. Fuel is sometimes carted, and occasionally some fuel, milk, straw or manure are supplied.

**Dorsetshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Harvest or Michaelmas money usually ranges from 2*l.* to 3*l.* Shepherds get rather more as a rule, chiefly for lamb money. Journey money to carters sometimes amounts to 1*l.* in the year, and occasionally shepherds get 2*s.* 6*d.* when attending market.

*Allowances in Kind.*—A free house, with garden, potato ground, or allotment, is generally provided, and the potato ground is sometimes manured and cultivated by the employer. Some fuel is given in many cases also free cartage of fuel.

\* This is mainly a residential district.

Table showing RATES of WEEKLY CASH WAGES (exclusive of Payments for Harvest, Piecework, of HORSES, CATTLEMEN, and SHEPHERDS respectively, in the AREAS of certain as to EXTRA MONEY PAYMENTS and

IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>				<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE.</b>			
Williton ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	15 to 16	Chepstow ...	17	17	17
Dulverton ...	12	13	13	Monmouth ...	—	—	—
Wellington ...	—	—	—	Abergavenny ...	—	—	—
Langport ...	14	14	14	Pontypool ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16
Taunton ...	15	14 to 17	14 to 17	Magor ...	15	15	16
Bridgwater ...	13 to 14/6	—	—	St. Mellons ...	15	15	16
Chard ...	15	15	15 to 16	<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE.</b>			
Yeovil ...	14	14	14	Warmley ...	15/6 to 18	15 to 17	—
Wincanton ...	15 to 16	16 to 17	—	Barton Regis ...	16	16	16
Frome ...	16	15	16	Chipping Sodbury	15 to 18	15 to 18	—
Shepton Mallet ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 16	Thornbury ...	16 to 18	16 to 18	16 to 18
Wells ...	14 to 15	12 to 14	14 to 18	Dursley ...	—	—	—
Keynsham ...	18 to 19	18 to 19	18 to 19	Newent ...	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15
Arbridge ...	—	—	—	East Dean and United Parishes	16 to 18	16 to 18	16 to 20
Clutton ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	Gloucester ...	—	—	—
Bath ...	16	16	16	Wheatenhurst ...	16	16	—
Long Ashton ...	16 to 18	16 to 18	—	Stroud ...	15	15	15
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>				Tetbury ...	14	14	14
Ledbury ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	13 to 14	Cirencester ...	14 to 15	14	14 to 15
Ross ...	15	15	15	Northleach ...	15	14	15
Hereford ...	14	14	14	Stow-on-the-Wold	13 to 15	13 to 15	15
Dore ...	14	14	14	Winchcombe ...	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16
Weobly ...	14	13	15	Cheltenham ...	—	—	—
Bromyard ...	14	14	14	Tewkesbury ...	—	—	—
Wigmore ...	15	15	15	Pebworth ...	14 to 15	15	15
Kington ...	14	13	13	Marsdon Sicca ...	14 to 15	13 to 13	13 to 15
Leominster ...	16/6	16/6	16/6	Campden ...	—	—	—
Whitchurch ...	12 to 15	12 to 14	—	West Dean ...	—*	—*	—*
Bredwardine ...	—	—	—	Lydney ...	—	—	—

**Somersetshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—In Somersetshire harvest money usually amounts to from 1*l.* to 3*l.* extra; lamb money for shepherds is generally from 1*l.* to 2*l.*, but occasionally as much as 5*l.* Extra money for shearing is often given.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In most districts houses are provided free, or at low rents, with gardens or potato grounds ploughed and manured. Cider or ale is frequently given as a daily allowance, and some fuel is occasionally given or carted. In some cases milk or straw for pigs is given.

**Herefordshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Extra payments for extra work during the harvest and lambing seasons usually amount to about £1 in each case, but the amount occasionally reaches £2 or more. Michaelmas money is occasionally given. Foal money and journey money also are occasionally paid to horsemen, and shearing money to shepherds.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free house and garden, potato ground, free cartage of fuel, and cider or beer are generally allowed in most of the Rural Districts of the county. Fuel, milk, or at special times food, are given in some cases. In some cases straw for pigs is provided, or a gift of bacon in lieu.

**Monmouthshire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—In some cases extra payments varying from £1 to £2 are made for harvest, while in others no extra money is given, but food and extra drink are provided. Shepherds receive about 20*s.* to 50*s.* as lamb money in some instances. Journey money at 6*d.* per journey is stated to be paid in a few cases.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In the majority of districts free houses and gardens or potato grounds are provided. Other allowances frequently made are cider or beer, or milk, food at harvest, fuel carted free, and straw for pigs.

**Gloucestershire.**

*Extra Money Payments.*—Payment for hay-time and harvest or Michaelmas money is stated generally to vary from 20*s.* to about 50*s.*, and lamb money to shepherds from about 15*s.* to 40*s.* Journey money is frequently paid at the rate of 6*d.* to 1*s.* a load, and in some cases shepherds get extra payments for shearing. The Cirencester Return states that beer money is given, and that extra payment and extra beer money is granted for overtime.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Free houses, with gardens, or potato ground, are very generally provided in the county. Sometimes the employer manures and cultivates the potato ground. Cider or beer is given in some districts. Fuel is frequently carted free of charge. Sometimes shepherds get coal at lambing time. In a few districts food is occasionally supplied.

\* In this district the farms are small and one man usually does the work of the three classes.

and other Allowances in Money and also of the value of Allowances in kind) of MEN in charge RURAL DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, in the Year 1903; together with PARTICULARS ALLOWANCES in KIND, &c.—*continued.*

IV.—ENGLAND.—SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*

County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.			County and Rural District.	Weekly Rates of Cash Wages in 1903.		
	Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.		Men in Charge of Horses (including Carters, Waggoners, Teamsters, and Horse-keepers).	Cattlemen.	Shepherds.
<b>DEVONSHIRE</b>				<b>CORNWALL</b>			
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Axminster ...	12 to 14	12 to 14	13 to 15	Calstock ...	—*	—*	—*
Honiton ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	Stratton ...	—	—	—
St. Thomas ...	13 to 16	13 to 16	13 to 16	Camelford ...	14	14	14
Newton Abbott ...	15 to 17	14 to 16	—	Launceston ...	13/6	14 to 15	14 to 16
Totnes ...	—	—	—	St. Germans ...	15	15	15
Kingsbridge ...	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	Liskeard ...	15	15	16
Plympton St. Mary	18	18	18	Bodmin ...	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15
Tavistock ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14	St. Columb Major	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15
Okehampton ...	12	13 to 14	13 to 14	St. Austell ...	—	—	—
Crediton ...	13	13	13	Truro ...	16 to 17	16 to 17	16 to 17
Tiverton ...	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15	East Kerrier ...	17 to 18	16	16
South Molton ...	—	—	—	West Penwith ...	15	15	15
Barnstaple ...	16	16	16	Helston ...	15 to 17	17	—
Torrington ...	13 to 15	13 to 14	13 to 14	Redruth ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16
Bideford ...	—	—	—	Scilly Islands ...	13 to 14	—	15
Holsworthy ...	13	14	14				
Broadwoodwiger	14	14 to 15	14 to 15				
Culmstock ...	13	13	13				

Devonshire.

*Extra Money Payments.*—Harvest is usually paid for at ordinary labourers' scale, extra harvest money amounting in most cases to 20s. to 40s., 30s. being perhaps the most usual amount. Lamb money and journey money are paid in some districts.

*Allowances in Kind.*—In most districts houses are provided free or at nominal rents, with gardens or potato ground (which is sometimes worked by employers), and a daily allowance of cider. Sometimes milk is given in lieu of, or in addition to, cider. In many instances fuel is given or carted free, and straw given for pigs.

Cornwall.

*Extra Money Payments.*—These classes of men assist at harvest, and occasionally earn from £1 10s. to £3 extra. Some farmers however give food in lieu of extra money at harvest. Lamb money is sometimes paid, the highest amount mentioned in the returns being £2, which is paid on the larger farms in St. Germans district. Journey money at the rate of 6d. or 1s. (mostly 6d.) per journey is stated to be paid in some Rural Districts.

*Allowances in Kind.*—Houses and gardens are given free in most districts. Potato ground is very generally provided, and frequently fuel is provided in part and carted free. Other allowances often made are milk or cider, straw for pigs, and manure. In the Isles of Scilly it is stated that single men receive a lodging gratuity of 1s. per week.

\* This is a mining district.

## APPENDIX V.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

## RATES OF WAGES OF ORDINARY LABOURERS, ON CERTAIN FARMS, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The following Tables give the rates of weekly cash wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers in the summer and winter, for a series of years, upon certain farms in England and Wales. The wages given are those paid to ordinary agricultural labourers only, and do not include the wages of such classes as shepherds, or men in charge of horses or cattle. The weekly cash rates of wages given do not include any payments for piecework, or extra payments during hay and corn harvest, or for overtime, or the value of any allowances in kind.

Those who gave the information were, however, asked to describe in detail any allowances in kind, given in addition to the weekly cash wages, such as house, garden, potato ground, allotment, food, beer, cider, fuel, or fuel carted, or straw for pigs; and if they had varied in the years for which the weekly wages are stated, the correspondents were asked to give particulars of such variations. Many of the correspondents also gave information as to variations in the rates of payment for piecework and harvest work, and these particulars are summarised in the notes appended to the Tables below.

## NORTHERN COUNTIES.

## A FARM AT STOCKSFIELD, Northumberland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1831-1834	11 0	11 0	1866-1871	16 0	16 0
1835-1838	10 6	10 6	1872	18 0	18 0
1839	11 0	11 0	1873	21 0	21 0
1840-1841	12 0	12 0	1874	23 0	23 0
1842-1845	*	*	1875	24 0	24 0
1846	12 0	12 0	1876	22 0	22 0
1847	13 6	13 6	1877	23 0	23 0
1848-1849	12 6	12 6	1878	21 0	21 0
1850-1852	11 0	11 0	1879-1880	18 0	18 0
1853	12 0	12 0	1881-1883	20 0	20 0
1854-1856	14 0	14 0	1884	19 0	19 0
1857-1858	16 0	16 0	1885-1889	18 0	18 0
1859	15 6	15 6	1890-1898	20 0	20 0
1860	16 0	16 0	1899-1902	22 0	22 0
1861	16 6	16 6	1903	23 0	23 0
1862-1865	15 6	15 6			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage and garden rent free, coals led, and 60 to 80 stones of potatoes; 2 bushels of barley (the barley allowance ceased after 1902).

*Harvest.*—Up to 1902 20s. extra was allowed for harvest.

## MR. GEORGE GREY'S FARM AT MILFIELD, KIRKNEWTON, Northumberland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1872	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	1881-1882	15 0	15 0
1873	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	1883-1887	15s. to 16s.	15s. to 16s.
1874-1876	20 0	20 0	1888-1901	16 0	16 0
1877-1878	18 0	18 0	1902-1904	17 0	17 0
1879-1880	16 0	16 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Potatoes, house and garden free, coals carted, accommodation for pig-keeping, and straw for litter. Before 1870 a large proportion of the wages was paid in kind, but after that date wages were paid for the most part in money.

*Note.*—The rates quoted after 1901 relate to another farm in the Glendale Union in the occupation of another gentleman.

\* Information not available.

Northern Counties—continued.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY'S HOME FARM, WYNARD PARK, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1851	12 6	12 6	1876	17 0	17 0
1852	12 6	12 0	1877	17 0	17 3
1853	12 6	12 6	1878-1880	17 6	17 6
1854	13 0	13 2	1881	18 0	18 0
1855-1857	13 6	13 6	1882	17 9	18 0
1858	13 6	14 0	1883	17 6	17 8
1859	13 6	13 3	1884	18 0	17 6
1860	14 0	"	1885	17 6	17 6
1861-1864	*	*	1886	18 0	17 9
1865	"	13 6	1887	17 10	18 0
1866	13 6	13 9	1888	18 0	18 0
1867	14 6	14 3	1889	18 0	18 9
1868	14 8	14 6	1890	18 6	18 9
1869	14 6	14 6	1891	19 0	19 0
1870	15 0	14 10	1892-1893	19 0	19 6
1871	15 4	15 3	1894-1898	19 0	19 0
1872	15 3	15 9	1899	19 0	19 6
1873	16 6	16 6	1900	19 6	19 6
1874	17 0	16 9	1901-1904	20 0	20 0
1875	16 6	17 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—House and garden free, coals, 40 stones of potatoes, beer at haytime and harvest.

*Piecowork.*—There is less piecowork given now than was customary 50 years ago, owing to the introduction of machinery. The amount that would be earned now by an average labourer would be more than in earlier years, since the prices are much higher. Thus, in 1851, 4s. per acre was paid for pulling turnips; in 1901, 12s. per acre was given. For hoeing turnips, 6s. per acre was given in 1853, but 20s. per acre was given in 1901.

A FARM AT ROCKCLIFFE, CARLISLE, Cumberland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846-1850	10 6	10 6	1867	12 6	12 6
1851-1852	10 0	10 0	1868-1872	13 0	13 0
1853-1855	11 0	11 0	1873-1891	15 0	15 0
1856-1866	12 0	12 0	1892-1904	16 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Free house, and, since 1899, one ton of potatoes per annum.

A FARM AT GREYSTOKE, PENRITH, Cumberland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1868	"	14 0	1875	16 6	17 0
1869-1870	15 0	14 0	1876-1890	17 0	17 0
1871	15 0	15 0	1891	17 6	17 6
1872-1873	16 0	16 0	1892-1899	18 0	18 0
1874	16 6	16 6	1900-1903	18 6	18 6

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest 6d. per day in lieu of beer, and 4d. per hour for overtime.

Information not available.



Northern Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM NEAR SEDGWICK, KENDAL, Westmorland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1875-1896	<i>s. d.</i> 20 0	<i>s. d.</i> 20 0	1897-1904	<i>s. d.</i> 21 0	<i>s. d.</i> 21 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage and garden free, and fuel carted. Prior to 1875 the employees were boarded in the house, but in 1874 cottages were built.

## A HOME FARM ON AN ESTATE IN SOUTH Westmorland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1855	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1871	<i>s. d.</i> 17 0	<i>s. d.</i> 17 0
1856-1865	13 0	13 0	1872-1883	18 0	18 0
1866-1867	15 0	15 0	1884-1904	20 0	20 0
1868-1870	16 0	16 0			

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Up to 1892 extra cash and beer were given at haytime; from 1892 to 1901 no beer was allowed, but in 1902 6*d.* per day was allowed in lieu of beer at haytime; skim milk was given daily up to 1892, but not since.

## MR. J. T. CLIFTON'S FARM AT LYTHAM, Lancashire (NORTH).

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1852	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0	1871-1872	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0
1853	10 0	12 0	1873-1899	16 6	16 6
1854-1867	12 0	12 0	1900	16 <i>s. 6d.</i> to 17 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>s. 6d.</i> to 17 <i>s.</i>
1868	12 0	14 0	1901-1904	16 <i>s. 8d.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>s. 6d.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i>
1869-1870	14 0	14 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—A load of firewood each year; beer, bread, and cheese in hay-time. It has been the practice for many years to pay all labourers one half of their full wages during temporary sickness or disablement.

*Piecework.*—Very little has ever been given.

## A FARM NEAR BOLTON, Lancashire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1868-1874	<i>s. d.</i> 18 0	<i>s. d.</i> 18 0	1890-1904	<i>s. d.</i> 20 0	<i>s. d.</i> 20 0
1875-1889	19 0	19 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

Northern Counties—continued.

A FARM AT RAINFORD, Lancashire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1865-1871	14 0	14 0	1900	16 0	17 0
1872-1897	15 0	15 0	1901	17 0	17 0
1898	15 0	16 0	1902-1904	18 0	18 0
1899	16 0	16 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at hay and corn harvest.

*Piecework.*—There is less piecework given now than was customary 50 years ago, but higher rates are now paid.

A FARM AT LITHERLAND, Lancashire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1855	15 0	12 0	1873-1880	20 0	18 0
1856-1858	18 0	15 0	1881-1904	18 0	18 0
1859-1872	18 0	18 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottages when practicable; beer during hay and corn harvests. Potato ground was formerly allowed.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery, there is now very little piecework given. The rate paid for potato digging has risen from 1*d.* per score running yards paid 50 years ago, to 1½*d.* at the present time.

A FARM AT KNOWSLEY, PRESCOT, Lancashire (SOUTH).

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1860-1871	14 0	14 0	1892	17 0	18 0
1872	15 0	16 0	1893-1895	18 0	18 0
1873-1887	16 0	16 0	1896-1899	19 0	19 0
1888-1891	17 0	17 0	1900-1904	20 0	20 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer has always been allowed at hay-time and harvest.

A FARM AT SEWERBY, NEAR BRIDLINGTON, Yorkshire, East Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850	12 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i>	12 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i>	1874-1875	17 0	17 0
1851-1854	13 0	13 0	1876-1880	18 0	18 0
1855	13 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>s.</i>	13 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>s.</i>	1881-1886	*	*
1856-1862	14 0	14 0	1887	18 0	16 0
1863-1868	*	*	1888-1891	16 0	16 0
1869-1871	15 0	15 0	1892-1904	17 0	17 0
1872-1873	16 0	16 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—6*d.* per day is now given during hay and corn harvests in lieu of the beer given previous to 1891.

\* Information not available.

Northern Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM AT SHERIFF HUTTON, Yorkshire, North Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1864-1891	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	1899	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 6
1892-1898	15 6	15 6	1900-1904	16 0	16 0

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is now given than formerly, but more can now be earned at it.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest 35 years ago 16*s.* per week, with allowance, was given; 20*s.*, with allowance, is now given. At the former period, 18*s.* per week and board was given at corn harvest; at the present time, 22*s.* per week and board is given.

## A FARM AT NEWBEGIN, FILEY, Yorkshire, North Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1875-1879	<i>s. d.</i> 17 0	<i>s. d.</i> 17 0	1897-1898	<i>s. d.</i> 17 0	<i>s. d.</i> 17 0
1880-1884	16 0	16 0	1899	18 0	17 0
1885-1892	15 0	15 0	1900-1901	18 0	18 0
1893-1894	16 0	15 0	1902-1903	19 0	19 0
1895-1896	17 0	16 0	1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Particulars not furnished.

## MR. HUGH ROWLANDSON'S FARM AT NEWTON MORRELL, BARTON, Yorkshire, North Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.			
	June.	December.		June.		December.	
1852-1854	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1882	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> to 18 6	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> to 18 6
1855	13 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	13 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1883	16 0	to 18 6	16 0	to 18 6
1856-1857	13 6	13 6	1884	16 0	to 16 6	16 0	to 16 6
1858-1859	12 6	12 6	1885	15 6	to 16 6	15 6	to 16 6
1860-1863	13 0	13 0	1886-1887	14 6	to 15 6	14 6	to 15 6
1864	13 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	13 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1888	14 6	to 17 0	14 6	to 17 0
1865	14 0	14 0	1889	15 0	to 16 6	15 0	to 16 6
1866-1871	15 0	15 0	1890	16 6	to 17 6	16 6	to 17 6
1872	16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 17 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 17 <i>s.</i>	1891-1894	17 0	to 18 0	17 0	to 18 0
1873	18 <i>s.</i> to 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	18 <i>s.</i> to 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1895-1897	16 0	to 17 0	16 0	to 17 0
1874-1876	19 <i>s.</i> to 21 <i>s.</i>	19 <i>s.</i> to 21 <i>s.</i>	1898	16 6	to 17 6	16 6	to 17 6
1877	18 <i>s.</i> to 21 <i>s.</i>	18 <i>s.</i> to 21 <i>s.</i>	1899	16 6	to 18 0	16 6	to 18 0
1878	18 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	18 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	1900	18 6	to 19 0	18 6	to 20 0
1879	15 <i>s.</i> to 16 <i>s.</i>	15 <i>s.</i> to 16 <i>s.</i>	1901-1903	18 6	to 19 0	18 6	to 19 0
1880-1881	15 <i>s.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i>	15 <i>s.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i>	1904	16 6	to 18 6	16 6	to 18 6

*Allowances in kind.*—Free house and garden; four loads of coal are carted free of charge. From 1852 to 1871 a load of potatoes was given; also in 1852 and 1853 and again from 1860 to 1870, two bushels of wheat were given.

*Remarks.*—The high rates paid between 1873 and 1878 are stated to be due to the prosperity of the iron trade in the North of England, and agricultural labourers for this farm had to be obtained from the southern counties.

Northern Counties—continued.

MR. E. HARRISON'S FARM AT HUSTHWAITE, EASINGWOLD, Yorkshire,  
North Riding

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1870-1871	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0	1879-1881	s. d. 17 6	s. d. 16 6
1872	16 0	16 6	1882-1885	17 0	15 0
1873	18 0	17 6	1886-1899	16 0	15 0
1874-1877	18 0	16 0	1900-1901	17 0	16 0
1878	18 0	15 6	1902-1904	17 0	17 0

Allowances in kind.—None.

Piecework.—Less piecework is given now at harvest than 50 years ago, but more at other work. An ordinary labourer would earn considerably more now than he could have done then.

A FARM AT THIRSK, Yorkshire, North Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1844-1845	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1865	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0
1846-1847	12 0	12 0	1866-1867	13 0	12 0
1848	12 0	11 0	1868	13 6	13 0
1849	12 0	10 0	1869-1871	13 0	13 0
1850-1852	10 0	10 0	1872	14 0	14 0
1853	11 0	12 0	1873	15 0	16 0
1854-1855	13 0	13 0	1874-1877	16 0	16 0
1856	12 6	12 6	1878-1881	16 0	15 0
1857-1859	12 6	12 0	1882-1886	15 0	15 0
1860-1862	12 6	11 6	1887-1889	14 0	14 0
1863	12 6	12 0	1890-1904	15 0	15 0
1864	12 6	11 6			

Allowances in kind.—House and garden free, potato ground (ploughed and manured), two pints of beer daily at threshing and harvest, coals carted, straw for pigs. These allowances have not varied since 1870.

Piecework.—Owing to the introduction of machinery, less piecework is given than in former years. Much higher rates are paid, but a man would not earn as much now as 50 years ago. In 1844 6s. to 6s. 6d. per acre was paid for hoeing turnips, 9s. per acre was given in 1901. For hoeing corn the price was formerly 6d. to 1s. per acre; it is now 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per acre.

A FARM NEAR NORTHALLERTON, Yorkshire, North Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1870-1876	s. d. 18 0	s. d. 18 0	1898	s. d. 16 6	s. d. 16 6
1877-1880	17 6	17 6	1899	17 0	17 0
1881-1885	17 0	17 0	1900	18 0	18 6
1886-1893	16 0	16 0	1901-1902	18 6	18 6
1894	15 6	15 6	1903	18 6	18 0
1895-1897	16 0	16 0	1904	18 0	18 0

Allowances in kind.—House and garden rent and rates free, 20 stones of potatoes per year, fuel carted, beer occasionally.

Piecework.—More piecework is given now than was customary 30 years ago, and the rates paid are higher. Thus in 1870, 8s. 6d. per acre was paid for turnip hoeing; 10s. per acre was paid in 1902. For pulling turnips also, the price has increased from 6s. 6d. per acre in 1870 to 7s. 6d. per acre in 1901.

Harvest.—The wages paid at harvest are higher than those paid in earlier years, e.g., at hay harvest in 1870 3s. per day was paid, in 1902 3s. 9d. per day was paid. The monthly pay at corn harvest was £4 15s. in 1870; in 1902 it was £5 10s.

Northern Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM IN THE WETHERBY UNION, Yorkshire, West Riding.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1853	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1885-1894	<i>s. d.</i> 16 0	<i>s. d.</i> 16 0
1854-1869	13 0	13 0	1895-1899	17 0	17 0
1870-1875	14 0	14 0	1900-1901	18 0	18 0
1876-1884	15 0	15 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—House and small garden allowed free to some men.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is done now than 50 years ago, but a man can earn more now than he could then, the rates paid being much higher. Turnip hoeing was formerly done for 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per acre, but 9*s.* to 10*s.* is now paid.

*Harvest.*—At harvest, also, the wages have increased. The monthly pay at haytime 50 years ago was £3 5*s.* per month, it is now £4 4*s.* to £4 15*s.* per month.

## MIDLAND COUNTIES.

## MR. W. DOWNING'S FARM NEAR ALFRETON, Derbyshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1849-1859	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	1880-1885	<i>s. d.</i> 18 0	<i>s. d.</i> 18 0
1860-1869	16 0	16 0	1886-1889	19 0	19 0
1870-1879	17 0	17 0	1890-1904	20 0	20 0

*Allowances in kind and harvest payment.*—House and garden free, potato ground, fuel carted, beer in hay-time and harvest. £3 extra is given for harvest. In 1850, beer only.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than 50 years ago. The rates paid have increased, but men are unwilling to do piecework. For hoeing and singling turnips 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre was given 50 years ago; now labourers are unwilling to do this work for 10*s.* per acre.

## A FARM AT BASLOW, Derbyshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1854-1868	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1878-1879	<i>s. d.</i> 16 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0
1869-1872	14 0	14 0	1880-1899	16 0	16 0
1873-1875	15 0	14 0	1900-1904	18 0	18 0
1876-1877	15 0	15 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—House and garden free, potato ground, fuel carted, food and beer during harvest. From 1854 to 1875 beer was allowed in harvest and food on stacking days, but the present allowances have not varied since 1874.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery, less piecework is given now than in earlier years, but an average labourer would be able to earn about one-third more now at piecework than 50 years ago.

Midland Counties—continued.

A FARM AT ELVASTON, Derbyshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1864-1869	14 0	14 0	1875-1898	16 0	16 0
1870-1874	15 0	15 0	1899-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances.*—Labourers contribute to clothing club to which employer contributes 4d. in the £ per annum. Half pay is allowed when ill, and old men incapacitated for work receive a weekly allowance, varying in individual cases.

MR. SAMUEL BARKER'S FARM, RUSHTON, TARPORLEY, Cheshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846-1854	9 0	9 0	1867-1882	14 0	14 0
1855-1857	10 0	10 0	1883-1899	15 0	16 0
1858-1861	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	16 0	16 0
1862-1866	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Food and beer twice a day during harvest time.

MR. JOHN BATEMAN'S FARM AT CHORLEY, NANTWICH, Cheshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1854-1858	9 0	9 0	1888-1891	14 0	12 0
1859-1863	10 0	9 0	1892-1893	15 0	13 0
1864	11 0	10 0	1894-1896	15 0	14 0
1865-1870	12 0	11 0	1897-1898	17 0	15 0
1871-1873	13 0	11 0	1899	17 0	16 0
1874-1887	13 0	12 0	1900-1904	*	*

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground (8 or 10 roods), use of horses for mowing grass, or for carting coals and hay when required; tea or coffee given twice a day during hay and corn harvest.

*Harvest.*—£1 given for hay and corn harvest.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S WELBECK FARMS, Nottinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1849-1853	14 0	14 0	1881	16 6	15 0
1854-1857	15 0	15 0	1882-1885	15 0	15 0
1858-1859	13 6	13 6	1886	15 0	13 6
1860-1872	15 0	15 0	1887-1889	13 6	13 6
1873	16 6	16 6	1890-1891	15 0	15 0
1874-1878	18 0	18 0	1892-1899	16 6	16 6
1879	18 0	16 6	1900-1904	18 0	18 0
1880	16 6	16 6			

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground found according to size of garden attached to house. Coals led free. An allowance of 6d. per day beer money used to be given during June, July, and August, but was discontinued in 1892 or 1893. For certain kinds of work 6d. per day extra is given.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than 50 years ago owing to the increased use of machinery. The rates paid now are higher, but less could be earned by an average labourer at piecework than in earlier years.

\* Information not available.

## Midland Counties—continued.

## MR. T. L. K. EDGE'S HOME FARM AT STRELLEY, Nottinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1857-1866	13 0	13 0	1878	17 0	16 0
1867-1868	15 0	15 0	1879-1885	16 0	16 0
1869	15 0	14 0	1886-1890	15 0	15 0
1870-1871	14 0	14 0	1891	16 0	16 0
1872	15 0	17 0	1892	17 0	16 0
1873	17 0	18 0	1893-1899	16 0	16 0
1874-1876	18 0	18 0	1900-1904	17 0	17 0
1877	18 0	16 0			

*Allowances.*—Beer money averaging 25s. per annum. Beer instead of this latter allowance was formerly given.

*Piecework.*—Very little piecework is now done; hedging, however, is still done by the piece. Fifty years ago a labourer would have earned 50 per cent. more by piecework, but much less by day wages, in a year than now.

*Harvest.*—No extra wages were paid for corn harvest until about 40 years ago, 4s. 6d. per day for four weeks being paid now. At hay harvest no extra is paid, but as at corn harvest 6d. per day beer money is given.

## A FARM AT BULWELL, Nottinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1853-1854	12 0	12 0	1861-1865	14 0	14 0
1855-1856	14 0	14 0	1866-1870	15 0	15 0
1857-1858	13 6	13 6	1871-1887	16 0	16 0
1859-1860	13 0	13 0	1888-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground and seed; beer given since 1890. Before 1890 the potato ground and seed were not given, and beer was only allowed at certain times.

*Piecework.*—Much more piecework is given now than formerly and at increased rates. Forty years ago hoeing turnips three times over cost 5s. 6d. per acre; at the present time the cost for hoeing them twice over is 11s. per acre.

## A FARM AT EDWINSTOWE, NEWARK, Nottinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1870-1871	15 0	15 0	1889-1900	15 0	15 0
1872-1873	16 0	16 0	1901	15 0	16 6
1874-1875	16 0	18 0	1902	16 6	16 6
1876-1886	15 0	15 0	1903	15 0	15 0
1887-1888	13 6	13 6	1904	16 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground, manure found; beer at threshing, hay time, corn harvest, and turnip sowing; and fuel carted. These allowances have varied very little between 1870 and 1890.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the use of machinery less piecework is now given at harvest, but about the same amount at other work as in former years. Thirty years ago a man would have earned more by piecework than now.

*Harvest.*—The wages given have been slightly increased in the later years.

Midland Counties—continued.

A FARM NEAR RETFORD, Nottinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1864-1865	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1880	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0
1866	13 6	15 0	1881	13 6	13 6
1867	15 0	15 0	1882-1883	15 0	15 0
1868	15 0	13 6	1884	15 0	12 0
1869-1870	13 6	13 6	1885	13 6	13 6
1871	13 6	15 0	1886	13 6	12 0
1872	15 0	16 6	1887-1889	12 0	12 0
1873	18 0	18 0	1890	13 6	13 6
1874	18 0	16 6	1891	15 0	15 0
1875-1877	16 6	16 6	1892	15 0	12 0
1878	15 0	15 0	1893	13 6	15 0
1879	13 6	13 6	1894-1904	15 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground free; beer valued at 1s. per week.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is done now than 50 years ago, owing to the introduction of machinery.

*Harvest.*—Less is earned at hay and corn harvest now than in 1870, when all was done by piecework, the work being done more quickly at the present time owing to the use of machinery. Thus, in 1870 a labourer received £8 2s. per month, but in 1902, when all was done by day work, he was given £6 12s. per month.

MR. J. W. SANDERS' FARMS AT GILMORTON AND KILBY, Leicestershire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1856	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1873-1875	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0
1857	11 0	11 0	1876-1878	16 0	16 0
1858	10 0	10 0	1879-1885	15 0	15 0
1859-1863	11 0	11 0	1886-1890	15 0	14 0
1864	12 0	12 0	1891	15 0	15 0
1865	13 0	13 0	1892	16 0	15 0
1866	13 0	12 6	1893	15 0	15 0
1867	13 0	13 0	1894	15 0	14 0
1868	14 0	13 0	1895-1899	14 0	14 0
1869	13 0	12 0	1900-1902	15 0	15 0
1870	13 0	13 0	1903	15 0	14 0
1871	14 0	14 0	1904	15 0	15 0
1872	15 0	14 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Up to 1875 two quarts of small ale were given daily to all labourers, but since that date there have been no allowances in kind.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is done now than in earlier years, but an average labourer would earn more now in winter by piecework than before. The rates paid have been increased. Thus, in 1856 hedge-cutting was done for 1s. to 2s. per chain, but at the present time this work costs from 2s. to 3s. per chain. For draining, 3 ft. deep, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per chain was given, whereas 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per chain is now paid. Again 8s. per acre was paid for mowing and tying corn, but the price is now 12s. per acre.

*Harvest.*—At hay and corn harvest in 1856 14s. for 10 weeks with beer was given. The price paid in 1902 was 20s. per week for 10 weeks with no other extras.

A FARM AT SCALFORD, MELTON MOWBRAY, Leicestershire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1851	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1877-1878	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 13 0
1852-1853	12 0	11 0	1879-1884	15 0	14 0
1854-1855	13 0	12 0	1885-1886	15 6	14 6
1856-1859	12 0	11 0	1887-1890	16 0	15 0
1860-1870	13 0	12 0	1891-1897	17 0	15 0
1871-1876	13 6	12 0	1898-1908	18 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Tea on busy days. Extra money is now paid instead of the food and beer formerly allowed. Two men have 1s. per week extra for Sunday work.

*Piecework.*—The piecework given at the present time is only about one-half that given fifty years ago, but the price has been doubled. Thus, at that time 2s. 6d. to 3s. per acre was given for mowing grass; the price in 1901 was 6s. to 8s. per acre.

*Harvest.*—At harvest £1 per week is allowed for six weeks.



Midland Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM AT EDMONDTHORPE, Leicestershire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1860-1865	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1886	<i>s. d.</i> 13 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0
1866	12 0	13 0	1887-1889	12 0	12 0
1867-1871	13 0	13 0	1890	12 0	13 0
1872-1873	14 0	15 0	1891	13 0	13 0
1874	16 0	16 0	1892	13 0	12 0
1875	16 0	15 0	1893	13 0	13 6
1876	15 0	15 0	1894	13 6	12 0
1877-1878	16 0	15 0	1895-1896	12 0	12 0
1879	15 0	15 0	1897-1898	13 0	13 0
1880-1884	14 0	14 0	1899-1900	14 0	14 0
1885	13 0	13 0	1901-1904	15 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Particulars not furnished.

## A FARM AT COSSINGTON, Leicestershire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1862	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1878-1895	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0
1863-1869	14 0	14 0	1896-1898	16 0	16 0
1870-1871	15 0	15 0	1899-1902	17 0	17 0
1872-1877	16 0	16 0	1903-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Two quarts of beer daily during harvest, or 6*d.* per day instead; 3*s.* per week extra also paid at this time. These allowances have not varied throughout the period shown

*Piecework.*—There is less piecework given now than formerly, day work being preferred by labourers. A man would, however earn more now than in earlier years, the rates having been much increased. Hoing was done for 4*s.* per acre 50 years ago; it now costs 6*s.* per acre.

*Harvest.*—Instead of 15*s.* per week for ten weeks paid 50 years ago, 21*s.* per week is now paid, but the extra wage is still 3*s.* per week.

## A FARM AT GREETHAM, OAKHAM, Rutland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1845	<i>s. d.</i> *	<i>s. d.</i> 11 0	1872	<i>s. d.</i> 14 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0
1846	11 0	11 0	1873-1874	16 0	15 0
1847	12 0	11 0	1875	15 0	15 0
1848	10 0	11 0	1876	16 0	16 0
1849	*	*	1877	16 0	15 0
1850	9 0	9 0	1878	15 0	14 0
1851	*	8 0	1879-1882	14 0	14 0
1852	9 0	8 0	1883	15 0	14 0
1853	10 0	12 0	1884	14 0	14 0
1854	12 0	12 0	1885	13 0	13 0
1855	12 0	13 0	1886	14 0	12 0
1856	*	*	1887	12 0	11 0
1857	12 0	12 0	1888-1889	12 0	12 0
1858	11 0	11 0	1890	13 0	14 0
1859	10 0	10 0	1891	14 0	15 0
1860	11 0	12 0	1892	15 0	13 0
1861-1862	12 0	12 0	1893	13 0	14 0
1863	11 0	11 0	1894	13 0	12 0
1864	12 0	11 0	1895	13 0	14 0
1865-1866	12 0	12 0	1896-1898	13 0	13 0
1867	13 0	13 0	1899-1900	14 0	14 0
1868	13 0	12 0	1901	14 0	15 0
1869-1870	12 0	12 0	1902-1903	15 0	15 0
1871	12 0	13 0	1904	15 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Potatoes.

\* Information not available.

Midland Counties—continued.

FARMS AT TINWELL, STAMFORD, Rutland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1872	14 0	16 0	1891	13 0	15 0
1873	15 0	16 0	1892	15 0	15 0
1874	16 0	17 0	1893	14 0	15 0
1875	15 0	16 0	1894-1895	14 0	14 0
1876-1877	15 0	17 0	1896-1897	13 0	13 0
1878	13 0	17 0	1898	13 0	14 0
1879-1884	15 0	16 0	1899	13 0	15 0
1885	15 0	14 0	1900-1901	13 0	13 0
1886	15 0	15 0	1902	13 0	15 0
1887	13 6	14 0	1903-1904	15 0	14 0
1888-1890	12 0	13 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—These have never been given.

*Piecework.*—More piecework is given now than 50 years ago, and, if he were willing, an average labourer could earn much more now than he could have done 50 years ago, the rates paid having been increased.

A FARM AT TINWELL, STAMFORD, Rutland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1851-1852	9 0	9 0	1884	15 0	14 0
1853	10 0	12 0	1885	15 0	15 0
1854-1857	12 0	12 0	1886	15 0	13 6
1858-1859	11 0	11 0	1887	13 6	12 0
1860-1863	12 0	12 0	1888-1889	12 0	12 0
1864	12 0	11 0	1890-1891	13 6	13 6
1865-1866	12 0	12 0	1892	15 0	13 6
1867	13 0	13 0	1893	13 6	13 6
1868	13 0	12 0	1894-1895	13 6	13 0
1869-1870	12 0	12 0	1896	13 6	13 6
1871	13 0	13 0	1897	13 6	13 0
1872	14 0	14 0	1898-1899	13 6	13 6
1873-1877	15 0	15 0	1900-1902	15 0	15 0
1878	16 0	15 0	1903	15 0	14 0
1879-1883	15 0	15 0	1904	15 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now at harvest and about the same at other work as was the case 50 years ago. The rates paid now, however, are much higher than those formerly paid. The following examples show how the prices paid have increased:—

Mowing grass, 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre paid in 1851, 5*s.* per acre in 1901.

Hedge laying, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per chain in 1851, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per chain in 1901.

Sheep clipping, 2*s.* 6*d.* per score in 1851, 3*s.* 6*d.* per score in 1901.

Hoeing turnips, 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre in 1851, 5*s.* per acre in 1901.

*Harvest.*—50 years ago at corn harvest 3*s.* per day was paid for a month; 5*s.* per day is now given.

A FARM AT BURLEY ON THE HILL, OAKHAM, Rutland.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1862-1865	12 0	12 0	1879	14 0	14 0
1866	12 0	13 0	1880	13 0	13 0
1867	14 0	14 0	1881-1884	14 0	14 0
1868	14 0	13 0	1885-1886	13 0	12 0
1869	13 0	13 0	1887	13 0	13 0
1870	13 0	12 0	1888	12 0	12 0
1871	13 0	13 0	1889-1890	13 0	13 0
1872	15 0	14 0	1891	14 0	14 0
1873-1874	16 0	15 0	1892	13 0	14 0
1875	16 0	16 0	1893-1894	13 0	13 0
1876	16 0	15 0	1895	13 0	14 0
1877	16 0	16 0	1896-1897	13 0	13 0
1878	16 0	14 0	1898-1904	15 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

## Midland Counties—continued.

## MR. T. CARRINGTON SMITH'S FARM NEAR RUGELEY, Staffordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1856-1860	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 12 0	1867-1871	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 14 0
1861	12 0	12 0	1872	16 0	15 0
1862	13 0	12 0	1873	17 0	16 0
1863	12 0	12 0	1874-1878	17 0	17 0
1864-1865	13 0	13 0	1879-1900	15 0	15 0
1866	14 0	14 0	1901-1904	16 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind and extra cash payments.*—House and garden free (since 1877). One long ridge of potatoes in field, with manure and labour. All coals drawn. Until 1889 meat teas and beer were given *ad libitum* during harvest. Since 1889 £1 each has been given in lieu of this. Overtime has been paid for since 1873 at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day during corn harvest, 1s. per day during hay harvest, and also for threshing.

## A FARM IN THE MARKET DRAYTON UNION, Shropshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1846-1849	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1867-1871	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1850	9 0	8 0	1872-1873	13 0	13 0
1851-1852	8 0	8 0	1874-1899	14 0	14 0
1853	9 0	10 0	1900-1904	15 0	15 0
1854-1866	11 0	11 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer, and straw for pigs in some instances are allowed, but this is not the rule; house, garden, and potato ground are sometimes given. There has been a tendency since 1874 to do away, as far as practicable, with so-called perquisites.

## A FARM AT LYDBURY NORTH, Shropshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1835	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1853	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 10 0
1836-1838	9 0	9 0	1854	11 0	10 0
1839-1841	10 0	10 0	1855-1857	11 0	11 0
1842	10 0	8 0	1858-1860	10 0	10 0
1843-1846	9 0	9 0	1861	11 0	10 0
1847	10 0	9 0	1862-1871	11 0	11 0
1848-1849	9 0	9 0	1872	12 0	12 0
1850	9 0	8 0	1873	13 0	13 0
1851-1852	8 0	8 0	1874-1904	14 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind and extra cash payments.*—One chain potato ground; fuel carted free; 50s. a year extra instead of beer, and 30s. at hay and corn harvest.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is now given than in earlier years owing to the introduction of machinery. The rates paid have, however, been increased. Thus, in 1859 8s. per acre was paid for hoeing turnips, but in 1901 13s. per acre was paid.

Midland Counties—continued.

MR. JOHN HUGHES' FARM AT UPTON SNODSBURY, Worcestershire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1851	8 0	8 0	1878-1877	12 0	12 0
1852	9 0	9 0	1878	12 0	11 0
1853-1856	10 0	10 0	1879-1885	11 0	11 0
1857	10 0	9 0	1886	11 0	10 0
1858-1860	9 0	9 0	1887-1889	10 0	10 0
1861-1862	10 0	10 0	1890	10 0	11 0
1863-1864	9 0	9 0	1891-1893	11 0	11 0
1865	9 0	10 0	1894	11 0	10 0
1866	10 0	10 0	1895-1897	10 0	10 0
1867-1868	11 0	11 0	1898	10 0	11 0
1869-1871	10 0	10 0	1899	11 0	12 0
1872	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Two quarts of cider daily from 1st April to end of year. For the first period of 30 years cider was given all the year round, but since about 1860 during the six months only when the days are longer.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the use of machinery less piecework is now given than 50 years ago, but the rates paid are higher.

A FARM AT WARWICK, Warwickshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1853	12 0	11 0	1870	12 0	12 0
1854-1856	12 0	12 0	1871	13 0	13 0
1857	11 0	11 0	1872	14 6	14 0
1858	11 0	10 0	1873-1875	16 0	15 0
1859	11 6	11 0	1876	17 0	16 0
1860	11 0	12 0	1877	16 6	16 0
1861	12 0	12 0	1878	16 0	15 0
1862	12 0	11 0	1879	15 0	14 0
1863	11 0	10 0	1880	14 0	14 0
1864	11 0	11 0	1881-1893	14 0	13 0
1865	11 6	11 0	1894-1895	14 0	14 0
1866	12 0	12 0	1896	14 0	13 6
1867	13 0	13 0	1897-1898	14 0	13 0
1868	12 0	12 0	1899-1904	14 0	14 0
1869	13 0	11 6			

*Allowances in kind.*—In some cases house free; beer occasionally. Two quarts of beer were given daily up to 1873. Since that date the allowances have varied very little.

FARMS AT CHARLECOTE, Warwickshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1852	10 0	9 0	1870-1872	13 0	12 0
1853-1862	11 0	10 0	1873-1877	13 0	13 0
1863-1866	11 0	11 0	1878-1891	14 0	13 0
1867	12 0	11 0	1892-1903	13 0	13 0
1868-1869	12 0	12 0	1904	14 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at harvest and threshing, fuel carted, and in some cases cottage and garden free. From 1850 to 1875 more beer was given during the summer than is given now since the regular wages have been increased.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is done now than formerly, and a labourer would earn less at the present time than formerly. For hoeing spring corn 50 years ago, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per acre was paid; at the present time 5s. to 5s. 6d. per acre is given.

## Midland Counties—continued.

## A FARM AT SHIPSTON ON STOUR, Warwickshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1825-1848	<i>s. d.</i> 9 0	<i>s. d.</i> 9 0	1872-1873	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0
1849	*	*	1874-1875	14 0	14 0
1850-1852	10 0	9 0	1876-1878	13 0	13 0
1853-1854	10 0	10 0	1879	12 0	12 0
1855-1856	11 0	11 0	1880-1904	12 0	11 0
1857-1871	10 0	10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer was at one time allowed at harvest and haymaking, but a cash allowance of 10*d.* or 8*d.* per day at harvest and 6*d.* per day at haymaking is now made.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is now given than 50 years ago. Higher rates, however, are now paid. This is shown in the following examples :—

	—	1850.	1901.
Mowing grass ... ..	...	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre.	5 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Reaping wheat ... ..	...	9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.	14 <i>s.</i> to 17 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Cutting beans ... ..	...	9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.	12 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>s.</i> per acre.

## A FARM NEAR KINOTON, Warwickshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1847	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0	1866-1879	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0
1848	*	*	1880-1895	13 0	13 0
1849-1859	8 0	8 0	1896-1904	14 0	14 0
1860-1865	11 6	11 6			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer occasionally ; horse and cart for allotment work. These allowances have only been made in recent years.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at harvest than formerly in consequence of the displacement of hand work by machinery, but more is given at other work.

## A FARM AT WHEATLEY, Oxfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1874-1877	<i>s. d.</i> 13 0	<i>s. d.</i> 13 0	1885	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0
1878-1879	14 0	14 0	1886	11 0	11 0
1880-1881	13 0	13 0	1887-1889	12 0	12 0
1882	13 0	12 0	1890-1891	13 0	12 0
1883	12 0	12 0	1892-1904	12 0	12 0
1884	12 0	11 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Fuel carted.

*Piecework.*—More piecework is now given at harvest and other work than was customary 50 years ago

\* Information not available.

Midland Counties—continued.

A HOME FARM NEAR WALLINGFORD, Oxfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1862	*	10 0	1888-1889	13 0	12 0
1868	11 0	*	1890	12 0	12 0
1864-1882	*	*	1891-1893	13 0	12 0
1883	12 0	12 0	1894	12 0	11 0
1884-1885	13 0	12 0	1895-1904	13 0	12 0
1886-1887	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is now given at harvest than was the case 50 years ago, owing to the introduction of machinery, but more is given at other work and at slightly advanced prices. For hoeing twice over in 1860, 10s. per acre was paid; in 1902 the rate was 12s. per acre.

*Harvest.*—The monthly payment at hay harvest increased from £4 9s. 2d. in 1863 to £4 17s. 10d. in 1902. At corn harvest the payment decreased from £5 17s. 8d. in 1863 to £4 17s. 2d. in 1902.

A FARM AT HORLEY, BANBURY, Oxfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1854-1887	10 0	10 0	1888-1904	11 0	11 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None. Beer was occasionally given in former years.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than 50 years ago, but higher rates are paid. The price for cutting an acre of corn by hand twenty years ago was 14s.; it is now 18s.

*Harvest.*—Less is paid now at harvest owing to the introduction of machinery.

A FARM AT STANTON HARCOURT, Oxfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1824	8 0	8 0	1867	11 0	11 0
1825-1833	*	*	1868	11 0	10 0
1834	9 0	9 0	1869-1870	10 0	10 0
1835	8 0	7 0	1871	10 0	11 0
1836-1837	9 0	9 0	1872	12 0	12 0
1838	10 0	10 0	1873	13 0	12 0
1839-1840	11 0	10 0	1874	13 0	12 0
1841	10 0	9 0	1875-1877	13 0	12 0
1842	10 0	8 0	1878	13 0	11 0
1843-1845	9 0	8 0	1879	11 0	10 0
1846	9 0	9 0	1880-1884	10 0	10 0
1847	11 0	9 0	1885-1887	10 0	9 0
1848-1849	9 0	8 0	1888-1890	10 0	10 0
1850	8 0	7 0	1891	11 0	11 0
1851-1852	7 0	7 0	1892	11 0	10 0
1853	9 0	10 0	1893-1896	10 0	9 0
1854-1856	10 0	10 0	1897	10 0	10 0
1857	10 0	9 0	1898-1899	11 0	10 0
1858-1859	9 0	9 0	1900	11 0	11 0
1860-1861	10 0	10 0	1901	12 0	11 0
1862-1864	10 0	9 0	1902	11 0	12 0
1865	9 0	10 0	1903-1904	12 0	11 0
1866	10 0	10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer was given in haymaking and harvest until 1873; since then beer money, 12s. for haymaking and £1 for harvest, has been given.

\* Information not available.

## Midland Counties—continued.

## MR. A. CARTWRIGHT'S HOME FARM AT EDGCOTE, Northamptonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.				Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.						
	June.		December.			June.		December.				
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
1846-1847	10	0	to	12	0	10	0	to	11	0		
1848	10	0	to	11	0	10	0	to	11	0		
1849	10	0	to	11	0	9	0	to	10	0		
1850-1852	9	0	to	11	0	9	0	to	10	0		
1853	9	0	to	11	0	10	0	to	12	0		
1854	10	0	to	13	0	11	0	to	12	0		
1855	11	0	to	12	0	11	0	to	12	0		
1856	12	0	to	13	0	10	0	to	12	0		
1857	10	0	to	11	0	10	0	to	11	0		
1858-1859	10	0	to	12	0	10	0	to	11	0		
1860-1861	10	0	to	11	0	10	0	to	11	0		
1862	10	0	to	12	0	10	0	to	11	0		
1863	10	0	to	11	0	10	0	to	11	0		
						1864	11 <i>s.</i>	to	12 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	to	11 <i>s.</i>
						1865-1866	10 <i>s.</i>	to	11 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	to	11 <i>s.</i>
						1867-1868	11 <i>s.</i>	to	12 <i>s.</i>	11 <i>s.</i>	to	12 <i>s.</i>
						1869-1872	10 <i>s.</i>	to	11 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	to	11 <i>s.</i>
						1873-1874	14	0		14	0	
						1875-1877	13	0		13	0	
						1878	13	0		12	0	
						1879-1884	12	0		12	0	
						1885-1886	12	0		11	0	
						1887-1892	11	0		11	0	
						1893-1898	12	0		11	0	
						1899-1904	12	0		12	0	

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Piecework.*—More piecework is given now than in earlier years.

## A FARM NEAR NORTHAMPTON, Northamptonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.				Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.			
	June.		December.			June.		December.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1873-1874	12	0	12	0	1888-1889	13	0	12	0
1875	13	0	12	0	1890	13	0	13	0
1876-1880	13	0	13	0	1891-1894	14	0	13	0
1881-1883	14	0	14	0	1895-1896	13	0	13	0
1884-1886	14	0	13	0	1897-1904	14	0	14	0
1887	14	0	12	0					

*Allowances in kind.*—Coals carted free. This allowance has always been given; extra cash has now taken the place of beer, which used to be given at hay and corn harvests.

*Piecework.*—No piecework at hay harvest, but there is more given at corn harvest than was customary 50 years ago. The prices paid for piecework have increased 10 to 15 per cent.

*Harvest.*—The wages at hay and corn harvest are higher than those paid 50 years ago, but beer is no longer given. At hay harvest 1*s.* a day extra is given.

## A FARM AT WELDON, KETTERING, Northamptonshire.

Year	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.				Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.			
	June.		December.			June.		December.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1860-1865	11	0	11	0	1879	16	0	14	0
1866	11	0	12	0	1880-1883	14	0	14	0
1867-1871	12	0	12	0	1884	14	0	13	0
1872	13	0	14	0	1885	13	0	13	0
1873	14	0	15	0	1886	13	0	12	0
1874-1875	15	0	15	0	1887	12	0	12	0
1876	15	0	16	0	1888	12	0	13	0
1877	16	0	16	0	1889-1897	14	0	14	0
1878	16	0	15	0	1898-1904	15	0	15	0

*Allowances in kind, etc.*—None; but from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a day is paid extra when threshing corn; overtime is paid for at the rate of 4*d.* an hour.

*Piecework.*—Much more piecework is given now than 50 years ago. Hedge-cutting and trimming are always done by piecework, when from 18*s.* to 20*s.* a week are earned.

Midland Counties—continued.

MR. JOHN TREADWELL'S FARM AT UPPER WICHENDON, AYLESBURY,  
Buckinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846	9 0	9 0	1861-1866	10 0	10 0
1847	10 0	9 0	1867-1869	11 0	11 0
1848	9 0	9 0	1870	10 0	10 0
1849-1852	8 0	8 0	1871	10 0	11 0
1853	8 0	9 0	1872	12 0	12 0
1854-1857	10 0	10 0	1873-1874	13 0	13 0
1858-1859	9 0	9 0	1875-1878	14 0	14 0
1860	9 0	10 0	1879-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Some have coals carted, and from one to three pints of beer per day when on extra work. These allowances have been much the same throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—There is a little more piecework given now than 50 years ago, and higher rates are paid. The price paid for hoeing has increased from 2s. 6d. or 3s. per acre to 4s. 6d. and 5s. per acre. Cutting wheat by hand formerly cost 8s. to 10s. per acre; it now costs 12s. to 15s. per acre.

*Harvest.*—The wages paid at harvest now are higher than those paid 50 years ago.

A FARM NEAR AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1854-1859	13 0	10 0	1868-1872	15 0	12 0
1860-1865	14 0	11 0	1873-1874	16 0	13 0
1866-1867	15 0	11 0	1875-1904	17 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer or cider in summer months.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is given now than formerly, owing to the growing use of machinery, but the prices paid are greater.

A FARM NEAR SLOUGH, Buckinghamshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850	10 0	10 0	1872-1874	14 0	14 0
1851-1867	*	*	1875	14 0	15 0
1868	11 0	11 0	1876-1898	15 0	15 0
1869-1868	*	*	1899-1904	16 0	16 0
1869-1871	13 0	13 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at hay time and harvest, also during the time the threshing machine is working.

\* Information not available.



Midland Counties—*continued.*

## MR. ABEL H. SMITH, M.P.'S HOME FARM AT WOODHALL PARK, Hertfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1854	11 0	11 0	1870-1871	12 0	12 0
1855	11 0	11 6	1872-1879	13 0	13 0
1856	11 6	11 6	1880	13 0	12 0
1857	11 6	11 0	1881-1883	12 0	12 0
1858-1861	11 0	11 0	1884	12 0	11 0
1862	12 0	12 0	1885-1886	12 0	12 0
1863	12 0	11 0	1887	12 0	11 0
1864	11 0	12 0	1888-1890	11 0	11 0
1865-1867	12 0	12 0	1891-1898	12 0	12 0
1868	13 0	13 0	1899-1904	13 0	13 0
1869	13 0	12 0			

*Allowances.*—1s. per day is now allowed instead of the beer formerly supplied.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than formerly.

## MR. EDWIN GRANGE'S FARM AT WIGGINTON, Hertfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1847	8 0	8 0	1873	13 0	13 0
1848	9 0	8 0	1874-1879	13 6	13 6
1849	8 6	8 0	1880-1881	13 0	13 0
1850-1851	8 0	8 0	1882	13 6	13 0
1852	8 0	7 0	1883	13 6	13 6
1853	7 0	9 0	1884	13 6	12 0
1854-1857	10 0	10 0	1885-1886	12 0	12 0
1858-1859	11 0	11 0	1887	12 0	11 0
1860-1866	10 0	10 0	1888-1890	12 0	12 0
1867	11 0	11 0	1891-1892	13 0	12 0
1868-1870	12 0	11 0	1893-1897	12 0	12 0
1871-1872	12 0	12 0	1898-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind and extra cash payments.*—Beer at certain kinds of work, especially during the summer months. Since 1890, labourers have been paid for overtime.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than was customary 50 years ago.

## A FARM NEAR HATFIELD, Hertfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1870-1879	12 0	11 0	1891-1896	14 0	14 0
1880-1886	13 0	12 0	1897-1904	15 0	15 0
1887-1890	14 0	13 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Harvest.*—At hay-time 1s. 6d. per day with beer has always been the pay, the hours being from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. At corn harvest, £5 10s. per month with beer is given, the men working from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Midland Counties—continued.

A FARM AT SAWBRIDGEWORTH, Hertfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1861-1868	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1889-1898	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1869-1877	13 0	13 0	1899-1900	13 0	13 0
1878-1883	14 0	14 0	1901-1903	14 0	14 0
1884-1888	13 0	13 0	1904	14 0	13 6

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at threshing, hay-time, sowing, manuring, and carting coal. More beer is now given than in earlier years.

*Piecework.*—Very little now given.

*Harvest.*—The amount given to each man at corn harvest has varied from £7 to £10 since 1880.

A FARM AT TRING, Hertfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1789-1798	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1858-1859	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 0
1799	8s. to 9s.	8s. to 9s.	1860-1866	10 0	10 0
1800-1806	8 0	8 0	1867-1868	11 0	11 0
1807-1811	9 0	9 0	1869-1872	11s. to 12s.	11s. to 12s.
1812	9s. to 10s.	9s. to 10s.	1873	13 0	13 0
1813-1818	10 0	10 0	1874-1879	13 6	13 6
1819-1820	8s. to 9s.	8s. to 9s.	1880-1883	13s. to 13s. 6d.	13s. to 13s. 6d.
1821-1822	9 0	9 0	1884	12s. to 13s. 6d.	12s. to 13s. 6d.
1823-1846	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	1885-1890	12 0	12 0
1847-1848	8s. to 9s.	8s. to 9s.	1891-1893	12s. to 13s.	12s. to 13s.
1849	8s. to 8s. 6d.	8s. to 8s. 6d.	1894-1897	12 0	12 0
1850-1853	8 0	8 0	1898-1904	13 0	13 0
1854-1857	10 0	10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Four to 6 pints of beer daily at hay harvest and 6 pints daily at corn harvest, and one or two pints are allowed extra for any rough work.

*Piecework.*—Such work as hoeing and raising roots, hoeing corn, is paid for by the piece.

*Harvest.*—Prior to 1840, the men received during hay harvest 2s. extra per week and beer. At corn harvest the extras were provisions and beer. At the present time 3d. per hour is paid for overtime during hay-time and on certain other special jobs. At corn harvest 3s. 4d. a day is given.

A FARM NEAR WATFORD, Hertfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1853-1860	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 10 0	1885	s. d. 16 0	s. d. 15 0
1861-1866	12 0	11 0	1886-1887	16 0	14 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1888-1890	16 0	15 6
1868-1872	13 0	12 0	1891-1898	17 0	16 0
1873-1875	14 0	13 0	1899-1900	17 6	17 0
1876-1879	15 0	15 0	1901	18 0	17 0
1880-1882	15 0	14 0	1902	18 6	18 6
1883	16 0	15 0	1903-1904	18 0	18 0
1884	16 0	16 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—For the last 35 years no beer has been given at harvest, although it was formerly given at hay-time.

*Piecework.*—Much more piecework is given now than 50 years ago, and the rates paid have been increased. Hoeing was then done for 4s. 6d. to 7s. per acre, but the price is now 6s. to 9s. 6d. per acre. Also the price of mowing has increased from 3s. to 5s. per acre to 5s. to 8s. per acre.

Midland Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM NEAR DUNSTABLE, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1852	8 0	8 0	1874	13 0	12 0
1853	9 0	10 0	1875-1877	13 0	13 0
1854	10 0	10 0	1878	13 0	12 0
1855	10 0	11 0	1879-1883	12 0	12 0
1856-1857	10 0	10 0	1884	12 0	11 0
1858-1859	9 0	9 0	1885-1886	11 0	11 0
1860	9 0	10 0	1887	11 0	10 0
1861-1862	10 0	10 0	1888	10 0	10 0
1863	10 0	9 0	1889-1891	11 0	11 0
1864	9 0	9 0	1892-1893	12 0	12 0
1865	10 0	10 0	1894-1895	12 0	11 0
1866-1868	11 0	11 0	1896-1897	12 0	12 0
1869-1871	10 0	10 0	1898	13 0	13 0
1872	11 0	12 0	1899-1904	14 0	14 0
1873	13 0	13 0			

*Allowances.*—3*d.* per hour overtime money and extra pay instead of beer at hay-time.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is now given, but the rates paid are about double those paid 50 years ago. Thus, hoeing wheat which formerly cost 2*s.* 3*d.* per acre now costs 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

*Harvest.*—At corn harvest the pay fifty years ago was 20*s.* per week and beer. It is now 27*s.* per week and no beer.

## A FARM AT WOBURN SANDS, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846	9 0	9 0	1867-1869	11 0	11 0
1847	10 0	9 0	1870	10 0	10 0
1848	9 0	9 0	1871	10 0	11 0
1849-1852	8 0	8 0	1872	12 0	12 0
1853	8 0	9 0	1873-1874	13 0	13 0
1854-1857	10 0	10 0	1875-1878	14 0	14 0
1858-1859	9 0	9 0	1879-1896	13 0	13 0
1860	9 0	10 0	1897-1903	14 0	14 0
1861-1866	10 0	10 0	1904	14 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at hay-time and other busy seasons.

*Harvest.*—Labourers are paid 4*s.* per day during harvest; 3*d.* per hour overtime in hay season.

## A FARM AT TOTTERNHOE, DUNSTABLE, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1868-1872	*	10 0	1885-1888	12 0	11 0
1873-1881	12 0	11 0	1889-1899	12 0	12 0
1882-1884	12 0	12 0	1900-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—No particulars furnished.

\* Information not available.

Midland Counties—continued.

A FARM NEAR BROOM, BIGGLESWADE, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1842	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1858-1859	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1843-1846	*	*	1860-1868	9 0	9 0
1847	9 0	9 0	1869	10 0	10 0
1848-1849	*	*	1870-1874	12 0	12 0
1850	9 0	9 0	1875-1879	13 0	13 0
1851-1853	10 0	10 0	1880-1899	14 0	13 0
1854-1857	12 0	12 0	1900-1904	15 0	14 0

Allowances in kind.—None.

Piecework.—Much more piecework is now given than was customary 50 years ago, and a labourer can earn considerably more now than formerly.

A FARM AT WILSTEAD, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1875-1877	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0	1891	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1878	13 0	12 0	1892-1893	12 0	11 0
1879	12 0	11 0	1894	12 0	10 0
1880	12 0	12 0	1895	12 0	11 0
1881	13 0	12 0	1896-1897	12 0	12 0
1882	12 0	11 0	1898	13 0	13 0
1883	13 0	12 0	1899	14 0	13 0
1884-1886	12 0	11 0	1900	14 0	14 0
1887	11 0	10 0	1901-1902	14 0	13 0
1888	10 0	10 0	1903	14 0	14 0
1889	11 0	10 0	1904	14 0	13 0
1890	12 0	11 0			

Allowances in kind.—Coals carted; beer at certain kinds of work. These allowances have not varied since 1875.

Piecework.—At the present time, men are unwilling to take piecework although the rates have greatly increased. Thus, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per acre was paid 50 years ago for hoeing; the price is now 4s. to 5s. per acre. For root setting the price has increased from 7s. 6d. or 8s. per acre to 10s. per acre, and for thatching from 10d. per square to 1s. 1d. per square.

Harvest.—The monthly pay at harvest 50 years ago was £4 or £4 4s.; it is now £5 10s.

A FARM AT HOLME, BIGGLESWADE, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1852	s. d. 8s. to 9s.	s. d. 8s. to 9s.	1872	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1853	9 0	8 0	1873-1878	13 0	13 0
1854	9 0	9 0	1879-1885	12 0	12 0
1855	9 0	12 0	1886-1891	11 0	11 0
1856-1857	11 0	11 0	1892	12 0	12 0
1858-1865	10 0	10 0	1893-1895	12 0	11 0
1866	11 0	11 0	1896-1899	12 0	12 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1900	14 0	14 0
1868	12 0	11 0	1901	14 0	13 0
1869-1871	11 0	11 0	1902-1904	13 0	13 0

Allowances in kind.—Beer during hay and corn harvests and at threshing. This has been allowed throughout the period shown.

Piecework.—About the same amount of piecework is given at harvest as was customary 50 years ago, but more is given at other work.

\* Information not available.

## Midland Counties—continued.

## A FARM AT OAKLEY, Bedfordshire.

Year	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1851	9 0	9 0	1874	14 0	13 0
1852	8 0	8 0	1875	14 0	14 0
1853-1854	9 0	9 0	1876	14 0	13 0
1855	10 0	11 0	1877	14 0	14 0
1856	11 0	11 0	1878	14 0	13 0
1857	11 0	10 0	1879-1882	13 0	13 0
1858	10 0	9 0	1883	13 0	12 0
1859	10 0	10 0	1884	13 0	13 0
1860	10 0	11 0	1885-1887	12 0	12 0
1861-1863	11 0	11 0	1888-1889	13 0	11 0
1864-1865	11 0	10 0	1890	13 0	12 0
1866	11 0	11 0	1891	13 0	13 0
1867	12 0	11 0	1892	13 0	12 0
1868	12 0	10 0	1893-1896	12 0	12 0
1869	12 0	13 0	1897-1901	13 0	13 0
1870-1871	11 0	11 0	1902	14 0	14 0
1872	13 0	13 0	1903	14 0	13 0
1873	14 0	14 0	1904	14 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer is given for threshing, drilling, and carting manure or any special work, and it is the custom of the neighbourhood to lend labourers a horse and cart for carting wood and manure.

## A FARM AT ELSTOW, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1868-1870	10 0	10 0	1880-1881	12 0	12 0
1871-1872	11 0	10 0	1882	13 0	12 0
1873-1874	12 0	11 0	1883-1889	13 0	13 0
1875-1877	12 0	12 0	1900-1904	14 0	14 0
1878-1879	12 0	11 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at hay-time, harvest, and threshing. There has never been any other allowance made.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now at harvest than was the case 50 years ago owing to the introduction of machinery; at other work the amount given is about the same. The rates paid, however, are higher. In 1868, 3s. 6d. per acre was paid for hoeing wheat; the price paid in 1902 was 4s. per acre. For thatching, 10d. per square was paid in 1868; in 1902 this had been increased to 1s. per square.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest 17s. 6d. per week and beer is earned now, the wages in earlier years being about 15s. per week and beer; also at corn harvest the wages paid have increased from £1 10s. per month in 1863 to £5 10s. per month in 1902, extra beer being given in each case.

## A FARM AT MAULDEN, AMPHILL, Bedfordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1863	9 0	*	1887-1889	10 0	10 0
1864	9 0	9 0	1890	11 0	11 0
1865	10 0	10 0	1891	11 0	12 0
1866-1868	11 0	11 0	1892	12 0	11 0
1869-1870	10 0	10 0	1893-1895	12 0	12 0
1871-1878	*	*	1896	11 0	11 0
1879-1884	12 0	12 0	1897	11 0	12 0
1885	11 0	11 0	1898	12 0	12 0
1886	11 0	10 0	1899-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer, valued at 1s. per week.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now at harvest, but more at other work than formerly. The rates paid are higher at the present time than in earlier years. Thus, in 1863, hoeing and setting out turnips cost 5s. to 6s. per acre; the price is now 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per acre. Manure carting, which was formerly paid at the rate of 1d. per load, now costs 1½d. per load.

*Harvest.*—About the same money is paid now as formerly for much less work, a good deal of the work being now done by machinery.

\* Information not available.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

MR. H. CRANFIELD'S FARM AT BUCKDEN, Huntingdonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846	10 0	10 0	1872-1873	12 0	12 0
1847-1850	10 0	9 0	1874-1875	13 0	13 0
1851	8 0	7 0	1876	14 0	13 0
1852	8 0	8 0	1877	13 0	13 0
1853	10 0	11 0	1878	14 0	13 0
1854	11 0	11 0	1879-1883	12 0	12 0
1855-1856	12 0	11 0	1884	13 0	12 0
1857-1858	11 0	10 0	1885	12 0	11 0
1859	10 0	9 0	1886-1887	12 0	12 0
1860-1861	10 0	10 0	1888-1889	12 0	11 0
1862	11 0	10 0	1890	11 0	11 0
1863	10 0	9 0	1891	12 0	11 0
1864-1865	10 0	10 0	1892-1896	11 0	11 0
1866-1867	11 0	11 0	1897	12 0	12 0
1868	12 0	11 0	1898	13 0	12 0
1869-1871	11 0	10 0	1899-1904	13 0	13 0

Allowances in kind.—None.

FARMS ON AN ESTATE AT SANDY, Huntingdonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850	9 0	8 0	1877	13 0	13 0
1851	8 0	8 0	1878	13 0	12 0
1852	9 0	8 0	1879	12 0	11 0
1853-1859	10 0	10 0	1880-1881	11 0	11 0
1860-1861	11 0	11 0	1882	11 0	12 0
1862	10 0	9 0	1883-1884	12 0	12 0
1863-1867	10 0	10 0	1885	12 0	10 0
1868	10 0	11 0	1886	12 0	12 0
1869	11 0	11 0	1887	12 0	10 0
1870	10 0	10 0	1888-1894	11 0	10 0
1871	11 0	11 0	1895-1896	11 0	11 0
1872	12 0	12 0	1897-1899	12 0	12 0
1873-1875	13 0	13 0	1900-1904	13 0	13 0
1876	13 0	12 0			

Allowances in kind.—None.

MR. R. P. PARSON'S FARMS AT ELSWORTH, Cambridgeshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1857	11 0	10 0	1884	13 0	11 0
1858-1859	9 0	9 0	1885	11 0	12 0
1860	10 0	10 0	1886	12 0	10 0
1861	11 0	10 0	1887	11 0	10 0
1862-1865	10 0	10 0	1888	12 0	12 0
1866	12 0	11 0	1889	12 0	11 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1890	11 0	11 0
1868	13 0	11 0	1891	12 0	12 0
1869-1870	11 0	11 0	1892	11 0	11 0
1871	12 0	11 0	1893	11 0	10 0
1872	12 0	12 0	1894	9 0	9 0
1873	13 0	13 0	1895	10 0	11 0
1874-1875	14 0	13 0	1896-1897	12 0	11 0
1876	14 0	14 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1877	14 0	13 0	1900	13 0	12 0
1878	14 0	12 0	1901-1903	13 0	13 0
1879-1882	12 0	11 0	1904	13 0	12 0
1883	12 0	12 0			

Allowances in kind.—Beer when threshing, at hay-time, &c.

**Eastern Counties—continued.**  
**A FARM NEAR CAMBRIDGE, Cambridgeshire.**

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1864	*	10 0	1885	11 0	11 0
1865	11 0	10 0	1886-1887	11 0	10 0
1866	11 0	11 0	1888-1889	10 0	10 0
1867	11 0	12 0	1890	11 0	11 0
1868	12 0	11 0	1891	12 0	12 0
1869	11 0	11 0	1892	12 0	10 0
1870	11 0	10 0	1893	11 0	11 0
1871	11 0	11 0	1894	11 0	10 0
1872	11 0	12 0	1895-1896	11 0	11 0
1873-1875	13 0	13 0	1897	11 0	12 0
1876	*	*	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1877	10 0	11 0	1900-1904	13 0	13 0
1878-1884	12 0	12 0			

N.B.—The rates for certain years are those paid on two other farms in the same parish.

Allowances in kind in 1903.—None.

Piecework.—Owing to piecework, the earnings of an able-bodied man are not less than 15s. in summer. There is less piecework than 50 years ago at harvest, owing to machinery, but more at other work.

Harvest.—At hay harvest 17s. a week is paid for four weeks. At corn harvest £8 15s. is paid for five weeks compared with £6 and two bushels of malt and 2 lbs. of hops in 1850.

**A FARM AT MARCH, Cambridgeshire.**

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1855†-1856†	13 0	13 0	1872-1873	14 0	12 0
1857†	12 0	12 0	1874	14 0	13 0
1858†	10 0	10 0	1875	14 0	15 0
1859†	11 0	10 0	1876	14 0	14 0
1860-1861	11 0	11 0	1877	15 0	14 0
1862	12 0	12 0	1878	14 0	14 0
1863-1864	11 0	11 0	1879	12 0	14 0
1865	11 0	12 0	1880-1882	12 0	12 0
1866	12 0	13 0	1883	13 0	12 0
1867	13 0	14 0	1884	13 0	13 0
1868	14 0	13 0	1885-1897	12 0	12 0
1869	12 0	12 0	1898-1899	13 0	13 0
1870	11 0	12 0	1900	14 0	13 0
1871	12 0	12 0	1901-1904	14 0	14 0

Allowances in kind.—None.

**A FARM NEAR NEWMARKET, Cambridgeshire.**

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1835	*	7 0	1869	10 0	*
1836	7 0	*	1870	*	*
1837	8 0	8 0	1871	10 0	10 0
1838-1843	*	*	1872	*	*
1844-1845	9 0	9 0	1873	*	13 0
1846	10 0	10 0	1874	13 0	13 0
1847	9 0	10 0	1875	*	13 0
1848	*	*	1876-1878	13 0	13 0
1849	8 0	9 0	1879-1883	12 0	12 0
1850	9 0	8 0	1884	12 0	11 0
1851	8 0	8 0	1885-1886	11 0	11 0
1852	*	*	1887	10 0	10 0
1853	*	10 0	1888-1889	10 0	11 0
1854	10 0	10 0	1890-1891	11 0	11 0
1855	*	*	1892	12 0	11 0
1856	*	10 0	1893	11 0	11 0
1857	10 0	*	1894	10 0	*
1858	12 0	*	1895	*	10 0
1859-1864	*	*	1896-1897	10 0	10 0
1865	*	10 0	1898	12 0	11 0
1866	10 0	11 0	1899-1904	12 0	12 0
1867-1868	11 0	11 0			

Allowances in kind.—None.

Piecework.—The same amount is given as fifty years ago, but more is earned, rates for piecework being now higher.

\* Information not available.

† Rates for these years taken from another farm in same parish.

Eastern Counties—continued.

MR. H. H. WATSON'S FARM AT SUDBROOKE MANOR, NEAR LINCOLN, Lincolnshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1847	15 0	12 6	1873	18 0	18 0
1848	12 0	12 0	1874-1877	18 0	16 6
1849	12 0	10 0	1878	18 0	15 0
1850-1851	10 0	10 0	1879	15 0	15 6
1852	10 0	11 0	1880-1881	15 0	13 6
1853	13 0	15 0	1885-1886	13 6	12 0
1854-1856	15 0	15 0	1887-1888	12 0	12 0
1857	15 0	12 0	1889	13 6	13 6
1858-1859	12 0	12 0	1890	*	*
1860-1861	13 6	13 6	1891	15 0	15 0
1862	13 6	12 0	1892	15 0	13 6
1863-1864	12 0	12 0	1893	13 6	13 6
1865	12 0	13 6	1894	13 6	12 0
1866	13 6	15 0	1895-1897	13 6	13 6
1867-1869	15 0	13 6	1898-1899	15 0	15 0
1870	13 6	13 6	1900-1901	16 6	15 0
1871	15 0	15 0	1902-1904	15 0	15 0
1872	16 6	16 6			

Allowances in kind.—None.

A FARM NEAR GRANTHAM, Lincolnshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1857	13 6	12 0	1884-1885	13 6	13 6
1858-1859	12 0	12 0	1886	13 6	12 0
1860	12 0	13 6	1887	13 6	13 6
1861-1870	*	*	1888	12 0	13 6
1871-1872	15 0	15 0	1889	13 6	12 0
1873	16 6	16 6	1890	13 6	13 6
1874	16 6	15 0	1891	*	*
1875-1877	16 6	16 6	1892	15 0	13 6
1878	16 6	15 0	1893	13 6	13 6
1879	15 0	13 6	1894	13 6	12 0
1880-1882	13 6	13 6	1895-1897	13 6	13 6
1883	15 0	15 0	1898-1901	15 0	15 0

Allowances in kind.—Beer (1 pint to 2 quarts a day) when threshing, manure carting, and at hay time; coal and fuel carted. There has been little variation in allowances during 50 years.

Hay and Corn Harvest.—In 1873 for five weeks during harvest time 40s. per week was paid and £1 was allowed for beer. In 1872, 45s. per week was paid and £1 for beer. For the last three years the weekly wages at harvest time have been about 40s. per week for four weeks. At hay-time, mowing by hand is the only work done by the piece, but it is more often done by machines; overtime money is paid at hay harvest.

A FARM AT PINCHBECK, SPALDING, Lincolnshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1863	12 0	12 0	1883	15 0	13 6
1864-1866	12 0	12 0	1884	15 0	12 0
1867	15 0	15 0	1885-1890	12 0	12 0
1868	15 0	13 6	1891	13 6	13 6
1869	13 6	13 6	1892	15 0	12 0
1870	12 0	13 6	1893-1896	12 0	12 0
1871	15 0	15 0	1897	13 6	13 6
1872	16 0	15 0	1898	15 0	13 6
1873	16 0	16 0	1899	15 0	15 0
1874-1877	16 0	15 0	1900	16 0	15 0
1878	15 0	13 6	1901	15 0	13 6
1879-1882	13 6	13 6	1902-1904	15 0	15 0

Allowances in kind.—None.

Piecework.—Compared with 50 years ago more piecework is given at harvest and less at other work, horse hoeing now prevailing.

\* Information not available.



Eastern Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM AT LINCOLN, Lincolnshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1864	12 0	12 0	1888	12 0	12 0
1865	12 0	13 6	1889	15 0	13 6
1866-1867	15 0	15 0	1890	13 6	13 6
1868	15 0	13 6	1891	15 0	15 0
1869-1871	13 6	13 6	1892	15 0	13 6
1872	15 0	15 0	1893	13 6	13 6
1873	16 6	16 6	1894	13 6	12 0
1874	16 6	13 6	1895-1897	13 6	13 6
1875-1877	16 6	15 0	1898	15 0	13 6
1878	15 0	13 6	1899	15 0	15 0
1879-1881	13 6	13 6	1900-1901	16 6	15 0
1882-1884	15 0	13 6	1902	15 0	15 0
1885-1886	13 6	13 6	1903	15 0	13 6
1887	13 6	12 0	1904	15 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at harvest; straw for pigs. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery less piecework is given at harvest than was the case 50 years ago; the amount of other piecework has not varied perceptibly. Total piecework earnings in a year were more at the earlier period, but such piecework as is now done is at a higher rate.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest 3*d.* per hour is paid for overtime. At corn harvest a good man can earn 6*s.* a day for a month at least, and finds his own rations; 50 years ago board and £1 a week were given for a month.

## A FARM AT MORNINGTHORPE, Norfolk.

Year	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1854	*	13 0	1873	14 0	13 0
1855-1856	12 6	12 6	1874	13 0	13 0
1857	11 0	11 0	1875-1877	14 0	14 0
1858-1859	10 0	9 0	1878	14 0	13 0
1860	*	10 0	1879-1883	13 0	13 0
1861-1862	10 0	10 0	1884	13 0	12 0
1863	10 0	*	1885	12 0	11 0
1864	*	9 0	1886-1890	11 0	11 0
1865	9 0	10 0	1891	11 0	12 0
1866	10 0	*	1892	12 0	11 0
1867	*	12 0	1893	12 0	12 0
1868	12 0	11 0	1894	12 0	11 0
1869	11 0	11 0	1895-1896	11 0	11 0
1870	10 0	10 0	1897	11 0	12 0
1871	11 0	11 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1872	12 6	12 0	1900-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None at any time of the period.

*Piecework.*—None is usually done on this farm now. Drilling barley cost 1*s.* 3*d.* an acre in 1854 and 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1902; hoeing beans 4*s.* 6*d.* an acre in 1854 and 6*s.* in 1902.

*Harvest.*—Machinery is now used, but in 1854 grass cutting by hand cost 2*s.* an acre and wheat cutting 6*s.* 6*d.* At corn harvest £7 15*s.* was paid for a month in 1902, against £5 10*s.* in 1855.

\* Information not available.

Eastern Counties—continued.

A FARM NEAR KING'S LYNN, Norfolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1865		11 0	1884	13 0	12 0
1866	11 0	12 0	1885-1886	12 0	12 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1887	12 0	11 0
1868	13 0	11 0	1888-1889	11 0	11 0
1869	10 0	11 0	1890-1892	12 0	12 0
1870	11 0	10 0	1893	12 0	11 0
1871	11 0	12 0	1894	11 0	10 0
1872	13 0	13 0	1895-1896	10 0	10 0
1873	14 0	15 0	1897†	11 0	11 0
1874	15 0	14 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1875-1878	14 0	14 0	1900	13 0	13 0
1879-1880	13 0	13 0	1901	13 0	12 0
1881	12 0	13 0	1902-1904	12 0	12 0
1882-1888	13 0	13 0			

Allowances in kind.—None were given in 1903, except a little straw for covering potatoes and where pigs were kept. From 1851 to 1900 a quart of separated milk was allowed daily to the men.

A FARM IN THE FOREHOE UNION, Norfolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846	10 0	10 0	1873	14 0	14 0
1847	12 0	10 0	1874	15 0	14 0
1848-1850	9 0	9 0	1875-1877	14 0	14 0
1851	9 0	8 0	1878	14 0	13 0
1852	9 0	9 0	1879-1883	13 0	13 0
1853	9 0	12 0	1884	13 0	12 0
1854	12 0	12 0	1885	12 0	12 0
1855	12 0	13 0	1886	12 0	11 0
1856	12 0	12 0	1887	11 0	10 0
1857	11 0	11 0	1888	10 0	11 0
1858-1859	10 0	10 0	1889	11 0	11 0
1860-1861	11 0	11 0	1890	11 0	12 0
1862	11 0	10 0	1891-1892	12 0	12 0
1863-1865	10 0	10 0	1893	12 0	11 0
1866	11 0	11 0	1894-1895	11 0	10 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1896	10 0	11 0
1868	12 0	11 0	1897	11 0	11 0
1869-1870	11 0	11 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1871	11 0	12 0	1900-1903	13 0	13 0
1872	13 0	13 0	1904	13 0	12s. to 13s.

Allowances in kind.—Particulars not furnished.

Piecework.—More piecework is given both at harvest and other work than 50 years ago, and the earnings therefrom are considerably greater.

Harvest.—In 1904 £7 5s. was paid.

A FARM AT THETFORD, Norfolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1859	11 0	10 0	1870	10 0	10 0
1860-1861	11 0	11 0	1871	11 0	10 0
1862	11 0	10 0	1872	*	13 0
1863-1864	10 0	9 0	1873	14 0	14 0
1865	10 0	10 0	1874	*	*
1866	10 0	12 0	1875	14 0	14 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1876	14 0	13 0
1868	11 0	11 0	1877	14 0	14 0
1869	11 0	10 0	1878	14 0	*

\* Information not available.

† From 1897 upwards the figures relate to a farm near that to which the preceding figures refer.

—continued

Eastern Counties—*continued.*A FARM AT THETFORD, Norfolk—*continued.*

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1879-1880	*	*	1892	12 0	11 0
1881	*	12 0	1893	11 0	11 0
1882	12 0	*	1894	11 0	10 0
1883-1884	12 0	11 0	1895-1897	10 0	10 0
1885-1886	11 0	10 0	1898	11 0	10 0
1887-1889	10 0	10 0	1899	11 0	11 0
1890	11 0	12 0	1900-1904	12 0	12 0
1891	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer during haytime.

*Piecework.*—Rates for piecework have varied little.

*Harvest.*—In 1862, 2s. 6d. was paid for mowing hay; it is now done by the day, extra being paid for overtime. At corn harvest the wages were, for a month, £6 15s. in 1862, £6 10s. in 1900, £7 in 1902.

*Remarks.*—3d. per hour is always paid for overtime.

## MR. G. FISKE'S FARM AT THORNBUSH, BRAMFORD, Suffolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1863-1865	10 0	10 0	1879	12 6	12 0
1866	10 0	11 0	1880-1883	12 0	12 0
1867	11 0	12 0	1884	12 0	11 0
1868-1871	11 0	11 0	1885-1890	11 0	11 0
1872	12 0	12 0	1891	12 0	12 0
1873	12 0	13 0	1892	12 0	11 0
1874-1876	12 0	12 0	1893-1897	11 0	11 0
1877	13 0	13 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1878	13 0	12 0	1900-1903	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at hay-time and threshing; fuel carted and rough wood from hedgerows allowed. Less food is given now than 30 years ago.

*Piecework.*—Much more opportunity of extra earnings by piecework is given than formerly.

*Harvest.*—At the present time £8 is given for harvest. Fifty years ago £5 was given for double the amount of work now done.

## MRS. MOORE'S HOME FARM, CROWS HALL, DEBENHAM, STOWMARKET, Suffolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1849	9 0	8 0	1869	10 0	9 0
1850	8 0	8 0	1870	11 0	10 0
1851	8 0	7 0	1871	10 0	10 0
1852	7 6	7 0	1872-1873	12 6	12 0
1853	8 6	8 6	1874	13 0	12 0
1854	10 6	10 0	1875	12 0	12 0
1855	10 0	11 0	1876-1877	13 0	12 0
1856	10 0	10 0	1878-1879	12 0	12 0
1857	10 0	9 0	1880	11 0	11 6
1858	9 6	9 0	1881-1883	11 0	11 0
1859	10 6	9 6	1884-1885	11 0	10 0
1860	10 0	10 6	1886-1890	10 0	10 0
1861	10 0	10 0	1891	11 0	11 0
1862	10 0	9 6	1892	12 0	11 0
1863-1864	9 0	9 0	1893	11 0	10 0
1865	10 0	9 0	1894	10 0	9 0
1866	10 0	11 0	1895-1897	10 0	10 0
1867	11 0	11 0	1898	11 0	11 0
1868	11 0	10 0	1899-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer or cyder when threshing, loading wagons, &c., 1 bushel malt at hay harvest. These allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is given now than formerly, the introduction of machinery having tended to increase the preference for day work.

\* Information not available.

Eastern Counties—continued.

MR. THOMAS GIRLING'S FARM AT FROSTENDEN, WANGFORD, Suffolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1836	10 0	9 0	1873	13 0	13 0
1837-1838	10 0	10 0	1874	13 0	14 0
1839	12 0	10 0	1875-1876	13 0	13 0
1840-1844	10 0	10 0	1877	13 0	14 0
1845	10 0	11 0	1878	13 0	13 0
1846	10 0	10 0	1879-1880	12 0	12 0
1847	12 0	12 0	1881	11 0	12 0
1848	10 0	8 0	1882-1883	12 0	12 0
1849-1852	8 0	8 0	1884	12 0	11 0
1853	9 0	12 0	1885	11 0	11 0
1854	12 0	12 0	1886	10 0	11 0
1855	12 0	13 0	1887-1889	10 0	10 0
1856	12 0	12 0	1890	10 0	11 0
1857	11 0	11 0	1891	11 0	12 0
1858	10 0	10 0	1892	12 0	12 0
1859	9 0	9 0	1893	11 0	11 0
1860-1861	11 0	11 0	1894	11 0	10 0
1862	10 0	11 0	1895	10 0	10 0
1863-1865	9 0	9 0	1896	10 0	11 0
1866	10 0	12 0	1897	11 0	11 0
1867	11 0	11 0	1898	11 0	12 0
1868	11 0	12 0	1899-1900	12 0	12 0
1869	10 0	10 0	1901	13 0	12 0
1870	10 0	11 0	1902-1903	13 0	13 0
1871	12 0	11 0	1904	13 0	12 0
1872	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer occasionally; fuel carted. These allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is done now than formerly, although at work other than harvest much could be given, but labourers are unwilling to accept it. The rates are higher, e.g., 50 years ago 9d. to 10d. per rod was paid for hedging and ditching, but 1s. to 1s. 4d. is now paid. For hoeing the rate was 2s. 6d. to 3s. per acre, now it is 3s. 6d. to 5s., and even more, per acre.

*Harvest.*—In fifty years the wages paid at corn harvest have increased from £5 to £6 per month to £7 10s. to £9. At hay harvest the men are paid extra wages instead of piecework, which is not given so much as formerly.

A FARM AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1847	11 0	10 0	1871	10 0	11 0
1848	10 0	10 0	1872	12 0	12 0
1849-1850	9 0	9 0	1873	13 0	13 0
1851	8 0	8 0	1874	14 0	13 0
1852	8 0	9 0	1875-1877	13 0	13 0
1853	9 0	11 0	1878	13 0	12 0
1854-1855	12 0	12 0	1879	12 0	12 0
1856	12 0	11 0	1880	12 0	11 0
1857	11 0	10 0	1881-1884	11 0	11 0
1858	10 0	9 0	1885	11 0	10 0
1859	9 0	10 0	1886-1889	10 0	10 0
1860	10 0	11 0	1890	11 0	11 0
1861	11 0	11 0	1891	12 0	12 0
1862	11 0	10 0	1892	12 0	11 0
1863-1865	10 0	10 0	1893	11 0	10 0
1866	10 0	11 0	1894-1897	10 0	10 0
1867	11 0	12 0	1898	11 0	11 0
1868	12 0	11 0	1899	11 0	12 0
1869-1870	10 0	10 0	1900-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—In some cases, house and garden free; for the last ten or twelve years beer money (men 4d., boys 2d. per day) has been given instead of the two pints of beer per man per day given formerly.

*Piecework.*—About the same amount of piecework is given at harvest as heretofore, but there is less done at other work. The rates paid for piecework are slightly increased.

*Harvest.*—At harvest 40 years ago £6 per month was paid, but £7 5s. was given in 1904.

## Eastern Counties—continued.

## A FARM AT COCKFIELD, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1852	8 0	8 0	1872-1874	12 0	12 0
1853	9 0	8 0	1875-1876	13 0	13 0
1854	10 0	9 0	1877-1878	13 0	12 0
1855-1856	10 0	10 0	1879	12 0	12 0
1857-1858	11 0	10 0	1880	12 0	11 0
1859	10 0	10 0	1881-1885	11 0	11 0
1860	10 0	9 0	1886-1890	10 0	10 0
1861-1862	10 0	10 0	1891-1892	11 0	11 0
1863	11 0	10 0	1893	12 0	11 0
1864	11 0	11 0	1894-1897	12 0	12 0
1865-1866	12 0	11 0	1898-1899	13 0	13 0
1867	12 0	12 0	1900	13 0	12 0
1868-1869	13 0	12 0	1901-1902	13 0	13 0
1870-1871	13 0	13 0	1903	13 0	12 0
			1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer, valued at about 1s. per week per man; fuel carted. Allowances have not varied much during the period shown.

*Piecework.*—More piecework is given at harvest than 50 years ago, but less at other work. Although the rates for piecework have been increased, the annual earnings tend to diminish.

*Harvest.*—At harvest the weekly wages are almost doubled for about five weeks. Fifty years ago, 2s. 6d. per day was paid at hay harvest, but 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day is now paid. At corn harvest, 4 guineas to 6 guineas were paid for 12 acres harvest, cutting by hand and carting; at the present time 7 to 10 guineas are paid, machinery and horse labour being given.

## MR. GEORGE PAGE'S FARM AT FINGRINGHOE, COLCHESTER, Essex.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1835	9 0	9 0	1866	11 6	11 6
1836-1838	10 0	10 0	1867-1869	12 0	12 0
1839-1840	11 0	11 0	1870	11 0	11 0
1841-1842	11 0	9 0	1871-1872	12 0	12 0
1843	9 0	9 0	1873-1874	13 0	13 0
1844-1845	10 0	10 0	1875-1876	12 0	12 0
1846-1847	10 0	9 0	1877	12 6	12 6
1848-1852	9 0	9 0	1878-1879	13 6	13 6
1853	11 0	11 0	1880-1882	14 0	14 0
1854-1855	12 6	12 6	1883-1887	13 0	13 0
1856	12 0	12 0	1888-1891	12 0	12 0
1857-1858	11 0	11 0	1892-1897	11 0	11 0
1859-1860	11 0	10 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1861-1863	11 0	10 6	1900-1904	14 0	14 0
1864-1865	10 6	10 6			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer.

*Piecework.*—Very little piecework has ever been done.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest, overtime, about 6d. per day, is paid. For corn harvest £6 per month and beer were paid in 1904; fifty years ago the payment was £5 10s. and beer.

*Remarks.*—The rates of wages paid on this farm have also been returned for the years 1800 to 1813, but the records from this date to 1835 are stated to be incomplete. In 1800 the rate paid to ordinary labourers was 10s. 6d., rising to 12s. in 1802. It remained at 12s. until 1811, and in 1812 rose to 15s.

## A FARM NEAR BRAINTREE, Essex.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1851	8 0	8 0	1872-1879	11 0	11 0
1852	9 0	9 0	1880-1890	10 0	10 0
1853-1855	10 0	10 0	1891-1895	11 0	10 0
1856	11 0	11 0	1896-1898	12 0	12 0
1857-1859	12 0	12 0	1899	13 0	13 0
1860-1863	10 0	10 0	1900	13 0	12 0
1864-1869	11 0	11 0	1901-1903	13 0	13 0
1870-1871	12 0	12 0	1904	13 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer at harvest.

*Piecework.*—Much less is done now than formerly, although the men could earn more by piecework if they would. The introduction of machinery has reduced the amount of piecework at harvest.

*Harvest.*—Fifty years ago at corn harvest £4 to £5 and beer was given; now £6 to £7 with malt is given although the cutting is no longer done by hand, but by machinery.

Eastern Counties—continued.

FARMS AT GOOD EASTER AND MASHBURY, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1853	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1870	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1854	9 0	9 0	1871	11 0	11 0
1855	10 0	10 0	1872	12 0	12 0
1856	11 0	11 0	1873-1874	13 0	13 0
1857-1858	10 0	10 0	1875-1877	12 0	12 0
1859	8 0	8 0	1878-1879	13 0	13 0
1860	9 0	9 0	1880-1884	12 0	12 0
1861	10 0	10 0	1885-1890	11 0	11 0
1862	11 0	11 0	1891-1894	12 0	12 0
1863-1865	9 0	9 0	1895-1897	11 0	11 0
1866	10 0	10 0	1898-1899	12 0	12 0
1867	11 0	11 0	1900-1903	13 0	13 0
1868	12 0	12 0	1904	14 0	14 0
1869	11 0	11 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer or beer money at hay and corn harvests.

*Piecework.*—Harvest has always been done by piecework. More is earned now by piecework at hoeing, thatching, &c., than 50 years ago, the amount given and the rates paid being higher; thus for hoeing beans, wheat, and barley, the price was 3s. to 4s. per acre; now it is 4s. to 5s. per acre.

*Harvest.*—3d. per hour is paid for overtime at hay harvest, besides 6d. per day in lieu of beer. From £4 10s. per month and beer given 50 years ago at corn harvest, the wages have been increased to about £8, with 2s. in lieu of beer. For cutting and stacking crop the prices paid per acre have been as follows: 1850 to 1853, 9s.; 1853 to 1867, 10s. 9d.; 1867 to 1870, 11s. 9d.; 1872 to 1900, 13s. 6d.; 1904, 14s. (6s. per acre being deducted from this for all cut and tied with "self-binder").

A FARM AT ARDLEIGH, COLCHESTER, ESSEX.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1851	s. d. 9 *	s. d. 9 0	1887	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 11 0
1852-1853	9 0	9 0	1888	10 0	10 0
1854	10 0	11 0	1889-1890	11 0	12 0
1855-1858	11 0	10 0	1891-1892	12 0	13 0
1859-1861	12 0	11 0	1893	12 0	12 6
1862	11 0	10 0	1894	12 0	12 0
1863-1872	12 0	11 0	1895	11 0	11 6
1873-1875	12 0	12 0	1896	11 0	11 0
1876	13 0	12 0	1897	12 0	13 0
1877	10 0	10 0	1898	13 0	13 6
1878-1880	12 0	12 0	1899	13 0	14 6
1881-1883	13 0	13 0	1900	14 0	15 6
1884	13 0	12 0	1901	14 0	15 0
1885	12 0	12 0	1902-1904	15 0	15 0
1886	11 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Fuel, straw, and sometimes food and beer. These allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—Although a labourer does not care to take piecework now, more is given both at harvest and at other work than 50 years ago, but it is doubtful whether more money can be earned now than then by piecework.

*Harvest.*—The amount paid for a month during hay and corn harvest is more now than was paid 50 years ago. In 1856, £2 10s. was paid per month at hay harvest and £6 4s. at corn harvest. The amounts paid in 1902 were respectively £3 10s. and £7 7s. 3d.

FARMS AT NAZEING, WALTHAM CROSS, ESSEX.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1873-1879	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0	1880-1904	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 14 0

*Allowances in kind.*—About the same quantity of beer has always been allowed, although wages have been increased.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery, there is no longer piecework at hay-time or harvest. Hoeing, hedging, thatching, &c., is still done by piecework as formerly, but less is earned by average labourers.

\* Information not available.

## SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

## MR. R. D. DE UPHAUGH'S FARM AT HOLLINGBOURNE, Kent.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1856-1865	12	0	1897-1898	15	0
1866-1875	14	0	1899	14	0
1876-1881	18	0	1900	16	0
1882-1896	15	0	1901-1904	17	0

*Allowances in kind.*—Three or four pints of beer per day during harvest. No perquisites were given until 1866.

*Piecework.*—The amount of piecework given now is about the same as that given 50 years ago. The introduction of machinery at harvest has prevented any appreciable increase in piecework, but more would be earned in this way now than then.

*Harvest.*—Less is received at harvest than formerly, the cutting no longer being done by hand.

*Remarks.*—The working day was some two hours longer previous to 1870 and men worked extra time when asked; also they made full days on Saturdays, and not till 5.30 as at present time. Overtime paid at 3*d.* per hour in 1899.

## MR. THOMAS HOOKER'S FARM AT CROWHURST PLACE, LINGFIELD, Surrey.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1846-1849	12	0	1865-1901	15	0
1850-1854	10	0	1902-1903	16	0
1855-1864	12	0			

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

## MR. J. W. LORD'S FARMS AT NORTHAM, East Sussex.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1846-1847	13	6	1879	13	6
1848	12	0	1880	15	0
1849	10	6	1881	13	6
1850-1851	10	0	1882	15	0
1852	10	0	1883	15	0
1853	12	0	1884	15	0
1854-1856	13	6	1885	13	6
1857-1858	12	0	1886-1887	12	0
1859	12	0	1888-1890	12	0
1860-1865	12	0	1891-1892	13	6
1866	13	6	1893-1894	13	6
1867	15	0	1895	12	0
1868	15	0	1896-1897	12	0
1869	13	6	1898	13	6
1870-1871	12	0	1899	15	0
1872	15	0	1900	15	0
1873	15	0	1901	15	0
1874	15	0	1902-1903	13	6
1875-1877	15	0	1904	15	0
1878	15	0			

*Allowances in kind.*—None. Up to 1855 all old wood was carted free for the men, but after this date all over-hours worked were paid for and cartage charged; club coal, however, was carted free to all.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given than formerly, machinery being used at harvest. This is a hop-growing district, and ordinary labourers are employed for weeks during the summer amongst the hops at piecework. The rates paid for piecework are greater now than they were 50 years ago. Thus 1*s.* was then given per dozen bushels of hops picked, but for the same work 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* is now paid. For reaping wheat the pay was 12*s.* per acre, now it is 15*s.* to 16*s.* per acre.

Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*

A FARM AT ROBERTSBRIDGE, SUSSEX.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1872-1874	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 13 6	1890	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 14 0
1875-1876	14 0	13 0	1891-1900	15 0	15 0
1877-1884	13 6	13 0	1901-1902	15s. and 16s.	15s. and 16s.
1885-1889	14 0	14 0	1903	14s. and 16s.	14s. and 16s.

*Allowances.*—Beer during hay-time and corn harvest, straw for pigs and allowed to keep fowls; 4d. per hour is paid overtime. These allowances are much more liberal than they were 50 years ago.

*Piecework.*—Less work is done by piecework than formerly, but more could be earned now as the rates paid are higher.

MR. F. H. T. JERVOISE'S HOME FARM AT HERRIARD PARK, BASINGSTOKE, Hampshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1852	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1874	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 11 0
1853-1866	10 0	10 0	1875-1897	11 0	11 0
1867-1873	11 0	11 0	1898-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Piecework.*—There is less piecework given at harvest than 50 years ago owing to the use of machinery. Hoeing turnips is paid for at a higher rate than 40 years ago.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest 40 and 50 years ago 1s. 8d. per day and a gallon or more of beer were given; the pay is now 4s. per day.

A FARM AT WINGFIELD, Hampshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1851-1860	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1871	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1861-1863	10 0	10 0	1872-1899	13 0	13 0
1864-1870	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	14 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than was customary 50 years ago, but higher rates are paid.

A FARM AT ANDOVER, Hampshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1864-1865	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1872-1899	s. d. 12s. to 13s.	s. d. 12s. to 13s.
1866-1867	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	13 0	13 0
1868-1871	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances.*—Beer money, 9d. per day for hay harvest and 1s. per day corn harvest. This allowance has been made since 1890 in lieu of beer.

*Harvest.*—6d. extra per day is paid for hay carting, and at harvesting 1s. extra per day.



Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM AT MICHELDEVER, Hampshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1854	8 0	8 0	1865-1867	12 0	10 0
1855-1856	9 0	8 0	1868-1870	12 0	11 0
1857	10 0	9 0	1871-1880	12 0	10 0
1858-1863	11 0	10 0	1881-1902	12 0	11 0
1864	11 0	11 0	1903	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—The only allowance made during the last 50 years has been potato ground ploughed gratis.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery all corn and hay harvest work is now done by day-work. Other work, such as hoeing, is still done by piecework. Less can be earned by piecework in a year than formerly, but the rates paid are nevertheless much higher than those paid 50 years ago. Thus, in 1850 3s. per acre was paid for mowing watermead, and 4s. to 8s. 3d. per acre for hoeing turnips. In 1903 the rates were respectively 6s. to 7s. per acre and 6s. to 12s. per acre.

## A FARM AT LAMBOURN, Berkshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1870	10 0	10 0	1882	11 0	10 0
1871	10 0	10 0	1888-1897	10 0	10 0
1872	11 0	11 0	1898	11 0	10 0
1873-1876	12 0	12 0	1899	10 0	10 0
1877	13 0	12 0	1900	11 0	11 0
1878	12 0	11 0	1901-1902	12 0	11 0
1879-1881	11 0	11 0	1903-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None. Beer was given at harvest before 1870, but was discontinued in favour of beer money, 1s. per day. This is no longer given, however, but the price per day for harvest work is raised.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than formerly, and much less could be earned thus now than 50 years ago. If wheat is cut by hand the same rate is paid as formerly, viz., 10s. or 12s. per week. The prices for turnip hoeing are, if anything, a little higher now than before.

*Harvest.*—Labourers now get 3s. 6d. a day at hay harvest, including overtime and beer money; for harvest carting 4s. per day is paid, including overtime and beer money. 30 to 40 years ago beer was given and the wages were proportionately less.

## A FARM AT BISHOPSTONE, SALISBURY, Wiltshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1851	8 0	8 0	1879	12 0	11 0
1852-1853	*	*	1880-1883	11 0	11 0
1854	14 0	14 0	1884	11 0	10 0
1855-1864	*	*	1885-1886	11 0	11 0
1865-1868	10 0	10 0	1887	11 0	10 0
1869	10 0	9 0	1888-1891	10 0	10 0
1870	9 0	9 0	1892-1899	11 0	10 0
1871-1876	*	*	1900-1904	11 0	11 0
1877-1878	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—In some cases house and garden free; cider for certain work, such as threshing, &c.; 10 cwt. of coal carted, 50 faggots of wood carted, and straw for pigs. There is not so much food and beer given as formerly, money being given instead.

*Piecework.*—At harvest there is about the same quantity of piecework as 50 years ago, but there is more piecework at hoeing and less at threshing. For mowing corn or grass, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per acre was given, but now 4s. per acre would be wanted. About 1s. more per acre is paid for hoeing than formerly, 5s. to 6s. being given now.

*Harvest.*—At hay harvest 6d. a day for beer and 6d. overtime is now given, instead of 3 quarts to 1 gallon of beer given formerly; also the working days are now shorter than they were 50 years ago. At corn harvest double pay and 1 gallon of beer or cider has always been given.

Southern and South-Western Counties—continued.

MR. W. F. PARSON'S FARM AT WOOTTON BASSETT, Wiltshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1853	8 6	7 6	1880-1884	11 6	10 6
1854	9 6	8 6	1885-1886	12 6	11 6
1855-1861	10 6	9 6	1887-1888	11 6	10 6
1862-1864	9 6	8 6	1889-1896	12 6	11 6
1865	10 6	9 6	1897-1898	13 6	12 6
1866-1873	11 6	10 6	1899-1900	14 0	13 0
1874-1879	12 6	11 6	1901-1904	15 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Sometimes food is given in hay harvest for overtime, also from three quarts to a gallon of beer per diem. Previous to 1898 labourers paid 1s. 7d. per week for their cottages, but they are now valued at 2s. per week and reckoned as a part of their wages.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the use of machinery piecework is no longer given at harvest, but at hoeing there is a little piecework. An average labourer, however, would earn more at the present time by piecework than formerly, since the rates paid are much higher. Thus, cutting or pleaching hedges was then paid for at the rate of 4d. to 6d. per perch; now 7d. to 8d. per perch is paid. For making faggots, 2s. 6d. per 100 was given; the price is now 4s. 6d. per 100.

*Harvest.*—The wages paid at harvest are higher now than in 1840 and succeeding years. Fifty years ago 40s. to 45s. was paid per month with beer. At present the wages paid are about £4 10s. per month.

A FARM AT MALMESBURY, Wiltshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1852	7 0	7 0	1879-1887	10 0	9 0
1853-1864	9 0	8 0	1888-1889	10 0	10 0
1865	10 0	9 0	1890	11 0	10 0
1866-1868	9 0	9 0	1891	10 0	10 0
1869-1863	9 0	8 0	1892-1897	11 0	11 0
1864-1867	9 0	9 0	1898	12 0	11 0
1868-1870	10 0	9 0	1899	12 0	12 0
1871-1878	10 0	10 0	1900-1903	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Free house and garden; potato ground (cultivated); beer in hay-making and harvest, besides extra money payment for same; coal carted. Before 1899 the only allowances were as follows:—Coal and wood drawn home; beer and cider when doing extra work, such as threshing or carting hay or corn, and then only one-fourth of the quantity they had 40 years ago. In the earlier years the extras were considerably more.

*Piecework.*—There is not so much piecework given in winter as was customary in earlier years.

FARMS AT CALSTONE, CALNE, Wiltshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1862	9 0	9 0	1880-1899	11 0	11 0
1863-1879	10 0	10 0	1900-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer allowed when threshing.

*Piecework.*—More piecework is given and more can be earned at it now than 50 years ago, the rates being higher. Thus, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per acre more is paid for hoeing roots, &c., and from 5s. to 4s. per acre more for chopping corn than was paid formerly.

*Harvest.*—Both at hay harvest and corn harvest the wages have been considerably increased. In 1850 at hay harvest £1 16s. per month was paid and beer free; in 1902 £3 18s. per month was paid and no beer. At corn harvest in 1850 the wages were £2 14s. per month and beer; in 1902 they were £4 10s. per month and no beer.

Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM AT GRITTLETON, CHIPPENHAM, Wiltshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1852	7 0	7 0	1872	10 0	10 0
1853	8 0	9 0	1873-1876	11 0	11 0
1854	9 0	9 0	1877-1878	12 0	11 0
1855	9 0	9 6	1879-1889	11 0	11 0
1856-1857	9 0	9 0	1890	13 0	11 0
1858-1859	9 0	8 0	1891	13 0	12 0
1860-1866	9 0	9 0	1892-1898	14 0	12 0
1867	10 0	10 0	1899	14 0	13 0
1868	10 0	9 0	1900	15 0	14 0
1869-1871	9 0	9 0	1901-1902	16 0	15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer daily.

*Harvest.*—Hay and corn harvests 2*s.* per week extra and 4*d.* per hour overtime.

## A FARM NEAR DORCHESTER, Dorsetshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.				Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.			
	June.		December.			June.		December.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1846-1856	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	1886	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0
1857-1872	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	1887-1901	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0
1873-1875	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	1902-1904	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0
1876-1885	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0					

*Allowances in kind.*—House, good garden; wood and coals carted, and ale usually given. Less food and drink, but more money is given now than in earlier years as allowances.

*Piecework.*—More piecework is done than formerly, almost all work being done by piecework. The rates paid are much higher, and an average labourer would earn more now by piecework than 50 years ago. At that time 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre was paid for cutting wheat, beans, peas, and tares, but from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per acre is now paid. Grass was cut for about 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre; 4*s.* to 5*s.* per acre is now given.

*Harvest.*—Money is given now instead of the food and drink formerly provided. At corn harvest 2*s.* 6*d.* per day was paid 50 years ago, but 4*s.* to 5*s.* per day is given now for less work.

## A FARM AT CHILD OKEFORD, BLANDFORD, Dorsetshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1862-1864	8 0	8 0	1876	10 6	10 6
1865	*	*	1877	11 6	10 6
1866-1869	8 0	8 0	1878-1890	11 6	11 6
1870-1873	9 6	9 6	1891-1898	11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1874-1875	10 6	9 6	1899-1904	12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

*Allowances in kind.*—From 3 pints to 1 gallon of cider per day, potato ground, and fuel carted free. These perquisites are the same as were given in earlier years, but up to 1870 food was also given on Sundays when they worked, 6*d.* extra wages now being given in lieu of this.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given now than 40 years ago, but the corn, of which there is a little, is still cut by hand. The rates now paid for piecework are almost double those paid in earlier years. The prices for the following kinds of work have increased as shown:—Cutting wheat, 7*s.* per acre to 11*s.* and 12*s.* per acre; mowing grass, 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre and cider to 5*s.* per acre; hoeing mangolds and swedes, 6*s.* per acre to 10*s.* per acre; hedging, 6*d.* per perch to 1*s.* per perch; tying up faggots, 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 to 4*s.* per 100.

*Harvest.*—Fifty years ago £2 extra was earned at corn harvest or £1 extra was paid if no piecework was done. At the present time £1 extra is earned by piecework; more is given at hay harvest than formerly.

\* Information not available.

Southern and South-Western Counties—continued.

A FARM AT ILMINSTER, Somersetshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1866-1868	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1879-1888	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1869-1872	9 0	9 0	1889-1890	12 0	12 0
1873	10 0	10 0	1891-1899	13 0	13 0
1874-1877	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	14 0	14 0
1878	11 0	10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Before 1889 three or four pints of cider daily were allowed. This they now pay for if they want it.

*Piecework.*—Less at harvest, more at other work. About double as much would be earned at piecework now as 50 years ago. The price given for hoeing roots twice cost 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per acre 35 years ago; 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per acre is now given.

*Harvest.*—More is earned at harvest now than formerly.

A FARM NEAR TAUNTON, Somersetshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1846-1848	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0	1857-1862	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1849	7 0	6 0	1863	11 0	10 0
1850	6 0	6 0	1864-1872	11 0	11 0
1851	7 0	6 6	1873	12 0	11 0
1852	7 0	7 0	1874-1898	12 0	12 0
1853	8 0	7 0	1899	13 0	13 0
1854	8 0	8 0	1900-1902	15 0	15 0
1855	9 0	9 0	1903	16 0	16 0
1856	10 0	9 0	1904	17 0	17 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Turnips, turnip greens, apples, &c., given occasionally, and some coal and wood provided; up to 1903 three to four pints of cider per day were allowed, but an increase in wages has now been given instead of this.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is done now than 50 years ago, the men being unwilling to do it although the rates are double those formerly paid. For hoeing 5s. per acre was paid, but 10s. per acre is now the general price. Apples were formerly picked for 1d. per bag, but 2d. per bag is now paid.

A FARM NEAR WILLITON, Somersetshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1846-1854	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0	1869-1867	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1855-1859	8 0	8 0	1868-1885	11 0	11 0
1860-1862	9 0	9 0	1886-1900	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—One-quarter acre potatoes, "put in" for them; cider allowed according to circumstances but not as part or in lieu of wages. From 1846 to 1868 labourers received cider and a small amount of grist corn. Cider ceased to be given in lieu of wages in 1886; grist corn was given up because there was no demand for it after 1868.

A FARM NEAR MILVERTON, Somersetshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1863-1866	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1874-1883	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0
1867-1871	9 0	9 0	1884	13 0	12 0
1872	10 0	10 0	1885-1899	12 0	12 0
1873	12 0	12 0	1900-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Straw is given for pigs. Up to 1873, three pints of cider per day were given, but none is now given except when threshing. At harvest 20s. to 25s. per hogshead is now charged for it.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at harvest than was customary 50 years ago, but about the same amount at other kinds of work. The amount of money earned would be about the same now as formerly, the rates rising with the day wages.

*Harvest.*—At harvest 2s. a day extra is given.

Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*MR. J. H. ARKWRIGHT'S HOME FARM AT HAMPTON COURT, LEOMINSTER,  
Herefordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1819	10 0	10 0	1845-1846	9 0	9 0
1820	10 0	9 0	1847	10 0	9 0
1821	9 0	9 0	1848	9 0	9 0
1822	8 0	7 0	1849	9 0	8 0
1823	8 0	8 0	1850-1852	8 0	8 0
1824	8 6	8 6	1853*	9 0	11 0
1825	9 0	10 0	1854-1862	11 0	11 0
1826	10 0	10 0	1863	11 0	10 0
1827-1829	9 0	9 0	1864-1866	10 0	10 0
1830	9 0	8 0	1867-1873	11 0	11 0
1831	9 0	9 0	1874-1875	12 0	12 0
1832-1837	8 0	8 0	1876-1877	14 0	14 0
1838-1842	9 0	9 0	1878	14 0	13 0
1843	9 0	8 0	1879-1885	13 0	13 0
1844	8 0	9 0	1886-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Cider; fuel carted. There has been no material variation throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at all work than was customary 50 years ago, but the labourer would earn more now if he worked the same number of hours.

## A FARM AT KINGSLAND, Herefordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1870-1872	9 0	9 0	1892-1899	14 0	14 0
1873-1874	10 0	10 0	1900	14 6	14 6
1875-1890	12 0	12 0	1901-1904	15 0	15 0
1891	13 0	13 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground, fuel carted, straw for pigs, milk for families, and, occasionally, food. These have always been given, and up till 1891 cider was also allowed.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at harvest than formerly, but about the same amount at other work; more money, however, would be earned now, for the rates paid are much higher. In 1870 1*d.* per 100 yards was paid for turnip hoeing; now 1½*d.* with cider or 2*d.* without is paid. The price for pleaching hedges has increased from 7*d.* to 11*d.* per perch.

*Harvest.*—The earnings now are about the same as those in 1870, but less work is done and the hours are shorter.

## TWO FARMS NEAR KINGTON, Herefordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1867-1871	10 0	10 0	1877-1885	12 0	12 0
1872-1875	11 0	11 0	1886-1904	13 0	13 0
1876	†	†			

*Allowances in kind.*—Horse and garden, ground for planting two bushels of potatoes, fuel carted, straw for pigs. Allowances have not varied much.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at harvest than in 1867, but about the same amount at other work; more would be earned now, however, as the rates paid are higher. 37 years ago, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per acre was paid for hoeing turnips; now 12*s.* per acre is given, it being difficult to get men to do them at that price.

*Harvest.*—In 1867 £2 per month was paid at hay harvest, a meal and 1 gallon of cider being given daily. At the present time £3 2*s.* per month is given. At corn harvest £3 per month was paid, with meal and 1 gallon of cider daily; the pay is now £4 2*s.* per month.

\* A line of railway through the district was opened in this year.

† Information not available.

Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*

A FARM AT PEMBRIDGE, Herefordshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1874-1891	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1894-1899	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 14 0
1892-1893	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0	1900-1904	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Cider, fuel carted, wood, straw for pigs; potato ground, partly cultivated free. Cider was formerly given as part of the wages, but it is now given, as are the other allowances, at the option of the employer.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery less piecework is given at harvest, but hoeing, &c., is still done by piecework. The rates paid are higher than those in earlier years, and therefore the earnings at the present time would be more. In 1874 the price of swede-hoeing was 6s. per acre; the present price is 9s. per acre.

A FARM AT CHEPSTOW, Monmouthshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1853	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1887-1895	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 14 0
1854-1859	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 0	1896-1899	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0
1860-1871	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1900-1904	s. d. 16 0	s. d. 16 0
1872-1886	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage and garden free, potato ground (20 perches); beer or cider at harvest, threshing or extra work.

*Piecework.*—Overtime is now paid for at 4d. per hour at harvest, but piecework is still given at other work. In 1850 the price for hoeing an acre of roots twice over was 8s., now it is 16s. Similarly the rates at which piecework is paid at other work have been doubled. Thus an average labourer would earn more now by piecework than in 1850, but men will not do it.

A FARM AT CIRENCESTER, Gloucestershire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 6 0	1872-1880	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0
1851-1852	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	1881-1885	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 0
1853	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 8 0	1886-1888	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0
1854-1856	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1889-1891	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 10 0
1857-1858	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 10 0	1892-1897	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 11 0
1859	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1898-1899	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1860-1863	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0	1900	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0
1864-1866	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 10 0	1901-1903	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 14 0
1867-1869	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0	1904	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 14 0
1870-1871	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—House, garden or allotment, beer or bear money during hay and corn harvest. Free cottages were not allowed before about 1880, but in earlier years food was often given.

MR. W. ESSERY'S FARMS AT TAVISTOCK, Devonshire, AND SOUTH PETHERWIN, Cornwall.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1852	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1877-1889	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0
1853-1862	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1890-1899	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 15 0
1863-1871	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1900	s. d. 15 6	s. d. 15 6
1872-1876	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1901-1904	s. d. 16 0	s. d. 16 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer or cider in harvest time or other hard work; fuel carted and wood given, which would be nearly all fuel required; straw for pig. At times food at harvest, and potato ground, have been given.

*Piecework.*—Piecework is not so general now as it was 50 years ago, men being unwilling to do it. Although the rates paid now are considerably higher than those paid 50 years ago, it is doubtful whether the average labourer would earn as much as former labourers, since the latter were more efficient and industrious.

*Harvest.*—Fifty years ago harvest wages were from 9s. to 10s. per week and food, but now 4s. per day with food and sometimes beer or other drink is given.

Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued*.

## A FARM AT TOTNES, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1860-1872	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1894-1897	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0
1873-1881	10 0	10 0	1898-1901	14s. and 15s.	14s. and 15s.
1882-1888	11 0	11 0	1902-1904	15 0	15 0
1889-1893	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cider, potato ground, straw, horse and cart when required; allowed to keep poultry. Some men have houses free, but in such cases some small extra services are rendered by the men.

## A FARM AT NEWTON ABBOT, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1859	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1888-1897	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1860-1863	9 6	9 6	1898-1902	13 0	13 0
1864-1875	10 0	10 0	1903	13s. to 14s.	13s. to 14s.
1876-1887	11 0	11 0	1904	13s. to 15s.	13s. to 15s.

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground worked, cider, and fuel carted. Allowances have varied very little throughout the period shown.

## A FARM NEAR HONITON, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1860	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1876-1900	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1861-1875	11 0	11 0	1901-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage and garden to married men, 2 quarts cider daily (Sunday included), potato land, fuel carted. At harvest 1s. per day is given in lieu of food formerly given. There were fewer allowances in earlier years.

*Piecework.*—There is now less piecework at harvest than formerly, 1s. per day extra being paid instead. At hoeing there is more piecework, but at other work, as hedging, threshing, &c., there is less. More would now be earned at piecework than 50 years ago, the rates being much higher. Thus, 8d. per 20 ft. was then paid for cutting and dyking fences, but this has now been increased to 1s. The price for hoeing an acre of turnips has increased from 5s. to 8s.

*Harvest.*—The wages paid at harvest per month 50 years ago were about one-third more than those paid now, everything being done by hand in former years.

## A FARM AT BROADHEMPSTON, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1842-1845	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1873-1874	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 0
1846-1859	9 0	9 0	1875	11 0	12 0
1860	9 0	10 0	1876-1894	12 0	12 0
1861-1871	10 0	10 0	1895-1904	14 0	14 0
1872	10 0	11 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cider, 30 yards potato ground. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

Southern and South-Western Counties—continued.

A FARM AT PLYMPTON, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1853	9 0	9 0	1870-1871	14 0	14 0
1854-1858	10 0	10 0	1872-1889	15 0	15 0
1859-1861	11 0	11 0	1890-1895	16 0	16 0
1862-1866	12 0	12 0	1896-1899	16s. to 18s.	16 0
1867-1869	13 0	13 0	1900-1904	18 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Cottage and garden, manure for garden, cider at hay-making, corn harvest, and other busy times, food when carrying hay, 20s. to 30s. extra for corn harvest, and 1 quart milk a day. Formerly, more cottages were provided, there was a regular allowance of cider, and food was given for a month at harvest. The latter has been stopped since machinery has been introduced.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery there is no longer piecework at harvest. Other work, such as hoeing, hedging, and stonefacing are still done by piecework. Sheepshearing is done by piecework instead of the men having food. Excepting harvest, considerably more would be earned by piecework now than 50 years ago with less work. In 1850, 6*d.* per perch was given for hedging; 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* is now given. Hoeing, done twice formerly for 10*s.* per acre, now costs 15*s.* per acre for easier work.

*Harvest.*—Instead of so much food, the men are now given more money, but, owing to machinery, they do not get as much as was given 50 years ago.

A FARM AT PAYHEMBURY, OTTERY ST. MARY, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1860	7 0	7 0	1879-1885	11 0	11 0
1861-1865	8 0	8 0	1886-1895	12 0	12 0
1866-1872	9 0	9 0	1896-1904	13 0	13 0
1873-1878	10 0	10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Twenty yards potato ground, 2 quarts cider per day, fuel carted. In earlier years 1*s.* per yard was charged for potato ground, and 6*d.* per day extra was paid at harvest instead of the 1*s.* per day now paid.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at harvest and more at other work than was given 50 years ago. Since the rates are very much higher now, a labourer would earn more by piecework than he would have done in earlier years. Thus, about 50 years ago 5*s.* to 6*s.* per acre was paid for hoeing mangolds, 5*d.* per doz. for tying wood, 3*d.* to 6*d.* per land yard for casting a hedge. The present rates are respectively, 8*s.* to 9*s.* per acre, 7*d.* per doz., and 5*d.* to 8*d.* per land yard.

*Harvest.*—At hay and corn harvest about £2 per month was paid 50 years ago; at the present time about £3 per month is given.

MESSRS. A. AND E. H. HOSKINS' FARMS AT TRENEAN, ST. GERMAN'S, AND CARTUTHER BARTON, LISKEARD, Cornwall.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1854	9 0	9 0	1878-1899	13 0	13 0
1855-1870	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	14 0	14 0
1871-1877	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—House and garden, potato ground (manured), fuel carted, milk, straw for pigs, turnips for use of family, and cider when asked for. These allowances did not vary much from 1850-1890, but since 1890 the men have been paid 1*s.* 10*d.* per day extra at harvest instead of being provided with food. Drink is also given at harvesting and threshing, and 1*s.* per day extra is paid when steam threshing.



Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*

## A FARM AT TOTNES, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1860-1872	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1894-1897	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0
1873-1891	10 0	10 0	1898-1901	14s. and 15s.	14s. and 15s.
1892-1898	11 0	11 0	1902-1904	15 0	15 0
1899-1893	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cider, potato ground, straw, horse and cart when required; allowed to keep poultry. Some men have houses free, but in such cases some small extra services are rendered by the men.

## A FARM AT NEWTON ABBOT, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1859	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1888-1897	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1860-1863	9 6	9 6	1898-1902	13 0	13 0
1864-1875	10 0	10 0	1903	13s. to 14s.	13s. to 14s.
1876-1887	11 0	11 0	1904	13s. to 15s.	13s. to 15s.

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground worked, cider, and fuel carted. Allowances have varied very little throughout the period shown.

## A FARM NEAR HONITON, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1860	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1876-1900	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1861-1875	11 0	11 0	1901-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage and garden to married men, 2 quarts cider daily (Sunday included), potato land, fuel carted. At harvest 1s. per day is given in lieu of food formerly given. There were fewer allowances in earlier years.

*Piecework.*—There is now less piecework at harvest than formerly, 1s. per day extra being paid instead. At hosing there is more piecework, but at other work, as hedging, threshing, &c., there is less. More would now be earned at piecework than 50 years ago, the rates being much higher. Thus, 8d. per 20 ft. was then paid for cutting and dyking fences, but this has now been increased to 1s. The price for hoeing an acre of turnips has increased from 5s. to 8s.

*Harvest.*—The wages paid at harvest per month 50 years ago were about one-third more than those paid now, everything being done by hand in former years.

## A FARM AT BROADHEMPSTON, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1842-1845	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1873-1874	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 0
1846-1859	9 0	9 0	1875	11 0	12 0
1860	9 0	10 0	1876-1894	12 0	12 0
1861-1871	10 0	10 0	1895-1904	14 0	14 0
1872	10 0	11 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cider, 30 yards potato ground. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

Southern and South-Western Counties—*continued.*

A FARM AT PLYMPTON, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1853	9 0	9 0	1870-1871	14 0	14 0
1854-1858	10 0	10 0	1872-1889	15 0	15 0
1859-1861	11 0	11 0	1890-1895	16 0	16 0
1862-1866	12 0	12 0	1896-1899	16 <i>s.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i>	16 0
1867-1869	13 0	13 0	1900-1904	18 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Cottage and garden, manure for garden, cider at hay-making, corn harvest, and other busy times, food when carrying hay, 20*s.* to 30*s.* extra for corn harvest, and 1 quart milk a day. Formerly, more cottages were provided, there was a regular allowance of cider, and food was given for a month at harvest. The latter has been stopped since machinery has been introduced.

*Piecework.*—Owing to the introduction of machinery there is no longer piecework at harvest. Other work, such as hoeing, hedging, and stonemasonry are still done by piecework. Sheepshearing is done by piecework instead of the men having food. Excepting harvest, considerably more would be earned by piecework now than 50 years ago with less work. In 1850, 6*d.* per perch was given for hedging; 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* is now given. Hoeing, done twice formerly for 10*s.* per acre, now costs 15*s.* per acre for easier work.

*Harvest.*—Instead of so much food, the men are now given more money, but, owing to machinery, they do not get as much as was given 50 years ago.

A FARM AT PAYHEMBURY, OTTERY ST. MARY, Devonshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1860	7 0	7 0	1879-1885	11 0	11 0
1861-1865	8 0	8 0	1886-1895	12 0	12 0
1866-1872	9 0	9 0	1896-1904	13 0	13 0
1873-1878	10 0	10 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Twenty yards potato ground, 2 quarts cider per day, fuel carted. In earlier years 1*s.* per yard was charged for potato ground, and 6*d.* per day extra was paid at harvest instead of the 1*s.* per day now paid.

*Piecework.*—Less piecework is given at harvest and more at other work than was given 50 years ago. Since the rates are very much higher now, a labourer would earn more by piecework than he would have done in earlier years. Thus, about 50 years ago 5*s.* to 6*s.* per acre was paid for hoeing mangolds, 5*d.* per doz. for tying wood, 3*d.* to 6*d.* per land yard for casting a hedge. The present rates are respectively, 8*s.* to 9*s.* per acre, 7*d.* per doz., and 5*d.* to 8*d.* per land yard.

*Harvest.*—At hay and corn harvest about £2 per month was paid 50 years ago; at the present time about £3 per month is given.

MESSRS. A. AND E. H. HOSKINS' FARMS AT TRENEAN, ST. GERMANS, AND CARTUTHER BARTON, LISKEARD, Cornwall.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1854	9 0	9 0	1878-1899	13 0	13 0
1855-1870	11 0	11 0	1900-1904	14 0	14 0
1871-1877	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—House and garden, potato ground (manured), fuel carted, milk, straw for pigs, turnips for use of family, and cider when asked for. These allowances did not vary much from 1850-1890, but since 1890 the men have been paid 1*s.* 10*d.* per day extra at harvest instead of being provided with food. Drink is also given at harvesting and threshing, and 1*s.* per day extra is paid when steam threshing.

## Southern and South-Western Counties—continued.

## MR. DORRIEN-SMITH'S FARM AT TRESCO ABBEY, ISLES OF SCILLY, CORNWALL

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1871	<i>s. d.</i> 11s. to 12s.	<i>s. d.</i> 11s. to 12s.	1877-1904	13s. to 14s.	13s. to 14s.
1872-1876	13 0	13 0			

*Allowances in kind*—House and garden free; beer for harvest. House and garden has been allowed since 1872, and probably previous to that date.

## A FARM NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1854	<i>s. d.</i> 9 0	<i>s. d.</i> 9 0	1871-1877	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0
1855-1870	11 0	11 0	1878-1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind*.—House and garden, food and cider and non-alcoholic drinks at harvest and steam threshing, wood faggotted and carted, manure for garden, milk daily, also cider is given when asked for. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

## A FARM AT NEWTON FERRERS, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1857-1864	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	1874-1898	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0	<i>s. d.</i> 15 0
1865-1873	13 0	13 0	1899-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind*.—None; but 1s. 6d. per day extra is paid for threshing, haymaking, harvesting, &c.

*Piecework*.—No piecework now done at harvest owing to the introduction of machinery. At other work, also, there is far less piecework given than was customary 50 and even 10 years ago. A labourer, however, would earn 25 per cent. more at piecework now than he would have done 30 years ago, the rates paid being now much higher. In 1860, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per acre was paid for three times hoeing and singling turnips; 12s. 6d. to 14s. per acre is now paid. For hacking potatoes 8s. to 10s. per acre was paid, but 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre is now given.

## A FARM AT ST. NEWLYN EAST, CORNWALL.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1857	<i>s. d.</i> *	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0	1876-1884	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0	<i>s. d.</i> 12 0
1858-1866	10 0	10 0	1885-1894	13 0	13 0
1867-1875	11 0	11 0	1895-1904	14 0	14 0

*Allowances in kind*.—House and garden, potato ground, milk, fuel carted.

*Piecework*.—No piecework is now given at harvest as was given in former years, but other work is still done by piecework. In spite of the present rates being nearly double the former rates, labourers are unwilling to do piecework; more money, however, would be earned at piecework than could have been earned 50 years ago.

*Harvest*.—At hay harvest 50 years ago 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day or 2s. to 2s. 8d. per day and victuals was the pay per man; it is now 4s. per day.

\* Information not available.

WELSH COUNTIES.

A FARM AT MOSTYN, Flintshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1855-1866	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	1872	s. d. 14 6	s. d. 14 6
1867-1870	13 0	13 0	1873-1886	15 0	15 0
1871	14 0	14 0	1887-1904	16 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer in hay and corn harvest. Allowances have not varied to any appreciable extent since 1850.

THE EARL OF POWIS' HOME FARM, POWIS CASTLE, WELSHPOOL, Montgomeryshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1854	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1875-1891	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 13 0
1855-1866	11 0	11 0	1892-1904	14 0	14 0
1867-1874	12 0	12 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage and garden free to some and firewood to all. Beer was allowed in hay-time and corn harvest up to the year 1883, when it was commuted to a money payment.

*Piecework.*—More is now earned at harvest by piecework than 30 years ago, but there is not much done at other work. A labourer would earn more now by piecework than 50 years ago, the rates paid having been increased.

*Harvest.*—£5 extra per annum for hay and corn harvests.

A FARM AT CRICKHOWELL, Brecknockshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1853	s. d. *	s. d. 12 0	1879	s. d. *	s. d. 15 0
1854-1871	12 0	12 0	1880-1900	15 0	15 0
1872	13 0	13 0	1901-1904	17 0	17 0
1873-1878	*	*			

*Allowances in kind.*—Potato ground (manured).

*Piecework.*—No piecework is now given at hay harvest, but at corn harvest and other work the same amount is given as hitherto. An average labourer would earn more now by piecework than 50 years ago.

A FARM NEAR LLANDILO, Carmarthenshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1857	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1876-1879	s. d. 16 0	s. d. 16 0
1858-1864	10 0	10 0	1880-1889	14 0	14 0
1865-1872	12 0	12 0	1890-1900	15 0	15 0
1873-1875	13 0	13 0	1901-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind.*—100 yards drill of potatoes (manured), food and beer at harvest, and fuel carted. Allowances have not varied during the period shown.

*Piecework.*—About the same amount of piecework is given now at hay and corn harvest as formerly, but none at other work. More would be earned at piecework now than 30 years ago, as the rates paid have risen. Thus, corn was cut in 1870 for 3s. per acre, but 4s. per acre is now paid.

*Harvest.*—Up to the year 1901, 10s. extra was given at hay and corn harvest, but nothing has been given since.

\* Information not available.

## Welsh Counties—continued.

## MR. EDWARD AKER'S FARM, AT ST. FAGANS, CARDIFF, GLAMORGAN.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1848	12 0	11 0	1870-1875	14 0	14 0
1849	10 0	9 0	1876-1881	13 0	13 0
1850-1852	9 0	9 0	1882-1884	14 0	14 0
1853	10 0	9 0	1885-1887	15 0	14 0
1854-1855	12 0	12 0	1888-1893	15 0	15 0
1856-1859	12 0	11 0	1894-1899	16 0	16 0
1860-1866	12 0	12 0	1900-1902	21 0	21 0
1867-1869	15 0	15 0	1903-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind.*—House and large garden, food when threshing, 9 gallons of beer at haymaking, and 18 gallons at harvest time, coal hauled free, straw for pigs, and firewood.

*Harvest.*—3*s.* per week extra for 1 month.

## A FARM AT BRIDGEND, Glamorganshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1855	10 0	" "	1871	14 0	15 0
1856	12 0	13 0	1872	15 0	18 0
1857-1864	13 0	13 0	1873-1904	18 0	18 0
1865-1870	14 0	14 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer during hay and corn harvests and threshing. In earlier years there were more allowances given.

*Piecework.*—There is very little piecework now, but the rates paid are higher than formerly. Thus, in 1850, 6*s.* to 7*s.* per acre was paid for hoeing turnips; the price now would be 10*s.* to 12*s.* per acre. In the same year hedging and ditching were done for 10*d.* per perch, but 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per perch is now given.

## A FARM AT REYNOLDSTONE, Glamorganshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1878-1889	14 0	14 0	1891-1902	15 0	15 0
1890	14 0	15 0	1903	16 0	16 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Beer during harvest.

*Piecework.*—There is no piecework at hay and corn harvest; since 1898 hoeing turnips has been paid for by piecework at 1*s.* per acre. Before 1898 there was no piecework.

*Harvest.*—At hay and corn harvests in 1852, the rate of wages was £2 4*s.* per month; now it is £3 6*s.* per month at hay harvest and £3 7*s.* per month at corn harvest.

## A FARM AT BOVERTON, CARDIFF, Glamorganshire.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1868-1870	13 0	" "	1879	16 0	" "
1871-1874	15 0	" "	1880-1899	15 0	" "
1875	16 0	" "	1900-1901	18 0	" "
1876-1878	18 0	" "	1902-1904	18 0	18 0

*Allowances in kind.*—House, garden, potato ground, beer, fuel carted in a few instances, and also straw for pigs. More beer is given now than formerly.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is now done owing to introduction of machinery, and less would be earned than about 50 years ago. The prices, however, are about 25 per cent. higher than those paid in 1868.

\* Information not available.

## APPENDIX VI.

## SCOTLAND.

## RATES OF CASH WAGES OF HORSEMEN ON CERTAIN FARMS FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

*Notes.*—The following Tables show, as regards certain specified farms, the highest and lowest yearly rates of cash wages paid to horsemen in each year, irrespective of the periods for which the men were engaged (whether yearly, half-yearly, &c.). The figures are exclusive of wages paid to foremen, or to old men, or halfins. Those furnishing the Returns were asked to give particulars of any variations that might have been made during the period of years in the allowances in kind given in addition to cash wages:—

## MR. JOHN SMITH'S FARM AT FETTERCAIRN, Kincardineshire.

*Married Horsemen living in Cottages.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1852-1854	12 0	to 12 12	1870	17 10	to 19 15	1887	22 0	to 24 0
1855	12 12	to 14 0	1871	18 0	to 19 0	1888	22 0	to 23 0
1856	14 0	to 15 0	1872	19 0	to 20 0	1889	22 10	to 24 10
1857	15 0	to 16 10	1873	21 0	to 22 10	1890	25 0	to 26 0
1858	15 10	to 17 0	1874	22 0	to 25 0	1891	25 0	to 28 0
1859	15 10	to 17 10	1875	24 0	to 26 0	1892	27 0	to 29 0
1860-1861	15 10	to 17 0	1876	24 0	to 28 0	1893	27 0	to 28 10
1862	16 0	to 18 0	1877	26 0	to 28 0	1894	£27	
1863	16 0	to 17 0	1878	25 0	to 30 0	1895	27 0	to 28 0
1864	16 0	to 18 0	1879	24 0	to 25 0	1896	26 10	to 30 0
1865	16 0	to 17 10	1880-1882	23 0	to 25 0	1897-1899	27 0	to 29 0
1866	16 10	to 18 0	1883	23 0	to 24 10	1900-1902	28 0	to 32 0
1867	16 10	to 19 0	1884-1885	24 0	to 25 0	1903	28 10	to 32 10
1868	17 0	to 19 10	1886	23 0	to 25 0	1904	28 0	to 31 0
1869	17 10	to 18 10						

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Free house and garden, meal (6½ bolls of 10 stones), cartload of potatoes (about 18 cwt.), 1 ton of coal and free cartage of other coal and firewood, also 3 chopins\* of sweet milk daily in summer half-year and 2 chopins in winter half-year.

*Remarks.*—The married ploughmen have now comfortable cottages of three apartments, whereas in 1852 they had poor thatched hovels with mud floors.

## MR. JAMES FLEMING'S FARM AT LARBERT, Stirlingshire.

(A) *Married Horsemen living in Cottages.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1850-1855	16 0	to 18 0	1870-1872	26 0	to 28 0	1892-1894	44 4	to 49 8
1856-1860	20 0	to 22 0	1873-1885	28 0	to 30 0	1895-1899	46 16	to 52 0
1861-1865	22 0	to 24 0	1886-1890	39 0	to 46 16	1900	48 0	to 52 0
1866-1867	24 0	to 26 0	1891	44 8	to 49 8	1901-1904	50 0	to 54 0
1868-1869	25 0	to 27 0						

(B) *Unmarried Horsemen lodged and boarded in the Farmhouse or Bothy.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1850-1860	16 0	to 20 0	1890-1892	26 0	to 30 0	1900	32 0	to 36 0
1861-1870	20 0	to 24 0	1893-1896	28 0	to 32 0	1901	34 0	to 38 0
1871-1879	22 0	to 26 0	1897-1899	30 0	to 34 0	1902-1904	35 0	to 40 0
1880-1889	24 0	to 28 0						

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—The married horsemen had free house, coals carted free, £1 harvest money, and 6d. an hour for overtime during harvest.

*Remarks.*—Up to 1885 the wages of married horsemen were paid partly in oatmeal and potatoes. These were converted into cash payments in 1886.

\* A chopin = about 1½ Imperial pints.

## MR. JOHN MORRISON'S FARM AT DALMENY, Linlithgowshire.

*Married Horsemen living in Cottages.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1850-1853	25	0	1870-1872	36	0	1888	42	0
1854	25	10	1873	36	0	1889	42	0
1855	27	0	1874	37	0	1890-1891	43	0
1856-1857	29	0	1875	39	0	1892-1895	44	0
1858-1861	30	0	1876	41	0	1896-1897	44	0
1862-1864	31	0	1877	42	0	1898	45	0
1865	31	10	1878-1883	43	0	1899-1900	47	0
1866	31	0	1884-1886	42	0	1901-1904	47	16
1867-1869	35	0	1887	44	0		50	8

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Free house and garden, 10 cwt. of potatoes, free cartage of coals, and £1 extra for harvest work.

*Remarks.*—The rates for the years 1850 to about 1885 include value of oatmeal and potatoes given as part of wages. No oatmeal is now given, but some men are allowed a few cwt. of potatoes.

## MR. ANDREW SMITH'S FARM AT LONGNIDDRY, Haddingtonshire.

*Married Horsemen living in Cottages.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.
1856-1859 ...	30	0	1878-1881 ...	40	0
1860-1862 ...	32	0	1882-1885 ...	41	0
1863-1867 ...	33	0	1886-1900 ...	42	0
1868-1871 ...	34	0	1901 ...	43	0
1872-1877 ...	38	0	1902-1904 ...	44	0

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Free house and garden (valued at £5), potatoes (valued at £3 10s. to £4), free cartage of coal (valued at £1), and harvest meat (valued at £1).

*Remarks.*—Since 1880 there has been a tendency to substitute cash for allowances in kind.

## MR. DAVID KIRKPATRICK'S FARM AT AMISFIELD, Dumfriesshire.

*(A) Married Horsemen living in Cottages.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1860-1862	28	0	1876	35	0	1891-1895	39	0
1863-1864	29	0	1877	35	0	1896-1899	£40	
1865-1867	30	0	1878-1881	36	0	1900	£41	
1868-1869	31	0	1882-1886	37	0	1901-1903	£42	
1870-1874	32	0	1887-1890	38	0	1904	42	0
1875	£33	0s. to £35					43	0

*(B) Unmarried Horsemen lodged and boarded in the Farmhouse or Bothy.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1852	11	0	1860	19	0	1885-1889	25	0
1853	13	0	1861-1867	20	0	1890-1892	25	10
1854	12	0	1868-1869	22	0	1893-1896	26	0
1855	14	0	1870-1871	21	0	1897-1899	27	0
1856	13	0	1872-1874	22	0	1900-1901	30	0
1857	14	0	1875-1879	23	0			
1858-1859	18	0	1880-1884	24	0			

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—Married horsemen received free house, about one ton of potatoes, and free cartage of coal.

THE FARM OF MESSRS. THOS. BIGGAR AND SONS AT DALBEATTIE,  
Kirkcudbrightshire.

(A) *Married Horsemen living in Cottages.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1850-1856	23	0	to	25	0*	1871-1873	35	0
1857-1861	25	0	to	27	0	1874-1876	37	0
1862-1865	27	0	to	29	0	1877-1882	41	0
1866-1867	30	0	to	32	0	1883-1890	37	0
1868-1870	32	0	to	34	0	1891-1893	36	0
						1894-1896	37	0
						1897	40	0
						1898-1899*	40	0
						1900-1904	42	0

(B) *Unmarried Horsemen lodged and boarded in the Farmhouse or Bothy.*

Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Yearly Cash Wages.	
	£	s.		£	s.		£	s.
1850-1859	14	0	to	20	0	1871-1873	24	0
1860-1862	18	0	to	20	0	1874-1876	28	0
1863-1864	18	0	to	22	0	1877-1879	26	0
1865-1867	20	0	to	24	0	1880-1883	22	0
1868-1870	22	0	to	26	0	1884-1892	20	0
						1893-1896	22	0
						1897-1899	23	0
						1900	25	0
						1901	£28	
						1902-1904	28	0

*Allowances in kind, &c.*—The married horsemen get free house and garden, potatoes (valued at 30s.) free cartage of coals, and food at harvest.

*Remarks.*—The tendency of late years has been to give up allowances in kind.

\* The figures for the years 1850-1899 have been revised since their publication in the Report on Earnings of Agricultural Labourers [Cd. 346 of 1900].



## APPENDIX VII

## IRELAND.

RATES OF WEEKLY CASH WAGES OF LABOURERS ON CERTAIN FARMS  
FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The rates of wages given in the following Tables do not include any payments for piecework, or extra payments during hay and corn harvest, or for overtime, or the value of any allowances in kind. Those who gave the figures were, however, asked to describe in detail any allowances in kind given in addition to cash wages, such as house, garden, potato ground, fuel, fuel carted, &c., and if the allowances had varied in the years for which the wages are stated, the correspondents were asked to give particulars of such variations.

## ULSTER.

## A FARM AT MOWHAN, MARKETHILL, COUNTY Armagh.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1870-1872	6 6	6 6	1882-1886	8 6	8 6
1873-1876	7 6	7 6	1887-1895	9 0	9 0
1877-1881	8 0	8 0	1896-1904	10 0	10 0

*Allowances in kind.*—House, garden, and potato ground. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

## A FARM AT LOUGHGALL, COUNTY Armagh.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1859	7 0	6 0	1890-1897	10 0	9 0
1860-1869	8 0	7 0	1898-1899	10 6	9 0
1870-1884	9 0	8 0	1900-1902	11 0	10 0
1885-1889	9 6	8 6	1903-1904	11 0	11 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

## A FARM AT HILLSBOROUGH, COUNTY Down.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1857	7 0	7 0	1886-1894	10 0	10 0
1858-1865	8 0	8 0	1895-1898	11 0	11 0
1866-1885	9 0	9 0	1899-1904	12 0	12 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None throughout the period shown.

Ulster—continued.

A FARM AT LETTERKENNY, COUNTY Donegal.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1826-1834	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 3 0	1883-1886	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 7 6
1835-1838	4 6	4 0	1887-1888	11 0	9 0
1839-1849	5 0	4 6	1889-1891	12 0	9 0
1850-1858	6 0	5 0	1892-1894	12 0	10 0
1859-1863	6 0	6 0	1895-1896	13 0	10 0
1864-1876	7 0	6 0	1897	13 0	12 0
1877-1882	8 0	6 0	1898-1904	15 0	12 0

Allowances in kind.—House, one rood potatoes, 2 tons coals, and allowed to keep fowls. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

MUNSTER.

A FARM AT SKIBBEREEN, COUNTY Cork.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1860-1872	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 0	1888	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0
1873-1877	5s. to 6s.	5s. to 6s.	1889-1903	8 0	8 0
1878-1883	5 0	5 0	1904	9 0	9 0
1884-1887	6 0	6 0			

Allowances in kind.—House, garden, milk, and fuel.

A FARM AT ARDFERT, COUNTY Kerry.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 5 6	1875-1877	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0
1851-1861	6 0	6 0	1878-1881	8 0	8 0
1862-1863	6 0	5 0	1882	8 0	10 0
1864-1874	6 0	6 0	1883-1904	10 0	10 0

Allowances in kind.—House and half acre of ground at reduced rate. Half pay when absent on account of sickness, and a week's pay extra at harvest.

Other allowances.—If temperance and industry are shown 2s. 6d. a month extra is given.

A FARM AT BALLINGARRY, COUNTY Limerick.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1855	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 0	1876-1885	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0
1856-1865	5 0	5 0	1886-1895	8 0	8 0
1866-1875	6 0	6 0	1896-1904	9 0	9 0

Allowances in kind.—House and garden free, wood for fuel, and, to some who do special work, grass of a cow. Allowances have varied little throughout the period shown.

## Munster—continued.

## A FARM AT KILMALLOCK, COUNTY Limerick.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1870-1893	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0	1902-1904	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0
1884-1901	8 0	8 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Free house and garden (tilled and manured), pasturage of two goats and run for 20 geese, milk, and some fuel. Before 1884, the garden was charged for at the rate of £1 10s. per ¼-acre, and was tilled by the labourer himself.

## A FARM AT MITCHELSTOWN, COUNTY Tipperary.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1853	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 5 0	1869-1871	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0
1854-1858	6 0	6 0	1872-1875	9 0	9 0
1859-1868	7 0	7 0	1876-1904	10 0	10 0

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

## A FARM AT PASSAGE EAST, COUNTY Waterford.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1864-1900	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1902-1903	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
1901	11 0	11 0	1904	13 0	13 0

*Allowances in kind.*—House and garden free, and some fuel. The house and garden has only been given in recent years.

## A FARM AT CAPPOQUIN, COUNTY Waterford.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1867	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	1876-1895	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0
1868-1875	7 0	7 0	1896-1904	9 0	9 0

*Allowances in kind.*—Since 1895, £1 5s. extra has been given at harvest.

LEINSTER.

A FARM AT THOMASTOWN, COUNTY Kilkenny.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1850-1859	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 5 0	1869-1871	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0
1860-1868	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	1872-1904	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0

*Allowances in kind.*—House and small garden to some, wood for fuel occasionally (usually a sufficient quantity for winter), and extra money is given at harvest and at Christmas. The allowances have not varied much throughout the period shown.

A FARM AT BROSNA, King's County.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1857-1865	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 5 0	1892-1902	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0
1866-1867	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	1903-1904	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0
1868-1891	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—To some men an acre of ground for garden, and to others potato ground prepared for manure; grass of a cow, and in some instances of a calf until one year old, also of a donkey. Some labourers have permission to cut turf on employer's bog. Allowances have varied little throughout the period shown.

THE HOME FARM OF CURRYGRANE, COUNTY Longford.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1864-1866	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	1891	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1867	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 7 6	1892	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 8 0
1868	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 8 0	1893	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 8 0
1869-1871	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	1894	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 8 6
1872-1873	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1895-1898	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 8 0
1874-1887	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	1899-1900	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0
1888	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0	1901	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 10 0
1889	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	1902-1904	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1890	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—A turf bank at a small charge is given in some cases; beer is sometimes given at harvest.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD'S PAKENHAM HALL ESTATE, Westmeath.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1870-1873	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 0	1890-1904	s. s. to 10s.	s. s. to 10s.
1874-1889	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 7 6			

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

*Piecwork.*—Less piecwork is given now at all kinds of work than was customary 50 years ago, but the rates paid are higher. Thus, 1d. to 2d. more per perch is paid now for cleaning ditches than 50 years ago.

*Harvest.*—No extra hands are taken on at hay-time and corn harvest, the work being done by the regular labourers at the ordinary weekly wages.

## Leinster—continued.

## A FARM AT CASTLEPOLLARD, COUNTY Westmeath.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1874-1876	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 8 0	1877-1904	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 9 0

*Allowances in kind.*—1½ acres (Irish) of ground with turf-bog for £8 per year.

## MR. R. M. BARRINGTON'S FARM AT BRAY, COUNTY Wicklow.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1837	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	1867-1870	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0
1838-1846	7 0	7 0	1871	11 0	11 0
1847-1854	8 0	8 0	1872-1904	12 0	12 0
1855-1866	9 0	9 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage rent free (two cottages have small gardens). About one ton of coal, some wood fuel (lopping of trees), and liberty to keep fowls. Allowances have not varied throughout the period shown.

*Piecework.*—Much less piecework is given now than was customary 50 years ago, but the rates paid are higher. Labourers, however, are reluctant to do piecework, preferring regular day work.

*Harvest.*—No special wages are given at hay harvest, but at corn harvest £1 extra is given. Fifty years ago 10s. extra was given at harvest.

## CONNAUGHT.

## A FARM AT WESTPORT, COUNTY Mayo.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1873-1885	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 6 0	1899-1900	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 8s.
1886-1891	7s. to 8s.	6s. to 7s.	1901	9s. to 10s.	7s. to 8s.
1892-1898	7s. to 9s.	7s. to 8s.	1902-1904	9s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.

*Allowances in kind.*—House, potato ground, and fuel. Fuel has been allowed in recent years only.

## A FARM AT CROGHAN, BOYLE, COUNTY Roscommon.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
1867-1874	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 4 0	1899-1901	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 6 0
1875-1893	6 0	5 0	1902	9 0	7 0
1894-1898	6 0	6 0	1903-1904	10 0	7 0

*Allowances in kind.*—House and 1 acre of ground free, manure, turf bank at a nominal charge, and straw for pigs. A charge of 6d. to 8d. per week was made formerly for the house and ground.

Connaught—continued.

A FARM AT CASTLEREA, COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1855	6 0	6 0	1880-1893	10 0	10 0
1856-1863	7 0	7 0	1894-1898	12 0	10 0
1864-1869	8 0	8 0	1899-1904	12 0	12 0
1870-1879	9 0	9 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Cottage, potato ground, and turf bank. At harvest bread, butter, and tea have been given for the last three or four years, and in recent years carting of fuel has been done free.

A FARM AT LISSADELL, COUNTY SLIGO.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1850-1857	5 0	4 0	1882-1898	8 0	8 0
1858-1872	6 0	5 0	1899-1901	9 0	9 0
1873-1875	6 0	6 0	1902-1904	10 0	10 0
1876-1881	7 0	7 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—Free house, garden, and potato ground are allowed to some labourers. Fifty years ago no allowances were made to ordinary labourers.

A FARM AT BALLINFULL, COUNTY SLIGO.

Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.		Year.	Rates of Weekly Cash Wages.	
	June.	December.		June.	December.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1871	5 0	5 0	1889-1901	6 0	6 0
1872-1887	6 0	6 0	1902-1904	7 0	6 0
1888	6 0	7 0			

*Allowances in kind.*—None.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## ENGLAND.

## FOOD CONSUMED BY FARM LABOURERS IN ENGLAND.

In 1903 the Department published some particulars with reference to the amounts and prices of the various articles of food consumed by farm labourers and their families.\* These particulars are now reproduced, together with some additional information which was obtained during the course of that Inquiry.

The information is based on 114 Returns furnished by landowners, farmers, Local Government Board inspectors, members of Local Authorities, the clergy, Relieving Officers, local tradesmen, and agricultural labourers. The particulars given were compiled after careful inquiry by these Investigators among a large number of farm labourers and their wives, and they represent the ordinary expenditure on food by farm labourers in the districts to which the Returns relate.

The following Table shows the average quantity of the various kinds of food consumed in a week by an agricultural labourer and his wife and four children in 1902 in certain groups of counties in England.

AVERAGE WEEKLY QUANTITY and VALUE of FOOD consumed by  
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' FAMILIES in ENGLAND in 1902.

(Based on 114 Returns.)

Articles.	Northern Counties.	Midland Counties.	Eastern Counties.	Southern and South-Western Counties.	General Average for England.
	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.
Beef or Mutton ... ..	4 10	3 12	1 12	3 5	3 5½
Pork ... ..	0 3	1 5	2 1	0 14	1 1½
Bacon ... ..	3 7	3 0	2 0	2 6	2 11½
Cheese ... ..	0 12	1 5	1 2	1 10	1 3½
Bread ... ..	†5 0	27 0	†17 0	29 0	19 8
Flour ... ..	23 0	7 0	20 8	9 0	14 14
Oatmeal and Rice ... ..	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 4	1 4
Potatoes ... ..	26 0	22 0	24 0	31 0	25 12
Tea ... ..	0 8	0 7	0 6½	0 9	0 7½
Coffee or Cocoa ... ..	0 1	0 5	0 1	0 3½	0 2½
Butter ... ..	1 6	0 15	0 14½	0 15	1 0½
Lard, Margarine, or Dripping ...	1 13	0 10	0 15	0 12	1 0½
Sugar ... ..	4 12	4 12	4 0	3 12	4 5
Syrup, Treacle, or Jam ... ..	1 12	1 8	1 0	2 4	1 10
Milk { new ... ..	6½ pints	4 pints	3½ pints	4 pints	4½ pints
or	—	or	or	or	or
skimmed ... ..	—	9 pints	7½ pints	9½ pints	8½ pints
Average total value ...	14s. 10½d.	13s. 6½d.	12s. 4½d.	13s. 4¾d.	13s. 6½d.

\* Cd. 1761 of 1903 Also see Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. LXVI., Part II. (June 1903), pp. 290-295.

† In some counties the agricultural labourers bake their own bread.

Particulars of the quantities of fish and eggs were asked for, but in many cases consumption under these headings is very occasional and, in some cases, is not in addition to, but in place of the items included above. Other articles sometimes purchased are tinned meats or tinned fish, currants, raisins, pickles and suet. But dumplings are frequently made of flour and water without suet. Salt has, of course, to be bought.

The proportion of bread and flour and of meat, and the percentage of these articles on the total value of the articles consumed in the different groups of counties, are as follows :—

AVERAGE VALUE of (1) BREAD and FLOUR, and (2) MEAT CONSUMED WEEKLY by AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' FAMILIES in 1902.

Articles.	Northern Counties.	Midland Counties.	Eastern Counties.	Southern and South-Western Counties.	General Average for England.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bread and flour ... ..	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 10	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5
Meat (including beef, mutton, pork and bacon).	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2
Total ... ..	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0	7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 7
Per cent. of total value of food consumed.	} 54.5	58.2	56.6	54.6	56.0

It will be observed that more bread and less meat are eaten in the Eastern and Southern groups of counties than in the Northern and Midland groups, where wages are on the whole higher, the weekly expenditure on bread and flour in the Eastern and Southern and South-Western groups being nearly 4s., and on meat between 3s. and 3s. 6d., while in the Northern and Midland Counties the weekly expenditure on bread and breadstuffs is about 3s., and on meat between 4s. 10d. and 5s. 3d.

In counties in which wages are comparatively low beef or mutton is frequently purchased only once a week, on Saturday, for consumption on Sunday. The meat eaten during the rest of the week in these districts is usually pork or bacon. In the Eastern Counties the amount of beef and mutton consumed in a week is shown to amount to only 1 lb. 12 ozs., while pork and bacon amount together to about 4 lbs.

In the Northern Counties, and in some of the North Midland Counties, more beef or mutton is eaten than in the other districts, but frequently not every day. Pigs are often kept by the labourers there and a good deal of bacon is consumed.

The single men who are hired in the farm houses in the Northern Counties are well fed, frequently having five meals a day, namely, breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea and supper. They usually have mutton or beef, hot or cold, for dinner, and sometimes they have cold beef or mutton at breakfast or supper as well.

The figures given in the first Table bring out clearly the practice of many of the labourers in the Northern Counties of baking their own bread, their expenditure on bread being comparatively small, and that on flour large. The practice also prevails to a considerable extent in the Eastern Counties.



The computed value of the articles of food shown above compared with the average earnings of farm labourers, including all classes (ordinary labourers, and also men in charge of animals) is shown below :—

England.	Average Total Earnings of adult Agricultural Labourers (including all classes) in 1902.	Average Value of Food consumed by Families of Agricultural Labourers (including food home-produced, or received as allowances in addition to wages).
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Northern Counties ... ..	20 6	14 10½
Midland " ... ..	18 1	13 6½
Eastern " ... ..	17 3	12 4½
Southern and South-Western Counties ...	17 10	13 4½
England ... ..	18 1½	13 6½

In considering, however, the value of food stated to be consumed by farm labourers' families, it must be understood that in the above Tables no allowance has been made for the smaller cost of home-grown produce, such as vegetables, potatoes, bacon, pork, and eggs, the estimates of value of the articles being based on the ordinary retail prices in the various districts. On the other hand, if pigs, poultry, and eggs are sold, or the produce of gardens, allotments, or potato ground, the labourers' incomes are increased, but the earnings given in the Table above are those derived from farm labour only. Further, the wives may earn something at farm work at busy seasons, particularly in the fruit, flower, and hop-growing districts, or by doing a little charring, or by taking in a little washing. In certain districts the wives and daughters of farm labourers have opportunities of earning money by taking work from clothing, glove, or other factories. Married women, however, particularly those with very young children at home, are often prevented from earning money owing to their domestic duties. The children may also earn a little occasionally, and when they leave school and begin to earn regularly, the family is in a better position, though of course the older the children grow the more they cost to feed and clothe.

Many men have gardens, allotments, or potato ground. The gross annual value of the produce of a garden or allotment up to a quarter of an acre may, perhaps, be put at from 25s. to £5. Gardens or allotments of ¼ acre are thought to be rather larger than a man in regular employment can manage, but they are not usually so extensive. It, however, makes a good deal of difference if they are close to the cottages and the men are saved the time and fatigue of walking some distance to them. If a ¼-acre garden has some well-established fruit trees, the gross value of the fruit might be worth from £1 to £2 a year. In a number of districts the practice is to consume the home-grown vegetables and to sell the fruit. The principal vegetables grown in gardens or allotments are potatoes and cabbages, but other vegetables would be onions, peas, beans, turnips, carrots, beet, broccoli, lettuce, and celery. If a man keeps a pig, he will often grow some barley if he has an allotment of sufficient size.

On a garden or allotment of a quarter of an acre, a man might have to work between 200 and 300 hours in the year. Apart from his own labour, his other outgoings would be the cost of seed and of manure, but if a man has manure from a pig, and also gets road scrapings, &c., he probably will not buy any. The rent of a garden can hardly be separated from that of the house to which it is attached. In many cases a house with a large garden is let for the same sum as a house with a small garden. In cases where men hire allotments, the rent in purely rural districts is frequently at the rate of about £1 to £2 an acre, but nearer towns it may range from £4 to as much as £8 an acre.

Encouragement is often given to the cultivation of gardens or allotments by the holding of local shows, at which prizes are offered for fruit and vegetables grown upon them.

Though the keeping of pigs and poultry by farm labourers is a common practice in many districts, it is not so general in England as in Scotland and Ireland. Some farmers object to their men who have charge of food for animals keeping fowls and pigs, on account of the temptation to take grain and meal. In some districts there is very little poultry keeping, and this is frequently due to lack of accommodation and of a suitable run. If a labourer understands keeping fowls he might make a profit of about 5s. a year on each fowl.

The keeping of pigs also depends largely on the facilities for accommodation, and whether there are fair-sized gardens or allotments from which food can be provided for them. Correspondents in some districts state that the labourers do not keep as many pigs as formerly, owing to the requirements of the Sanitary Authorities. Where pigs are kept, it is the more usual practice to buy one for between 10s. and £1 and fatten it for home consumption, though some sell it. In some districts, such as in parts of Cheshire, where labourers have the opportunity of renting several acres of land, two pigs are fattened, one for home consumption and one for sale, and it is not uncommon in those localities for breeding sows to be kept. Some of the men there are able to keep cows and a good deal of poultry, and to grow fruit, in addition to vegetables and potatoes. The profit derived from buying a pig and fattening it is not large, and no doubt the labourers could often buy bacon cheaper than they could feed it, but generally it would not be so good as home-fed, and they would miss the manure for their gardens or allotments. A pig, costing say 15s., can be fed to a value of about £5, on about £3 10s. worth of meal, if helped out with wash and vegetables, thus leaving 15s. profit for feeding. The price of pigs, however, varies a good deal, and if store pigs are bought when the price is up, and fat hogs are sold when the price is down, the profit vanishes.\*

Inquiries have been made with regard to the amount spent on clothing in a year by a man, his wife and four children, and correspondents usually put the expenditure at sums varying between £6 and £10, but higher estimates are given from some of the Northern Counties. No doubt the Clothing, Boot, and Blanket Clubs, which exist in many parishes, are an assistance in this respect. Some Correspondents state that in their parishes a good many clothes are given to the children from one source or another. Fuel and lights cost about 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week. In a good many parishes there are Coal Clubs.

The expenditure on tobacco and beer can only be roughly estimated. In low-wage districts about 1½ to 2 ounces of tobacco a week at 3d. an ounce is a common allowance, and in higher-wage districts up to 3½ ounces a week are smoked. The amount of beer purchased must largely depend on the character of the man, and also upon the amount of his earnings. The sum of 1s. a week does not purchase a large allowance of beer at 4d. a quart, and yet there would appear to be but little margin for such expenditure in low-wage districts. Some Correspondents put the amount spent on beer at between 1s. and 2s. a week, and more in cases where the man drinks at the expense of the comfort of his family.

A large number of farm labourers belong to Benefit Societies and Sick Clubs, and in a good many parishes there are also Clothing, Coal, or Blanket Clubs, to which reference has already been made.

\* Note.—The agent to a large estate in Warwickshire writes as follows :—“The labourers generally purchase a good strong store pig for about 20s., sometimes more, sometimes less, as near Midsummer as may be, and they kill him in December. He ought, when fat, to weigh 12 score or 30 stone of 8 lbs., and the general opinion is that, including first cost and meal, and not including potatoes (boiled) and other garden produce, he costs them between 8s. and 9s. a score. At the present time (December, 1904) fat hogs are cheap, about 8s. 6d. a score, but a store pig worth 20s. last summer can now be bought for 10s., and possibly less.” A cowman from the same district sends the following account of the cost of buying and fattening his pig in 1904 :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of pig July 1, 1904	1	0	0
Cost of sharps and meal between July 1 and November 12	4	4	9
	£5	4	9

The pig was 12 score (30 stone of 8 lbs.) on November 12, 1904, so the total cost to the cowman was 8s. 8½d. per score, exclusive of garden produce consumed.

Reviewing the available information as to income and expenditure of farm labourers, their estimated average weekly earnings, including all classes (ordinary labourers, and also men in charge of animals), are 18s. 3d., exclusive of earnings of wives and children, and of any profits derived from the sale of home-grown produce. The estimated average weekly value of food consumed by farm labourers' families, comprising two adults and four children, is 13s. 6½d., this value being based on ordinary retail shop prices, and no allowance being made for the smaller cost of home-grown food. Turning to other expenditure, the rent most usually paid in purely rural districts is 1s. 6d. a week. Estimating the cost of firing and light at about 1s. 9d. a week, clothes (say) 3s. a week, and club 6d., there is a deficit of 2s. 0½d., if the value of food, the cost of rent, firing, light, clothes and club is compared with the earnings of the head of the house (without allowing for any expenditure on beer, tobacco, and household requisites). The labourer's garden produce, however, may be valued at 6d. to 2s. a week, 1s. a week might be realised from poultry keeping, and 3d. to 4d. a week from keeping a pig. In addition, the men's incomes may be supplemented by the earnings of wives and children. The importance to a labourer of having a good garden becomes apparent from these figures.

Returns from low wage districts where the earnings of an ordinary farm labourer are under 16s. a week (including earnings on account of piece-work and harvest) not infrequently give the value of food consumed by the family at 10s. a week, and sometimes 9s. 6d.

It may be of interest to give some examples of the class of food eaten in various localities by farm labourers. These examples are not put forward as typical of whole counties, but as illustrations of the customs prevailing in the districts reported on by those who undertook to make investigations:—

#### NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, cheese, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—Broth, bacon or cold beef, potatoes, suet or currant dumpling, rice or bread pudding, cabbage or turnips. (On *Sundays*, roast beef, dumpling or rhubarb tart.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, cheese or jam, tea.

*Supper.*—Coffee, bread and cheese.

Most men kill either two or three pigs in the year, average weight 20 stones each. They all have gardens.

They do not belong to Benefit Societies or clubs.

#### DURHAM.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, bacon, tea. (*Children*, bread and butter.)

*Dinner.*—Beef or bacon, potatoes, pudding or tart. (*Sundays*, generally beef.)

*Tea.*—Tea and bread and butter or treacle.

*Supper.*—Same as tea.

Pigs are not generally kept. Most of the men have small gardens.

Some men belong to Benefit Societies, but this is not a general practice.

#### LANCASHIRE (NORTH).

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, bacon, fruit pie, porridge, tea, or coffee or milk.

*Dinner.*—Fried bacon with potatoes, perhaps cold meat left over from *Sundays*. (*Sundays*, hot beef or mutton, vegetables, rice or tapioca pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, tea, cheese, fruit pie.

*Supper.*—In cases where the father has dinner in the fields, there is generally a hot supper of potato pie or potatoes and bacon, the dinner consisting of the articles mentioned for tea.

The majority of farm labourers keep a pig, and, as a rule, have a small vegetable garden. Some have a small allotment on which a cow is pastured.

Most of the men belong to some Benefit Society, and clothing clubs are not uncommon.

#### YORKSHIRE, N.R.

##### *Week-days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—Bread, potatoes, cold beef or mutton, fruit pie or pudding, and tea.

*Tea or Supper.*—Bread, butter, bacon or cheese, tea, sometimes potatoes.

##### *Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—Hot roast beef or mutton, bread, potatoes, green vegetables, fruit pie or pudding, tea.

*Tea.*—Hot toast, cakes, tea, butter or jam.

*Supper.*—Cold meat and potatoes.

Most of the cottages have good gardens, but many men do not keep pigs. The men generally belong to Benefit Clubs.

## YORKSHIRE, E.R

*Breakfast.*—Bacon, bread, tea.

*Dinner.*—Beef, potatoes, pudding or fruit tart. (*Sundays*, hot beef.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Bacon, fruit tart, bread and butter, tea.

Nearly all the men in the district keep pigs and have good gardens or allotments. Many have sufficient grass land to keep a cow. Practically every one belongs to a Benefit Society, and a good many to clothing and coal clubs.

## CHESHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea or coffee, bread, butter, oatmeal and milk gruel. Sometimes a little bacon.

*Lunch at 10 a.m.*—The man has a piece of bread and cheese or butter.

*Dinner.*—Cold meat left over from Sundays, bacon and potatoes. If eaten away from home the man has bread instead of potatoes. (*Sundays.*—Beef, mutton, pork or veal, potatoes or other vegetables, rice pudding or jam or fruit dumpling.)

*Tea or supper.*—Tea, bread and cheese or butter. Sometimes cold dumpling left from dinner on Sunday.

In this district a large number of the farm labourers have small holdings and keep pigs, a cow, poultry, and grow potatoes and vegetables. They make their own butter. The majority feed two or three pigs each year and one is sold towards the rent, the others are killed for home consumption. Where there are not small holdings, most cottages have good gardens.

Most of the men belong to Benefit Societies. Their children are insured when infants in assurance companies. The wives of many of them are members of parish or Estate clothing clubs.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Week-days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, bacon, cheese, tea.

*Dinner.*—Beef, pork, or bacon, potatoes, tea or beer.

*Tea and supper.*—Bread, butter, syrup, jam, tea, perhaps fish (fresh or tinned).

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—Beef or pork, occasionally a fowl, potatoes, tea, beer.

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, jam, tinned fish, tea, perhaps some fancy bread.

*Supper.*—The same sort of diet as tea, perhaps some beer.

Nearly all the men in this district keep pigs to supply bacon for their own use, and some to sell. They also have gardens and potato land free, ready prepared. They generally belong to Benefit Societies or clubs.

## DERBYSHIRE WEST AND STAFFORDSHIRE EAST.

*Breakfast.*—Oatmeal porridge, milk, bacon coffee, bread.

*Dinner.*—Beef or mutton, or pork, stews, potatoes, vegetables.

*Tea.*—Bread, butter or cheese, tea.

*Supper.*—Sometimes porridge or cold meat, or both.

A good many men keep pigs. Most have large gardens, sometimes big enough to grow all the potatoes and the vegetables required by the family. The allotment system is but sparsely adopted. It generally happens that the labourers can grow pretty well all the potatoes they need on the employers' land.

Nearly all the men belong to Benefit Societies.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea or cocoa. Bread and butter or dripping.

*Dinner.*—Bread, bacon, vegetables.

*Tea, supper.*—Same as breakfast.

Nearly all the men keep pigs and have allotments of an acre or less in addition to well fruited gardens. They nearly all belong to Benefit Societies.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—On Monday, beef or mutton left over from Sunday. The rest of the week bacon, also potatoes, bread and puddings. Home brewed beer. (*Sundays*, fresh meat, vegetables, puddings.)

*Tea or Supper.*—Bacon, vegetables, cake, puddings, tea.

The men generally keep two pigs, one to eat and the other to sell. They have gardens and allotment ground, and grow their own wheat and potatoes. Many of them brew their own beer and bake their own bread, either made of their own wheat or else they buy a sack from a farmer.

Nearly all of the men belong to Benefit Societies, and many to clothing clubs.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea, coffee, bread, sometimes bacon.

*Dinner.*—Boiled bacon, vegetables, tea. Sometimes a glass of beer. (*Sundays*, butcher's meat, currant or jam pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, tea. Sometimes cocoa or coffee.

*Supper.*—Bread, cheese, perhaps glass of beer. (On *Sundays*, some fresh meat.)

Most of the men keep pigs. All have gardens or allotments and many have both. Nearly all the men belong to Benefit Societies, and some to coal and clothing clubs.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread, butter or jam. The men often eat cheese and sometimes bacon.

*Dinner.*—The men take tea, bread, cheese, and sometimes bacon or pork, or cold meat left over from Sundays. The children take bread, butter or jam, sometimes vegetables and some bacon. (On *Sundays* the family has fresh meat, pudding and vegetables.)

*Tea.*—The men have no tea as a rule. The children have tea, bread and butter or jam.

*Supper.*—The men take tea, bread and cheese. But if they are away from home at dinner time, they have something hot for supper, such as vegetables with a little bacon or pork occasionally.

The children usually have no supper.

About three-fourths of the men keep one pig a year for fattening. They usually have good gardens, but no allotments. They generally belong to Benefit Societies and sometimes to coal and clothing clubs. Some of the farmers give cider.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Cold boiled bacon, bread, tea, milk.

*Dinner.*—Cold beef or mutton the first part of the week. The rest of the week hot boiled bacon. Also potatoes and flour or milk puddings. (*Sundays*, hot beef or mutton, pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, jam, tea. Dripping toast.

*Supper.*—Bread, cheese.

All the labourers in this district have gardens or allotments, and about half the men keep pigs. The majority of men belong to Benefit Societies and coal and clothing clubs.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Before going to work the men have tea and bread and butter.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, cheese and tea.

*Dinner.*—Pork and pudding. (*Sundays*, beef and Yorkshire pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, jam, tea.

*Supper.*—If supper is taken, bread and cheese.

Most of the men have gardens or allotments and keep pigs. They usually belong to Benefit Societies and clubs.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and milk, bread and lard, sop with sugar, oatmeal, tea, sometimes herrings when in season. Salt pork for the men.

*Dinner.*—Onion and potato pudding with a little piece of salt pork in it, suet dumplings, potatoes, and vegetables. Rice pudding for children. (*Sundays*, a small piece of beef or mutton.)

*Tea.*—Bread and lard, sometimes butter or jam, tea.

*Supper.*—If supper taken, bread and cheese, occasionally herrings.

The men generally have gardens and allotments, and a good many of them keep pigs.

They belong to Benefit Societies, and a good many belong to clothing and coal clubs.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, bacon, butter or lard, tea.

*Dinner.*—Bread, bacon or pork and vegetables, pudding. (*Sundays*, beef or mutton.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, and lard or jam, tea.

*Supper.*—Bread, bacon or pork, vegetables.

The men keep pigs and have gardens and allotments. They belong to Benefit Societies and to clubs.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—Fresh or salt pork or bacon, pudding or tart, vegetables, cheese. (*Sundays*, beef or mutton, pudding.)

*Tea.*—Toast, bread, butter or jam, tea. (*Sundays*, cake.)

*Supper.*—Bacon, pudding, vegetables, cheese, tea or milk.

In some cases both tea and supper are not taken, but the meal is eaten about 6.30 p.m. If the man takes his dinner in the fields with him, the meal in the evening is usually a hot one.

In this district nearly all the men keep pigs and have good gardens and allotments. Most of the men belong to a Sick Club.

## NORFOLK.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, dripping, sometimes pork (salted). Children have bread, jam, treacle, and in some cases Quaker oats.

*Dinner.*—Norfolk dumplings or pork, or sometimes meat left over from Sundays, sometimes stewed bones to make gravy, potatoes, bread, cheese, sometimes currant dumplings. (*Sundays*, beef or pork, fruit pies or jam tarts.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Bread, butter, dripping, jam, tea, sometimes cake. (*Sundays*, some men have tinned beef or tinned salmon.)

Very few farm labourers in this district are said to keep pigs.

A good many men have good gardens, on the other hand some of the gardens are small. Allotments are said to be getting into the hands of small tradesmen and mechanics rather than farm labourers.

Many of the farm labourers belong to Benefit Societies.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, milk, butter or cheese, margarine, lard, onions, perhaps herrings or salt pork, baked apples, treacle, jam.

*Dinner.*—Light dumplings, vegetables, and gravy out of pork diluted with water, pea soup, small piece of bacon or fat pork, perhaps meat dumplings or pig's fry, bread. (*Sundays*, pork or butcher meat.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Bread, butter or jam, cheese, onions or apples, bread-cake with currants, tea, sometimes herrings.

Some men keep pigs, but it is not a general practice. The thriftless do not get sufficient money in hand to raise a pig or two. Many farmers object to their servants keeping either pigs or fowls, particularly if they have care of their employer's horses, pigs, &c. In most cases the men have good gardens. Allotments are in a parish here and there. Where there are large gardens men do not as a rule seek allotments. Nearly all the men belong to Benefit Societies. The youths enter as soon as eligible. There are very few coal or clothing clubs. Many pay for clothes by instalments.

## SUFFOLK (EAST).

The following information as to the class of food eaten by farm labourers was given by a man who worked as a farm labourer and is now a road man; also by the daughter of a farm labourer.

*Breakfast.*—Porridge, milk, a little fat pork or bacon, cheese, bread, dripping, tea.

*Dinner.*—Boiled pork, occasionally a rabbit, potatoes, cabbage, swedes, turnips or other vegetables, boiled rice and treacle or dumplings (made of flour and water). (*Sundays*, beef or mutton, often foreign, at 5d. to 6d. a pound, and vegetables, baked batter pudding, milk pudding or plum pudding, or fruit pie.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Bread, butter, cheese, tea. Occasionally a meat pudding.

The evidence of eight reliable witnesses as to the keeping of pigs by farm labourers in this district varies considerably. Five of them state that pig keeping is not so common as formerly. This is attributed to the fact that meat can be bought cheaper than formerly, and also to sanitary regulations.

On the other hand, two witnesses say that most of the men in their parish keep pigs. One of them, a veterinary surgeon in large practice, says, "the majority of labourers keep a pig, more so since allotments became general. Many keep a breeding sow."

Fowls are stated to be kept by a number of labourers, and most men are said to have gardens or allotments.

One witness says that "comparatively few farm labourers belong to such Benefit Societies as the Oddfellows or Foresters, because if they join when young they cannot afford to keep up the payments after marriage."

Three other reports from East Suffolk from Relieving Officers who have made inquiries in their districts state that most of the farm labourers keep pigs and have

gardens or allotments, and that as a rule they belong to Benefit Societies, and their wives frequently pay into clothing clubs. One Relieving Officer states that where the families are large, consisting of seven to nine children, the men cannot always afford to belong to Benefit Societies.

## SUFFOLK (WEST).

An official of a Local Authority of long experience sends the following information.

*Breakfast.*—If the man is working at a distance from home he takes with him bread, butter or cheese, and occasionally a piece of meat or pork.

*Dinner.*—The mother and children have bread, butter or cheese, tea for both meals, with the addition of potatoes at dinner. (*Sundays*, for dinner, beef or mutton, pudding, vegetables.)

*Tea, Supper.*—Bread, butter, cheese, potatoes, tea, and occasionally small piece of tea, pork.

In this district it is stated that probably more than one half of the labourers keep pigs, and that the cottages as a rule have fair sized gardens attached. It is said that allotments are dying out, being found to be useless unless close to the dwellings. It is further said that there is hardly a young able-bodied man in the district who is not a member of a Benefit Society. Although there are some coal and clothing clubs in the district, they are said to be not so well supported as formerly.

Another Report from West Suffolk gives the following particulars:—

*Breakfast.*—For the man, tea, bread, butter, bacon; for the wife, tea, bread, butter; for the children, bread and milk.

*Dinner.*—Pork, suet pudding, vegetables. (*Sunday*, beef.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, tea, milk.

*Supper.*—For the man only, bread, cheese, and tea.

In this district the men do not usually keep pigs. They have frequently, but not always, small gardens. They mostly have half an acre allotment. About one half of the men belong to Benefit Societies; they generally belong to a local clothing club which adds a bonus of 2d. in 1s. on money deposited, the bonus never exceeding 4s. In many parishes in West Suffolk there is a coal or clothing club of a similar kind.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE (ISLE OF ELY).

*Breakfast.*—Tea with sugar, ~~no milk~~, bread, butter or lard. The man probably has a herring or small piece of pork.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes fried in lard, or pudding with pork and onions in it, potatoes. (*Sundays*, fresh beef or pork.)

*Tea.*—Tea with sugar, no milk, bread and butter or lard.

*Supper.*—Bread and scraps left over from dinner.

Nearly all the men buy a small pig, fatten and sell it. They mostly have gardens and about 20 poles of potato land. Some have allotments.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE (EAST).

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, cheese, tea.

*Dinner.*—Meat puddings, pork or bacon, potatoes and vegetables, cheese, perhaps beer. (*Sundays*, beef or mutton. Pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, cheese, tea. Perhaps herrings or a little cold pork.

*Supper.*—Bread, cheese. Perhaps a glass of beer.

Most of the cottages in this district have gardens, and great interest is taken in the annual village Flower Show, which has done a great deal of good, and some excellent vegetables are now grown—a great addition to the labourer's food. There are a fair number of allotments, if the labourers have gardens or allotments they are almost sure to keep a pig.

Most of the men now belong to one of the large Benefit Societies and look to their "Club" for relief in sickness.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WEST).

*Breakfast.*—Cold meat (generally pork or bacon) or eggs when fairly cheap or if hens are kept. Bread, butter, bloaters, tea, skim milk.

*Dinner.*—Flour and water pudding with meat in (this is very general), or pastry, or part suet pudding with jam, apples, or currants in, or batter pudding. Meat is very seldom eaten by itself but nearly always in a pudding.

Rice and sago puddings. Potatoes and other vegetables. Tea, ginger beer. Beer is not kept in the house, but men who drink go to the public house at all times, morning (even before breakfast), between meals and at night. When the children take dinner to school, the chief meal is at 6 p.m. They take cold tea to school in bottles with their food. (*Sundays*, fresh meat.)

*Tea.*—Women have a cup of tea and sometimes bread and butter.

*Supper.*—Tea, milk or cocoa. Bloaters, syrup, bread and jam or butter. Perhaps a little meat or cheese, cake.

The following is a description of the food eaten by a family in this district. There are five children, whose ages vary from 2 to 12 years. Both the man and his wife are described as extremely industrious and the wife an excellent manager. Both are teetotalers.

*Breakfast.*—The man has a cup of tea and bread and butter at 6 a.m. He takes away food for two meals. Bread, meat, and pudding made of apples, currants, flour and water, or suet; or cheese, instead of pudding.

The woman and children have bread sopped in hot water, with either sugar or salt and sometimes butter.

*Dinner. Woman and children.*—The children take theirs to school. Home made buns or bread and cheese, or bread and jam. Mother has the same at home. (*Sundays*, fresh meat.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Pudding of flour and water, or pastry or part suet with jam, apples or currants, vegetables, tea and skim milk.

The Correspondent who sends this particular instance has made exhaustive inquiries in this district and sends the following information as regards the district as a whole.

Most of the men in the district keep pigs, and most have gardens, but some are said to be very small. All have allotments; they are, it is said, often a mile from the villages.

Most of the men belong to sick clubs, local or otherwise. There are also clothing clubs, pig clubs, and some coal charities.

#### ESSEX.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, cheese, tea, milk.

*Dinner.*—Bread and cheese. (*Sundays*, same as supper on week days.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter or jam, tea.

*Supper.*—Pork or bacon. A little fresh meat occasionally. Potatoes, tea. (*Sundays*, bread, cheese.)

A good many men keep pigs and they have allotments to the extent of 20 rods. They generally belong to Benefit Societies, and the aged and widows belong to coal and clothing clubs.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, cheese, butter, tea, milk.

*Dinner.*—Bread, cheese, butter. (*Sundays*, boiled beef, pudding.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Suet pudding, boiled pork, potatoes, vegetables, tea.

Scarcely any labourers keep pigs, but all have large gardens, also allotments from 10 to 20 rods.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, milk, tea.

*Dinner.*—Butter, bread, cheese or jam. (*Sundays.*—Roast beef or steak pudding, greens or parsnips, &c., bread, a rice pudding occasionally.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Suet pudding, or boiled pork or bacon, potatoes, bread, tea. (On *Sundays* there is no supper, but they have tea instead, consisting of bread, butter or jam, and tea.)

*Note.*—The usual custom is to have a warm supper in the evening on week days and tea and no supper on Sundays. In cases where they have tea on week days there is no supper, and they then have for dinner cold meat and bread, or bread and cheese.

Farm labourers very rarely keep pigs in the district. All have good gardens. There are not allotments in all parishes. Most of the men belong to a club.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, cheese, tea, small beer.

*Dinner.*—Bread, cheese, or butter. (*Sundays*, fresh meat or pork or bacon, potatoes, pudding.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Pork and potatoes, or herrings, bread, butter, tea.

In this district—a purely rural one—not many of the labourers are said to keep pigs. Most of them have either gardens or allotments. They generally belong to Benefit Societies.

#### KENT.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, cheese. A few have porridge or bread and milk.

*Dinner.*—Pork or bacon, hot vegetables, pudding, bread and cheese. (Butcher's meat is eaten on Sundays.)

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, cake, tea.

*Supper.*—As a rule few have supper as well as tea; but, if so, bread, butter or cheese is taken.

About 10 per cent. of the men keep a pig. They all have gardens with their cottages, and about 15 per cent. have an allotment as well. They grow sufficient vegetables for their own use and sometimes have a few to sell. Most of them belong to Benefit Societies and a few to clothing clubs.

In another district of Kent the following information is given by a farm labourer:—

Before leaving for work in the morning a cup of cocoa and piece of plain cake is eaten on the way to work.

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread and butter. (*Sundays*, bacon or an egg with bread and butter.)

*Dinner.*—Bacon, pork, or cold meat and suet pudding. (*Sundays*, hot fresh meat, vegetables, suet pudding, fruit pie.)

*Tea and Supper.*—Bread, butter, cheese, tea. (*Sundays.* *Tea.*—Bread, butter, plain cake, tea. *Supper.*—Bread and cheese.)

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, cheese, cold bacon, tea. (*Sundays*, fried bacon.)

*Dinner.*—Boiled bacon, potatoes, vegetables. (*Sundays*, mutton or beef, with pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, or jam, cheese, tea. (*Sundays*, cake.)

*Supper.*—Very rarely any.

Nearly all the men keep pigs, and all have gardens and allotments. The allotments are always manured and cultivated for them, so they have only to plant and hoe.

The majority of the men belong to Benefit Societies, and nearly every village in the district has a coal club.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, cheese, butter, tea.

*Dinner.*—Salt pork, vegetables, dumplings. (*Sundays*, a little fresh meat or pork.)

*Tea.*—Bread, cheese, butter, jam or treacle, tea. (*Sundays*, cake.)

*Supper.*—Vegetables and salt pork.

In this district the farm labourers are not as a rule allowed to keep pigs or poultry. They usually have both large gardens and allotments

They do not generally belong to Benefit Societies or coal and clothing clubs.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, salt butter or lard, tea. Fresh butter in summer.

*Dinner.*—Bacon and vegetables. (*Sundays*, sometimes fresh meat and rice or suet pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread or toast and salt butter or lard, tea.

*Supper.*—If any supper is taken, bread and cheese is usually eaten.

Kettle broth (made of boiling water poured over bread with a little butter, pepper or salt) is sometimes taken for supper and also for breakfast.

*Note.*—The above information is given by three agricultural labourers who agree that it is generally true of the district.

A good many men keep pigs. All have gardens or allotments.

Out of a population of 1,800, most of the men belong to some Benefit Society. There are 106 families in clothing clubs and 133 in the coal clubs.



## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread, cheese, butter; sometimes Quaker Oats. Bacon occasionally.

*Dinner.*—Bread, cheese, bacon, potatoes and green vegetables. Fresh meat once or twice a week. (*Sundays*, fresh meat, vegetables, pudding.)

*Tea.*—Tea, bread, butter, jam.

*Supper.*—Tea, bread, and cheese.

As a rule labourers keep pigs when styes are provided. Some farmers object to their men keeping pigs on the ground that the temptation of taking food for them is great.

All the men have gardens or allotments. Allotments are not popular in this neighbourhood. In one parish 16 acres of derelict allotments have been thrown back on to the farms. The principal demand for allotments is not by farm labourers, but by men who will not take regular work. Such men may take three or four allotments. As a rule the men in the neighbourhood do not belong to clubs. Some years ago there were some small local clubs, which, owing to mismanagement, broke up, and the men were too old to join the larger clubs.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea and toast.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, rice or suet pudding, bacon. Fresh meat over from Sundays on Monday. (*Sundays*, roast beef or mutton and pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Bacon or ham, vegetables.

Many men keep pigs in this district and also have gardens and allotments. They frequently belong to coal and clothing clubs, but not to Benefit Societies.

*Breakfast.*—Fried bacon, or milk broth, or bread and butter and tea. (Fish or eggs on *Sundays*.)

*Dinner.*—Bacon or meat, whichever can be afforded, potatoes and other vegetables. (*Sundays*, fresh meat, milk pudding.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, or dripping or jam, tea. (Cake on *Sundays*.)

*Supper.*—Bread and cheese, with beer or cider.

The farm labourers usually keep pigs and have either gardens or allotments. The men generally belong to Benefit Societies and the women to clothing clubs. Coal clubs provide families with coal at a discount of 2d. in the 1s.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Home cured bacon and fried potatoes. Tea. (Eggs if about 18s a shilling.)

*Dinner.*—Meat (fresh or salt,) hot or cold vegetables, suet pudding.

*Supper.*—A pasty, or fried fish, potatoes, tea.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, cake, tea.

*Dinner.*—Roast fresh meat, potatoes, vegetables. Apple tart when in season.

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, cake, tea.

*Supper.*—Cold meat, pickles, tea.

The men generally keep pigs and have gardens and allotments. They usually belong to Benefit Societies and other clubs.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread cut in small slices and soaked in hot milk, followed by fried bacon and chopped potatoes.

*Dinner.*—Hot pies (vegetables and bacon) if the men are near home, otherwise cold potatoes and meat pasty, cider.

*Tea and Supper.*—Fried potatoes and bacon, followed by cake or bread and treacle or butter, tea.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Sometimes same as week days, but often tea, potatoes, or turnip pasty with bacon.

*Dinner.*—Small joint, fresh meat baked with potatoes, vegetables.

*Tea and Supper.*—Cake, bread, butter, jam, and now and then cream, tea.

Another Correspondent writes from North Devon as follows:—

“Breakfast is taken early before going to work. It consists usually of fried potatoes and a rasher of bacon, or bread fried in dripping. They have an early lunch, locally called ‘Namett,’ which is often a cake with some saffron and currants, or a piece of bread and cheese. For dinner, about 12.30 to 1 p.m., they usually have a small loaf with a piece of bacon or other meat in the centre, called ‘Toad in a hole,’ or a pasty. They get a jug of tea if within reach of their homes or the farmhouse. Farm cider is given in some cases, but it is being generally given up. For Sundays they usually buy a piece of fresh meat.

“For supper, they generally have fried potatoes and bacon or meat. During the season, herrings are used a good deal.

“No meal is usually taken at tea time except at harvest, when the living is more liberal. The women then generally bring out the dinners to the harvest fields, usually meat and vegetables, and also tea at four o'clock, consisting of bread, butter, or cake and tea.

“Most men keep a pig and salt it.”

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Cold bacon, bread, tea or cider.

*Dinner.*—Principally cold bacon, bread, cheese, cider (the farmers' allowance). If the man can get home he often has something warm.

*Tea and Supper.*—Warm bacon, vegetables and tea when the man returns from work. (If anything is eaten later, bread, cheese, and cider are taken.)

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Fried or boiled bacon, bread, tea or coffee.

*Dinner.*—Hot fresh meat, vegetables, pudding.

*Tea.*—Butter, jam, bread, tea.

*Supper.*—Bread, cheese, cider.

Nearly all the labourers in the district keep pigs. In many cases two are fed, one being sold and the other kept for home use. Large families will consume more than one 20-stone pig a year. All have good-sized gardens. In many cases also a small plot of grass land, used as a pig run or for fowls, and planted with fruit trees. Manure is readily obtained and Horticultural Societies encourage a great interest in the gardens.

The farm labourers usually belong to one of the large Friendly Societies or to a thriving local Benefit Society. Coal and clothing clubs are open to all labourers of good character, and substantial bonuses are added

yearly. The children of the day schools have their shoe club at the cost of 1*d.* a week. Some of the labourers belong to more than one society, and meet their payments by the extra money obtained in harvest, by their wives' earnings, by selling the produce of their holdings, *e.g.*, apples, small garden fruit, eggs, potatoes.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter or dripping, tea.

*Dinner.*—Bread and cheese or bread and cold boiled bacon. Cider.

*Supper.*—In most cases the wives provide a warm supper, consisting of stewed scraps of meat with hot potatoes and other vegetables.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter or dripping, tea.

*Dinner.*—American beef or boiled bacon, vegetables.

*Tea.*—Tea or cocoa, bread and butter, or dripping.

*Supper.*—Bread and cheese.

In this district a great many labourers keep pigs and they generally have large gardens. A great deal of food for the pig is grown in the garden, namely, surplus vegetables and the small and faulty potatoes. There are no allotments in this district.

Many of the men are members of Benefit Societies, and the wives are frequently members of coal and clothing clubs.

## WALES.

## DENBIGH AND FLINT.

A Return from the borders of Denbighshire and Flintshire gives the following particulars.

*Breakfast.*—Bacon, bread, butter, and tea. The children have bread and milk or porridge.

*Dinner.*—Any meat left from the Sunday dinner made to last as long as possible, supplemented by potatoes, vegetables, and bacon. (On *Sundays* a small joint of beef or mutton with vegetables and pudding.)

*Tea.*—Tea, bread and butter, jam or syrup, cheese (on *Sundays*, cake.)

*Supper.*—Bread and butter, cheese. Brownis (scalded bread, with a small piece of butter or dripping and pepper and salt). Coffee or cocoa, and white bread.

Nearly all the men in the neighbourhood keep pigs, and all the cottages have gardens in which potatoes are chiefly grown. The men usually belong to Benefit Societies to provide against sickness, and many of them,

including children, are insured. The wives and children nearly always belong to clothing and coal clubs.

## MERIONETH.

*Breakfast.*—Broth or bread and milk, bread, butter or cheese.

*Dinner.*—Bacon or beef, potatoes (pudding extra on *Sundays*.)

*Tea.*—Bread and milk or gruel, tea.

*Supper.*—Porridge or broth.

There are not many married men employed as farm labourers in this district as most of them are engaged in mining and quarrying. In some cases the married farm labourers keep pigs.

There are no coal or clothing clubs, but one or two chapels in the district have clubs connected with them.

## BRECKNOCK.

*Breakfast.*—Bread, cheese, sometimes butter, tea.

*Dinner.*—Broth and bacon in winter with bread and vegetables. In summer, mutton or beef, bread and vegetables. (*Sundays* the same as week days and also puddings.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, tea, and sometimes cake.

*Supper.*—Tea, coffee, or milk, with bread and cheese.

Every labourer as a rule keeps a pig, which is fed and killed for the use of the family. They also have gardens. Sometimes shepherds have a cow as part of their wages. Very few men belong to clubs.

## CARDIGAN.

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread and cheese or butter. Boiled milk with oatmeal in it.

*Dinner.*—Broth and salted beef or bacon.

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Scalded milk with bread and cheese.

In almost every case the labourers have gardens and in many cases allotments. They frequently have a cow and a pig or two. The pigs are fed with the skim milk and "wash," fattened with meal and killed and salted, the bacon being kept for the family consumption. Very little fresh meat is consumed by the family of a Welsh farm labourer.

The men do not generally belong to Benefit Societies or clubs.

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread, butter, cheese.

*Dinner.*—Broth made of salted beef and bacon, with potatoes, and thickened with oatmeal, bread. (*Sundays*, fresh meat and boiled rice, milk.)

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Broth rewarmed, with bread and cheese, and sometimes tea.

Most of the farm labourers keep two or three pigs, and most of them have very good gardens, and some of them have small allotments sufficient to keep a cow.

## PEMBROKE.

*Breakfast.*—Tea or coffee, bread, butter, cheese or bacon.

*Dinner.*—Bacon broth, bacon, occasionally beef or mutton. Potatoes, cottage and wheaten bread. (*Sundays*, same as week days, but often rice pudding and occasionally a fowl.)

*Tea.*—Tea, wheaten bread, butter, cheese or syrup.

*Supper.*—Wheaten bread, butter, cheese, milk, tea or coffee.

All the men keep pigs and rear a large number of fowls. Allotments can easily be obtained, but few labourers want them. In most cases the farmers allow the labourers to grow sufficient potatoes on the farms where they are employed.

The men do not usually belong to Benefit Societies or clubs.

NOTE.—The regular farm labourers in Wales, whether married men or unmarried men boarded and lodged in the farmhouses, are said, generally speaking, to spend little on drink. Many men do not take any alcohol during the year, except on special occasions, and it is a frequent practice for none to be given by the farmer at harvest. In some of the agricultural districts near the mines there is said to be more drinking.

## APPENDIX IX.

## SCOTLAND.

## FOOD CONSUMED BY FARM SERVANTS IN SCOTLAND.

Particulars with reference to the amounts and prices of the various articles of food consumed by farm servants and their families have been obtained from a number of districts in Scotland.

The information is based on 97 Returns furnished by landowners, farmers, Local Government Board Inspectors, Inspectors of the Poor, grieves, shepherds, and ploughmen. Many of the Investigators made exhaustive inquiries among a number of farm servants and their wives, and the Department is much indebted to them for the trouble they have taken. With advice in this particular branch of inquiry the Department was much assisted by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Patten MacDougall, Vice-President of the Local Government Board, Edinburgh, and Mr. Macdonald, Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

In the following Table, which shows the average quantity of the principal kinds of food consumed in a week by a farm servant and his wife and four children in 1904, Scotland has been divided into two Districts, (1) Twelve Northern Counties (including Shetland and Orkney), where the average weekly earnings for the whole District (including the value of all allowances in kind) are between 15s. and 18s.; (2) Twenty-one Counties, south of District I., where the average weekly earnings for the whole District are between 18s. 6d. and 21s. 6d.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY QUANTITY and VALUE of FOOD consumed by FARM SERVANTS' FAMILIES in SCOTLAND in 1904.

(Based on 97 Returns.)

Articles.	District I.*		District II.†		All Districts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs. ozs.	s. d.	lbs. ozs.	s. d.	lbs. ozs.	s. d.
Beef or mutton ... ..	2 7½	1 5½	2 5½	1 7½	2 6½	1 7
Pork ... ..	0 5½	0 1½	0 12½	0 6	0 8½	0 3½
Bacon ... ..	0 11	0 6	1 10½	1 2½	1 4	0 11
Fish ... ..	—	0 6½	—	0 4	—	0 5½
Cheese ... ..	0 8	0 3½	1 4	0 9½	0 14½	0 7
Eggs ... ..	0·88	0 7½	0·76	0 8½	0·85	0 8½
Butter ... ..	1 5	1 4½	1 7	1 6	1 7	1 6
Margarine ... ..	—	—	0 1	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½
Lard or dripping ... ..	0 6	0 2½	0 7½	0 2½	0 6½	0 2½
Milk—	pints.		pints.		pints.	
New ... ..	11	} 1 6	11½	} 1 3½	11½	} 1 4½
Skimmed ... ..	12		7		9	
Buttermilk ... ..	1		2½		1½	
Bread ... ..	9 7	1 3	15 0	1 10½	12 12½	1 7½

\* Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, Argyll, Buta, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen.

† Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dunbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.

AVERAGE WEEKLY QUANTITY and VALUE of FOOD, &c.—*continued.*

Articles.	District I.*		District II.*		All Districts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs. ozs.	s. d.	lbs. ozs.	s. d.	lbs. ozs.	s. d.
Flour... ..	3 9½	0 5	9 11¼	1 2	6 13	0 9¼
Oatmeal ... ..	17 10½	1 10½	9 10½	1 1¼	13 0¼	1 5½
Other meal ... ..	0 15¼	0 1	0 4½	0 0½	0 10¼	0 0¼
Rice or barley ... ..	1 4¼	0 2¼	1 14¼	0 3¼	1 9¼	0 3
Potatoes ... ..	36 6¼	1 0½	28 1	0 10¼	31 4½	0 11½
Sugar ... ..	3 12½	0 8¼	4 6¼	0 9¼	4 3	0 9¼
Syrup or treacle ... ..	0 11½	0 1½	0 12	0 1¼	0 10½	0 1½
Jam ... ..	1 1¼	0 4½	1 7½	0 6½	1 6	0 5¼
Tea ... ..	0 8¼	0 11¼	0 8½	0 11¼	0 8¼	0 11¼
Cocoa or coffee ... ..	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 0¼
Total value of food consumed (including food home-produced or received as allowances in addition to wages) ...	—	13 9¼	—	16 2¼	—	15 2½
Average weekly earnings of all classes of adult farm servants in 1902 ...	s. d.	17 9	s. d.	19 10	s. d.	19 0

The proportion of bread and flour, meal, and meat, and the percentage of these articles consumed in the two Districts are as follows:—

## AVERAGE VALUE OF (1) BREAD, FLOUR, and MEAL, and (2) MEAT CONSUMED WEEKLY by FARM SERVANTS' FAMILIES in 1904.

Articles.	District I.	District II.	General Average for Scotland.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread, flour, and meal ... ..	3 7½	4 2¼	3 11¼
Meat (including beef, mutton, pork, and bacon).	2 1½	3 4½	2 9½
Per cent. of total value of food consumed.	41·8	46·7	44·2

The consumption of beef and mutton appears to be fairly uniform throughout Scotland, being between 2 and 3 lbs. a week. It is not generally purchased more than once a week. The consumption of pork and bacon varies from about 1 lb. in the Northern District to as much as 2½ lbs. in the Southern District. On the other hand, rather more fish is eaten in the Northern than in the Southern District.

The consumption of oatmeal differs greatly in the two Districts. In the Northern District it amounts to nearly 18 lbs. per week; while in the Southern it is under 10 lbs. This difference, however, is counterbalanced in the latter District by an increased consumption of bread and flour, which is as large as

\* For counties included in District *see* preceding page.

24½ lbs. as compared with 13 lbs. in the Northern District. Speaking generally, the consumption of sugar, syrup, and jam, is less in the Northern District by about 1 lb., and the consumption of cheese by about ¾ lb. Nearly 36½ lbs. of potatoes are used weekly in the Northern District, as compared with about 28 lbs. in the Southern.

It will be seen from the Tables that the Northern farm servants live on plainer and cheaper diet than those in the South.

The consumption of tea is very uniform in the various Counties, between 8 and 9 ounces being used. It is much the same as in the Northern Counties of England, where the amount consumed averages 8 ounces a week.

It will be observed that in both Districts the value of food consumed by the family is only a few shillings lower than the average weekly earnings of the man (including value of allowances in kind). In District I. the difference is 3s. 11¾d., in District II. 3s. 7¾d. The earnings stated above, however, are those of the men derived from farm labour, but the wives sometimes earn money by milking or by working in the fields at harvest, or potato lifting, weeding, &c. The children begin to work as soon as they leave school. Further, the men's incomes may be increased by profits derived from the sale of garden produce, or from keeping cows, pigs, sheep, and poultry. Again, no deduction has been made in the estimates of value of the articles enumerated as consumed, for the smaller cost of home-grown produce, such as pork and bacon, or of milk and butter, or of eggs; or for potatoes, meal, milk, &c., which are given as allowances in many districts. The values are based on the ordinary retail prices in the various districts. Consequently, the cost of the housekeeping, as shown in the Table above, must frequently be reduced to some extent, or the yearly income increased, leaving a larger margin for expenditure on clothes, household requisites, tobacco, and rent in the cases where it is paid, but it is usual for farm servants to get their houses rent free.

A large number of farm servants keep pigs and many fatten two. The keeping of fowls is a common practice, more particularly in the North. Eggs are often sold when dear, and consumed at home when cheap. Where cows are kept (and this is nowhere so common as formerly, though shepherds in all parts often have one and sometimes two) butter is made at home, and both milk and butter are often sold. Butter is also often made at home from the milk allowances. Sometimes a man buys a sheep and salts it for eating in the winter, and occasionally some men club together and buy a cow to kill in the winter. Jam is made at home in some districts.

Fuel is very frequently carted free, and sometimes provided free by the employers, particularly in the case of shepherds. In the counties in District I., where the earnings are lowest, peat is often given free.

Estimates of the annual expenditure on clothes and boots of a man, his wife and four children, given by Correspondents after making careful enquiries, vary from £7 to £14.

A good deal of information has been obtained with reference to the expenditure of farm servants on alcohol and tobacco, and the general consensus of opinion appears to be that as a class they are sober, and spend comparatively little on drink. Many Correspondents say that the men drink but little whisky or other alcohol except on holidays, market days, or during the visit of a friend, or on some special occasions. More money appears to be spent on whisky in some of the Southern Counties, where there are more towns than elsewhere, but in no case do the estimates given exceed 1s. 2d. per week. There is very little of the English village system in Scotland, consequently the temptation of the village public-house is largely absent.

The consumption of tobacco is generally said to be from 2 to 3 ounces a week at 3*d.* an ounce. Some Correspondents put the quantity consumed as high as 4 ounces a week.

Many of the Returns refer to a decline in the practice of eating oatmeal and other meal, and of keeping cows, and to an increase in the consumption of bakers' bread and other flour products, and also of tea, which is now stated to be largely drunk instead of milk. The changes in these respects are no doubt due to the growing tendency of the farm servants to prefer their wages being paid more in money and less in kind, and to the facilities afforded them of buying bread, groceries, tinned meat (of which, especially in bothies, a good deal is used), jams, cake, &c., from the tradesmen's carts and vans which now frequently call at their houses. Sometimes oatmeal and potatoes are bartered for fish with the fish-wives, and, in some districts, a portion of the allowances in kind are sold.

Farm servants do not often belong to Benefit Societies, and this is doubtless largely due to the system of yearly or half-yearly engagements with regular wages, payable during sickness, or absence from work from any other cause. Coal and Clothing Clubs are also very uncommon.

The figures which have been given as to the value of food consumed apply to a man, his wife, and four children; but in Scotland, particularly in the Border Counties and the Lothians, it is a frequent practice for the unmarried sons and daughters after they are grown up, to continue living with their parents, and to work on the same farms as their fathers. In these cases the united family earnings often amount to a considerable sum, enabling the household to live comfortably, as far as a good supply of plain food is concerned.

The following examples of the class of food eaten by farm labourers in various districts in Scotland are not put forward as typical of whole counties, but as illustrations of the customs prevailing in the districts reported on by those who undertook to make investigations:—

#### SHETLAND.

A Return from the south part of the Shetland Islands gives the following particulars:—

##### *Week-days.*

*Breakfast.*—Porridge and milk, tea, bread and butter.

*Dinner.*—Usually fish and potatoes, occasionally meat.

*Tea.*—Tea, bread and butter.

*Supper.*—Porridge and milk, or bread and milk.

##### *Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Porridge and milk, tea, bread and butter and eggs or meat.

*Dinner.*—Broth, meat and potatoes.

*Tea.*—Tea, bread and butter and jam.

*Supper.*—Coffee, bread and butter, an egg or meat.

Other Correspondents state that the married farm servants nearly all keep a

cow, and that any surplus milk or butter is sold. They also keep fowls and catch fish.

#### ORKNEY.

##### *Week-days.*

*Breakfast or "Morning Piece"* (6 a.m. for working members of family).—Milk and bread or tea and bread. (9 a.m. for children).—Porridge and milk, cup of tea, bread and butter or syrup. 2nd. (11 a.m. for working members of family).—Porridge and milk, eggs, coffee or tea, bread and butter or syrup. 2nd (1 p.m. for children at school).—Piece of bread and syrup in winter, and bread and milk in summer.

*Tea and Dinner* (6 p.m.).—Tea and bread with fish and potatoes, or ham and eggs, or pork, cabbage and potatoes, with occasionally potato, barley, or pea soup, also jam.

*Supper.*—Bread and milk or tea or coffee and bread.

##### *Sundays.*

Same as on week days.

Married servants are said to have liberty to keep one or sometimes two ewes, and

in most cases hens and ducks, also hot set potatoes, which yield 2 to 2½ tons a year.

## CAITHNESS.

*Week-days.*

*First Breakfast* (5 a.m.).—Oatmeal brose with milk.

*Second Breakfast* (11 a.m.).—Oatmeal porridge and milk, oatbread, loafbread, or flour scones, with tea, butter or jam.

*Dinner or Supper* (6 p.m.).—Potatoes and salt herrings with same kind of bread as at breakfast; tea, butter or jam.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast* (9 a.m.).—Salt herrings, tea, bread, butter or jam.

*Dinner* (3 p.m.).—Broth, butcher's meat and potatoes.

*Supper* (7 p.m.).—Tea, bread, butter or jam.

Other Reports say that most married farm servants keep about 12 hens, which one Return estimates as producing £2 worth of eggs yearly, one half of which is sold.

Many also keep a pig and some a cow, from the milk of which butter is made.

## SUTHERLAND.

*Week-days.*

*Breakfast*.—Oatmeal brose or porridge with probably flour bread, butter and tea.

*Dinner*.—Broth made of vegetables, and dripping, potatoes, oatbread, and milk. On some days salt fish (herrings or cod) or potatoes with tea afterwards.

*Supper*.—Oatmeal porridge with tea, bread, butter and jam. Tea is said to be used more or less at each meal.

*Sundays.*

Much the same, but the breakfast and dinner hours are later.

Married men have liberty to keep a pig and hens at their own expense.

## ROSS AND CROMARTY.

*Breakfast*.—Porridge and milk, tea, bread and butter (sometimes bacon on *Sundays*).

*Dinner*.—Potatoes, salted white fish or herrings, bacon once a week, tea, bread and jam (on *Sundays* broth and beef, rice or cornflour).

*Tea*.—Tea, bread and jam (no *Tea* on *Sundays*).

*Supper*.—Porridge and milk, tea, bread and butter or jam (on *Sundays* no porridge or milk).

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Another Correspondent writes:—"Most cottars keep a pig and some hens, food for which is in some cases given by the farmer free."

## INVERNESS.

*Breakfast*.—Porridge and milk, tea, bread and jam.

*Dinner*.—Tea, bread, butter or jam—sometimes fish (dried herrings or cod) or eggs and bacon, or tinned meats, with potatoes, and milk. (On *Sundays* broth and beef or mutton, with potatoes.) Afternoon tea is not a usual meal.

*Supper*.—Tea, bread and butter, jam, or marmalade, often porridge and milk.

Other Returns note that farm servants generally keep their own fowls and often pigs. The farm servants are said to depend to a great extent on meal and potatoes, and fish when procurable. Tea is much more drunk than formerly, some having it three times a day.

## ARGYLL (WEST.)

*Breakfast*.—Porridge, tea, bread and butter, scones, oatmeal cake (on *Sundays* fish).

*Dinner*.—Broth, fish, potatoes (butcher's meat occasionally and on *Sundays*).

*Tea*.—Bread, scones, oatmeal cake, tea, butter, and jam.

*Supper*.—Porridge and milk, bread, butter, and jam.

Several Correspondents state that farm servants often have one or even two cows, of which they sell the milk or make butter; that they sometimes keep one or two pigs which they kill and cure, and that most of them keep fowls, eggs being eaten when cheap and sold when dear. Some catch large quantities of fish. It is said that the people in this county drink too much tea, and that they might grow more vegetables. Another writes that many families get their groceries in bulk from Glasgow.

## BUTE.

A Return from the Island of Arran gives the following details:—

*Breakfast*.—Porridge and sweet milk, tea, bread and butter, with sometimes a little bacon or an egg, or a little fish when procurable. (On *Sundays* the parents do not generally have porridge.)

*Dinner*.—Scotch broth with the meat that made it, and potatoes. Occasionally stewed meat and potatoes with pudding afterwards. Sometimes stock fish and potatoes, with bread and milk afterwards.

*Supper*.—In summer there may be fresh herrings, and in winter salted or cured herrings or other fish with, perhaps, bacon or cheese. Young children may take bread and milk.

2 H 2



It is stated that all keep poultry, and some a pig. They get meal in bolls at wholesale prices from the farmer, this being charged against their wages.

## ELGIN.

*Week-days.*

*Breakfast* (5 a.m. for father).—Plate of oatmeal porridge with milk and afterwards a cup of tea or coffee with bread. (7 a.m.—Same for rest of family.)

*Dinner* (11.30 a.m.).—Varies :—

- (a) Broth, bread, and potatoes with a little meat.
- (b) Potatoes, herrings, milk, and bread.
- (c) Tinned meat, potatoes, and milk.
- (d) Brose, made from vegetables boiled with a bone, the vegetables being eaten afterwards with bread and milk.

*Supper* (6.30 p.m.).—Tea and bread, butter, jam, marmalade or syrup, often with a little fish, tinned meat, or cheese.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast* (8 a.m.).—Tea, bread, butter, fish, eggs or meat (fried liver, &c.).

*Dinner* (2 p.m.).—Broth, bread, potatoes, and meat.

*Tea* (5.30 p.m.).—Tea and bread with some sweets.

*Supper*.—Usually not taken—some have bread and sweets.

## BANFF.

*Breakfast* (5.30 a.m.).—Porridge and milk with tea, bread and butter. (Fish, herrings, or eggs instead of porridge on *Sundays*.)

*Dinner* (11.30 a.m.).—Varies :—

- (a) Potatoes and milk.
- (b) Potato soup.
- (c) Ham and potatoes.
- (d) Tinned meat and potatoes.
- (e) Rice, barley, or tapioca boiled with milk.
- (f) Brose made from pea meal or greens.
- (g) Cabbages or turnips with butter and tea.

(Broth with fresh meat and potatoes, milk pudding or dumpling on *Sundays*.)

*Supper* (6.30 p.m.).—Porridge and milk with tea, bread, butter and eggs (or fish on *Sundays*).

All meals are later on *Sundays*.

This Correspondent mentions the grocers' and bakers' vans which go round the country

and call at nearly every door, selling tea sugar, jam, syrup, bread, &c. Oatcakes are now out of fashion, flour products taking their place, while farm servants' wives often barter the oatmeal or potatoes (which they get free) for fish.

Another Return states that only three meals a day are generally eaten, except in harvest time, when there is also a supply of coffee or harvest beer and rolls.

## ABERDEEN.

*Breakfast* (5.30 a.m. for father; 8 to 9 a.m. for rest of family).—Brose (oatmeal and a little salt stirred up with boiling water, and milk poured over), with some oatcakes or white bread and milk. Sometimes oatmeal porridge with tea and oatcakes, more often white bread with treacle, syrup or jam.

*Dinner* (12 noon).—Boiled potatoes, plain or mashed with "schives,"\* sometimes potato or milk soup. Oatcakes or white bread with milk or tea; seldom cheese. In season, cabbage, turnips, kail or brose made from vegetables. (On *Sundays* from 1 to 2 p.m. Scotch broth, with beef and potatoes, bread, milk or tea.)

*Supper* (6.30 p.m.).—Tea, oatcakes, white bread, rolls or biscuits, sometimes fish (yellow haddock) or cheese. Syrup or jam, seldom much butter. Children may be seen at any time with bread or biscuits and jam. Home made jam is used as much as possible. The grocers' vans (mentioned under Banff) are said to be very numerous.

A Return states that most married farm servants keep a few hens and sell the eggs.

## FORFAR.

*Breakfast*.—Oatmeal porridge with milk; or tea, bread and butter. (On *Sundays*, ham, eggs, sausages or fish, instead of porridge.)

*Dinner*.—Broth or soup, boiled bacon, pork or beef, with potatoes and bread.

*Supper*.—Tea or cocoa, bread and butter with cheese, jam, treacle or syrup. Most married men keep a pig and sometimes two, which are fed and killed. They usually have leave to keep 6 fowls.

## PERTH.

*Breakfast*.—Porridge and milk. Ham or bacon, fried eggs, wheaten bread and butter, tea or coffee (essence). (*Sundays*, some extra fry instead of porridge; also jam.)

*Dinner*.—Broth and beef or pork; or fresh or salted fish, potatoes and vegetables. Cornflour and similar food and milk; often tea to finish. (On *Sundays*, extra vegetables, stewed meat and onions, &c., and milk pudding.)

\* A kind of small onion known as "size" in some parts.

*Supper* (6.30 p.m.).—Fried fish or ha and eggs. Bread, butter, and jam; cheese. Sometimes bread and milk later.

Other Reports state that a good deal of tinned meat is eaten, many men keep a pig and usually a dozen hens. Most have gardens and grow potatoes and vegetables.

## FIFE.

The following Return is from a foreman ploughman in Fifeshire:—

*Week-days.*

*Breakfast*.—Oatmeal porridge with new milk, although tea is gradually ousting that diet.

*Dinner*.—Scotch broth in winter; potatoes invariably find a place at this meal. Pork and beef are much used during cold season. Rice, sago, cornflour, tapioca, with rhubarb and wheaten bread are the staple food of the summer season.

*Tea*.—Wheaten bread (baker-baked) with butter, cheese, jam, treacle, or syrup; occasionally porridge with skimmed milk and a cup of tea afterwards.

*Supper*.—Is not recognised as a meal; a few have something in the winter months.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast*.—Tea is preferred to either coffee or cocoa. Fried bacon with eggs when cheap. Flour scones or mixed bannocks (for old people).

*Dinner*.—Many abstain from this, as breakfast is later and tea earlier, and take only a light lunch.

*Tea*.—Pudding or dumpling besides usual fare.

Other Correspondents say that most families feed, kill, and cure one or two pigs. Butter is sometimes made from the milk allowance.

Grocers' vans and tea drinking are mentioned as prevalent.

A Correspondent notes the tendency to prefer wages all in cash to the older system of part cash and part "perquisites." The demand for oatmeal is said to be declining.

## CLACKMANNAN.

The following is sent by a farm servant:—

*Breakfast*.—Children: Porridge and milk or syrup. Father and mother: tea, bread and butter, an egg or small bit of ham, or a sausage. (On *Sundays* something better for the children at breakfast and dinner.)

*Dinner*.—Soup (potato, lentil, or pea—usually enough made at once for two days) or broth with meat (the parents have the meat).

*Supper*.—Bread, scones, butter, jam, tea. The children have rice boiled in water with sugar or with some milk if available. (On *Sundays* a bit of cake or some biscuits as well.)

Other Correspondents say that most men feed two pigs yearly, while hens are kept.

## STIRLING.

*Breakfast* (6.45 a.m.).—Oatmeal porridge and skimmed milk followed by tea, home-made scones or loaf bread, and cheese or jelly. (On *Sundays* at 7.30. with ham and eggs.)

*Dinner* (12 noon).—Scotch broth or potato soup, followed by beef and potatoes with skimmed milk and bread.

*Tea* (3.30 p.m.).—On some farms tea and bread is sent out to the fields, but this is not general except in haytime or harvest.

*Supper* (6.30 p.m.).—Oatmeal porridge with tea and bread, the same as breakfast. (On *Sundays* sometimes no porridge.)

Another Correspondent says that the consumption of oatmeal is continually decreasing and that tea is constantly drunk.

## DUMBARTON.

*Breakfast*.—Porridge, tea and ham; sometimes an egg or bread and butter after porridge. Children have porridge, tea, bread and butter or syrup. (On *Sundays*, fish or ham and eggs.)

*Dinner*.—Broth and potatoes, with either beef or mutton. Sometimes potato soup with bread, cheese, and milk; or rice and milk with bread, cheese, and tea; or potatoes with cured fish, bread and milk and tea. (On *Sundays* sometimes stewed beef and potatoes and milk.)

*Supper*.—Porridge and milk with tea, bread and butter. Sometimes, cheese and jam.

## LANARK.

*Breakfast*.—Tea, bread and butter, ham or eggs.

*Dinner*.—Beef and potatoes with bread and milk.

*Supper*.—Porridge and milk, tea, bread and butter, cheese or jam.

Very few farm servants keep fowls according to this Return, and none pigs.

## EDINBURGH.

*Breakfast* (5 a.m.).—Tea. (8 a.m.)—Porridge. (On *Sundays* bacon and bread.)

*Dinner* (12 noon).—Broth, beef and potatoes, or bacon and potatoes, or fish and potatoes, or milk, cakes, and cheese.

*Tea* (6.30 p.m.).—Tea.

*Supper.*—Porridge or bread and milk.

A large number of "bottle carts" come round with whisky, beer, lemonade, soda, &c.

#### HADDINGTON.

*Breakfast*: 1st (5.30 a.m.)—Tea, bread, butter, and cheese. 2nd (8 a.m.)—Tea or coffee, bread, butter or cheese (carried into field). (On *Sundays* at 9 a.m. with ham or eggs.)

*Dinner* (11.30 a.m.)—Broth or soup, beef, and potatoes. (On *Sundays* at 1 p.m., rice with milk.)

*Tea* (3 p.m.)—Tea, bread and butter (carried into field). (On *Sundays* at 5 p.m.)

*Supper* (6.30 p.m.)—Oatmeal porridge and milk, tea or coffee afterwards. (On *Sundays* bread and milk.)

Fresh fish is also mentioned as an article of diet.

#### BERWICK.

*Breakfast* (5.30 a.m.)—Tea and home-made scones or white bread and butter or jam.

*Second Breakfast* (8.30 a.m.)—Cold tea scones, butter or jam (in field).

*Dinner* (11.30 a.m.)—Potato or barley broth with meat in it, either beef, mutton, pork or ham; bread and butter, cheese, and tea, potatoes. (At 3.30 p.m.)—Cold tea, bread and jam (in field).

*Tea* (6.30 p.m.)—Baker's white bread or home-baked, white flour scones, tea, butter or jam, and occasionally ham and eggs.

*Supper.*—Oatmeal porridge or bread, butter and eggs or fat ham, home cured.

Many Returns state that all farm servants in this county keep pigs and in many cases a cow. Most kill two pigs a year (weight 16 stone).

#### ROXBURGH.

A Return written by a Border shepherd says:—

*Breakfast*: 1st (5.30 a.m.)—Oatmeal porridge or milk or oatmeal brose; 2nd—tea, flour scones or barley or loaf bread with a

little cheese, butter, or jam. (On *Sundays*, fried ham, boiled eggs or fresh or kippered herrings.)

*Dinner.*—Kail or vegetable (lentil or pea or potato) soup, followed by potatoes and pork, sometimes beef or mutton. (*Sundays*, soup usually made with beef or bones, and semolina, cornflour, or rhubarb pudding, tarts or dumpling.)

*Tea.*—Bread and butter or jam, tea.

*Supper.*—Cup of new or skimmed milk (in winter, coffee)—bread (often barley bread) and butter or jelly.

He notes that the consumption of oatmeal is decreasing, while that of tea, flour, jams, jellies, cheese, and eggs is increasing. Few now receive meal, though they get milk if they have no cow. Other Returns say that most families keep one or two pigs, and some a cow; all hens. Some salt a sheep in the autumn.

#### SELKIRK.

*Breakfast*: 1st (5.45 a.m. in summer, 7 a.m. in winter).—Bread and tea, butter and jam; 2nd (8 a.m.)—the same.

*Dinner* (11.30 a.m.)—Bread and tea, with bacon or butcher's meat and potatoes. (On *Sundays* pudding.) (At 3.30 p.m.)—Bread and tea.

*Tea* (6.30 p.m.)—Bread and tea, cheese, butter, and jam.

*Supper.*—Bread and milk or oatmeal porridge and milk.

All the Returns note that bacon and potatoes are home grown. In some cases jam is home-made. Many keep hens.

#### AYR.

*Breakfast.*—Porridge and milk, tea, bread, flour scones, butter, jam or ham.

*Dinner.*—Soup, potatoes, beef, mutton or fish, tea and bread, flour scones, jam or butter.

*Tea.*—Tea, bread, flour scones, eggs, butter or jam.

*Supper.*—Porridge and milk or potatoes and milk.

Most men are said to keep a pig.

## APPENDIX X.

## IRELAND.

## FOOD CONSUMED BY FARM LABOURERS IN IRELAND.

Inquiries have been made in a number of districts in Ireland with reference to the class of food, and the amounts and prices of the various articles consumed by farm labourers and their families. Returns in reply to inquiries by the Department, have been received from Local Government Board Inspectors, landowners, land agents, farmers, farm stewards, the clergy, and others who made investigations in the districts in which they reside. A number of those who have sent this information frequently correspond with the Department in relation to farm wages.

The difficulties of obtaining accurate particulars of this nature have been considerable, and have involved much correspondence. In a number of districts in the counties on the Western side of Ireland farm labourers as a class scarcely exist, except on estates, the work on the larger farms being undertaken by the sons of the smaller farmers who live at home with their parents. From such districts as these the Returns were consequently few in number, and in some cases they evidently referred to the families of small farmers and not to those of farm labourers, and so could not be used for the present purpose. A sufficient number of accurate Returns has, however, been received to enable the information to be treated in a statistical form. Some general information with regard to the character of the food consumed in the four Provinces is also given. Many Returns, however, which were not capable of being used for statistical purposes, contained much valuable information as to the consumption of food, and were thus very useful in checking the information supplied in the other Returns.

The conditions under which the Irish agricultural labourer lives vary somewhat in the different Provinces, and it is evident from the Returns that in Connaught and Munster a larger proportion of the food of the family is grown, or produced by the labourers themselves, than is the case in Ulster or Leinster. In tabulating the Returns, therefore, it became necessary to separate the articles consumed into two classes, (a) those articles which are purchased, and (b) those articles the whole or the principal part of which are produced or obtained as allowances. The value of the latter has been calculated from the prices charged for them by the retail shops in the village or district to which the Returns relate. The following Table shows the average quantity and value of the various kinds of food consumed in a week by a farm labourer, his wife and four children in Ireland.

AVERAGE WEEKLY QUANTITY and VALUE of FOOD consumed by AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' FAMILIES in IRELAND in 1904.

(Based on 37 Returns.)

Name of Article.	Average Weekly Value.		Average Quantity consumed in one week.	
(a.) <i>Articles purchased.</i>				
	£.	d.	lbs.	ozs.
Beef, Mutton, and Pork ... ..	0	3½	0	9
Bacon ... ..	1	4½	2	13
Cheese ... ..	0	0½	0	1
Bread ... ..	0	10½	7	12
Flour, Oatmeal, and Indian Meal ... ..	2	4½	24	5
Tea ... ..	1	2½	0	9
Sugar, Syrup, and Jam ... ..	0	10½	4	8
	7	0½		

**AVERAGE WEEKLY QUANTITY and VALUE of FOOD consumed by AGRICULTURAL  
LABOURERS' FAMILIES in IRELAND in 1904—continued.**

Name of Article.	Average Weekly Value.		Average quantity consumed in one week.
	s.	d.	
<i>(b.) Articles the whole or the principal part of which are produced, or obtained as allowances.</i>			
Potatoes ... ..	1	2½	46½ lbs.
Milk, New, Old or Skimmed, and Buttermilk ...	0	11	9 qts. 1 pt.
Eggs ... ..	0	4¾	8
Butter ... ..	0	11	1 lb. 2ozs.
	3	5½	—
Total Value ... ..	10	5¾	—

From the above Table it will be seen that the average weekly value of the various articles of food amounts to about 10s. 6d., and of this amount 7s., or two-thirds, represent roughly the money expenditure. In the Provinces of Munster and Connaught a certain amount of barter is said to take place in the villages, some of the potatoes and eggs produced by the labourers being often exchanged for tea and sugar at the village store. Of the total amount disbursed, 4s. 11d. is expended on meat, flour, and meal. The expenditure on tea is 1s. 2½d.

The estimated money value of the articles, which are wholly or principally produced, amounts to nearly 3s. 6d., the value of the potatoes consumed being 1s. 2¾d., of milk and butter, 11d. each.

The value of the meat, bread, flour and meal, and potatoes consumed is 6s. 1¾d., or 58·6 per cent. of the total value. Tea and sugar account for 19·6 per cent., and milk, eggs, and butter 21·3 per cent.

The quantities of the articles consumed, generally speaking, do not show any marked variation as between the Provinces with the exception of potatoes, the consumption of which in the Western Provinces is greater by more than a stone per week than in Ulster. Taking Ireland as a whole, the Returns show that 3½ stones of potatoes a week are consumed, whereas in the Eastern Counties of England the amount is less than two stones. The consumption of potatoes varies greatly according to the time of year, it being often as much as five or six stones per week during the Autumn. They are seldom purchased, and in the Spring, when the stocks are exhausted, more bread, oatmeal or Indian meal are used until the new crop is available, and the consumption of these articles thus, roughly, varies inversely with that of potatoes.

The amount of bread, flour and meal consumed in Ireland is 32 lbs. per week compared with 38½ lbs. in the Eastern Counties of England (*see page 226*). But in Ireland nearly 5 lbs. of oatmeal are consumed compared with 1 lb. of oatmeal and rice in the Eastern Counties of England.

It will be observed that the amount of fresh meat eaten is small (½ pound). It mainly consists of pork, and in very many cases ordinary agricultural labourers in Ireland seldom eat beef or mutton during the year. The average quantity of bacon eaten is a little over 2¾ lbs. The amount of meat eaten in the Eastern Counties of England is 1 lb. 12 ozs. of beef or mutton, and about 4 lbs. of bacon and pork.

In England the labourers who keep pigs frequently eat home-fed bacon and pork, but in Ireland the labourers usually sell their pigs, and buy cheap American bacon for their own consumption.

As compared with the other districts of Ireland, it would appear that in Connaught and Munster less meat is eaten and more potatoes. In districts near the coast, fish sometimes takes the place of meat, and in other parts it is occasionally eaten on fast days. The quantity of tea consumed is also rather larger, and a greater proportion of maize meal is consumed.

The average amount of tea consumed in a week is said to be 9 ozs., and of sugar, jam, and syrup  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. In the Eastern Counties of England the weekly consumption of tea is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and of sugar, jam and syrup, 5 lbs. Eggs are seldom eaten unless produced at home. Milk is rarely purchased, and the sources of supply are, allowances from the farmers (often skimmed or butter-milk), the produce of their own goats, and, particularly in the case of herds, of their own cows. Butter is used very sparingly when not obtained by the labourer from his own cow or from his employer.

The average weekly earnings of all classes of adult male farm labourers, excluding casual labourers, in Ireland in 1902 were 10s. 11d. But the labourers often add to their earnings by the sale of home-grown produce derived from tillage or grazing land, or from cows, pigs, goats, geese, ducks, and poultry. The estimates of values of the articles in the Table above are based on ordinary retail prices in the various districts. No account has been taken of the smaller cost to the labourers due to home-grown produce consumed by them. But there is no doubt that a very large proportion of the farm labourer's money earnings is spent on food, and that there is but little margin, if any, for other expenditure. This must necessarily be so in the poorer portions of the Western side of Ireland.

The Irish farm labourers, generally speaking, have, however, more opportunities of adding to their supply of food, and of earning extra money by growing produce and by keeping pigs, goats, fowls, ducks, geese, etc., than English labourers. A Local Government Board Inspector of great experience, writing from the West of Ireland, states that it is from the profit on the sale of pigs, fowls, and eggs that clothes are provided for the family and the rent paid. Other Correspondents express the same opinion, and several consider that £10 to £12 a year can be made from the sale of eggs, and about £2 from the sale of fowls. Land is generally cheaper in Ireland, and there is more waste land for goats and poultry to wander over. The herds or men in charge of animals frequently get potato land free from their employers, sometimes manured and tilled, and though some ordinary labourers get it free, many pay a comparatively low rent for it. The families in Ireland keep together and help each other as far as possible. The wives and children look after the animals and fowls, help to till the land, get turf, and, if near the sea, collect seaweed for manure and for kelp manufacture. Occasionally the wives earn a little in some districts by working for the farmers at odd times.

But without the opportunity of getting some land, a farm labourer in Ireland must have great difficulty in making both ends meet. In towns, or on the outskirts of them, there are men with no gardens or land, who work partly for farmers and partly for builders or contractors, and if they are in irregular work in the winter they get into great difficulties.

The rent of cottages is cheaper than in England, the most usual rent in Ireland being 1s. a week, and some land is frequently attached to them. Cottage accommodation is, however, often very inferior. Where labourers have cottages built under the Labourers' Acts, the weekly rental averaging  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week, they no doubt get good value for their money, for the cottages are of a superior type, and have land from  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre to an acre in extent attached to them. They are provided with pig styes and some with cow sheds.

Fuel ('turf' or peat) is frequently given free to farm labourers in Ireland or is obtainable at a cheap rate, the men having to cut and save it.

The estimates given as to expenditure on clothes for a man, his wife and four children vary considerably, ranging from £5 to £10 a year. Boots are frequently dispensed with, or worn only on special occasions, particularly in the case of the women and children.

A good deal of information has been received with reference to the amount spent by farm labourers on tobacco, porter, and whisky.

As regards the consumption of tobacco, the Returns show that the men generally smoke from one to three ounces a week, the majority of Correspondents giving the quantity between two and three ounces. A Local Government Board Inspector in Ulster writes that "probably three-fourths at all events of the ordinary labourers smoke. Half a pound a month would not be at all an excessive allowance." Another Local Government Board Inspector in the West of Ireland expresses the opinion that "nearly all labourers smoke one ounce of tobacco weekly at 3*d.* an ounce."

With reference to expenditure on alcohol, the evidence of the Correspondents is to the effect that the farm labourers generally drink very little. When alcoholic liquor is taken, it is generally porter, and in most districts this is usually only taken on special occasions, such as a fair day, at a market, or on a journey, or when any money is obtained casually.

Writing from the West of Ireland, a Local Government Board Inspector says "generally speaking, the labourers are sober and steady, so long as they keep out of the towns and small villages. A labourer might consume 3*s.* worth of porter at one fair, but it is to be remembered that he will probably not attend another for three months. As a rule, not more than £1 a year is spent on liquor, if as much." The estimates of the Correspondents as to the amount spent on alcohol naturally vary. One employer in Donegal says that his men spend nothing on drink, while another Correspondent in the same County puts the expenditure at from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a week.

An employer in Cavan thinks that his farm labourers only spend 2*s.* 6*d.* on porter in the year. A few Correspondents put the expenditure as high as 1*s.* a week in their districts, but taking the evidence as a whole, the majority of Returns give from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a week as the amount spent. A good many Correspondents state that the expenditure on tobacco and alcohol together amounts to 1*s.* a week.

Farm labourers in Ireland do not, generally speaking, belong to Benefit Societies, and Irish villages lack the Parish Societies, Clubs, and Charities, which so frequently exist in the agricultural districts in England.

The following examples are not put forward as typical of whole counties, but as illustrations of the customs prevailing in the districts reported on by those who undertook to make investigations:—

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Province of Ulster.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANTRIM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Week Days.</i></p> <p><i>Breakfast.</i>—Tea, bread, and butter or bacon.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>—Potatoes, American bacon, and eggs.</p> <p><i>Tea.</i>—Tea, bread and butter.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>—Porridge.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sundays.</i></p> <p>Much the same as on week days.</p>	<p>Labourers in this county are said as a rule to keep large stocks of hens, ducks, and turkeys.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAVAN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Week Days.</i></p> <p><i>Breakfast.</i>—Bread and tea, occasionally butter or jam.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>—Potatoes, and generally dripping or bacon.</p> <p><i>Tea.</i>—Bread and tea, occasionally butter or jam.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>—"Stirabout."</p>
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*Sundays.*

Much the same as on week days.

## LONDONDERRY.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread and butter, or bread heated with dripping or lard, occasionally bacon or eggs in lieu of butter.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, bacon, buttermilk, or potatoes and butter, or potatoes and herrings, or dried fish.

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Oatmeal porridge and buttermilk, or tea and bread and butter.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter and tea, or occasionally bacon, eggs, or beef in place of butter.

*Dinner.*—Bread, tea, bacon and eggs or, occasionally beef, soup and potatoes.

*Tea and Supper.*—Same as on week days.

## DOWN.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Oatmeal porridge and milk, with cup of tea and bread and butter to follow.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes and bacon, also eggs when under 8d. per dozen.

*Tea.*—Very few get tea in the afternoon.

*Supper.*—Bread and butter and tea.

*Sundays.*

Much the same as on week days.

A Correspondent in this county says, "American bacon is used principally, farmers selling their own. . . . Butter is a home production and of middling quality. The cheese used is always American."

## MONAGHAN.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—"Stirabout" (Indian meal or oatmeal), an egg, tea, bread and butter, or preserves.

*Dinner.*—Fresh meat or bacon, vegetables and potatoes, or eggs and potatoes, or porridge ("stirabout"), tea and bread and butter.

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Dry bread and tea or milk, or "stirabout" and milk.

A note by this Correspondent states that the food of the labourers in the district from which he writes is very superior to that of the small farmers. The latter he describes as "wretched" and as consisting of little else but Indian meal "stirabout," tea, dry bread, and potatoes.

## Province of Leinster.

## CARLOW.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter and eggs.

*Dinner.*—American bacon, potatoes and cabbage (occasionally). Often potatoes and milk alone.

*Tea.*—Bread, and occasionally butter; tea.

*Supper.*—None.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days.

Another Return says that some labourers keep a goat, as milk is otherwise impossible to get.

## KING'S COUNTY.

An old labourer writes as follows:—

"I get up at 4 a.m. and the wife makes me a cup of tea.

I start off at 5 a.m. having had—

*Breakfast*, which consists of griddle bread (I never use bought bread) and a bit of butter, if we have it, and a cup of tea. I eat only a cut of bread, not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. We only have butter when I am working at a job.

*Dinner.*—I get up to my work about 6 a.m., and have a rest till 6.30 when we begin work, and we go on till 2 p.m. Generally we get dinner at 12 or 1 o'clock, but on my present job we do not break off until 2 p.m. for dinner, which I carry with me, and consists of bread and butter and tea—much the same as breakfast, only more of it.



If I am at home, and there are any potatoes, my dinner would consist of potatoes and milk (if we could get the latter), and we try now and then, when our means allow of it, to have a bit of bacon, which costs 6½d. per lb.—this meat not more than once or twice a week.

Work commences again at 3 p.m. and we go on till 7 p.m., and when I get home I have my supper about 8 p.m.

*Supper* consists of tea, an egg or two when I am working and can afford it, and bread and butter. This is the principal meal, and after it I go to bed about 8.45 or 9 p.m.

We buy eggs from the farmer, 7d. per dozen for duck's, and 6d. for hen's eggs. We pay 1d. a pint for milk and cannot always get it. We substitute sometimes an egg or a bit of butter in the tea for milk when we cannot buy the latter. You are lucky when you have a good neighbour who will supply milk—for the one who has a sup of it there are three go without it.

This is the fare of the general run of labourers in the Parish, except the farmer's boy. There is no one so well off as a farmer's boy. His fare consists of: *Breakfast*, 'stirabout' and milk, with bread and tea to follow; *Dinner*, meat (bacon) and potatoes, or eggs and butter and potatoes; *Tea* (4 p.m.), bread and tea; *Supper* (9 p.m.), same as breakfast."

#### LONGFORD.

##### *Week Days.*

*Breakfast*.—Tea, bacon and eggs, bread and butter.

*Dinner*.—Potatoes, bacon and cabbage.

*Tea*.—Tea, bread and butter.

*Supper*.—"Stirabout" (porridge) and new milk.

##### *Sundays.*

*Breakfast*.—Same as on week days.

*Dinner*.—Butcher's meat, or salt or fresh pork, potatoes, cabbage.

*Tea*.—Same as on week days with generally the addition of potato cake.

*Supper*.—Generally the remains of potato cake from tea, and tea, cocoa, or new milk.

A Return from this county says, "Potatoes and vegetables are always grown, many have patches of oats as well, and some have cows or goats."

#### MEATH.

##### *Week Days.*

*Breakfast*.—Bread and butter, sometimes an egg.

*Dinner*.—Boiled bacon and potatoes; cabbage or eggs and potatoes.

*Tea*.—Tea and bread and butter.

*Supper*.—Indian and oatmeal porridge.

##### *Sundays.*

Same as above with fresh meat occasionally for dinner.

#### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

##### *Week Days.*

*Breakfast*.—Tea, "griddle cakes" or bread and butter; sometimes eggs where fowls are kept.

*Dinner*.—Potatoes, cabbage, and American bacon.

*Tea and Supper*.—Bread and butter, tea; and, in some cases, porridge.

##### *Sundays.*

Same as on week days, substituting occasionally sheep's head or pig's head for bacon at dinner.

Another Return says:—

##### *Week Days.*

*Breakfast*.—Bread, butter, and tea.

*Dinner*.—Three days, potatoes, bacon and cabbage; three days, potatoes and milk, or potatoes with herrings or eggs.

*Tea.*—Bread, butter, tea or cocoa.

*Supper.*—Potatoes or porridge and milk.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days except that no supper is taken.

WESTMEATH.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Oatmeal "stirabout" with buttermilk, or sometimes skimmed milk, and afterwards tea and a slice of bread (either baker's or home-made) with a little butter or fat bacon. Where dripping can be obtained it is often used in lieu of butter or bacon.

*Dinner.*—Many labourers take their dinners with them to the fields. In such cases a bottle of milk or cold tea, flour cake (home-made) with slice of cold fried bacon, or on Fridays butter instead of bacon. Those who can go home have boiled bacon, cabbage, and potatoes. Tea is used for dinner by all adults. Salted herrings with potatoes are occasionally used for dinner on Fridays instead of butter.

*Tea.*—Tea is given by employers during harvest or very busy times, otherwise there is no meal between dinner and supper.

*Supper.*—Tea and bread with boiled potatoes, or, in winter, hot potato cake. Labourers who have not been able to return to their dinner generally have fried bacon with their supper. Cocoa in place of tea for supper is also coming gradually into use.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days.

Another Correspondent in Westmeath writes: "Among the better paid labourers ploughmen, carters, etc., stirabout, for breakfast is ceasing to be taken, and much larger quantities of tea, bread, butter, and bacon are used. Tea is taken at every meal, but in some cases cocoa is gradually coming into favour. All farm labourers keep pigs, fowls, and goats. Pigs are only kept for sale and are never killed by the feeders, the profit derived therefrom being generally sufficient to pay for the rent. With the profit from the sale of eggs and a few chickens, tea, sugar, and clothes are provided. Milk is obtained from the goats, and new milk is rarely purchased. Buttermilk is generally given gratis by the employers and sometimes skimmed milk also.

WICKLOW.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, and tea.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, bacon, vegetables, and milk.

*Tea.*—None.

*Supper.*—Bread, butter, and tea.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days.

Province of Munster.

CORK.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Home-made bread and tea.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, pork, and vegetables, or on fast days, eggs or dry fish instead of pork.

*Tea.*—Home-made bread and tea.

*Supper.*—Home-made bread and tea.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days, with the addition of butter for breakfast, tea, and supper.

Another Return says:—

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread, and occasionally butter or eggs.

*Dinner.*—Meat seldom. Pork, salt or fresh, and potatoes. Sometimes potatoes and milk only, and on Fridays and fast days, fish; generally salt.

*Tea.*—Same as for breakfast, with occasionally jam.

*Supper.*—None.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days, with generally a piece of meat for dinner.

## KERRY.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread, sometimes eggs, and other times butter.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, American bacon, and if potatoes are scarce, cabbage, home-made bread, and on fast days, fresh or salt fish.

*Tea.*—About 4 p.m. A quart of tea with a piece of bread is brought to the field and consumed while at work. Some few years ago this meal did not exist.

*Supper.*—Potatoes with a little fish, or milk. At other times bread and tea.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread and butter.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes and meat.

*Tea.*—Tea and bread (dry).

*Supper.*—Bread and milk.

Another Return says :—

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread and tea.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes and milk, or bread and milk.

*Tea.*—Rarely taken.

*Supper.*—Bread and milk, or Indian meal and milk.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread and tea.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes and pork, or potatoes and cured fish.

*Supper.*—Bread and tea.

## LIMERICK.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, tea, and sometimes eggs and butter.

*Dinner.*—The same as for breakfast.

*Tea.*—Bread and tea.

*Supper.*—Bread and tea.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, tea and butter or jam.

*Dinner.*—Meat, potatoes, and vegetables.

*Tea.*—Tea and bread.

*Supper.*—Tea and bread.

*Note.*—This Correspondent states that the food given to labourers who are boarded in farmers' houses is much better than the above.

Another Report states :—

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea and bread, in some cases, butter and milk and perhaps an egg.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes and milk or tea. American bacon is taken about two or three times a week with cabbage. This diet is only for the labourer who is able to return home for dinner. His dinner, if he has to carry it with him, consists of cold tea and bread as a rule.

*Tea.*—Very seldom taken except when given by the employer, when it consists of bread and tea.

*Supper.*—When potatoes are used for dinner, bread and butter and tea are principally used. If dinner is taken out, potatoes are used at this meal. Jam is occasionally used and sometimes some of the family take cocoa instead of tea, and they may at times have eggs.

*Sundays.*—Same as on week days with American bacon and cabbage for dinner.

## CLARE.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Bread, butter, tea, and in Spring and Summer eggs.

*Dinner.*—Tea, bread and butter.

*Tea.*—Tea, bread and butter.

*Supper.*—Potatoes and milk.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread and butter.

*Dinner.*—Bacon, cabbage, and potatoes.

*Tea* --None.

*Supper.*—Tea, bread and butter.

## Province of Connaught.

## LEITRIM.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Indian meal “stirabout,” eggs, tea, home-made bread (soda bread), and sometimes butter.

*Dinner.*—American bacon, vegetables, and potatoes ; or, eggs and potatoes ; or, potatoes and milk.

*Tea.*—Tea, home-made bread, and butter.

*Supper.*—Indian meal “stirabout,” sometimes oatmeal, or potatoes and milk.

*Sundays.*

No difference.

*Note.*—During winter, butter is frequently not used. Eggs are never bought, and very few are used in winter. From the end of July to December, potatoes take the place of “stirabout” for supper, and jam is now beginning to be used as a substitute for butter.

Another Return says :—

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, bread, butter when under 3d. per lb., potatoes, milk, and an egg or two.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, milk, and when cheap, an egg or two, herrings, cod, or lingfish.

*Tea.*—Bread and tea.

*Supper.*—Indian meal “stirabout,” or oatmeal porridge and milk.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days.

*Note.*—This Correspondent states that baker's bread, tea, and sugar are now universally used for one or two meals a day (generally for breakfast and supper), whereas formerly breakfast consisted of oatmeal or Indian meal porridge, and supper of home-made bread, porridge and milk.

## GALWAY AND MAYO.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, hot soda-bread. In the poorer districts, Indian meal porridge and milk, tea and soda-bread.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, milk, sometimes eggs if plentiful, and dried salt-fish, when procurable.

*Tea.*—Soda-bread (generally hot) and tea, potatoes

*Supper.*—None.

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, home-made bread, and eggs.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, American bacon, and cabbage. In sea-coast districts, principally salt-fish with a small quantity of bacon.

*Tea.*—Tea, soda-bread, with perhaps a little butter.

*Supper.*—None.

Another Return says :—

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Tea, home-made bread, and occasionally an egg. For the poorer classes, potatoes and milk, when procurable.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes and cabbage with bacon or fish, and a little butter, milk, or tea.

*Tea.*—None.

*Supper.*—Potatoes or porridge and milk. A cup of tea, bread and butter.

*Sundays.*

Same as on week days.

A Correspondent in Galway states that it is from the profit on the sale of pigs, fowls, and eggs that clothes are provided for the family and the rent paid.

A Correspondent in Mayo says :—

“Flour, tea, sugar, bacon and herrings is practically all they buy—they sell eggs, chickens, and a pig or two in the year. . . . Firing for the house costs nothing, the children save the turfs.”

## ROSCOMMON.

*Week Days.*

*Breakfast.*—Home-made bread, butter, tea, and in some cases, oatmeal porridge.

*Dinner.*—Three days a week bacon (American) and vegetables (cabbage or turnips), and plenty of potatoes.

The remaining three days eggs, butter, milk and potatoes, and on Fridays generally salt herrings.

*Tea.*—Bread, jam or butter, and tea.

*Supper.*—Porridge and milk. (Generally composed of equal quantities of Indian meal and oatmeal.)

*Sundays.*

*Breakfast.*—Home-made bread, butter, tea, and, in summer when they are cheap, couple of eggs.

*Dinner.*—Bacon and vegetables (rarely fresh meat), plenty of potatoes, and milk.

*Tea.*—Bread, butter and tea.

*Supper.*—Oatmeal porridge and fresh milk.

A Correspondent in this county writes as follows :—“ Each labourer's wife, even those who have only a small garden, keeps a good many poultry (hens and ducks). These they feed very well in winter, and they add greatly to their income by the sale of eggs. The egg industry in this and all the western towns is a great source of capital, and thousands of pounds are paid annually. Each market day in the western towns you meet droves of women and girls with baskets of eggs, bringing them to the street corners, where they dispose of them to the men who buy, and send them to the English and Scotch markets.”

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## APPENDIX XI.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

## NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

In the former Report upon the Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom attention was drawn to the Census Returns for the year 1891. Much was done at the Census of 1901 to improve the Returns, both as to the terminology used, when filling in the Census Schedules, by persons following agricultural pursuits, and as to their subsequent classification. Special instructions were given upon the Schedules and to the Local Officers engaged in the enumeration that the description of agricultural occupations should be as definite as possible. The most important changes in the classification of agriculturists are the separation of persons in charge of cattle, and the revived tabulation of farmers' female relatives when returned as assisting in the work of the farm.

The total number of persons returned as occupied in agriculture in England and Wales is given in the Census Report for 1901 as 1,128,604, of whom 1,071,040 were males and 57,564 were females. These figures include 12,035 woodmen, and 128,229 non-domestic gardeners, nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists (123,125 being males and 5,104 being females), and as these classes have little connection with agriculture as understood in the present Report, they have been excluded from the following Table, which gives the numbers and proportions of the other groups engaged in agriculture :—

Classes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage of all Male Agriculturists.	Number.	Percentage of all Female Agriculturists.	Number.	Percentage of all Agriculturists.
Farmers, Graziers ... ..	202,751	21·7	21,548	41·1	224,299	22·7
Farmers', Graziers', Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned)	89,165	9·5	18,618	35·5	107,783	10·9
Farm Bailiffs, Foremen ... ..	22,623	2·4	39	·1	22,662	2·3
Shepherds ... ..	25,354	2·7	12	—	25,366	2·6
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants :—						
Distinguished as in Charge of Cattle.	81,302	8·7	3,797	7·3	85,099	8·6
Distinguished as in Charge of Horses.	154,377	16·5	5	—	154,382	15·6
Not otherwise distinguished ...	348,072	37·2	8,149	15·6	356,221	36·0
Agricultural Machines Proprietors, Attendants.	6,480	·7	65	·1	6,545	·7
Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture.	5,757	·6	226	·4	5,983	·6
Total ... ..	985,881	100·0	52,459	100·0	988,340	100·0
Percentage ... ..	94·7	—	5·3	—	100·0	—

## Male Agricultural Labourers.

The present Report relates more particularly to the classes included in the above Table under "Shepherds," and the three groups of "Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants." The total number of males in these classes in 1901 was 609,105, or nearly

two-thirds of the total number of males in the Table. This number forms about six per cent. of the occupied male population, the corresponding proportion in 1891 being nine per cent.

The Returns show a decrease of 147,452, or 19·5 per cent., in the number of male agricultural labourers of the classes specified above since 1891, but owing to changes of classification the rate of decrease is somewhat overstated.\* During the last 50 years the number has constantly declined, as may be seen from the following Table :—

Year.	"Shepherds" and "Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants."	Decrease.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1851 ... ..	1,110,311	—	—
1861 ... ..	1,098,261	12,050	1·1
1871 ... ..	923,382	174,929	15·9
1881 ... ..	830,452	92,880	10·1
1891 ... ..	756,557	73,895	8·9
1901 ... ..	609,105	147,452	19·5

Up to and including the Census of 1871 persons described as "retired" from any stated occupation had been classed to such occupation.

It may be questioned, however, how far the decrease for 1901 shown by these figures represents an actual and permanent diminution in the supply of agricultural labour. It should be remembered, in the first place, that at the time of the Census of 1901, the country was at war in South Africa, and that large numbers of the military reserves had been called up for active service. At the close of the war, a year later, many of these men would return to their former occupations, and to this extent therefore, the decline would only be temporary. Then again, there was considerable industrial activity at the date of the Census of 1901, and the higher wages obtainable in other industries probably attracted some agricultural labourers from their normal occupation. On the other hand, it is probable that fewer agricultural labourers were omitted in 1901 from the agricultural class through insufficient designation. But balancing, so far as possible, one against the other, these disturbances in the Census Returns, there can still be no doubt that a large diminution has taken place in the number of labourers. It is not necessary to discuss its causes here at length. The principal of them are generally said to be the greater attractions of town life, the higher wages paid in nearly all other industries, the conversion of arable land to pasturage, and the introduction of machinery for farm work.†

It has been pointed out that a more detailed classification of agricultural labourers was attempted in 1901, and it is interesting to see how far it was successful. The effort to distinguish men in charge of horses in 1891 was admitted to have failed, but more reliable statistics seem now to have been obtained, as well as satisfactory information as to the number of men in charge of cattle. The following Table compares the proportion of the total number of male agricultural labourers of the classes named returned as employed in England at the Census of 1901, with the proportions shown by Returns obtained for the purposes of this Report from farmers in 1902‡ :—

Class.	Census, 1901.		Farmers' Returns, 1902.	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Shepherds ... ..	24,110	Per cent. 4·2	2,028	Per cent. 7·9
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants :—				
Distinguished as in charge of cattle... ..	75,605	13·1	4,600	17·9
Distinguished as in charge of horses ... ..	143,421	25·0	6,723	26·3
Not otherwise distinguished ... ..	331,255	57·7	12,260	47·9
Total ... ..	574,391	100·0	25,611	100·0

\* If Farmers' Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm, Farm Bailiffs, and Foremen be included in order to furnish fairly comparable figures, there is still a decline of 15·1 per cent.

† The number of agricultural machine proprietors and attendants increased from 2,152 in 1871 to 6,545 in 1901.

‡ The figures relate to England only, as the figures given in the Farmers' Returns from Wales cannot be classified as in this Table.

The percentages correspond fairly well, for it must be remembered that the Returns obtained from farmers naturally relate to the larger farms in which the extent of the work admits of greater organization and the employment of a larger number of men who have specialised in the different branches. That the proportion of skilled men in the farmers' Returns would be above those shown by the Census, which of course includes both large and small farms, was therefore to be expected.

It is worthy of note that of the total number of 609,105 male agricultural labourers in 1901, 79,388, or 13·0 per cent., were returned in "urban" areas. Any division of the country into urban and rural areas must of necessity be largely arbitrary, and that adopted for Local Government purposes is the one which is followed in the Census Returns. Many Urban Districts are more rural in character than some "rural" parishes, and of the total valuation of Agricultural Land (as defined by the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) for rating purposes, viz., £23,947,447, "urban" areas accounted for £3,221,553, or 13·5 per cent. The figures refer to the year 1901, and the similarity between the percentage with that for the labourers will be noted.

The number of male agricultural labourers in Rural Districts in 1901, was therefore 529,717, and some statistics showing the distribution of this number through the various counties are of interest. Grouping the counties of England and Wales into five large Divisions, the following figures are obtained :—

Divisions (Rural Districts). (1)	Total Occupied Males. (2)	"Shepherds" and "Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants." (3)	Proportion of numbers in Col. 3 to those in Col. 2. (4)
			Per cent,
Northern Counties ... ..	450,609	63,505	14·1
Midland Counties ... ..	622,794	124,349	20·0
Eastern Counties ... ..	344,710	137,537	39·9
Southern and South-Western Counties ... ..	717,516	173,036	24·1
Wales ... ..	228,947	31,290	13·7
England and Wales ... ..	2,364,576	529,717	22·4

The figures show, as might be expected, that a greater proportion of workers are engaged in agriculture in the Eastern Counties than in other portions of rural England and Wales. In that group two out of every five men employed are working upon the land, and if the farmers were added the proportion would, of course, be higher still. The Southern and South Western group comes next, though far behind the Eastern Counties, while the Welsh Counties show the lowest proportion of agricultural labourers to total occupied.

The rural portions of eight counties show a proportion exceeding 35 per cent. They are—

County.	Per cent.
Suffolk ... ..	43·1
Cambridge ... ..	43·0
Lincoln ... ..	41·1
Norfolk ... ..	40·8
Yorks, East Riding ... ..	39·0
Hunts ... ..	36·6
Oxford ... ..	36·0
Bedford ... ..	35·9

All the Eastern Counties, except Essex, are included in this list. The influence of the London suburbs tends to diminish the percentage in Essex, though it is not far behind, the industry employing 34·3 per cent. of the occupied males.



In the rural portions of six counties the proportion is less than 12 per cent. These are—

County.	Per cent.
Carmarthen... ..	11·2
Middlesex ... ..	11·1
Yorks, West Riding ... ..	11·1
Derby ... ..	7·1
Glamorgan ... ..	5·0
Durham ... ..	3·9

These counties are somewhat scattered, but in all, except Middlesex, the mining industry gives employment to a larger number of men, and the percentages are reduced on this account. In Middlesex the large residential neighbourhoods are, of course, the cause of the low proportion.

For the 1901 Census the occupation statistics have been compiled by Administrative Counties, whereas in 1891 the particulars were given by Registration Counties. No comparison of the number of labourers in each county at the two dates can therefore be given, but in the Census Report a Table is given showing, for each Registration County, the proportion per cent. of the male population above 10 years of age engaged in agriculture at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901. The figures include *all* agriculturists (omitting farmers' sons under 15), and are calculated upon the number of both occupied and unoccupied males above 10 years of age. They also include urban areas as well as rural, and are not, therefore, comparable with the figures given above, but they give some indication of the localities in which the diminution in the importance of the industry during the last 20 years has been most marked.

#### Female Agricultural Labourers.

The number of females of the classes dealt with under male agricultural labourers is given in the Census Report for 1901 as 11,963, as compared with 24,150 in 1891, a decrease of 50 per cent.

In 1851 and at each subsequent Census the numbers in England and Wales were :—

Year.	"Shepherds" and "Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants."	Decrease per cent.
1851 ... ..	143,475	—
1861 ... ..	90,525	36·9
1871 ... ..	58,656	35·2
1881 ... ..	40,346	31·2
1891 ... ..	24,150	40·1
1901 ... ..	11,963	50·5

## APPENDIX XII.

## SCOTLAND.

## NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

The classification of agriculturists in the Scottish Census of 1901 was improved in the same way as the English classification, and the labourers are now distinguished under four heads of shepherds, cattlemen, horsemen, and others. Farmers' female relatives assisting in the work of the farm are also shown in the 1901 Census.

The following Table showing the numbers of each class of agriculturists\* at the Census of 1901, corresponds with the Table given for England and Wales on page 257.

Classes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage of all Male Agriculturists.	Number.	Percentage of all Female Agriculturists.	Number.	Percentage of all Agriculturists.
Farmers, graziers ... ..	45,578	29·7	7,822	19·5	53,395	27·6
Farmers', graziers' sons, daughters or other relatives assisting in the work of the farm.	17,550	11·4	12,402	31·0	29,952	15·5
Farm grieves, foremen ... ..	4,650	3·0	5	—	4,655	2·4
Shepherds ... ..	9,647	6·3	9	—	9,656	5·0
Agricultural labourers, farm servants :						
Distinguished as in charge of cattle ...	11,617	7·6	4,956	12·4	16,573	8·6
Distinguished as in charge of horses ...	34,352	22·4	4	—	34,356	17·8
Not otherwise distinguished ... ..	27,825	18·1	14,836	37·0	42,661	22·0
Agricultural machines proprietors, attendants.	417	·3	1	—	418	·2
Others engaged in or connected with agriculture.	1,763	1·2	34	·1	1,797	·9
Total ... ..	153,394	100·0	40,069	100·0	193,463	100·0
Percentage ... ..	79·3	—	20·7	—	100·0	—

In Scotland the number of farmers and graziers forms 27·6 per cent. of the total number of agriculturists, whereas in England and Wales the proportion is only 22·7 per cent. Rather more than one-fourth of the farmers in Scotland are crofters in the counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyll.

The number of male shepherds, agricultural labourers and farm servants in Scotland at the 1901 Census was 83,441 which represents 6·0 per cent. of the occupied male population. The numbers in the same groups were 95,470 in 1891, and 102,075 in 1881. It will thus be seen that there has been a decrease of 18,634, or 18·3 per cent., since 1881.

Of the 40,000 female agriculturists about one-half are working for wages, and the other half are employers or the relatives of farmers assisting in the farm work. The female labourers in Scotland form 19·2 per cent. of the total number of labourers, whereas in England and Wales the proportion is only 1·9 per cent.

\* Woodmen and gardeners (non-domestic), nurserymen, seedsmen and florists are omitted. Their numbers are given as :—Woodmen, 4,140 (4,126 males and 14 females) ; gardeners (non-domestic), nurserymen, &c., 12,108 (11,610 males and 498 females).

## APPENDIX XIII.

## IRELAND.

## NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

The Census Report for Ireland does not distinguish men in charge of horses and cattle from other agricultural labourers, though shepherds are separately stated. Persons employed on the farm and sleeping in the farmer's house are described as "farm servants," while persons employed on farms, but not living in the farmer's house are described as "agricultural labourers." Farmers' female relatives are not tabulated, nor are farmers' sons under 15 years of age.

The following Table shows the number and proportion of male and female agriculturists\* in each class at the Census of 1901 :—

Classes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage of all Male Agriculturists.	Number.	Percentage of all Female Agriculturists.	Number.	Percentage of all Agriculturists.
Farmer, grazier ... ..	328,853	43·0	70,534	32·7	399,387	47·0
Farmer's, grazier's, son, grandson, brother, nephew.	214,261	28·0	—	—	214,261	25·2
Farm bailiff ... ..	1,892	·3	—	—	1,892	·2
Agricultural labourer, cottager ...	135,349	17·7	4,967	5·8	140,316	16·5
Shepherd ... ..	5,469	·7	160	·2	5,629	·7
Farm servant (in-door) ... ..	76,834	10·1	9,092	10·6	85,926	10·1
Land drainage service (not in towns).	4	—	—	—	4	—
Agricultural machine, proprietor, attendant.	38	—	—	—	38	—
Others engaged in, or connected with, agriculture.	1,768	·2	572	·7	2,340	·3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>764,468</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>85,325</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>849,793</b>	<b>100·0</b>
<b>Percentage ... ..</b>	<b>90·0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10·0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>—</b>

Amongst the male agriculturists 43·0 per cent. were returned as farmers or graziers, an indication of the greater extent to which the land is farmed by small holders than it is on the other side of the Channel. The number of agricultural labourers, shepherds, and farm servants formed only 28·5 per cent. of the male agriculturists, compared with 54·4 per cent. in Scotland, and 65·1 per cent. in England and Wales.

The Census Authorities, however, believe that the majority of the labourers given under the head of "General Labourers" are really agricultural labourers, and in 1901 the total number under that head was 117,863.

The male agricultural labourers specified number 217,652, or 15·4 per cent. of the occupied male population.

\* Exclusive of 243 woodmen (all males), 339 nurserymen, seedmen and florists (285 males and 54 females), and 1,445 gardeners (not domestic) of whom 1,372 are males and 73 females.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

At the last three Censuses the numbers were :—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,091
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,042
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	217,652

The number in 1901 distributed amongst the four Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Agricultural Labourers, Cottagers, Shepherds and Farm Servants (indoor).	Percentage of occupied males.
Leinster ... ..	62,437	16·6
Munster ... ..	65,448	19·1
Ulster ... ..	65,106	13·2
Connaught ... ..	24,661	12·3

The number of female agriculturists in Ireland far exceeds the number to be found in England and Wales, or Scotland, but much the greater proportion are returned as farmers or graziers, 70,534 being so returned in 1901. Only 14,219 female agricultural labourers, shepherds and farm servants (indoor) were enumerated, and this is a smaller total than for Scotland, though larger than that for England and Wales. The female labourers represent 6·1 per cent. of the total number of agricultural labourers. They were distributed amongst the four Provinces as follows :—

Leinster	...	...	...	...	...	3,781
Munster	...	...	...	...	...	4,533
Ulster	...	...	...	...	...	3,779
Connaught	...	...	...	...	...	2,126
						<u>14,219</u>

The number of female "general labourers" included in the Census Report for 1901 was 2,523.