As the Earth produces every essential requisite to the sustenance and convenience of human life, the greater perfection to which Agriculture can be brought, the cheaper will every necessary of life be obtained, which ought inevitably to lessen the price of labour and render our Manufactures more reasonable, by which we may undersell other Countries and have the ballance of trade in our favour.

Political Arithmeticians agree that mankind continually encrease, Sir William Petty computes that they will double themselves in 360. years notwithstanding Wars, plagues &c. which if true, a quantity of waste land equal to $\frac{1}{360}$. part of the quantity at present in cultivation ought every year to be added to the tillage that the price of provisions may not encrease.

If England be 320. miles long and 290. wide, it will contain 92,800. square miles if the figure was regular, but that not being so we may deduct $\frac{1}{3}$. for this, the towns, and rivers, there remains 62,000. square miles.

About one half that is 31,000. square miles are cultivated the $\frac{1}{360}$. part whereof is 86. square miles that ought annually to be added to the cultivation.

Experience shews that the people diminish in proportion as the means of getting a livelihood become difficult, and then the ballance of trade becomes considerably against that Nation.

~~As the Earth produces every essential requisite to the sustenance and convenience of human life, the greater perfection to which Agriculture is improved the greater~~ ~~Agriculture can be brought, the cheaper will the articles of plenty will be afforded, and the more cheap will the~~ ~~production which will tend to encrease every necessary of life be obtained, which ought~~ ~~of Labour from which naturally follows inevitably lower the price of labour, and the more employment of hands in cultivation~~ ~~render our Manufactures cheaper, and the improvement of waste land by the~~ ~~the continual addition of political land by the cultivation of waste land be extended to the~~ ~~(improvement) the political degree~~ ~~diminishing~~ ~~enable us to undersell other Countries,~~ ~~have in great the value of our exports beyond that of our imports and turn the~~ ~~general ballance of trade in our favour~~

The increase of cultivation ~~such measures~~ would prevent the clandestine exportation of Wool, which the best laws and most rigorous penalties have not obstructed; ~~they~~ that undoubtedly make it dearer to foreigners than to our manufacturers, yet they find their account in its purchase but if our people lived cheaper than them this would destroy the advantage that enables them to be gainers by this illicit traffic.

When provisions were much cheaper than at present the most accurate computers ~~[illegible]~~ or in the price of their ~~[illegible]~~ seven eighths of the people; these ~~[illegible]~~ labour for their daily bread and from the deficiency of provisions have not wherewithall to consume half the necessaries of life; ~~but if plenty could be obtained~~

If our goods are made sufficiently cheap to maintain Commercial dealings, this amazing ~~[illegible]~~ the people that will be employed by the means of maritime commerce; about one third of the people are sufficient to raise ~~[illegible]~~ the provisions necessary for the rest who may be employed in manufactures and the different appendages to commerce.

The next means of diminishing the price of every Commodity is by putting some restraint on luxury ~~[illegible]~~ and if possible obliging persons to spend not more than they can pay for but this can be done but sparingly in a free Country.

The advantages England has over its other territories are less considerable than may too generally be apprehended, for Scotland as well as Ireland and the British Northern

do all interfere with Her native produce and in some of her staple Manufactures, and these distinct parts of the British Empire do also greatly interfere in their produce and fabrics with each other.

Scotland furnishes Spain, Holland and Norway with Corn at a Cheaper rate than England can afford.

Scotland also sends about 80.000. Head of Black Cattle and 100.000. Sheep annually into England, besides Wool which is used in the coarse Cloths of Yorkshire and Lancashire; indeed a large quantity is returned again in Cloth which besides home Consumption is exported to the British plantations in America, but at a Cheaper rate than England can afford.

On the North East parts ~~of Scotland~~ the Wool is finer than in rest of Scotland it is manufactured into very fine worsted Stockings, besides Serges, Stuffs and Shalloons good muslin is made there; the manufacture of plaiding is much used in England as a cheap and durable ware. There are lead ~~Coal~~ Mines, and Salt pans all of which come much cheaper than in England. but the great support are the Linen manufactures and the fisheries

In short Scotland has of late years greatly encreased the home manufactures and foreign exports, and though the resort of the People of distinction to England draws much money there, yet the greater cheapness of [illegible] ~~[illegible] with~~ ~~the balance of trade between England and~~ ~~[illegible] Scotland and Ireland~~ ~~[illegible] Scotland great advantage of the cheapness~~ ~~[illegible] and Ireland has the same advantage by~~ ~~[illegible] having many of the home productions~~ ~~[illegible] as England, with both the materials~~ ~~and labour much cheaper therefore~~ ~~[illegible] can always undersell~~ ~~[illegible] would have a preference above every foreign~~ ~~[illegible] of~~ market.

~~[illegible] in England, but by~~ ~~[illegible] reason of the material and labour~~ ~~the restraining the Irish from exporting~~ ~~being much cheaper can never undersell~~ Woolen Manufactures has been thought good policy, yet this is giving that advantage to France which England but could not Ireland. To make the Irish some compensation for the restrictions on their woolen manufactory they are permitted to bring their Wool to England, and to spin it at home, but this consumption is not sufficient, which tempts them clandestinely to export Wool to France.

If some mode is not hit upon to cheapen the manufacturing of Cloth

No settled notions of Agriculture in England till the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Hartlib who wrote during the Commonwealth mentions that he had heard old men say they remembered the first Gardeners who came to Surry, sowed turnips, Carrots, parsnips, early peases and rape, then rarities in England and imported from Holland. Cherries and hops first planted in the Reign of Henry VIII. Artichokes first known in that of Elizabeth, when Cherries were still brought from Flanders, Apples from France, Onions, saffron, and Liquorice from Spain, and Hops from the Low Countries.

This ought not to surprize us if we but reflect one minute on the many productions of other Countries we may still cultivate as for instance many sorts of precious Woods, ~~Hemp & Flax~~.

Is it not shameful that in so fertile a Country we shall at times have a want of Corn, when this can be so easily remedied by establishing Store Houses and Granaries. Holland though ~~they grow~~ the grows not enough for home consumption, by this method secures the cheapness of her manufactures, and her navigation.

we shall be supplanted by the French in that Staple Trade. What seems most natural and effectual is to render every production, and labour as cheap as in France, which can alone be obtained by cultivating an additional quantity of Land, the taking off all taxes on the necessaries of life in theory appears very necessary, but by practice it is seen that when once the price is raised this measure which lessens the Revenue does not reduce the price of the Commodity. The great wealth that has been brought into this Kingdom of late years has really lessened the value of money and of course has greatly enhanced the price of every article of life and must therefore greatly counteract every plan of bringing labour to the same cheap state it is in other Countries.

If this Island and Ireland can ever be reduced to a level in point of the general price of the necessaries of life; then the Union of Ireland with Great Britain would be a most wise measure, but should this be adopted previous to England's being capable of selling her commodities as cheap as Ireland, the latter in conjunction

conjunction with Scotland could ~~more~~ effectually ruin the Commerce and Navigation of England, more than it is in the power of France.

Not only Scotland and Ireland are daily gaining a part of England's Trade, but her plantations in America, particularly in the Corn Trade, and if the Northern Colonies are not prevented from advancing in those branches which shall interfere with Great Britain and Ireland, these Colonies must in time prove detrimental instead of beneficial to their Mother Country.

To ~~restore this and totally~~ let England Scotland and Ireland as much as possible by wise regulations endeavour that the produce of their lands and manufactures interfere as little as possible with each other, unless for their own domestic sustenance and support; let the British Plantations follow the same maxims; but even these general principles must have limits for no trading nation can maintain an intercourse of commerce with others if it expects to sell all, and to purchase no commodities in return;