

eyes, as a part of England for carrying out that work in the world.

If it were not for this capacity for idealizing, Canada would appear to him as a power outside himself, which prevents him from selling his produce in the United States, which makes him pay a fine if he buys his goods where he can buy them cheapest and best, which lays a paralysing hand upon his shipping by sea and by land, an insatiable maw which demands his money to build railways to frozen seas, canals which end in a field, and bridges which fall before they are finished.

And lest it might be thought that this is the language of political rhetoric, fit for the mouth of a spokesman for a deputation sent to Ottawa for the purpose of securing "better terms," I shall set forth one or two specific instances, merely to illustrate the nature of these burdens, which are borne so resolutely because it is believed that by bearing them the general good is served, and not to enter a formal bill of complaint. A complete catalogue of these grievances has already been prepared by Mr. J. A. Mathieson. They have been summarized by Mr. C. F. Deacon. They are continually insisted on by Mr. McCready, that faithful Guardian of the public interest.

At the time of confederation, Prince Edward Island had a population which was doubling every thirty years. In the last twenty years for which we have returns, it has actually decreased by 5,632 persons, and the capital city in the same time has added only 595 citizens to its number. In one day in September, 1908, five per cent. of the adult male population left the Island. At Confederation there was practically no public debt; now it amounts to three quarters of a million dollars. The customs and excise tax was then \$3.10 per person. The following year it was raised to \$5.05, and last year it was \$11.70. By an elaborate calculation Mr. Deacon arrives at the conclusion that this little province pays three million dollars a year and receives in return \$758,181; but Mr. McCready has demonstrated