

tithes alone *, as well as the equalization,
or an approach to an equalization of differ-
ent

* The most plausible objection I have ever heard made to tithes, is, "that they are a discouragement to the improvement of land by new and expensive modes of culture." In answer to this objection we may make the following observations.

In the first place, a great part of the land of England is already in a high state of cultivation and needs no such expensive improvement. To all such lands therefore the objection does not apply.

Secondly, when waste land is taken-in and inclosed, or when common-field land is inclosed and improved, the nine tenths of the new produce of the land after its improvement, which will belong to the improver of it, would, for the most part, be a sufficient inducement to him to undertake the improvement of it, if the parson should be so greedy of gain as to insist upon having the whole of the remaining tenth part of it paid to him.

But, thirdly, there is not one clergyman in twenty who receives, or claims, the full tithe of the land already cultivated in his parish: and there are still fewer that would claim the full tenth of the produce of any waste land newly brought into cultivation at a considerable expence, or that would refuse to make an agreement with the owner, or improver, of such land to take a very moderate sum every year during his continuance