

vidual and national loss. It diminishes the annual value of the land and labour of a country to that extent.

What England has to sell is now nearly always a drug in the market, and what she wants to buy is a prime necessary of life. It is bad to be depending on foreign manufactures, but worse to be dependent on foreign food.

And no nation in the world can adopt Free-Trade without soon becoming dependent on one or other of these.

The price of food rises much faster than the price of manufactures when there is any fear of a scarcity.

When one goes to buy manufactured goods he can wait and higggle without serious danger, but when a scarcity of food is feared, produce dealers have to bid the prices at once that will fetch it.

*It is as wrong to import food, that may be advantageously produced at home, as manufactures; it is as wrong to crush home agriculture as home manufactures. In England, Free-Trade crushes agriculture; in Canada, it would crush manufactures.* This shows it doesn't suit in either place.

In France, agriculture and manufactures run in parallel lines, as it were. Both are equally protected. The consequence is that France is one of the greatest wheat growing countries in the world, and an exporter of food as well as manufactures. Her protection to agriculture has led to the partition, sale and cultivation of all the large estates, till there are now six millions of land owners in France. French economy would receive more notice if French politics were more settled. But, well or ill governed, France's wealth increases enormously. At the end of the late war the greatest financiers of the world had no conception of her resources, and she is recovering strength at a rate that no other nation could, and this is because her industry is protective. France has few drugs in the market. There is a market for all, and a profit on all her products.

FENELON FALLS, ONT.

W. DEWART.