The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1890.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Speech from the Throne is cheerful and hopeful. The representatives of the people are reminded that the past year has been a good one for British Columbia. Almost all its interests have prospered and the outlook for the immediate future is bright. It was pleasant for them to hear that the revenue of the province had exceeded the estimate by twenty per cent., and that this agreeable state of things was likely to continue. A full treasury is a pleasant thing for both the members of the Assembly and the people to contemplate.

The Government appears to have determined to do its best to develope the resources of the province. The experiment which it has already made in Cariboo to test the value of the ores that are found there, has happily proved successful. It is difficult to estimate the importance of this experiment to that great mining district. The establishment of the works there has, in a great measure, taken from mining operations the element of uncertainty which hampered enterprise and was a serious obstacle to the developement of its mineral resources. If, added to this, the district of Cariboo obtains the railway accommodation it requires it will enter upon a new era of prosperity.

The recommendation to extend to the rich but undeveloped district of Kootenay improved means of communication shows that the Government does not intend to wait to be beseiged by petitions before it extends a helping hand to those parts of the province which stand in need of encouragement and assistance. The Government seems determined in this matter to act upon the very old, and the very good, axiom, "He gives twice who gives quickly." We are quite sure that the Assembly will co-operate heartily with the Government in doing what is necessary to make the riches of the Kootenay country, of which such glowing accounts are heard, available. The powers of the Legislature cannot be more profitably exercised than in assisting men of courage and enterprise to take advantage of the bounty which nature has showered upon districts which are now wholly unproductive, and to cause them to contribute to the prosperity of the province. The settlement of the difficulty which the divided jurisdiction in the Railway Belt places in the way of advancement will greatly facilitate this good and necessary work. Practical men find that the dual ownership prevents the improvement of that great district, and if the Government succeed, as it seems likely to do, in getting the administration of all the minerals of the Belt, it will have done the province a service of almost incalculable value. The efforts of the Administration in this direction deserve the hearty commendation of every true friend of British Columbia. This district already possesses railway accommodation, and when the question of jurisdiction is settled there will be nothing to hinder its advancement. It is gratifying to learn that what the Government has already done in the way of aiding in the construction of railways promises in the near future to be productive of great advantages. This will encourage both the Government and individuals not to slacken in their efforts to open up the country so that capitalists both at home and abroad will find in British Columbia a promising field for their operations.

Too little is known about the agricultural capabilities of the province. It has a large extent of sea-coast on which there may be, and very probably are, areas easily accessible by water, which could readily be made available for settlement. It is time that means should be adopted for obtaining a better knowledge of every part of the province—that there should be no uncertainty as to the quantity of land it contains fit for immediate settlement. The explorations and survey recommended in the Speech will, no doubt, do much to accomplish this purpose. This would be an effective and an inexpensive way of encouraging immigration.

To draw up and perfect a measure for the redistribution of seats in the Legislative Assembly is the most important and at the same time the most difficult work which the House will have to do during the present session. None of the other measures will evoke much opposition. They are all required. There may be differences of opinion as to details, but members of both parties and all sections will, no doubt, work amicably together to carry the bills, but to judge by present indications it will be no easy matter to come to satisfactory conclusions in this business of the readjustment of the representation. There seems to be quite a crop of local jealousies and rival claims. How to reconcile these will require all the wisdom and all the tact which those who wish to see the work done well and fairly possess. It is to be hoped that the members from the different sections of the province will enter upon the business with the earnest desire to do what is reasonable and fair, and that they will discourage sectionalism, no matter what form it may take or in what quarter it may appear.

The business cut out for the Assembly in the Speech is important, and much depends upon its being well and effectively done. We have no doubt that the members will address themselves to the work of the session with the determination to do what is best for the province. If they do this conscientiously and energetically they need not be afraid to render their account to the people next summer.

NO FACTS YET.

The organ of the Opposition yesterday evening contained another article on the School Law written in the old strain. It is full of "ifs" and "might be's." It theorises as to what the Minister might and could do, but it does not say one word as to what he has done and what he does. It insinuates that it is possible for the Premier to do all sorts of tyrannical and oppressive acts, but it does not venture to assert that he ever committed a single one of any kind. The organ has a singular antipathy to facts. It makes its stomach turn even to be reminded of them. But facts are very necessary things. It is fortunate that spiteful and unprincipled writers cannot take away a public man's good name by insuendoes or hypotheses. The people who love truth and justice demand facts; they want proof. Our contemporary tries to make the public believe that the Minister has the power to cancel the certificate of a capable teacher who has done his duty faithfully, and who has committed no offence against good morals, but it does not say that he ever did such a thing or ever tried to do it. We have shown that the power to cancel teachers certificates is one that the Government always possessed, and one which it ought to possess. No government will ever be disposed to abuse that power, but none will ever be so rash as to give it up. It is a wonder that the Times is not sick of misrepresenting the education law and those who administer it. It is very dirty work and ought to nauseate any healthy man. When is it going to produce the facts which are necessary to make its accusations worth considering? We want facts, evidence, proof. None have yet been adduced. The charges of the Times are on its own showing altogether groundless.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

The elevation of Mr. David W. Higgins to the speakership will meet the approval of men of all parties in the province. Mr. Higgins is a man of far more than average ability and of high intelligence. He is active-minded and energetic and will, no doubt, perform the duties of his position ably and effectively. Whatever he may have been when he was younger and had less experience of men and of public life, he is not now by any means a strong party man. He may be depended upon to do strict justice to both sides of the House. He has not been long in the Legislature, certainly, but his wide experience as a journalist will now stand him in good stead; and even without it, a man of his ability will not take long to make himself master of parliamentary practice and the rules of order. We are greatly mistaken if Mr. Higgins will not prove a very capable as well as an impartial Speaker. He may not, and we hope he never will, make a parliamentary pedant; for there is no surer indication of small-mindedness and want of capacity to deal with large questions in a liberal way than a constant watchfulness to catch members tripping in trifling matters of order and ceremony, which are really more honored in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Higgins is not a man of that cast of mind, and he will make all the better Speaker for being too big-minded a man to be a martinet.

CHANGES.

There have been but few changes in the Dominion Cabinet since the session of 1889. Sir John Macdonald resigned his position as President of the Council and took the portfolio of Railways and Canals, made vacant by the death of the Hon. John Henry Pope. Mr. C. C. Colby, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, was taken into the Cabinet and appointed to the position left vacant by Sir John Macdonald. The following is the ministry as at present composed:

Premier and Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir John Macdonald.

Minister of Finance, Hon. George E. Foster.

Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson.

Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin.

Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

Minister of Militia, Sir Adolphe Caron.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Charles Tupper.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan.

Postmaster-General, Hon. John Haggart.

President of the Council, Hon. C. C. Colby.

Without portfolio, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Hon. Frank Smith.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Senate since the close of last session: Mr. Edward Murphy, Montreal, in the stead of the Hon. Thomas Ryan, deceased; Mr. James A. Lougheed, Q. C., Calgary, N.W.T., in the stead of the late Hon. Richard Hardisty, deceased; Major C. A. Boulton, in the stead of the Hon. John Shultz, now Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; Mr. Samuel Prowse, Murry Harbour, P.E.I., in the stead of the Hon. J. S. Carvell, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island. The following vacancies remain to be filled: The seats occupied by the late Senator Plumb, Niagara; the late Senator Ferrier, Montreal; the late Senator Ferguson, Bathurst, N.B., the late Senator Turner, Hamilton.

The changes in the House of Commons since last year have been comparatively few. Mr. Rufus Pope has been elected for Compton, P. Q., to fill the vacancy made by the death of his father. Mr. J. Massue takes the place of Captain Labelle, deceased, as member for Richelieu, P. Q. Mr. Thomas Earle was elected by acclamation for Victoria, B. C., in place of Mr. E. Crowe Baker, resigned. Mr. C. C. Colby, on accepting a seat in the Government, was re-elected for Stanstead, P.Q. Mr. Colter, who was elected for Haldimand, Ont., has been unseated. There has not been time since the decision of the Supreme Court, to which Mr. Colter had appealed, for an election to be held in that county. The seat for Haldimand will very likely be filled before the close of the present session.

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THE TRADE RETURNS.

"Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada" is the blue book in which the Canadian man of business takes the greatest interest. He finds in it a record of the trade, not only of the whole Dominion but of each of the provinces, for the past year, and there are tables in the book which enable him to compare the returns of that year with many preceding years. He is able from this to form a rough estimate of the commercial condition of the whole country or of any particular province—whether it is progressing, whether it is stationary, or whether it is falling behind. He can also find in the book the countries with which the Dominion does business, and he is enabled to compare the relative trade importance of any or all of those countries to the Dominion. The reader may infer from this that the trade and navigation returns are rather lively reading, and a perusal of them would be an agreeable occupation for an idle hour. The reader who takes up the book under this impression will, we fear, be grievously disappointed. The book will appear to him at first a kind of arithmetical puzzle. He will see little else than columns upon columns of figures, and he may not for a while be able to extract any meaning out of them; as for being amused or interested by poring over these formidable rows of figures with here and there a few words of letterpress to explain their significance, that is out of the question. But if he is a student of politics, or has any interest in the progress of the country and in the condition of its commerce he will in a little while become reconciled to the tables, and be able to extract the information that he wants from the figures that so bewildered him at first. For instance a little patient study will show him that there were exported from the Dominion last year $89,189,344 worth of commodities and that the value of the goods imported was $115,224,931, and that of these $109,673,447 worth were entered for consumption. The conclusion he would immediately come to is that the balance of trade against the Dominion is $26,039,764. This he might regard as a very great misfortune, as many do, or he might consider as a matter of no kind of consequence, and certainly no sign that the country is in a bad way commercially. This "balance of trade" is a stumbling block to many. They cannot for the life of them see how it is that the country which is allowed on all hands to be the richest in the world, imports every year a great deal more than she exports. The balance of trade is always against Great Britain and yet she has money to lend to every country that wants to borrow and can offer good security, and that her capitalists are making investments in every country under the sun where money is to be made.

If the student of the tables wants to find out where the products of the Dominion go to and who is her best customer, he will not have far to look. One table shown him that last year the aggregate trade of the Dominion with Great Britain was $80,422,515, and that her trade with the United States amounted to $94,059,840. He will find from another table that Canadians exported to the Mother Country $38,105,126 worth of products and to the United States $43,522,404 worth. A little more research will show him that we imported from Great Britain last year $42,317,389 worth of goods, and our imports from the States were valued at $50,537,440. There is food for reflection in these facts, and if he is thoughtful they will set him thinking about reciprocity and Imperial confederation and commercial union and several other questions in which trade relations of the Dominion with other countries is an important factor.

Thinking and enquiring about imports suggests the subject of taxation. What were the duties paid on these imports? The Trade returns tell us that they amounted to a pretty big sum. The whole amount of customs duties paid by the people of Canada last year was $23,784,523. We find from these apparently dry tables that the percentage of duty paid on the total value of goods entered for consumption dutiable and free was 21.65. That is, every hundred dollars worth of goods imported into the Dominion paid to the Government a tax of $21.65. By this calculation no goods at all are free. But the quantity of free goods imported is quite considerable. The reader of the tables will find that estimating the population of the Dominion at 5,075,855, the people of Canada paid last year per head $4.68 in customs duties. This makes for a family of five $23.40. Here again is something to think about and suggests to the active-minded reader what he has heard and read about free trade and protection, the incidence of taxation and matters of that kind. He will wonder if men will ever agree upon a theory of trade, and if taxes could not be raised in a better way than by levying contributions on what we eat and drink and wear.

The intelligent seeker after commercial knowledge will like to know what the exports of the Dominion are composed of and what are their relative proportions. This, too, he can readily find when he learns to extract from the tables the information they contain. One of them tells him that agricultural produce, which of course includes animals and their products, form the staple export of the Dominion. Their value was last year $37,308,818. The contributions of the farmers and stock raisers are placed in the return under two heads, one is agricultural products and the other is animals and their produce; the value of the former was $13,414,111, and of the latter $23,894,707. After farm produce timber is the next important export, its value was $23,043,007. The produce of the fisheries comes next, their value is $7,212,208. The produce of the mine and manufactures are very nearly a tie. Of the former there were exported $4,419,170, and of the latter $4,434,949. The student will see from this the relative importance of agriculture in the Dominion, and he may come to the conclusion that with provinces so rich in minerals as British Columbia and Nova Scotia, to say nothing of Ontario, the export of the produce of the mine ought to be more than four millions and a half of dollars. Let us hope that before very long it will greatly exceed that comparatively small sum.

If the student is a British Columbian he will like to know something about the trade of his own province. The trade and navigation returns will readily satisfy so laudable a curiosity. He will learn from them that the exports of this province last year are valued at $4,334,206, that British Columbians sent to Great Britain $873,425 worth of the products of their industry, and that the value of the proportion sent to the United States was $2,819,185. The balance went to various countries. It is unfortunate that we cannot get in these trade returns any idea of the amount of intercolonial trade. It would be satisfactory in making an estimate of the industry of this province to be able to find out the proportion of its products that were sent out to the other parts of the Dominion. The quantity of British Columbia products going in that direction is considerable and is increasing every year. The student will, however, find by these returns that the United States is far and away British Columbia's best customer, and that at a considerable distance Great Britain comes next. Canada's position as a customer cannot be ascertained, and other countries, although their trade is not to be despised, are in a commercial sense comparatively unimportant.

The total imports of the province were $3,809,786. Of these $3,002,646 were dutiable and $807,140 free. The amount of duty paid was nearly one million, the exact figures being $974,675. The value of goods imported from Great Britain was $990,139; the imports from the United States are set down at $2,321,954. The British goods paid in duties $296,257, those from the United States $485,938. From a comparative table the enquirer will find that British Columbia is steadily advancing in commercial importance. Here are the figures for the last three years:

EXPORTS.

1887	$3,478,270
1888	3,928,077
1889	4,334,306

IMPORTS.

1887	$3,626,137
1888	3,404,207
1889	3,809,986

These figures are significant. They are encouraging for they show that British Columbia's prosperity is on a sound and stable basis.

We think that by this time our enquirer has had enough of figures, but he will, we trust, have got rid of the prejudice which many entertain against blue books, and will be convinced that information, both valuable and interesting, can be found in them which he will search for in vain in more attractive and more pretentious books.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The News-Advertiser apparently cannot realize that an Island journalist can deprecate sectionalism from disinterested motives. It seems not to be able to imagine that anyone on the Island desires to see the question of the re-adjustment of representation discussed calmly without acrimony, and with an earnest desire that justice shall be done to all sections of the province. We are quite sure that there are many on the Island and in the capital who wish to see this business conducted in a spirit of fairness. They want no undue advantages for themselves, neither do they feel like submitting to injustice. They are, we are satisfied, misjudged by the Mainland newspapers, which evidently think that they please their readers when they represent the citizens of Victoria as greedy and arrogant and unwilling to concede to the people of the Mainland what is justly their due in this matter of representation. This is not the spirit in which to take up a question which every one sees is both delicate and difficult. The Mainland newspapers claim that they, and those for whom they speak, want nothing but what is fair and reasonable, why do they not give the people of Victoria credit for being as fair-minded and as reasonable as they profess to be themselves? Do they think that the business of redistribution will be done more speedily and more satisfactorily if the preliminary discussion is well spiced with abuse of Victorians and the Islanders generally? If they do they will find that they have made a serious mistake. Very few men like to hear themselves abused and misrepresented, and bodies of men are even more sensitive than individuals. Would it not be as well for our neighbors to import a little civility into the discussion of this matter? Would it not be both wiser and more agreeable to refrain from saying disagreeable things about the people on this side of the Gulf? We hope that when our contemporaries in Vancouver come to think over the matter coolly they will see that it will be better in every way to speak of Victorians as if they were almost as good and as amenable to reason as the citizens of Vancouver. Civility costs nothing, and it goes a long way in making intercourse with neighbors smooth and pleasant. We are glad to see that the News-Advertiser is leaning in this direction. Although its article in Thursday's issue is not by any means charitable in its judgment of the citizens of Victoria, it is milder in its tone and far more conciliatory than it has been of late. Our evening contemporary had made some allusion of the desire on the part of some on the Mainland to remove the capital of the province from the Island; this is what the News-Advertiser says in reply:

"It is scarcely necessary to refer to this silly story about the removal of the Capital which is being drawn across the track to divert attention from the real object of the Mainland Association—fair and reasonable representation for the Mainland. We had supposed that the discussions on the same tedious matter in 1888 and 1889 had satisfied everyone that no such proposal had ever been considered among the people of the Mainland. It would be a deliberate and wicked waste of money, an injury to the whole province, and a serious detriment to its progress to entertain such a proposition for a moment. Certainly, the people of Vancouver have never entertained such an idea. There are few, we think, who upon consideration would claim that if the seat of Government were here, it would exercise any material influence on the prosperity of the place. For ourselves, strong as we are in our insistence that the people of the Mainland must have now that representation to which their numbers, their wealth, and their territory entitle them, we would oppose with all our influence any scheme that was designed, even indirectly, to remove the seat of Government from Victoria, and in this we are entirely agreed with our neighbors on the Island. All we ask is a reasonable share in the administration of affairs; the recognition of our claim that in all respects the Mainland is as important a portion of British Columbia as the Island. No citizen of the Province, wherever he resides, will deny that we are entitled to these things. For them all the people of the Mainland should work, and any one among us who attempts, for purposes of his own, to give currency to the false reports circulated by interested parties who oppose the aims of the Mainland, is not only prejudicing the interests of the community in which he lives, but is doing an injury to those of the whole Province."

SECTION NINE.

It is asserted that the changes made in the school law last session transformed the Minister of Education into an autocrat in his Department. "Section Nine," it is positively stated, placed both the teachers and the Trustees "under the thumb" of the Minister. Care is taken to convey the impression that the power of the cancellation of the certificates of teachers was then first placed in the hands of the Government. There is no truth in the statements that are so confidently made on this subject. They are simply an impudent attempt to impose on the public. In order to show our readers exactly what the Minister of Education can or cannot do in this matter and whether the present Government was the first that possessed and exercised the power of cancelling teachers certificates it is necessary to go into the history of the subject.

Up to 1879 the Lieutenant-Governor in Council had nothing whatever to do with the suspension of teachers or with the cancellation of their certificates. Teachers were then at the mercy of the Superintendent of Education for the time being. The Walkem Government came into power in 1879. One of its first acts was to so amend section nine as to invest the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with the power of cancelling certificates, and that too absolutely, without cause. In 1887 the present Minister of Education had the words "for cause" inserted in the section, and that was done wholly and solely for the protection of the teachers. In 1889 the Minister had the section still further amended in the interests of the teachers. In order that our readers may see for themselves the changes which have been made in section nine we publish below the section as it was when it was enacted under the Walkem Government, and as it is now after being amended under the late Government, of which the present Premier was Minister of Education.

Section 9 as it stood in 1879.	*Section 9 as it is now.*
To suspend the certificate of qualification of any teacher until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall confirm or disallow his action in suspending such teacher; and the cancellation or suspension of a teacher's certificate, when confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall release the school trustees of the district in which such teacher may be employed from any obligation to continue to employ him as such teacher.	With the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for cause to summarily suspend from teaching any teacher, and to cancel for cause the certificate of qualification of any teacher until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall confirm or disallow his action in suspending such teacher; and the cancellation or suspension of a teacher's certificate, when confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall release the school trustees of the district in which such teacher may be employed from any obligation to continue to employ him as such teacher.

The reader will observe that under the law of 1879 the Superintendent of Education could suspend the certificate of any teacher on his own authority (before his act had received the sanction of the Governor-in-Council) and that neither the Government nor the Superintendent were required to assign any cause for their act. Under the present law the Superintendent cannot, without the sanction—not of the Minister of Education—but of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL, suspend from teaching any teacher, or cancel his certificate. And the power is not absolute in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor as it was under the old law. No teacher can be suspended, much less have his certificate cancelled, except by order of the Governor-in-Council. The teachers are not under the power of any autocrat. They cannot be oppressed by any official of the Government, high or low. They have recourse to the highest court in the land. These changes, which are all for the protection of the teacher, have been made through the influence and at the instance of the present Minister of Education.

Any intelligent person who is the least fair-minded, after comparing the section as it was left on the statute book by the party now in Opposition with what it is now must admit that there are not the slightest grounds for charging the present Minister with having manipulated the school law for the purpose of getting the teachers under his political thumb. He must see that the Minister of Education has been the friend of the teachers, and that their condition as regards the Department of Education is now better than ever it was since public education was established in the province.

The reader sees that section nine does not "virtually make the premier sole arbiter as to who may or who may not teach school."

He sees that it does not make the Minister of Education an autocrat. He sees that a teacher's certificate cannot now be cancelled except for cause assigned.

He sees that when a license is cancelled it is done by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council after the teacher has had ample opportunity of being heard in his own defense.

He sees that the representations that have been made by the Times with regard to Section Nine are false, stupid and malicious.

The public also know that the charges of abuse of power by the Minister of Education have not been substantiated by a particle of evidence, and that when the organ of the Opposition is asked to produce facts to prove its accusations it replies by saying that our repeated demands for proof are a "nauseating iteration." The misrepresentations of the Times are becoming tiresome and monotonous. If it would try to discuss public questions truthfully and with some little appearance of candor it would be infinitely more respectable and do its party better service. As it is it is fast bringing itself and those whose cause it advocates into contempt.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A telegram from San Francisco says that positive instructions have been given to masters of sealers leaving Victoria to go into Behring's Sea, and that some of the schooners will be equipped for a fight. Where that news came from it is difficult to say. No one has authority to give the captains of the sealing schooners instructions except the owners of the vessels. There is no evidence at all that the masters received other than the usual instructions. Everyone knows that the sealers are expected to visit Behring's Sea before their return. The sealers this year, we have no doubt, intend to make the usual voyage. They know that they have a right to hunt seals on the high seas in all parts of the Pacific Ocean frequented by those animals and it will not be easy to deter them from doing their business in what they are satisfied is a lawful way. As to their equipment, it is just what it usually is—nothing more. The firearms that are used in killing the seals might do duty in a fight, but they are taken on board the vessels for sealing, and not for fighting purposes. The truth is, there is nothing unusual this year in either the orders given to the masters or the equipment of the vessels. Victoria's sealers do not propose to take the law in their own hands. They have still faith in the power of Old England to protect them.

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98 Acres, Mill Bay, and improvements		2500
1030 Acres Timber, estimate 25 to 30 M. prac		10300

AND MANY OTHERS.

Building Lots in town, from $200 to $35,000.
2 Corners on Government Street.
4 Corners on Douglas Street.

RENTS AND INTEREST.

Special attention given to collection of Rents and interest, and prompt returns made. Highest references if required.

CONVEYANCING

in all its branches cheaply and expeditiously carried out.

MONEY

To be lent on freehold mortgage and investments found for capitalists on first-class securities.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

We can offer choice of two of the leading enterprises of the Province, long established and running profitably. Capital required in each case about $250,000 00.

Maps, detail plans, and all information at Office, Cor. Government and Bastion Streets, VICTORIA.

PROFITABLE FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.

200 Acres at Somenos Railway Station,

AND ON THE TRUNK ROAD TO NANAIMO.

With stream through the property. Good fishing in vicinity. 70 acres under cultivation. 30 acres pasture and stumps. 100 acres in timber, not heavy; 5-room House, brick chimneys; 2 Barns, one with stable 70 x 30—one with hay carriers, fork, etc., 80 x 72. Dairy, Granary, Chicken house, woodshed, etc., etc. 20 Head of Stock, with Bull; 8 Horses and Colts, with Stallion; Harness; 1 heavy and 1 light Spring Wagon; 2 Buggies; 1 Dump Cart; 2 Ploughs; 3 Harrows; Horse Hay Rake; 2 Mowers; Self Rake Harvester; New Binder; and usual Farm Tools; Pitt's Mounted Power, and Separator; Poultry, and or 7 sheep; Store and Dwelling near the Station.

Capital opening for Business and Summer Hotel, in a settled district—Crown Grant Titles.

This property is one of the finest farms on the Island.