

**DITCHING AND DRAINING,
A MANUAL
OF TABLES FOR
COMPUTING WORK DONE**

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Ditching and draining, a manual of tables for computing work done by Anonymous

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**DITCHING AND DRAINING,
A MANUAL
OF TABLES FOR
COMPUTING WORK DONE**

DITCHING AND DRAINING:

A MANUAL OF

T A B L E S

FOR COMPUTING WORK DONE.

SHOWING

LENGTH OF DRAINS IN ANY PIECE OF LAND FROM 1 POLE TO 100 ACRES,

NUMBER OF PIPES OR TILES REQUIRED;

CUBIC OR SOLID CONTENTS OF DIGGING IN DITCHES AND DRAINS;

WITH OTHER USEFUL TABLES.



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PREFACE.

THIS little Work, extracted from the *Agriculturist's Calculator*, will, it is hoped, prove useful to persons engaged in the conducting of Ditching and Draining operations, whether as Employers of Labour on their own estates or farms or as Professional Contractors. The Tables have been prepared with the utmost care, and every effort made to insure their correctness, and render them suitable for the purposes, which they are intended to serve. Explanatory remarks are also prefixed to each set of Tables, to facilitate their consultation and their application to actual practice. It is believed that, by the aid of this Manual, much valuable time may be saved, and mistakes, occasioned by the working out of intricate calculations, altogether avoided.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are being used effectively and efficiently.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while modern technology offers powerful tools for gathering and processing information, the quality and integrity of the data are often compromised. Issues such as incomplete reporting, inconsistent formats, and potential biases can significantly undermine the value of the data. The document stresses the need for standardized protocols and rigorous quality control measures to ensure that the information collected is accurate and trustworthy.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of leadership in fostering a culture of data-driven decision-making. It argues that leaders must not only champion the use of data but also provide the necessary support and resources for their teams. This includes training, mentorship, and the creation of an environment where data is valued and used to inform strategic choices. The text suggests that effective leaders are those who can translate complex data into clear, actionable insights that drive organizational success.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and communication in the data analysis process. It notes that data is often siloed within different departments or teams, which can lead to fragmented views and missed opportunities for cross-functional insights. Encouraging open communication and collaboration between teams is essential for breaking down these barriers and leveraging the full potential of the data. The document also emphasizes the need for clear communication of findings to stakeholders, ensuring that the insights are understood and acted upon.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key points and offers recommendations for future action. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping, high-quality data, strong leadership, and effective collaboration. The document concludes by stating that a commitment to these principles is essential for achieving long-term success and maintaining the trust of stakeholders. It encourages organizations to regularly review and refine their data management practices to stay current in a rapidly changing environment.

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TABLE I.

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF DRAINS IN AN IMPERIAL ACRE, AT DISTANCES FROM 9 TO 63 FEET APART, IN YARDS, IN STATUTE RODS OF $5\frac{1}{2}$ YARDS, AND IN ROODS OF 6 YARDS: ALSO THE NUMBER OF DRAINING TILES OR PIPES THAT ARE REQUIRED TO LAY THE DRAINS, AT LENGTHS OF 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, AND 18 INCHES.

The first column on the left hand contains the distances or widths between the drains; the second contains the length of drains per acre, in yards; the third the number of rods per acre; the fourth the number of rods per acre; and the fifth to the tenth columns contain the number of tiles of each length, required for an acre, at the opposite widths in the left-hand column.

In the Table, fractions less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a foot are omitted in the second column, and when less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard, in the third and fourth.

Drains in some parts of the country are measured by the rood of 36 yards in length, and in other parts by the chain of 66 feet; but statute rods of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and roods of 6 yards in length, being most generally used, the Table is calculated at these lengths. The rood of 36 yards is equal to 6 roods of this Table, and the chain of 66 feet is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods.

It will be observed that the length of the drains, and the number of tiles required per acre, is in proportion to the width between the drains; therefore if a width twice that of any in the Table is wanted, you have only to divide the numbers in the columns opposite that width by 2, the quotients will give the length of drains and number of tiles required.

To find the expense of draining per acre, multiply the number of yards, rods, or roods, opposite the proposed width between the drains in the Table, by the estimated cost per yard, rod, or rood, as the case may be.

EXAMPLE I. It is proposed to drain a field, placing the drains 30 feet apart, required the length of drains per Imperial acre in yards and rods, and the number of tiles 14 inches in length that will be needed per acre.

Look in the left-hand column of the Table for 30 feet, the width, opposite which stands 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 80 rods & 4 yards, the length of the drains, and under length 14 inches stands 1216, the number of tiles required to lay the same.

EXAMPLE II. In draining a field at a width of 80 feet, how many yards, and how many rods of drains are there per Imperial acre, and what number of tiles 15 inches in length will be required per acre?

As the Table does not extend to 80 feet, divide the numbers opposite 40 feet by 2, which gives 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 33 rods of drains, and 636 tiles 15 inches in length per Imperial acre.

EXAMPLE III. Required the expense of draining per acre, at a width be-