Brickwork is estimated at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ brick thick，which is called the standard thickness．To reduce cubie fee Brickwork is estimated at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ brick thick，wh
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 sand，for
$2 \frac{1}{2} \quad \# \quad 1$ yard，or 9 superficial feet
Lime，newly＂slake
Fine sand
Coarse sand
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Coarse sand } & \ldots \\ { }_{2} & \text { hundred of lime } \\ \frac{1}{2} & \ldots\end{array} \quad \ldots$ 57\％$\frac{2}{3}$ cubic feet
．
8 nearly，＂heaped bushel
nearly，striked bushel
$27^{2}$ bushels of chalk lime，and 3 loads of sand for
18 bushels of Dorking，Merstham，or Guildford stone lime，and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
hod of mortar，nearly half a bushel

## MASONRY TABLE



$$
\text { It is common for masons to reduce their work to } 2 \text { feet in thickness. }
$$ the foot superficial appearing outside the wall $\qquad$

PLASTERING TABLE

1 bundle of laths，and 500 nails，cover $4 \frac{1}{2}$ yards $\quad 3$ hundred of lime， 4 loads of sand，and 10 bushels of $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred of lime， 6 loads of sand， 15 bushels hair， 2 loads of laths，and nails，cover nearly 1 Single fir laths for 200 yards of render set | $\begin{array}{l}\text { hair，} \\ \text { rod，plaster set }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

120 slates make
20 slates mak
10 Duchesses 200 Countesses

1 cubic yard of gravel or earth 7 cubic feet of clay
8 cubic feet of earth

| $\#$ | 4 | $\#$ | $\#$ | $\ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\#$ | 5 | $\#$ | $\#$ | $\cdots$ |
| $"$ | 6 | $\#$ | $"$ | $\ldots$ |

 WELL－SINKING TABLE



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\mu}{A}$ |  <br> ங் 000000000000000000 HतनलNकか tit 10 <br> $\$ 0000000000000000000000000000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A} \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { 弁 } \end{aligned}$ | ค， <br>  <br> \＄000000000000000000000000 Hinthat |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  <br>  |
| \| |  | ¢TMmサ10 以 |

TABLE of the number of sets of potatoes and total weight of the same，
， equired for planting an acre at the following distances；each set containing


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 part of the shoulder－blade to the bone at the thail Multiply the square of the girt by five times the length，both 14ils．Thus，if the girt be $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet，multiply it by $6 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}, \text { making } 42 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \text { feet－then if the leng }}$ muarters，in stones of 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 $1109 \frac{1}{18}$ ，this divided by 21 ，gives 52 stones 11 lbs ．as nearly as possible．In very fat cattle，the weight is about a twentieth mon
than that ascertained in this manner；while very lean ones weigh about a twentieth less are little more than half the weight of the animal．The skin weighs about the eighteenth，and the quarter about the twelfth of the beast．Seven millions of money exchange hands annually in Smithfield market．

