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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Time Table in Effect, January 6th, 1919

READ DOWN — ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME — READ UP

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				P.M.	A.M.	Noon
3.35	1.25	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	7.20	10.30	12.00
4.39	2.57	7.02		Hunter River		6.18	8.55	10.50
5.20	3.50	7.40	Arr.	Emerald Jct.		5.40	7.55	10.10
6.45		8.35		Borden	Dep.	4.40	6.20	
4.40		6.20	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	6.45	8.35	
5.40	3.50	7.50		Emerald Jct.		4.30	7.25	10.10
6.05	4.34	8.24	Arr.	Kensington		3.37	6.45	9.37
6.30	5.15	9.00		Summerside	Dep.	3.00	6.00	9.10
		Tue. Thurs. Sat				Mon. Wed. Fri.		
		A M.				P.M.		A.M.
6.45		11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	12.20		8.55
7.44		1.14		Port Hill		10.41		7.54
8.37		2.44		O'Leary		9.21		7.01
9.21		3.51		Alberton		8.02		6.21
10.00		5.00	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	7.00		5.45
		Mon. Wed. Fri.						Mon. Wed. Fri.
P.M.		A.M.				A.M.		P.M.
3.10		7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10		6.10
4.30		8.55		Mt. Stewart		8.55		4.30
5.00		9.32		Morell		8.22		3.35
5.22		10.02		St. Peters		8.00		3.00
6.30		11.35	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	6.50		1.35
		P.M.				A.M.		
		7.50	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30		
		Mon. Wed. Fri.						Mon. Wed. Fri.
P.M.		A.M.				A.M.		P.M.
4.35		9.10	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr.	8.50		4.10
5.27		10.20		Cardigan		7.48		2.54
5.51		11.00		Montague		7.23		2.25
6.25		11.40	Arr.	Georgetown		6.45		1.40
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.		Sat. Only				Sat. Only		Daily ex. Sat & Sun.
P.M.		P.M.				A.M.		A.M.
3.10		3.10		Charlottetown	Arr.	9.45		10.15
4.52		4.55		Vernon River		8.31		8.20
7.05		5.55		Murray Harbor	Dep.	7.00		6.20

Except as noted the above trains run daily Sunday excepted.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SEA FOOD FOR ALLIES

NEWFOUNDLAND MAKES GREAT PLANS FOR FUTURE.

War Has Boomed the Fishing Industry In Gallant Little Dominion, and Arrangements Have Been Made For Big Developments Now That Peace Has Made Expansion Possible Once More.

NEWFOUNDLAND is likely to play a much more important part in the matter of the British and allied countries now than ever before. It is scarcely known on either side of the Atlantic that much of the foodstuffs of the Greek, Italian and Portuguese people is obtained from Newfoundland. that the French who had their own fisheries in American waters until the beginning of hostilities, but who then withdrew their men to crew their fighting fleets, are now obtaining stocks of sea-food from Newfoundland, and that great quantities of edible fishes are being shipped from Newfoundland every month to the people of the British Isles, and some of it is finding its way into the kitchens of the allied armies on the European continent.

At the present time much of this fish is "cured" by being salted and then dried in the sun. The famous bacalao, which is a staple dish in the Iberian Peninsula, and which formed in a large measure the food of Wellington's armies in the Peninsular War more than 100 years ago, is made with Newfoundland salt-cured, sun-dried codfish. The same edible forms one of the largest items in the foodstuffs of the Italian soldiery, more especially since the meat supply in that country has been reduced so considerably, and the allied blockade against Greece was imposed in the autumn of 1916, one of the leading foodstuffs of which the Greeks were deprived was Newfoundland codfish, some fifteen vessels being held up at one time at Gibraltar by the British fleet and not permitted to continue on their destinations in the Hellenic kingdom. Similarly, the fish obtained by the French in Newfoundland waters was cured in the same fashion, and to-day French agents are operating actively all round the Newfoundland seaboard buying fish for shipment to France to replace that which the French trawlers themselves contributed from year to year to the dietary of the French people before the war. The British Isles are also receiving a goodly supply of fish cured in this fashion, and it is believed there will be a virtually unlimited market for it because it will be years before the French can resume fishing in the North Sea on the former basis, before the Scandinavians and others who fish there also can reconstruct the economic and industrial machinery then in use, and which assisted them in the marketing of the sea harvest, and there is also this factor seriously disturbing the minds of everybody connected with the fishing industry in what was formerly known, but will never again be known, as the German Ocean, namely, whether it will ever be possible to trawl by old-time methods in that area again in view of the manner in which the seafloor has been littered with the hulls of ships sunk by submarines and mines, as well as naval actions in that theatre of the war.

Newfoundland, however, has during the past few months made an important new development in fishery matters, namely by establishing a cold-storage enterprise on an unusually large scale. This has been undertaken by the Reid Newfoundland Co. of St. John's, a corporation which operates the railways, the coastal steamers, and other services, and which has gone into this enterprise with the object of making it an auxiliary to its existing agencies. This company has built a huge cold-storage warehouse in St. John's with a capacity of 12,000,000 pounds of fish, and is engaged at present in procuring the material with which to fill it. Not alone are all the fishing flotillas in the vicinity of St. John's being tapped in order to get their available supplies, but stations have been established at other points on the coast within direct touch of the railway line and trains of refrigerator cars are used from time to time to bring on to St. John's stocks of fish obtained in the different localities, and which are in a condition to be properly frozen in the central plant. It is understood that in the not distant future a large shipment of frozen fish will be made to the British Isles, and will be followed from time to time by other shipments as fast as the warehouse can receive and treat the material offered it. The company is now contemplating the erecting of smaller plants at other suitable points on different parts of the seaboard where fishing operations on a large scale are prosecuted, and where a large and continuous supply of what may be called the "raw material" can be obtained.

Not alone will it be possible to preserve by this means enormous quantities of codfish, which is the staple fish secured by the Newfoundlanders in their operations on their own coasts, the Grand Banks and along the Labrador, but also an opening will be afforded through this means for the utilization of lesser fishes, some of them now virtually useless to the fishermen through the fact that they cannot be marketed in the countries where the fishery products of the island find their chief outlet. The salmon fishery of Newfoundland is to-day necessarily limited in extent because on the one hand the salmon are not found in anything like the abundance of their Pacific congeners. They are, on the other hand, a delicate fish and must either be preserved by packing or canning or else go into immediate consumption. In other words, owing to the lack of cold storage it has not been found possible hitherto to make a great commercial fishery out of salmon. Some few hundreds of tierces (300 pounds) are pickled every year in the area where the salmon most resort, and an equivalent quantity is produced for local and outside consumption by canning; but now it is believed that many times the quantity can be taken each year, preserved in cold storage and sold at a higher figure than could be possible under previous circumstances.

The same thing is true of halibut, haddock, hake, mackerel, turbot, lobster, smelts and a small fish of the sardine family which abounds on the Newfoundland coasts every year and known as caplin, while the quest of the horse mackerel, otherwise known as the tuna, hitherto not attempted because of the inability to handle the enormous carcases of these animals, can be carried out in a large way, and the product utilized and sold at high figures on both sides of the Atlantic, when delivered in these countries through the agency of cold storage steamers equipped with cold storage facilities.

It is therefore easy to understand that the development of this project is watched with the keenest interest by the people of Newfoundland, as its success will be of the very greatest importance to them.

GREAT TRADE PLANS.

Dominion Must Have Big Income to Meet Debts.

The whole-hearted way in which Canada is grappling with the question of trade development is reassuring, not only for Canada but for the rest of the world. Some time ago, the Government appointed a trade commission in London for the purpose of dealing, at first hand, with the great problems of reconstruction which must be solved in the devastated districts of Europe. The object of this commission was to place Canadian producers in touch with those requiring their products in these districts, so making available the resources of the Dominion, not only for the supply of raw material, but also for the supply of manufactured articles of all kinds. Now a further step toward completing this organization is announced, namely, the creation of a Canadian Trade Commission, which, with its headquarters in Ottawa, will act in conjunction with the mission already established in London. The whole problem has evidently been most carefully thought out, and provision made, as far as possible, for every contingency. The time is indeed for Canada, as for many other countries, one of extraordinary opportunity. It demands initiative, courage, energy, and co-operation of all intersts to insure satisfactory peace conditions, and precedents may for the moment have to be discarded.

The kernel of the situation, perhaps, lies in this last statement, the willingness to discard precedents. The Canadian business world is facing entirely new conditions, and everywhere there is a call to take a larger view. Thus, those who take the true view of the great war debt which has been piled up in Canada, as in nearly every other country, will recognize in it simply a call for greater production, and an opportunity for development in this direction. The Canadian national debt before the war was only something like $336,000,000; it is now $1,500,000,000. The advance is, of course, tremendous, but it is only when the counter-fact is remembered, that along with this great increase in indebtedness has gone an equally great increase in the national productivity, that the matter is seen in its true light. The exports, indeed, of Canada have increased no less than 1,000 per cent., since the outbreak of the war, and there is no reason, in view of the shortage everywhere, why this production should not be maintained to a very large extent.

As Mr. Chamberlain vividly pointed out on one occasion, the question of prosperity is almost entirely one of adjustment of expenditure to income. Canada will have to raise, in the future, a revenue of at least $350,000,000, whereas before the war her greatest revenue was $173,000,000. Her wealth, however, has kept pace with the demand, and on the whole she is better off than she was four years ago. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that Canada is entering upon a period of great prosperity. She is certainly being afforded an opportunity for service the value of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The great need is, indeed, co-operation, and again co-operation; between farmer and factory, and between employers and employed everywhere. The war has exemplified beyond all question the advantages of co-operation in the labor world, in all directions, and this lesson will not be lost on Canada, but, having been learned, will be developed and applied to a more extended usefulness.

Prince With Canucks.

Prince Albert, the scond son of his Majesty King George V., is now on the headquarters staff of the Canadian Corps. Prince Albert, who is 23 years of age, had been several months with the Royal Air Force. There are now two members of the royal family with the Canadians, as Prince Arthur of Connaught has returned to his old love after his return from his visit to Japan.

Business Profits War Tax.

The total amount of assessments made under the Business Profits War Tax Act to date is over $58,000,000, of which over $54,000,000 have been collected. It is estimated that by the end of the present fiscal year about $65,000,000 will be realized. This is more than double the estimate made in the budget speech, in which the act was introduced.

Peace Treaties.

Peace treaties bind the signatory powers either when they are signed or when they are ratified. They bind individuals when they receive news that such treaties have been made.

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Talent is of no use to the man who hasn't the courage to use it.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA.—

Despite the snowstorm on Thursday vening, February 6th, the hall at Victoria was well filled to listen to a concert given by the choir and younger folk of the village in aid of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund. Rev. P. A. Fitzpatrick acted as chairman and the following programme was rendered:

Opening Chorus by the Choir, Explanation of Concert by the chairman; Anthem, by Choir; Recitation, Eva Trowsdale; Chorus, "Long Time Ago" Choir Solo and Chorus, Several small girls; Flag Drill, Junior School Boys; Chorus Herald Angels Choir; Recitation Helen Trowsdale; Physical Drill School Boys; Solo, Beth Bolter; Flag Drill, Senior School Children olo, Elsie Howatt; Men's Chorus, "Canada my Canada"; Chorus, "Over all the world" Choir; Solo, Walter Lea. Address by Rev. P. A. Fitzpatrick This address was followed by the offering and the audience generously responded and $36. was forwarded or the Armerian, Syrian Relief work. Each number was well rendered. The committee in charge deserve great praise for being able to achieve such esults in such a short notice. Mrs. Loswell as organist skilfully prepared he Choir. Miss Fraser and Miss Trainor willingly responded to assist n the drilling of the children. The patriotic drills as well as the physical rill were executed with a precision hat was marvelous. The choruses nd solos, were all rendered by Victoria's leading talent and they mply demonstrated their ability in every way. Both young and old ook part with enthusiasm. The National Anthem closed this splendid concert.

SURPRISE PARTY:

The impression might be made that a big movement in produce was takingplace, if one happened to pass Watermere, the home of the Rev. D. MacLean, on the evening of St. Valentine's day. On that occasion Mr. MacLean was surprised by a visit from a large number of his parishioners from Canoe Cove, Argyle Rear and Bonshaw, who wished to pay their respects to their pastor in some more substantial form than mere words. To begin to enumerate the good things which these generous hearted people bestowed upon their Spiritual adviser would take up entirely too much space. Special mention might be made of three large loads of oats, hauled in and stored by Donald MCKinnon, Duncan Darrach nd Colin MacEachern. This amounted in all to seventy five bushels and was contributed by the parishiners of the above mentioned districts.

The ladies—not to be outdone by their male partners, brought along well filled baskets of provisions, which included supplies of butter and cream as well as delicacies for the immediate occasion.

After supper had been served, the meeting was called to order with Mr. Alex. MacKenzie, Long Creek in the chair Mrs MacLean was then presented with a purse of money by Mrs. Dougald MacDougall and the attached address was read by Mrs. John C. MacEachern. Speeches dealing with the good will and pleasant relations that has always existed between Mr. and Mrs. MacLean his family and the congregation were then made by the following, John C. MacEachern, John MacFadyen, John MacDougall and Neil MacCannel. Mr. MacLean, taken completely by surprise replied in a feeling manner on behalf of Mrs. MacLean and himself thanking his visiters for their generous donations and kind words for the welfare of himself and family. He assured them of his desire to keep in closer touch with his flock year by year and asked them to feel that his home was always open to every member of his congregation.

After a pleasant evening spent in music, speech making etc. the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Dear Mrs. MacLean,—It is indeed a pleasure, as well as a privilege as lady members of the Canoe Cove Congregation to meet with you and your family this evening in your home to exchange greetings.

You have by your winning ways and pleasant smile won a place in our hearts that shall not soon be forgotten. Your home has always been place of welcome to strangers and friend alike, and we trust that the pleasant relations existing between us will continue to grow, and that you will be spared many days with your beloved husband, our esteemed pastor, to go in and out amongst us, to share in our joys and sorrows.

We ask you to accept this gift, not for its intrinsic value, but as a memento from your lady friends.

Signed on behalf of the lady members of the Canoe Cove Congregation.

Canue Cove,
February 14th, 1919.

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