

worst is, that these exorbitant profits are derived by those who are least entitled to them, and who are only unproductive labourers. If such great prices and profits are necessary upon the article of fish, why are not the fishermen entitled to a proportion of the benefits?

The food we like, and eat, depends upon what we have been accustomed to, and the general habits and diet of a country, or people, with whom we live. In Holland, no person sits down to table without two or three sorts of fish. In Catholic countries the people are not so fond of fish, because they must eat it by compulsion. In some places, where there is great plenty of fresh fish, people get satiated or cloyed with it, as they are, it seems, with most things easily obtained, and to be had in great abundance, particularly those who are fond of luxuries and variety, and have the means to procure them; but there is no place perhaps where poor people, in particular, are in the habit of eating cured or dry fish, but they continue to like it, and find it a very wholesome food.

This has been completely verified in the county of Cornwall. Some years ago a considerable quantity of corn was imported into that county. The poor people disliked potatoes and would not eat fresh fish, of which they had great