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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 11, 1947

A Proper Protest

The Tuberculosis League is well within its rights in demanding of the Provincial Government that the 10 per cent health tax on liquor and tobacco be applied to health purposes—specifically to providing free treatment for tuberculosis victims—and not just placed in general revenue as has been the practice. Why call it a "health tax" if it can be used for any purpose? It has always been the contention of the Conservatives that this tax was for public health only. It was on that understanding that they agreed to its enactment, and every year in the Legislature Hon. Dr. MacMillan has had occasion to complain that the Government has broken faith in this matter. Last session he pointed out that of the $60,000 collected, only $10,000 had been spent on extra mural treatment of tuberculosis. Mr. R. R. Bell also raised the point, and the following discussion took place, illustrative of two irreconcilable attitudes:

Mr. Bell: "We have a tobacco tax and a liquor tax. We know that the liquor tax is going to be enhanced a hundred-fold. I would ask that the Minister consider this matter. When this tax was imposed the idea was to spend it on health, not to put it into general revenue."

Hon. Mr. Hughes: "I cannot agree with that."

Hon. Dr. MacMillan: "Take the money that comes in your tobacco tax and use it on extra mural treatment."

Hon. Mr. Hughes: "I cannot agree to earmark it for any particular service."

This, we repeat, has been the Government's attitude all along. It is regrettable that the Tuberculosis League, the Women's Institutes and other public spirited organizations did not long ago join in the protests made year after year by Dr. MacMillan; but at any rate there is no reason why they should not now do so, and why the Government should not relent. Better late than never. Finance Minister Hughes and his colleagues need feel no embarrassment about reversing their unfair policy. Let them reflect with Emerson that "a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds," and that to change one's mind publicly is merely to acknowledge before the world that one is wiser today than he was yesterday.

A Worthy Example

Veterans of the recent war in attendance at Canadian Universities have demonstrated their understanding that they are a part of the community and not a pressure group. The National Conference of Student Veterans, held recently in Montreal, decided not to press for an increase of $20 a month for single men and $40 a month for married veterans. Instead, the resolution recommended that the Government give consideration to adjusting maintenance grants by a cost-of-living bonus.

At present, veterans at the universities get, in addition to their tuition, $60 a month for single students and $80 a month for married ones. An additional $12 a month for the first child and $10 a month for each other one is granted. Thus it can be seen, with the present high cost of living that on the current scale of aid the students cannot have an easy time. Nobody is more aware of it than those veterans who voted against a campaign for higher rates.

The student veterans know that rehabilitation grants come out of general taxes; that they themselves are taxpayers, indirectly, if not directly. The veterans also know that the burden of increased tax rates will ultimately be paid by their kin and themselves. Moreover, they refuse to separate themselves from other citizens in the community.

It is easy, comments the *Globe and Mail*, for a group to ask for greater grants. But it shows an unusual type of responsibility in refusing to do so. The student veterans, who tomorrow will be Canada's leaders, have given to other groups of citizens an example which they might well emulate.

Dairy Farmers Ask For Help

Decision of Agriculture Minister Gardiner to increase pork prices by $5 a hog to meet the re-negotiated United Kingdom contract may have been an expediency but it also recognizes a principle lost sight of when the new idea of commercial contracts between governments was conceived. It is that in an economy such as we have in Canada, where men are free to decide where they shall work and what they shall produce, there must be a price incentive in order to get particular production.

Farmers, points out the *Ottawa Journal*, are like most other people. When they have a choice they naturally tend to produce the crop that pays them best. It may be a shortsighted policy in some instances, but the trend nowadays is to look for immediate gain rather than to the future. In the case of hogs this was true, for a great future market was in prospect in Britain and we were fast losing it because hog production was dropping at an alarming rate here.

We need also more milk and more dairy products in this country, for ourselves and for export. The prospects are not good as production is on the down grade and farmers who produce milk for manufacturing into butter, cheese and concentrated products are highly dissatisfied. They want a price somewhat comparable to that which dairymen producing milk for the fluid trade are now receiving. There appears little prospect of our butter ration being increased this year or of our meeting cheese contacts we have with Britain. But if the principle of a price incentive is recognized as necessary in the case of hogs why should the same incentive not be offered to dairy farmers?

"There are still those," says the *Journal*, "who appear to believe that farmers should produce at present prices. But not the farmers who milk cows. At present they are very vocal in their demand for more than they are receiving."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Tomorrow First Sunday after Epiphany.

* * * *

Robert Louis Stevenson used to say that it was better to travel hopefully than to arrive. But, with our present car ferry service we neither travel hopefully nor do we arrive on time.

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A hint to the powers-that-be. Dr. Clyde Hissong, Ohio State Director of Education says: "The news content of a newspaper offers situations for teaching citizenship, responsibility and discipline."

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The Federal Government has decided that no veteran will be entitled to apply for vocational training after the end of the current year, and has passed an order-in-council to this effect.

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Inadvertently in referring to the annual reports of Canada's two big railway systems in these columns the other day, credit was given the C. P. R. instead of the C. N. R. for highlights in the latter's 1947 programme.

* * * *

Mr. C. R. McQuaid, President of the Tuberculosis League, will be generally supported in his claim that T. B. patients should be treated free as the result of the revenue from the Health Tax. He claims half-a-million dollars are at the disposal of the Government for this purpose, and rightly should be applied to the hospitalization of T. B. patients, seeing that one out of every eight deaths in the Province are due to this disease.

* * * *

The importation of 2,000,000 lbs of New Zealand butter for Canadian consumption should make our dairy farmers sit up and take notice. It is claimed the Government had the alternative of this action to offset the agitation for opening the doors for margerine, and felt the farmer would be less resentful favouring a Dominion butter than a U. S. A. substitute. All the same the onus is on the Government, because it must be due to mismanagement on their part that butter production has decreased, or at least not increased sufficiently to meet the nation's requirements.

* * * *

Sir Charles Wright Macaro, British cotton spinner and conciliator; was born at Strathminglo, Fife, where he served his apprenticeship; took prominent part in drawing up Brooklands agreement which terminated a twenty weeks' strike in 1892, an agreement which since has regulated all negotiations between employers and operatives in connection with disputes; he was chosen the first president of the Manchester Cotton Association, and the first president of the Cotton Employers Parliamentary Association, through which he successfully advocated the establishment of an Industrial Council to bridge differences between capital and labour.

* * * *

The following anecdote by Mr. H. Wickham Steed, former editor of *The Times*, London, is recommended to Premier Duplessis as a suggestion on how to handle the "Witnesses": "A foreign statesman, who is now the President of his own country, once told me of his astonishment at the behaviour of the public and of the police in London. He saw a man climb up the steps of a public monument, and begin to abuse the King, the Queen, the Government and British public institutions as tyrannical and abominable. A few people gathered to listen, but nobody interfered with him. Presently a policeman came to see what was happening. He did not interrupt the speaker. He only waited till the gathering grew weary and began to disperse. Then the policeman said to the speaker: 'Hadn't you better come down and go home?' The man came down and went away."

* * * *

Montreal is ahead of Toronto in total value of manufacturing production, with 13.56 of Canada's output, against 11.01 for the Queen City; while Ontario takes the palm from Quebec with a figure of 48.34 per cent of the total as against 32.66 for Quebec. Industries in which Montreal takes the lead over not only Toronto, but Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver as well, are as follows: Clothing, iron and steel, railway rolling stock, electrical apparatus, shipbuilding, tobacco, cigars, cigarets, aircraft, leather boots and shoes, breweries, hardware, tools and cutlery, cotton yarn and cloth, paints, pigments and varnishes, fur goods, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, iron castings, miscellaneous textiles, stock and poultry feeds, hats and caps, cotton and jute bags, aereated and mineral waters, furnaces, mattresses and springs, and machine shops.

* * * *

An important report just placed before the British Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, recommends the expansion of existing university facilities in Britain involvng a capital expenditure of $400,000,000. The main object of this scheme is to achieve an increase of fully qualified United Kingdom Scientists from the present number of 55,000 to at least 90,000 in order to meet the demand for additional scientific manpower caused by the extensive prospective scientific developments envisaged in Britain as part of the overall reconstruction programme. It is intended that the target set at 90,000 shall be reached in ten years, but the Committee emphasizes that quality must be of first importance in scientific work, and this must on no account be sacrificed to the object of achieving the target by 1955.

Notes By The Way

Canada is rumored to be the likely proving ground for an Anglo-American attempt to standardize offensive and defensive war weapons. Since this country will obviously be the Belgium of the next war, we might as well start getting used to it now. — New Glasgow News.

It is hinted that the Minister of Reconstruction, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, may take the portfolio of Resources. Well, resources and reconstruction go together. Indeed, resources are the basis of all our wealth and all our future growth and jobs. —Lethbridge Herald.

New schools costing $4,000,000,000 are to go up all over Britain as a result of the 1944 Education Act. This is the estimate of a committee of experts, formed to simplify and expedite the school building program, whose report was published this month as a White Paper. The figure includes the building work needed for all reforms covered by the Act including reconstruction, reform and development of primary and secondary education, new schools on new housing estates, new County Colleges, and other wide developments in further education and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. —Fredericton Gleaner.

Your average Canadian earns a lot more money, but translated into what he can buy in the way of food, clothes, refrigerators and whatnots, he is not as well off as he was in 1938. So that real wages (which is the amount of things a man can buy with his earnings) bear no real relation at all to money wages. So let's forget money for a minute, for not all the banks and theories on earth have changed that basic elementary fact that men are traders and that the only demand they have on another's goods or services is what they produce themselves! Size has not altered the essential pattern. —Hamilton Spectator.

Only six stonemasons are available in British Columbia for a program of millions of dollars worth of building construction. This disclosure by Henry Hill, regional director for Canadian Vocational Training, at a gathering of apprentices here reveals only one aspect of a situation which is rather ominous for our whole society. In most crafts there are far too few men and what is worse there are few young people interested in learning the craft. This condition is not peculiar to stone masonry. There are too few bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, miners, lumbermen, carpenters, cabinetmakers, steelworkers and so on along the line. —Vancouver News-Herald.

An advertiser in an East African newspaper offers to buy puff adders in any quantity—alive. Behind this strange-sounding request for unlimited supplies of one of the world's most deadly reptiles is the fact that puff adder farms are maintained in order to extract the venom for medicinal purposes— to make a drug which stops haemorrhage. Near the Kenya border of Tanganyika a puff adder farm is run by a British woman who "milks" the reptiles' poison glands and exports the venom to manufacturers of the drug. Experts make light of this dangerous work, which entails making the adder angry in order to extract the full load of its venom! — From Crown Colonist.

Music publishers used to tell Carrie Jacobs Bond that her songs were "too plain" and would "never sell." This was a mistake. More than 5,000,000 copies of one of them "The End of a Perfect Day", have been bought and paid for. The statistics on "I Love You Truly" and "Just A-Wearyin' for you" must be impressive, too. Mrs. Bond attained her great success a generation ago when the public lived to cry over its songs and before music was piped into practically every home twenty-four hours a day. She died in Hollywood on Saturday, looking back at 84, over her early days of poverty and bereavement and the wealth and fame that followed. — New York Times.

The human race has acquired an abundance of skill, but apparently, less wisdom than at any time in its history, and skill, unwisely used, is not the road to wealth or to happiness. The great need of our times is for more wisdom, more humility, less conceit on the part of self-appointed planners, and it might be a good idea if all the churches of the Christian world would supplement the feast of goodwill at Christmas by appointing at least one day in the year, when the human race might pray for wisdom— even if only wisdom enough to enable it to go intelligently about the search for material wealth. —The Letter Review.

The business and job outlook for 1947 is good. Compared with 1929 or 1939 it can be described as very good. It may be—though this is by no means certain—that our business speedometer will notch its way to a lower figure. But the airplanes in which we travel fly both at 250 and at 150 miles an hour. Only at 60 do they stall and plummet inevitably to the ground. High though everyone wishes the tempo of our economic machine to continue the fact is that it can slow down a good deal before the result is "crash", "depression", or anything resembling it. Remember that our national income today is around $9.6 billions. Though no figure computed in identical fashion is available, a similar figure for 1929 is $5.3 billions. In 1934 it was $3.1 billions. In 1939 it was $4.6 billions. —Toronto Financial Post.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

P.O. APPRECIATION

Sir,—Despite the fact that a new all time high in weight and volume of Christmas mailings was established this year, the Postal Service functioned throughout the crisis period with a smoothness and efficiency that was equally unprecedented. So expeditously was the mail handled and delivered, indeed, that by Christmas Eve Canadian Post Offices, with few exceptions, were back on a normal operating basis, a condition which permitted most members of the staffs to enjoy Christmas Day at home with their families and friends.

Many factors, of course, combined to bring about this desirable state of affairs. Improved and simplified methods of handling mail in the Post Offices made it possible to utilize the services of many thousands of temporary employees, mostly War Veterans, to the best possible advantage. These helpers did a splendid job and they are entitled to the highest commendation for the spirit and energy which they injected into discharge of their duties.

Before they could handle the mail, however, it had to be in their hands, and it is in this respect that the principal credit must go to the success of the Department's 'Mail Early" campaign, in which the newspapers of Canada played such an important and generous part. Heavy mailings started as early as December 16th this year, and in such volume, that by the time the peak date of December 18th arrived, the largest part was already in the mail stream. From December 18th to December 24th there was a steady decline, until on the last day, in most offices, mailings were but slightly above normal levels.

The co-operation shown by the public and the part played by the newspapers in bringing it about, is deeply appreciated by the officers of the Department and myself On behalf of the Postal Service generally, therefore, I wish to acknowledge, in the warmest possible terms, the great assistance we have received from your newspaper.

I am, Sir, etc.
W. J. TURNBULL,
Deputy Postmaster General.
Ottawa, Jan. 8, 1947.

THAT 30 PER CENT INCREASE

Sir,—I can see, from the newscolumns, that there is going to be a merry battle in the matter of the claim of the railways for, what is it?, a 30 per cent upping of freight rates!

In this matter both the Maritime Provinces and the Canadians who live west of Winnipeg seem, to me, to have a somewhat similar cause. In the circumstances, if we are not to fail in the demand for a fair deal in this important matter, I suggest that there should be something developed in the nature of a united front — not, it should be stressed, for political or economic advantage, but to ensure that the pressure of the freight-rate structure should be spread as evenly as is possible over the shoulders of all Canadians.

If it is true, as one of my Prairie friends says, that "60 per cent of Canadian Pacific freight earnings according to Sir Edward Beatty, come from Western Canada — with less than 30 per cent of the nation's population" — clearly, this is an overload and there are genuine wrongs to right; apart entirely from the equity in the railways' claim for improved per-ton-mile freight income?

A rather similar "case" was made some years back by Professor G. McL. Rogers (a brilliant son of the Minister who gave his life "for all we have and are") indicating the pressure of the protective tariff on the people of the Prairie Provinces. If I remember correctly, an annual burden totaling more than $65,000,000.

I do not believe that the railways seriously expect anything like satisfaction of their claim, and it is a little discouraging to see the spread of this rather childish technique (temporarily aping the labor unions) of calling for a "30 per cent increase" out of one side of the mouth, while whispering "we'll likely get almost 15 per cent" out of the other.

As I see it, the folks at both ends of the Dominion are already carrying the load. The data are available in black and white on the records of the railways. I am relying on able counsel to "dig 'em out", and bring the facts and figures under the spotlight of public scrutiny.

I am, Sir, etc.
FAIR DEAL

PRICE OF MILK

Sir,—I was interested in the letter of Mr. J.A. Gillies, which appeared in your issue of Jan. 9th, to the extent that he had difficulty in analyzing my information concerning milk prices, and to note, as he proceeds, that he knows very little about the present milk situation.

Quoth he; "Butter fat test from one factory was 13.7 per cent higher than that received from the other." Who ever heard of milk testing 13 per cent? The average test of milk delivered to Charlottetown consumers is 3.7 per cent. If Mr. Gillies can find milk for them containing such a high percentage of butter fat, thousands will appreciate his efforts, and will be more willing to pay 14 cents per quart for same. As far as clarity of expression, or ignorance of the fats is concerned, this is a gem Then again, if he has knowledge of such irregularities why does he not lay the information before the Milk Board?

Mr. Gillies, in great, apparent anguish, deplores the projected, partial strike on the part of the consumer and claims that this is no way to settle the difficulty, all the while making no attempt to suggest a remedy. How his heart fairly bleeds for the little children of Charlottetown on a rationed milk supply! Does he remember that the little children of the city of Saint John were in grave danger of having NO milk a few weeks ago and during the Yuletide period? This was the producers way of extorting 16 cents per quart from the fathers of these same children. What about the attempt to pollute the small supply with gasoline and kerosene which was with great difficulty on the part of the dairies to be set apart for the children and the sick? I do not think that the consumers did this shady work. Then why all the ado if the parents of our children choose to adjust their milk supply?

Mr. Gillies states that there is no substitute food for milk. May I suggest that, as cheese is a whole milk product, adults and older children could easily substitute same for milk during this high price period. Canned milk, which is more sanitary and effective for the welfare of infants, is now more readily available. The housewife can use powdered milk of which there is a good supply, all of which will divert more milk into surplus channels at $1.80 per 100 lbs.

This gentleman was afraid of our milk supply being cut off by a threatened strike on Oct. 1st. on the part of the farmers. I had not the least fear of such. There is plenty of milk available in the surrounding rural areas which now goes into butter and cheese. Again, it is reasonable to expect the raw milk vendor to strike, and put milk, for which he receives $5.20 per 100 lbs., into surplus supply at $1.80? No fear of a producer strike — they have not the intestinal fortitude to do so.

I would suggest that Mr. Gillies try and find that other, lucrative channel for the farmer's milk that he speaks about — where is it? It is not in cheese and butter. He might study ways and means of preventing dirty milk, milk so nauseatingly off flavor, milk literally reeking with the odor of turnip tops, milk far from being first grade which Dr. Anslie's report will show. All such stuff had to be rejected by many of our local dairies. I do not think that he can do so, therefore, I would advise his remaining with the job of finding a market for his calves and little pigs.

I am, Sir, etc.
ANOTHER CONSUMER

GETTING OUR OWN BACK

Sir,— I am more and more convinced that we are becoming a nation of the world's prize suckers.

When the average smoker realizes that every time he buys a package of cigarets he is parting with one shiny or even dirty quarter in tax, it is enough to put him off smoking for life. Unfortunately it does not. Perhaps the officials in Ottawa are astute psychologists who recognize what creatures of habit we are, and know that even were our tax a thousandfold on the simple luxuries we would still not give them up.

In a recent editorial in your paper you stated that we are being made socialistic by the state, not becoming so through our own volition. What is the remedy? After all, the Government is no magic organization; it is simply composed of the people we elect to represent us. If they, as individuals or as a body, see fit to create this socialistic order, is it not up to us to throw them all out and create new parties or representatives?

The main trouble with both major political parties in Canada is that they have no solution for any problem except taxation. Every time they need money for foreign loans, or pensions, or social welfare, or a raise in the M.P.'s salaries they immediately put a tax on something—and the insidious part is there seems to be no organization of the people, that is, the taxpayers, to oppose this. Surely we cannot all be such sheep.

Worse still, what is sauce for the federal Government is gravy for the provincial government, who immediately tax anything and everything Ottawa has overlooked, and even some things it hasn't. So all the poor man's luxuries, such as smoke and beer and candy and soft drinks, and many simple things which are not luxuries but necessities, are subjected to a federal and / or a provincial, and / or a municipal tax until the actual value of the stuff purchased is completely lost.

The trouble in Ottawa is that the officials there got swelled heads during the war. They became so puffed-up at being called the fourth power that they are still trying to carry on now when we are no longer a miliary power, but have simply sunk back to our own little pint-sized population of twelve million people.

The politicians forget that we are a small country. We have millions of miles of territory but no one to populate them. Thanks to our ridiculous immigration laws which prevent good workers from coming out here because of prevailing fear and jealousy on the part of the "old school tie" Canadians, we are fast rolling behind the eight-ball. For if we don't have enough people to share in paying the taxes, the rest of us will pay more and more, and as our young people rush to the United States, still more, in the long run.

One suggestion for lowering taxes is to have a buyers' strike. The unfortunate part about this plan is that it would hurt many of the taxpayers and not the Government bureaucrats.

The best method, in my opinion, would be to form a union of taxpayers, which would make terms with the Government on a legal basis. Any attempt on the part of the Government to overstep its bounds would be regarded as illegal and there would be no obligation on the part of the taxpayers to pay. The union would have both federal and provincial rights, so that no section of the country could be mulcted by its own provincial government nor by Ottawa, nor of course by its own municipality.

Under the terms of this agreement:

(1) Cigarets, tobacco and liquor to be at pre-war rates.

(2) No provincial tax to replace the federal one just removed on gasoline.

(3) Substantial cut in amusement tax, and abolition of the federal war-time night-club tax.

(4) Removal of tax on meals, clothing, candy, soft drinks, etc.

(5) No income tax on incomes under one thousand dollars for single persons and two thousand dollars for married persons.

In other words, put our tax payments back to what they were before the war and improve the income tax set-up. Mr. Abbott says business is fine; let's keep it that way.

I am, Sir, etc.,
F. G. FLYNN.

TRIBUTE FROM KENSINGTON

Sir,—"Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them." We in Kensington, who remember Judge Mathieson's life amongst us as principal of Kensington School, believe that he became great and outstanding among men by reason of his native born ability, self assurance and ambition.

An incident related to the writer by the late Dr. Darrach, chairman of the board of school trustees at the time, shows the self-confidence of the then youthful Mr. Mathieson. Then, as at present, the amount of supplement was a bugbear to teachers and trustees. The amount in this particular case was contingent on the work accomplished. Mr. Mathieson said "If I earn it (the large amount), I get it." Dr. Darrach agreed. When he left Kensington School, there was no uncertainty about whether or not he had "earned it." At the end of his second year, two of his girl pupils headed the list of matriculants to Prince of Wales College with two year scholarships for each. Mr. W.E. Bentley and Mr. Augustus Bentley were also awarded scholarships under his tuition. He gave Kensington School a status from which it may have fluctuated somewhat at times, but never receded to any marked degree.

Chroniclers and intimates of his early career testify that his love of learning was predominant—as it was among the younger generation in his locality at the time. He went a long distance to the common school and being endowed with a sound mind in a sound body, no barriers of wind or weather interfered with his set purpose. The Shaws and the Landrigans were near neighbors and "kindred spirits" in their quest for education, and there was naturally mutual benefit by contact.

We in Kensington believe that as time passes, Mr. Mathieson will be rated as one of the most astute and clear thinking statesmen that Canada has produced. His prophetic vision was evidenced in his now famous "Minority Report" as a member of the White Commission in 1934, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

"The evidence produced before this Commission showed from early days a total absence of equality in the treatment of the different provinces in Canada, both in regard to money grants by way of subsidy and in the gifts of vast areas of Dominion lands to some provinces without any uniform plan and without any compensation to provinces that did not share in the partition of the common property.

"It was made clearly to appear on this inquiry that one of the major problems facing Canada today is the devising of some general plan for the adjustment of Dominion and Provincial financial relations.

"The practice which has existed from early days of dealing with single provinces or groups of provinces without due regard to the interests of all, may bring about a condition of grave unrest not free from danger to Canadian unity."

I am, Sir, etc.
JAS. PENDERGAST

The Poet's Corner

FROM "DUNCTON HILL"

He does not die than can bequeath
Some influence to the land he knows,
Or dares, persistent, interweave
Love permanent with the wild hedgerows;
He does not die, but still remains
Substantiate with his darling plains

The beeches know the accustomed head
Which loved them, and a peopled air
Beneath their benediction spread
Comforts the silence everywhere;
For native ghosts return and these
Perfect the mystery in the trees.

The spring's superb adventure calls
His dust athwart the woods to flame;
His boundary river's secret falls
Perpetuate and repeat his name.
He rides his loud October sky,
He does not die. He does not die.

—Hilare Belloc.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

THE SEAL FISHERY

Forty-eight seals were killed by the Messrs. McMillan of Wood Islands on Friday the 14th inst., but a fog coming on they only succeeded in getting eleven on shore. What a source of wealth does the shoals of seals which regularly visit our shores every winter present to the inhabitants of this Island! In Newfoundland several hundred sail of vessels are employed every spring in this fishery, which has rewarded the enterprise of many of those engaged in it with affluence and independence; but in vain are all the treasures of the watery elements scattered with a wasteful hand around our shores; the subjects of rival and more enterprising states may revel in them before our eyes, and feast upon the fruit which we refuse to pluck. Only let us blame not heaven when the sordid cares of poverty and old age come upon us; here are the means of riches within our grasp, but apathy and sloth have so benumbed our faculties that we possess not energy enough to rouse us to industry and exertion which alone are wanting to make them ours.

We have been told that protective laws are required before a fishery can be established in this Island, but we fear something more essential that these are necessary. Habits of idleness must be vanquished, and a spirit of enterprise and perseverance imbibed by the inhabitants generally, and then we may expect beneficial results to arise from Legislative enactments, but not otherwise. —P.E.I. Register, January 1825.

Check Your Bearings:

We travel fast on the journey of life, striving to reach a haven of independence, before the evening of old age o'er takes us. The New Year comes, another milestone, and bids us pause to check our bearings.

The road to independence is plainly marked—the highway of life insurance. Why take an unknown road?

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