The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1889.

LAST YEAR'S SURPLUS.

The Dominion revenue statement for the year that closed on the 30th of June, 1889, is, contrary to the confident predictions of the Opposition organs, favorable. They declared that the anticipations of a surplus were all bosh, manufactured for the purpose of bolstering up the Government. The result must be disappointing to them. The statement, based on returns received up to the 31st of August, shows that the revenue for the fiscal year was $38,175,829.41, and the total expenditure $36,712,804.84, giving a surplus for the twelve months of $1,463,124.57. This is a very good showing, and proves that the Dominion is still prospering. Compared with the revenue of the year 1887–88, customs receipts in 1888–89 increased from $22,106,140.65 to $23,727,256.47; excise, from $6,071,486.86 to $6,858,534.89; Postoffice receipts fell from $2,352,003.83 to $2,234,929.21; public works, including railways, fell off from $3,554,794.79 to $3,047,771.27; while miscellaneous receipts increased from $1,780,068.76 to $2,307,437.57, or a total increase of revenue for 1888–89 over the revenue of 1887–88 of $2,311,434.52. The expenditure of 1888–89 was $14,799.21 in excess of that of 1887–88.

A STARTLING THEORY.

The September number of the Nineteenth Century contains a very interesting article on the "Diseases Caught from Butchers' Meat." It is from the pen of Dr. Behrend. The facts contained in this article will be to many startling. Every one dreads consumption. All have witnessed the ravages of that fell disease. Many—indeed, most people—believe it to be incurable, and there are very few who think that it is, in any great degree preventable. The conviction with numbers is that it is hereditary, that it "runs in families." But everyone has seen friends die of the disease, in whom as far as could be discovered, there was no trace of hereditary taint. How they contracted the malady is to them a mystery. The paper before us presents a solution of that mystery. Dr. Behrend holds that butchers' meat frequently conveys the virus of tuberculosis into the human system. He shows that a great many of the animals that are killed for food are, to a greater or less extent, tuberculous, and he believes that the parasitic organism which produces and extends the tubercle is not destroyed by the amount of heat necessary to cook an underdone steak. It has been further proved that the bacillus, as the parasite is called by the learned, in cattle, is identical with the bacillus which does its dread work in the human organism. The gastric juice is not sufficiently powerful to kill this bacillus. Tubercle is, therefore, according to him and other eminent physicians, communicable to the human system through the meat of diseased animals taken as food.

The reviewer shows that a very large proportion of the animals killed for food are tuberculous. Dr. Carpenter states that an inspector in the Metropolitan meat market declares, upon oath, that 80 per cent. of the meat sent to the London market had tubercular disease. The Glasgow Herald, which devoted special attention to the subject, asserts that the markets of that city are being flooded with tuberculous cattle for consumption as food. Dr. Richter stated recently, at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, that the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle is much greater than most people suspect, and that he had been informed by veterinary surgeons that "in some localities in Germany as many as 50 per cent. are affected; that animals may show no signs of the disease during life, and no means of accurately diagnosing it are known, and that consequently its presence is only revealed by examination after death."

It is well known that the Jews are exceedingly careful with respect to the condition of the animals which they use for food. These animals before being killed are carefully examined, the Jewish mode of slaughtering is peculiar and the flesh is inspected before it is allowed to be sold. To show how general disease of one kind or another is in cattle when taken to the slaughter-houses we quote from the article the following paragraph:

"As regards the result of examination, according to the Jewish method the most recent returns show that, during a period of six months, of 13,11 oxen slaughtered in London, only 6,97 were passed as coming up to the admissible standard; and, taking the average of the last five half-years, 40 per cent. of the oxen, 29 per cent. of the calves and 23 per cent. of the sheep were rejected."

It is a fact which others than medical men have observed that very few of the Jewish race die of consumption. Is this owing to the great care taken in the selection and preparation of the flesh to be used as food? This exemption from a disease so common and so fatal among Christians of every race is commented upon in the article. It is also shown that Jews are more hardy and longer-lived than the men of any other race. Statistics are produced to show this. "In Prussia," Dr. Behrend says, "the latest statistics show that the mean duration of Jewish life averages five years more than that of the general population, and official return from Algeria give 1 Jewish death in 40.8, as compared with 1 in 2 among others." Dr. Mayer states "that in Frankfort 54 per cent of Jews attain their 50th year and 38 per cent of Christians; and the 70th year of life by 27 per cent. of the former and by 1 per cent. of the latter." To what is this greater tenacity to life in the Jewish race attributable? Is it to the sanitary provisions of their law?

The conclusion which the reviewer arrives at is that all butcher's meat offered for sale should be carefully inspected, even any of it which shows the least signs of disease should be confiscated and destroyed forthwith. "The consensus of scientific opinion," he says, "in this and every other country has fully established the dangers of such practices and has formulated the conclusion that meat from tuberculous cattle should be absolutely withdrawn from the food supply.

RECIPROCITY.

There are very few in any part of Canada who do not look with favor on reciprocity in trade with the United States. Commercial union, which a few enthusiasts advocated so strongly a little while ago, is not, properly speaking, reciprocity. It is fusion or annexation as far as commerce is concerned. Its establishment would require Canada to give up its commercial independence and place in a foreign State the power of taxing Canadians. It is not surprising that it was generally rejected by the people of the Dominion. But reciprocal interchange of commodities is a very different thing. There are many of the products of the United States which can be imported free into Canada without doing the slightest injury to any of its industries, and the people of the United States want many things which Canadians produce. Why should not such commodities be freely interchanged? No good reason can be given for laying high rates of duty on them on either side of the line. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 worked with advantage to both countries. It benefitted Canada and it was of equal, if not greater, benefit to the United States. This is now frankly admitted by enlightened and liberal-minded United States citizens, and they would like to see reciprocity of a similar kind re-established between the Dominion and the United States. The Springfield Republican favors reciprocity with Canada and asks, "Why should we abandon old and tried methods for a kind of internal revenue and high protection trust with Canada." It appears, too, that there are many in the Dominion generally supposed to regard reciprocity with the United States with disfavor, who are ready to meet the Americans as soon as any practical scheme is proposed, more than half way. The Montreal Gazette, which is in the confidence of the Government, is evidently in favor of closer commercial relations with the United States than those which now exist. Alluding to the feeling in favor of a feasible scheme of reciprocity which is showing itself among our American neighbors it says.

"The leaven is clearly working among our neighbors. Time and a clearer perception of the truth have removed the last remnant of the prejudice which caused the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 as a retaliation upon Canada for her wrongly assumed sympathy with the South in the civil war. To neither country is reciprocity an essential of prosperity, but to both it would be an aid and advantage, more especially if the treaty includes also the fisheries, the coasting trade, the use of the canals, and settles the railway transportation problems; and until the Republican party has definitely rejected proposals for new negotiations we prefer to indulge in the hope that the coming session of Congress will be marked by legislation looking to the arrangement of a commercial convention with Canada."

These words coming from such a source are very significant. They point to fresh negotiations with the United States, and to a comprehensive treaty by which the differences between the two countries will be amicably and equitably settled, and trade relations mutually beneficial established. If the present Government succeed in negotiating such a treaty it will confer the greatest possible benefit on the inhabitants of every province of the Dominion. We infer from the passage of the article which we have quoted that the attempt to make such an arrangement is contemplated, and every patriotic Canadian must devoutly wish that the attempt will be successful.

ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

When the Senate Committee appointed to enquire into the commercial relations existing between Canada and the United States sat in Bostonits members must have been surprised to hear quite a large amount of very strong testimony in favor of closer commercial intercourse with the Dominion of Canada. Some of the business men who came before them were in favor of unrestricted commercial intercourse with the Dominion and others advocated a free interchange of natural products such as obtained during the twelve years immediately succeeding 1854. One of the extreme free traders was the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane. He represented the Boston Merchants' Association. There are three hundred firms included in this organization. Mr. Lane said that the views of the Association with respect to trade with Canada were embodied in the joint resolutions submitted to Congress in March last by Mr. Hitt, which proposed the complete obliteration of the customs line between the two countries. Mr. Lane considered that it would be greatly to the advantage of both countries if the custom houses along the whole line of frontier were pulled down.

Mr. Coolidge, a New Hampshire manufacturer, favored complete freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. The manufactures of his state are now to a very great extent Canadian, inasmuch as between fifty and sixty per cent. of the operatives in the factories are natives of the Dominion. They are, he said, orderly, law-abiding, temperate and frugal people. It appears as if Mr. Coolidge believed that one of the results of freedom of trade between the United States and Canada would be that the manufacturs' capital would go to where the operatives live instead of the operatives being compelled to emigrate to where the factories are established. The following is the testimony borne by Mr. Peleg McFarlin, who represented the iron manufacturers: "I would," he said, "favor a renewal of that reciprocity which proved so satisfactory to the two countries directly interested during the few years it was in force. If there been just reasons for its abrogation, they are now happily dissipated, and its restoration, with amendments and eliminations to conform to all changed conditions, would prove a wise and beneficent arrangement."

Mr. Horace Tobey, connected with the Fremont Nail Works, advocates the revival of the trade arrangements of 1854 with necessary modifications. He said that until the reciprocity treaty with Canada was abrogated his company used very largely—almost exclusively—Canadian coal, and were thoroughly satisfied with the results obtained. Canadian coal was then also used by most of the mills in the vicinity of Wareham, and its use was discontinued not on account of its inferiority, but because of the abolition of the treaty of reciprocity and the imposition of the war taxes upon coal, which made it no longer profitable to use Canadian coal. As the representative of the iron industries, he would say that they built their hopes of future existence upon the use of the coal that comes from the Canadian provinces, and that they were figuring very confidently indeed upon being able to obtain from Canada an abundance of coal, which would do all the iron making that they wished to do in New England.

Some of the American dealers in lumber on this side of the continent exhibit a jealousy of Canadian lumber, which is very far from being felt by the lumber merchants of the East. Mr. Hall, who deals in lumber very extensively, when he was before the committee, denied that the abolition of the duty on Canadian lumber would reduce the price of lumber in the United States. He said that within five years, if the duties on lumber were entirely removed, there would be no appreciable difference in the value of lumber in Boston compared with its present price, for the reason that the timber lands of Canada would be more valuable when the duties were removed from the product of those lands.

It will be inferred from this abstract of the testimony of some of the business men of New England that the people of the Northeast of the United States are ripe for reciprocity, and that they will give their representatives in Congress the requisite support and encouragement when a measure of reciprocal free trade with the Dominion of Canada comes before that body.

We find, too, that an influential portion of the press of New York is strongly in favor of intimate commercial intercourse between the States and Canada. A recent number of the New York Times, which represents the views of the best business men of the Northern and North-western states, contains the following article on the reciprocity discussion. The subject is so important, and the article is so good, that we do not feel like apologising to our readers for giving insertion to so long an extract. The Times says:—

It is one of the curious anomalies of this kind of discussion that, in general, so much importance is attached to political boundaries, which in reality have no potency whatever to affect the principles of commercial intercourse. It is generally admitted that the unrestricted traffic between the different States and sections of our own country is mutually advantageous. Nobody doubts that the East and the West and the South profit by the interchange of their products, and that everything that makes that interchange easier, quicker and more economical is a gain for all concerned. The removal of obstruction and barriers to internal trade and the reduction in the cost of transportation from one part of the country to another are recognised as benefits to the general prosperity. On the other side of the Canadian border it is equally well understood that whatever promotes intercourse and exchange between the different provinces of the Dominion is a general benefit to all of them. The political line that separates Canada from the United States has no power to modify the effects of commercial interchange. If it is profitable for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to trade with Quebec and Ontario, or for New England to trade with New York and the West, it is equally so for New England or the West to trade with Canada, and in all commercial intercourse the advantages are necessarily reciprocal.

The value of this New England testimony lies in the fact that the situation of that section and the relations of its industrial and commercial interests are such as to make obvious the advantages of unrestricted trade with its northern neighbor, while with reference to other parts of the country they are not so plainly discernible. There is no difference in the principles that apply, and none except of degree in the effects that would be produced in regard to the rest of the country. The fullest and freest intercourse between the United States and Canada would be as surely advantageous to both countries as unrestricted trade between the East and the West or between the North and the South is advantageous to those sections of this Republic. The reasoning which applies so plainly to New England is equally applicable to the whole country.

In the discussion of annexation, commercial union and reciprocity, the one point of real importance is that of freedom of commercial intercourse, and it really matters little how it is brought about. The only solid advantage in annexation would be the commercial one, and that can be attained without political union. There are obstacles to what is called commercial union in the relations and policies of the two countries with reference to other nations. But reciprocity of trade by agreement between the United States and Canada has existed to a large extent heretofore, and could be readily established again whenever the people of the two countries could be brought to see and appreciate its advantages. That they are so clearly seen in New England is a sign of progress, and a promise of awakening interest and growing intelligence on the subject."

The Toronto Globe, which keeps a keen eye on all the movements of the Government, sees that it is now favorably disposed towards reciprocity, and that it has concluded that the time is favorable for taking the necessary steps towards making an arrangement for the reciprocal interchange of products with the United States. It gives the result of its observations in its sour, carping ill-natured way. "This apparent change of attitude," it says, "may be affected with intent to deceive the electors. Sir John Macdonald, as all men acknowledge, is capable of any duplicity. His game may be to set about negotiations for Reciprocity, to propose what our neighbors will certainly not agree to, and then turn round and say to Canadians, "You see I have tried in vain to obtain the boon." But more probably he has been brought to understand that he cannot get safely through another general election unless he obtains Continental Free Trade, or a very close approximation thereto."

The Globe forgets that Sir John Macdonald likes to succeed, and that when he once undertakes a thing he will leave no stone unturned to bring it to a successful issue. No attention need be paid to the Globe's malicious insinuations, or its false and malignant accusations. But its testimony on one point is valuable. It sees reason to believe that Sir John Macdonald's Government favors Reciprocity, and that it intends to open negotiations with the Government of the United States to accomplish that end. In this it agrees with the Montreal Gazette, which is its antipodes in almost every respect. The reader will naturally infer that when two journals differing so widely from each other come to the same conclusion with regard to the proposed policy of the Government, they must have solid ground on which to base their reasoning. It may be inferred, too, that if Sir John Macdonald opens negotiations for reciprocity with the United States, he sees that there is a fair prospect of bringing them to a successful issue.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland keeps himself or is kept by his friends and admirers before the people. He is admitted to be the first man in the ranks of the Democratic party. There are, indeed, many who say that he is the first statesman in the United States. He gained for himself while he was president the character of being clear-headed, sagacious, courageous and patriotic. He had opinions and he was not afraid to avow them though the avowal might lead—as they did—to disaster to him personally and to the defeat of his party. But he considered that defeat while advocating what he believed to be sound policy and right principle was bitter for both than victory gained by denying what he believed to be the truth and by advocating a principle which he believed to be unsound. Mr. Cleveland has preserved the respect and the admiration of those who approved of the policy which he indicated in the message which lost him the presidency. He is evidently not disheartened by defeat. He holds to his principles. He has not retreated from the stand he took while occupying the President's chair one single inch. He believes that he is right and is determined to stand his ground. The course he pursues is forcibly and epigrammatically expressed in a sentence which he uttered the other day. It is this: "Party honesty is party expediency." A generation of truckling and time-serving politicians may consider this a hard or a senseless saying. But it is wise and true nevertheless. It may well be coupled with this other axiom of political morality of which he is the author: "Public office is a public trust."

"THE SELKIRK ESTATE."

Lord Selkirk was more fortunate or more judicious than many philanthropists. The men whom he assisted to emigrate from their own overpeopled country prospered in the colonies to which they were taken. The eight hundred Highlanders which he caused to be sent to Prince Edward Island had many hardships to endure and many obstacles to overcome, but they prospered, and their children's children now bear witness to the wisdom as well as the philanthropy of the kind hearted nobleman. Immigrants who are now coddled and assisted in a hundred ways have no dea of what Lord Selkirk's Highlanders were forced to undergo before they could make homes for themselves in the island of the Gulf. Men who had very likely never seen an axe, were obliged to cut down the forest before they could build a house or raise even a potato. There were no neighbors to help them or to show them how the work was to be done. The land on which they settled was covered with a heavy growth of timber. Not an acre of it was clear of trees. There were no prairies on that tight little Island. The soil was good, but much hard work had to be done before a crop could be raised. But the plucky Scotchmen did the work. There were no idle hands in the new settlement. Every man, woman and child who could work had to do his or her share. After some suffering and a great deal of severe toil the settlers hewed for themselves farms out of the green woods. They were a hardy, God-fearing race. They contrived not only to live, but to give their children the elements of education. The descendants of those early settlers soon became remarkable for their enterprise and their intelligence. The district in which they settled was, singularly enough, called Belfast, and Belfast has, we venture to say, given to the world more sea-captains, schoolmasters, lawyers, ministers and merchants than any area of equal extent in the whole Dominion of Canada. Belfast men, raised on what was known as "the Selkirk estate," are to be found in all parts of the world. There are, no doubt, even in this far western province many who can trace their descent to the brave little band of Highland men and women who came to Prince Edward Island in the good ship Polly.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

We confess to being disappointed in The Truth of Westminster. We believed that, whatever failings it might have, it would be manly and it would be original. But we find that it has begun to steal, and to steal, too, from the Times. We are grieved to see that what it has stolen is not worth stealing. It has stolen the bad manners of the Times, and has committed a most contemptible plagiarism. The Times has copyrighted "Honest John," and young Truth has shown itself so deficient in originality as to appropriate as its own the nickname. This is a very paltry theft. If Truth must have a nickname, if it must be vixenish and childish at the same time, it surely possesses brains enough to invent an offensive name of its own. But we thought that our young contemporary was above calling names. We saw that it was a little rough on the surface, but we fancied that we discerned a gleam of the jewel underneath. But we are afraid now that it is not only rough on the surface, but coarse and weak all through. Stealing the Times' nickname and imitating its weakness and childishness is a very poor sign. The rough who rips out a big round oath at the man who offends him may be a good fellow at bottom, but the loafer who vents his spite on the neighbor who is too decent to associate with him by calling him a nickname, is pretty certain to be a sneak through and through. We trust that The Truth will live up to its name, and if it is bound to be rude and unmannerly, it will not steal its neighbor's bad language.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE COLOR QUESTION.

The national convention of colored Baptists have discovered an effective way of solving the negro problem in the United States. It is to encourage or compel—it is not very clear which—the negroes to leave the South. Congress is to find the means to carry out this wholesale emigration. It is modestly asked to appropriate the trifling sum of $100,000,000 to effect that purpose. Where the unhappy negroes are to go, we are not told, but it is, we presume, to the west and northwest. The people of those regions are not to be asked whether they approve of so large an immigration of men and women of the African race. One would think that their wishes and interests ought to be consulted in a matter of such importance. But the Californian newspaper that comments upon the resolution of the Baptist Convention seems to think that matter not worth enquiring into. It tells us that in certain states there is a majority of negroes, and that it is highly desirable that that majority be converted into a minority. There are other Southern states in which, as yet, there is a considerable majority of white people. Emigration of the colored population from those states is not considered desirable. The negroes there are useful in many ways, and can be kept under politically. But in those other States—North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana—the surplus negro population must be got rid of in some way, for their white inhabitants will never consent to be ruled by negroes. It might strike an outsider that race superiority need not come up in those States. If the negroes are perfectly free in them they would as other citizens do, vote not according to color, but according to to their political convictions and predilections. Some would be Republicans, others Democrats. Of course, if the negroes are persecuted and ill-used on account of their color, they will be forced to unite in self-defence. But the idea of the negro electors voting on any other grounds than that of color does not seem to have entered the head of our contemporary. Then, again, the colored people may not be always in a minority in the balance of the Southern States. They increase faster than the white population, and when they become a majority, what is to be done? Is there to be another wholesale deportation? Are the negroes who have committed no other offence than having a dark skin to be punished with exile from the land of their birth? And then, again, what is going to happen if in the lands to which they are exiled the negroes become a majority, or grow so numerous as to be a minority strong enough to excite the jealousy of their white fellow-citizens? The problem is a complicated one, and exceedingly difficult of solution. Driving the negroes in droves from the South to the West and Northwest will, we venture to say, hardly cure the evils of which the Southern people complain. It would, perhaps, be no harm to hint that a judicious use of Christian principle and of enlightened humanity will do more toward getting them out of their difficulty than the policy of exile.

THE SPIRIT OF SPORT.

Canadians have yet to learn how to play. The quarrels between teams and other competitors are altogether too frequent and too bitter. The reason of this is that Canadians as a rule do not know how to accept defeat gracefully and in the proper spirit. The championship games of lacrosse in the East degenerated into a series of unseemly squabbles that disgusted everyone who witnessed them. And noisy disputes are raised almost everywhere as to the way in which games are conducted, and about the fairness of the decisions of referees. All this is very unpleasant, and converts sport into something which is quite the reverse. Reform is urgently required in this matter. Games in this country should be carried on in a better spirit. Those engaged in them should cultivate a love of fairness. The Canadian player should be above the suspicion of wilfully taking an unfair advantage of a competitor. A Canadian should consider it as dishonorable intentionally to commit a foul as to pick a man's pocket. If the code of honor among players were made high and rigidly insisted upon, if not only all unfairness, but all angry contention and ungentlemanly conduct on the ground were sternly discountenanced, play would again become pleasant and disputes would be a great deal fewer. Canadians as a rule have much to learn from their kindred in Great Britain with respect to the way of conducting games and of accepting defeat. Englishmen and English boys take a keen interest in their sports, and do their best to win, but when they are beaten they take defeat good-humoredly. They are eager and excited, and they cheer heartily enough, but they are, on the ground, neither noisy nor quarrelsome. They play for fun, and they are bound not to spoil their enjoyment by wrangling. They generaly submit quietly to the decision of the referee.

The habit of betting on the result of games and competitions is doubtless the cause of much of the unpleasantness witnessed at matches on this side of the Atlantic. When the men know that their friends have money at stake on the result of the game, they are likely to be more desirous to win, and more impatient of decisions adverse to their side than if they were playing for the sake of enjoyment alone. This betting business cannot, perhaps, be put down altogether, but it certainly ought not to be encouraged. Properly speaking, there ought to be no betting at all on matches in which the competitors are amateurs. It introduces an element into the contest which has a tendency to make it the reverse of "friendly." It is the money at stake which is the cause of many of the disputes, and it aggravates and embitters difficulties that, but for it, would be quickly and easily settled.

It is greatly to be desired that games which are so enjoyable when properly played, and which are calculated to cultivate and strengthen the manly virtues of those who engage in them should so frequently become a cause of unpleasantness and demoralization. A reform is needed and we believe that if the men of the different clubs set about effecting it in earnest, it would soon be accomplished.

ANOTHER FISHERY DISPUTE.

There is a fishery dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In the territory of Massachusetts is a bay called Buzzard's Bay. The fish known to New England as the menhaden school in that bay, and the State of Massachussetts claims to have the exclusive right to catch those fish in its waters. But the fishermen of Rhode Island consider that they have a right to fish for menhaden wherever they are to be found, so six of their schooners entered Buzzard's Bay for that purpose. But Massachussettes was on the watch for the pirates and sent a cat-boat called Dempsey's Dream, well armed, to seize the Rhode Island poachers. Dempsey's Dream overhauled the Joseph Church, seized her and put a prize crew on board of her. This seizure was not a sham by any means. The prize crew was a strong one, strong enough to put the skipper of the Joseph Church in irons when he cut up rough and did as the captain of the Black Diamond did — steered his vessel the wrong way. The other five poachers evidently got away safe. If this had happened in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and if the Dempsey's Dream had been a Dominion cruiser, the whole of the United States would have been in a fever of excitement, and there would be howling and threatening to no end, on account of the insult offered by the Dominion authorities to the American flag, and the outrage perpetrated upon American citizens. But when the citizen of one State is caught poaching in the waters claimed by another State he is promptly punished, not a whisper of censure is heard. The only inference we are to draw from this is that in the United States it is considered a serious crime for the citizens of Long Island to fish in waters claimed by the State of Massachusetts, but that it is no crime at all for American citizens to poach on the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada.

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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., 60 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 6 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.