Brickwork is estimated at 12 brick thick, which is called the standard thickness. To reduce cubic feet to the standard, multiply by 8, and divide by 9.

If a wall be more or less than the standard, multiply the superficial contents of the wall by the number of half bricks in the thickness, and divide the product 3.

36 bushels of cement,	and 36 of	cand for				1 rod of brickwork
				***	***	
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	1 yard, or	9 super	icial feet	***	***	1½ brickwork
2 22	22	33		***		of pointing
- 4 "	23			***	- 100	of plastering
Lime, newly slaked	***		***	***		1 part) is considered the
Fine sand	***	***	***		***	3 parts > best proportion
Coarse sand	***	***	***			4 parts) for good mortar
1 hundred of lime	4		* ***	***	***	26 striked bushels
2 ,,	57 ² / ₃ cubic	feet				1 chaldron
1 ,,				***	***	100 pecks
18 nearly, heaped by		***	***	***		1 square yard, or load
22 nearly, striked by			***			1 square yard, or load
½ hundred lime, wi						1 load
27 bushels of chalk l						1 rod of brickwood
18 bushels of Dorkin	ng, Mersth	am, or G	uildford stor	ne lime, an	id 31)	1 1 01 11 1
loads of sand f	or					1 rod of brickwork
1 hod of mortar, nea	arly half a	bushel				

MASONRY TABLE.

16	cubic feet	of Portland stone			1 ton	12½ cul	oic feet	of Granite		***	1 ton
17	,,	Bath stone Yorkshire stone	***	***	22	$\frac{13}{14\frac{3}{4}}$	23	Marble		***	33
10	33	Torkshire stone	***	***	22	144	33	Paving stone	***	***	39

It is common for masons to reduce their work to 2 feet in thickness. All stones above 2 inches thick are usually calculated at so much per cubic foot. Work is paid for by the foot superficial appearing outside the wall.

PLASTERING TABLE.

41 hundred of lime,	nd 500 nails, cover $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 6 loads of sand, 15 bushels of
hair, 2 loads of rod, plaster set	laths, and nails, cover nearly 1

3 hundred of lime, 4 loads of sand, and 10 bushels of hair, required for 200 yards of render set Single fir laths are less than \(\frac{1}{4} \) inch thick Double fir laths are & of an inch thick

SLATING TABLE.

120 slates make				1 hundred		***	1 ft. 10 in. by 0 ft. 11 in.
110 Duchesses	***	***			Duchesses	***	2 ., 2 ., by 1 ., 3
200 Countesses	***		***	1 square	Rags and Queens	***	2 ,, 2 ,, by 1 ,, 3 ,, 3 ,, 3 ,, by 2 ,, 3 ,,

DIGGING TABLE.

WELL-SINKING TABLE

A well	3 feet	diam.	per foot	***	***	44	galls.	A	we	117	feet diam.	per foot	***		239	galls.
29	4	"	22.	***	***	73	22	1	,,	8	39	22			313	
22	0	"	"	***	***	122	22	1	22	9	22	,,			396	
22	0	22	22	•••	***	176	22	1	"	10	22	33	***		489	11

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

Measure round the animal close behind the shoulder, then along the back from the fore part of the shoulder-blade to the bone at the tail. Multiply the square of the girt by five times the length, both expressed in feet. Divide the result by 21, and you have the weight of the four quarters, in stones of 14lbs. Thus, if the girt be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, multiply it by $6\frac{1}{2}$, making $42\frac{1}{4}$ feet—then if the length be $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet, multiply by 5, making $26\frac{1}{4}$ feet: next multiply the results $42\frac{1}{4}$ by $26\frac{1}{4}$, and you have $1109\frac{1}{10}$, this divided by 21, gives 52 stones 11 lbs. as nearly as possible. In very fat cattle, the weight is about a twentieth more than that ascertained in this manner; while very lean ones weigh about a twentieth less. The quarter are little more than half the weight of the animal. The skin weighs about the eighteenth, and the tallow shout the twelfth of the beast. Seven millions of money exchange hands annually in Smithfield market. about the twelfth of the beast. Seven millions of money exchange hands annually in Smithfield market.

the wing (of the number of

PAYMENTS.

OTHER

AND

sets in the between the 111111111 26,806 25,813 24,891 31,680 30,302 29,040 27,874 weighing 1/2 required for planting an acre as only a single eye, and weighin rows being nine inches:—

a by 1111111111 111111111 at

DAY. 30000000000000000HHB8888440 WEEK. 800HHH0000044440000077HH00000048 PER нанноооооооооооооооооо 00400400400400400400400400400 PER

add one penny guinea for each wages be guineas instead of pounds, onth, or one farthing to each week. farthing to each 20

CENT.-Multiply FIVE PE JLATING INTEREST A 78, and divide the proc c cent, in shillings. CALCULATING INT the days, five per ce FOR s by t