

servant should be carefully attended to. The separation of sexes, and the performance by men of feminine duties, are absurd and pernicious. Where circumstances require several male servants, the grieve's house might contain accommodation for boarding and lodging them, and it should be his interest and his duty to maintain discipline, order, and decorum.

We are aware that these arrangements can only be effected by the concurrence and assistance of the landlords. But some of them, with a short-sighted policy, object to the erection of cottages. They think that the rearing of families on their estates will ultimately increase the number of paupers, and prefer limiting the farm servant accommodation to the smallest possible amount, and thus compelling married men, when hired to their tenants, to live apart from their wives and families, who generally reside in some neighbouring village. This policy, far seeing though it may be deemed, is not always effectual, for the husband, by uniform residence in one parish for a certain period, may acquire a residence in that parish, not only for himself but for his family. Besides, the often valuable service of the wife is lost to the agriculturist, and the children are brought up to village life and its attendant evils, instead of being trained to country labour, and thus there is often a short supply of skilled farm labourers, and great inconvenience and great loss are often occasioned by the want of the necessary amount of hands. It may be also noticed that one of the heaviest and most rapidly increasing claims upon the parish funds is on account of illegitimate children. When social arrangements unduly discourage marriage, illicit connections will result; and as illegitimate children take the residence of the mother, the settlement of respectable married families in a parish will not lessen the demand on its parochial board on account of the young, but it will, on the contrary, be found to increase. The present disorderly, almost disorganized state of the agricultural population, renders remedial measures absolutely necessary; and all parties, landlord, tenant, and servant, must unite in effecting harmonious combination. More enlightened, liberal, and humane views are everywhere springing up. Improvements in cottages and hind's houses are advocated by the noblest and most patriotic of the land; but without rearing and training the rising generation to habits of sobriety, honesty, and self-respect, it is in vain to look for a moral or religious people. It is the tendency of good or evil practices to extend themselves. The Bothie System and the Feeing Market have been diffusing their debasing influences till they have become so inveterate, that a remedy for them is almost hopeless; but let a few try the during pleasure engagement, with respectable well recommended servants, and let these have fair accommodation and humane usage, and there is no doubt their example will be followed until the practice became universal. The moral character of the servants will rise. They will soon discover it to be their interest to avoid the Feeing Market, where many temptations assail them, and where no inconsiderable portion of their wages is frequently foolishly spent. They will receive their monthly earnings, which will enable them to pay ready money (always a saving of five per cent.) for articles of clothing, and deposit the rest in the nearest savings' bank upon good interest. The generous master will soon see that it is for his benefit to treat his servants with kindness and consideration, encouraging them to deposit their well-earned fee in a place of safety, so that when age and sickness come upon them, they may be able to supply their wants without becoming a burden upon the parish.

In making these remarks we have been solely influenced by a desire to benefit our fellow men; and should they be instrumental, in any degree, in directing attention to the points of inquiry, by which some amelioration may be effected, we shall have gained our reward.