

doctor would give him credit, and he should be able to pay him by degrees in the course of a year or two. The thought of applying for assistance in any quarter, appeared never to have entered his mind. We suggested that the Bureau de Bienfaisance, or charitable individuals, might perhaps afford him aid in such a difficulty, but with evident marks of surprise at the suggestion, he replied cheerfully that he must take care of himself. If a sick club, or benefit society, were established among these people, so as to enable them by mutual assurance to provide for the casualty of sickness, the chief source of suffering to their families would be obviated, and there would be little left to wish for or amend in their social condition.

The Belgian peasant farmer above described, is not very different from the small Irish occupier as respects his position in society, but he is in a far better condition as regards the comforts and conveniences of life. The cause of this difference, I believe to consist in the more skilful system of culture pursued by the six-acre farmers of Belgium, in the rigid economy which characterizes them as a class, and in the persevering industry, providence, and forethought, by which they are enabled to adjust their limited resources to their wants: and the first step to the improvement of this important class in Ireland, must be, I think, to endeavour to assimilate their farming operations, and agricultural and domestic management, to that of the same class in Belgium.—*Report of George Nicholls, Esq.*