## (For the Canadian Illustrated News.) ENGLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The bad effects of Free Trade on England's commerce is just concealment. The harvest of her Foreign Trade is evidently over. Free Traders issued. England has deluged the world with her manufactures and the cause of her de-pression is that the demand for them is on the decline. This decline is not a temporary thing either. English capital and labor have largely diverted into unproductive chan-

nels by the advocacy of Five Trade principles.

Free Trade will be to England what the Napoleonic Dynasty was to France. She will, in the end, pay dear for any temporary advantages derived from it. Free Trade in England is not only the cause of depression there, but of the depression which new exists in many other countries. The London Temporal beays the facts are "of a mature to make the most determined optimist admit the fact of declining commerce and indus-Her experts were less in 1874 than 1878, and less in 1876 than 1874.

England has invested enormous sums in ships and factories, but the factories are nearly idleand the ships have little to do, but the people want bread and these who have bread want little, if any, of her recomfactures, so the bread has to be pand for with gold. The product of English repital and labor is depreciating. This is what is the matter with England. She is pro-Les residences L. England gained a terapeouty advantage by having these things in strange of other actions, but the advantage is ensur te la fait

Tracle, and the machinery for that purpose became of little value. The manufacture of glass is also meanly driven from the country. The cotton manufacturers are even now sending soften to English. English manufacturers cannot ontinue to import raw cotton and export in uniformed cotton back to compete with Amerrican manufacturers, in their own market. Hence a great part of the fixed capital of English manufacturers will be remered unproduc-

England has great facilities for manufacturing. but, trade being gone, the capital expended is creating these will be partially wasted. The time is coming when English manufacturers will the best their land. to able to do no more than hold their home to that in catten goels. This will render a great deal of machinery unproductive and many ships, now employed in the cotton trade, will have to find other imployment. Her woell is northernes will, profably, hold out longer. Sho is a great weal producing country, but other constrict are also becoming great wood pro-

All leaseon as they become able to manufacture. their our wool they will need English goods no longer. Camela is supporting less woollen goods every year. Our own manufacturers are rapidly specialing all others, notwithstanding all the discipantages under which they are placed. The one thing which gives them the advantage is their better judgment regarding the class of goods to-

theat fears are outertained about the coal nunes of England becoming exhausted; but there is a much more immediate danger than tios. The foreign demand for English goods will

cease long before her supply of coal.

The absolution of the Corn Laws was just of the Free Trade policy. It was opposed by the beliefly though it was the one thing which has prevented reforms in the tenure of land. Had the form Laws not been abelished, all or nearly oli the large estates would have been divided up. sold and under cultivation now. This is what would have been done to keep down the price of food. Laws would have been passed allowing the position and sale of entailed estates. Food might not have risen much, in price, for more land would have been cultivated.

But the importation of cheap food rendered the extension of agriculture unnecessary. English farms were depreciated in value by competition with cheap land everywhere. Thus Free Trade in even has prevented Free Trade in tand. This caused a great emigration of agricultural laborers. This emigration was just in proportion to the imports of food. England's farms are in foreign countries and her agricultural laborers level to go to them. H home her people might also have stayed at

The question therefore is-does England contain enough of land to feed all her people ! I think there is enough, or nearly. England and Wales contain 35,264,000 acres of land. Out of this there are 31,000,000 fit for cultivation. It used to be reckoned that one eighth was unfit for cultivation. But recent experiments in pumping and draining marshes have reduced this propertion materially, and one twelfth would now be nearer the mark. This, therefore, would leave 32,325,334 acres fit for cultivation. But, then there is the land occupied by buildings, roads and railways. Allow 1,325,334 acres for these, though I consider this an excessive estimate, being over twenty six times the area of London. For these reasons I think 31,000,000 acres a safe estimate. Well, now, what proportion of this land is cultivated ! In England and Wales there were this year 3,342,358 of wheat, 2,509,598 acres of barley, and 2,664,048 acres of

Mill shows that in Flanders two and a half acres of land raise food for a man, his wife and can no longer mislead public opinion with regard to the present depression. The Board of Trade returns for October are about the worst ever not to be compared with land in England. At this rate England and Wales have land enough to feed sixty two millions of people. If we include Ireland and Scotland, where there is a much larger proportion of uncultivated land, it will make my argument much stronger. Thus England is drawing food from the ends of the earth, often at famine prices, while the best agricul-tural land in the world is lying waste at home.

And the labor expended on the manufactures exchanged for this for exceeds the labor required to extract it from her own soil. To this extent, therefore, Free Trade has diverted English labor into unprofitable and artificial channels. If one third of the capital invested in merchant ships and manufacturing machinery was employed in agriculture, it would cause a much larger and better distribution of wealth and comfort and refinement than at present. England's wealth is the world's banker, we know that her losses are badly distributed, and this is mainly due to Free play enormous. Take the Turkish bondholders Trade. There is no nation in the world, there never was one in which the distribution of wealth. was more unequal. And this unequal distribution is one of the great questions of the day, and one of the great dangers of society. By discouraging agriculture, Free Trade has kept the large estates undivided, and perpetuated the rule of the aristocracy, and in commeter it has taised upa class of merchant princes and manufacturers. It did the same thing, long ago, in Rome. After the people admitted corn free, and neglected their own agriculture, the inequality of wealthincreased steadily. But the time is near when men will cease to point to England in vindication

of Free Trade principles. best foreign customers for iron, coal, muchinery, and various maintaictures, are sold to have become independent of her. \* \* She could not compete with us in the manufacture of cotton goals if we were on a par with her in currency.

Are the ships and machinery employed in foreign trade worth as much as her land would . le if cultivated ! I think not.

There are two causes which may lead to the extension of agriculture in England. One is a duty on corn as formerly. This is not likely. It is more likely to result from a decreasing foreign demand for English goods. Some foreign manufacturers are now not only underselling, but excelling English manufacturers in the quality of their goods.

This being the case, the purchasing power of English manufactures is becoming inadequate to supply the nation with imported field. Its manufactures are not purchasing its breadstuffs at the present time. For the last few years large balances have had to be paid for in gold. This is that leaders call a foreign dealer to the value of the property of the paid of the property of the paid is what laukers call a foreign drain. A rise in the rate of the Bank of England is the expedient used to check a foreign drain. It checks the expertation of money. It means this, "if you have your money with us a while longer you may have higher interest." These foctories and their products will depreciate in value and what should have been done at first will have to be done at last, namely, develope the agricultural resources of the country.

England protected her manufactures till they became developed. This was right. But she withdrew all protection for agriculture. This was wrong. Her manufactures are now a drug in the market, while she pays the highest prices in the world for food. Thus we see she buys dear and sells cheap. This is burning the candle at both ends. She can do this at present just because London is the great money market of the world. Money is sent to London from all parts of the world for investment. Hence there is always a great floating capital there. This deceives people. The capital is always there, but it is not the same capital, and it is not all owned there. This is more particularly the case since the late French and German war. Before that time Paris was a great money market. The German government has large sums of money in London. Nearly all the French indemn ty was paid in London, and a great part is still there. It is this floating capital which enables England to go on, year after year, importing food and paying for a great part of it in gold. England with all her ships and factories and manufacturing capital should be able to pay for her food with her manufactures, and that she cannot do so proves that her labor is unproductive. Free Trade is the cause.

If the demand for English manufactures was not on the decline it might be safe to go on depending on imported food. But, as I have shown, England's best customers for coal, iron, ma chinery, and other goods, are nearly now inde-pendent of her. To hold her trade, in future, rages will have to come down, and reduced wages mean diminished conforts for her laboring The real problem is, how will wages come down while the price of food goes on increasing, as it is sure to do while the greater part of it has to be imported. Free Trade was generally intended to elevate the labourer, but for the foregoing reasons it is sure to ultimately injure and degrade him.

I have said that England does not produce near all her own food, and that from the diminishing

that between the land that is partially cultivat- he shown how England pays for the excess of imed and that which is uncultivated there is room for a vast extension of agriculture. In his Principles of Political Economy, page 166, J. S. Mill shows that in Flanders two and a half of the world money is sent to London for deposit. It is curious that money should be sent from countries where interest is high to a country where it is low, but it is the case, nevertheless. This is the reason. One can get more money in London, on demand, than in any other place, because the bank that has the largest deposits can furnish the largest loans on call. It need not be the bank that has the largest capital of its own, either. English bankers lend these de-posits to the British Government, to foreign governments, and to enterprises in all parts of the world; and it is out of its profits as a broker | always a drug in the market, and what she wants in this way, that it pays for the scress of its imwith never its expects.

Suppose, for example, that Brigham Young has nine million dollars on deposit with some English bankers. This may be part of the very money which is paying for the Suez Canal, for it, or other of these. Over production of manufacture is said that the Khedive is instructed to draw, at sight, on some English banker.

Whatever England makes in this way by being larticles do. also Chermons. Take the Turkish bondholders very arsale this next year. This is one way for example. It is not long since an association, which England is lessing. of foreign bondholders was formed, and the published statement revealed enormous losses. I have shown, these losses are not all out of English capital. As yet, it is foreigners that are defaulters to English capitalists, but if the losses ontinue, hughsh capitalists may vet become definite is to foreign depositors. It is impossible, have to hid the prices, at once, that will find to determine England's financial standing. As \[ \int \text{transfer of most bound to the prices of most bound to the prices, at once, that will find the prices, at once, that will find the prices of most bound to the prices of most bound to the prices. yet, she is the world's banker, and handles much more wrongy than any other nation; but if a bank's deposits are runnerous enough, and large country it can be on doing business long after its own capital reall gone. All I can say is that The Trials is likely to turn out a very unprofit-

The New York Shipping List, a very ably come able experiment in England. England has dissoluted journal, alludes to the present depression couraged her agriculture and turned most of her in the following terms: "Many of England's labor to maintactures; these have so depreciated in value is not to purchase feed enough, and she has to fall back on the presarious profits of back-ing to make up the descioncy. A great war saight, and probably would de-

> this centie of capital, or transfer it to some other place. It would hart her in two ways. First, word a make food source and dear by interrupts ! ing its importation. Secondly, it would deprive i her of her banking business out of which she ! now makes much at the money with which she pays for the feed imported. This is a very sens tash government does now. The concern is strive and stiffed state of industry. If England treversal, and a thing that has been oncerned was engaged in a great war, emphabels would not play be received again. Well or all govern have the same confidence in English bankers that France's wealth moreover enganisms de they have now. But were is a thing while Free and at the 1ste wat the great of financial Traders refuse to consider in questions of this pworld had recease quain at her transmission kind. They tell us that additioning is going to supersede war in future. It is, however, my months untion could, and this is for one opinion that the nations which in glost to con-industry is nationally. France has two drog sider this question will some have to consider the questions of foreign intervention and saystude.

England is protecting her manufacturers, all the time, on a most gigantic scale, though Free ! Traders do not appear to know it. She is keeping up maral stations, out of the fablic purse, to keep the way open for her manufactures all over the world. She goes to war with China and compele that nation to open her parts. She keeps an army in India to protect her teach. If India afforded English manufacturers no market, would the government risk a war for that country. it is not for its trade, India is no use to England. She paid the Alabama claims for the privilege of allowing her people to sell the Southerners ships and munitions of warduring the rebellion. She has just paid the Khedive of Egypt twenty millions of dollars for the Suez Canal to keep the way for her manufactures open to the East. This is protection to home writing attrestine matter under what name it goes. But it is a kind of protection rendered necessary by the evil effects of Free Trade. The misapplication of English labour, coused by Free Trade, has created a vast amount of fixed capital, which must we wasted, unless things like these are done, and no matter whether Free Traders or Protectionists rule, this policy is now forced upon them. To advance is inzurdous, but to retreat is almost certain ruin.

The London correspondent of the Hole says with regard to the Sucz canal, "The bargain is a wise one, whatever may happen, though, preu-niarily it is a losing transaction. We shall lose the interest of £1,000,000 for some forty years." But, "so important is the friendliness. Errent to us that, no matter at what rost, it must be secured.

Now, England is paying all this to protect her manufactures. She has ceased to confine the circle to her own shores, but there is, meyertheless, a circle within which she employs protective measures. She is paying for this protection just as surely as when she levied duties on imports.

The time it paid England to protect her manufacturers was while they were striving to supply the home market.

When manufacturers become able to hold the home market against all comers, they need, and ought to here no more protection. Further protection only creates an unaccessory artificial state of industry.

Measured in labor England is paying much higher prices for food than any other nation; and measured by the same rule she is getting much lower prices for her manufactures than any other nation. This is the reason. Food is nowhere so cheap as where producers and consumers deal direct. But now England is fed by a oats. These are the principal crops, and making demand for her manufactures they have become mers deal direct. But now England is fed by a due allowance for all other crops, it is evident, insufficient to purchase it. Now it remains to lot of dealers and middlemen. Thus the people

pay dear for their food and get little for their manufactures. When we add the losses arising from bad debts on goods exported, it is apparent that great quantities of labor go for small quate tities of food.

The net cash proceeds of her exports do not buy near so much food as the gross cash value of those exports would take out of her own soil, if employed in agriculture.

When one subject cheats another it is an individual, but not a national loss. But when a toreign norehant cheats a British manufacture: it is both an individual and national loss, It diminishes the annual value of the land and labor of a country to that extent.

What England has to sell is now nearly to buy is a prime necessary of life. It is but to be depending on foreign manufactures, but worse to be dependent on lotergrations.

And no nation in the world can adopt by-

Trade without soon becoming dependent open tures is worse than overproduction of fool. For does not go out of fashion but many manufactures

Articles that an very sale dile this year man

The price of food risks much faster than it prior of manufactures, when there is any pro-Scarella.

When one goes to but manufactured goods : can wait and higgle without serious datger, 1 along sometry of food is from d. produced each

At house consequent and that he when it to get a many the will to specify government at the house, and many other times which we can to crack that is fully diane as I Manafasta eze Ta Kenhayê, Fre Feaders garredtare, în tribuda et madê exadê me This shows it shown't out of her plo

In France, agriculture and messast attende in parallel itmed, as it some their protected. The consequence is that Fried the of the relatest wheat greening conour-the world, and an experter of feed as a manufactures. Her properties to shall of has led to the partition, selected that was an a other hags or older till their de new av rath tive linguistics of this lustiness, and for decay of hands a cope in France. From he was his confressinguistic, or transfer it to some offers, a and the copies many notice. It from he powere more estiled. But we charable had that English politics were just as unsettle for meanstreath conture so Preach to line at nimiteenth, and the french gavernment an stable is the more enternth contain on the D test and she is measurening strength at a late the industry is productive. Frame how two long the market. There is a market for all, and product on all less products.

Federlon Falls.

## DOMESTIC.

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STATED East. Boll them had, but there to two regions the violen and tent them up with a letter control time, parallely property and saft restants, regions the saft restant and ending the control of the control of

PRINTER SATTLES AT BETTER. Chi 16. pointness with a segerable earlier little earlier halls about the case of a markie, put them in a stempon with when of butter and a good symboling of salt. Keep the same pan covered, and stacke it excusonally until they are quite done, which with he in about an hour. PILLERS OF BEEF ASIA CHAIRACBRIAND

Take a piece of the undercut of the strice of the fit could be at the fat peatly, and the skin next to it; out it necessive grain into elieus comment a half luch thick, epclodic them with support dig them in oil, and brail over a visc fire; sprinkle with subt, and survey very but in a dist particularly with judatoes subtless an bourse. CHEAP PUDDING -- Peel and core four or five

apples, according to their size, cut them in slices, and lay them in a pie dish; aprinkle them with says (pounded), and then put a thin layer of ape cut at other jam. Take two concess of arrowrent; mix it with a pair of milk, a little augar, and a small piece of butter; whi is over the fire until it boils, and then pour it into the predict with the apples and jum, and bake until done.

Right Thire, Pluck, singe, draw, who thoroughly, and traws a fine turkey, stuff it with place forcement, pack it up in some thin silices of fat bucon, and over that a sheet of buttered paper, roast before a clear five lasting frequently with butter. A quarter of an hour before it is done, remove the paper and slices of bases. Sprinkle with soft just before serving, fininish with jork sansages, and serve with a tursen of gray. These afronshing two to them hours, according to size.

TREATMENT OF COME PISH . In cases where There were for Code Pish. In cases where gold fish are kept in vessels in rooms. A.c., they should be kept in spring water. The water will require to be changed, necording to the visic of the vessel or the number of fish kept therein, but it is not well to change the water too often. A vessel that will hold a common-sized pail of water, two fish may be kept in by changing the water once a forthinght, and so on in proportion. It any food is supplied them, it should be a tew crambs of bread cropped in the water once a fixed week.

BRAISED TURKLY, Truss the turkey as for BRAISED FURGEY, Tries the turkey is for holling; stoff it with iroffic and obesint stuffing. Line the bottom of a braising pan with sloce of bacon, by the turkey on these, and place more slices of bacon in the top of it. Put in two carrols and two opious cut is slices some sweetherbs, parsley, bay leaf, a clove of garbe and whole pepper and salt to take; moisten with some stock and a tumble full of sherry. Lay a round of buttered paper on the top, put on the lid, and brake with a mederate fite funder and above) for about four hours, then serve with the gravy strained and freed from excess of lat.