

SCHEDULE "E"

(Section 15.)

BY-LAW IMPOSING A RATE.

By-law imposing a special Tile Drainage rate upon lot situate in _____ in the County of _____

Whereas, H. J., the owner of a lot situate in _____ in the County of _____, applied under the provisions of the "Act respecting the investment of public money in debentures issued for the construction of tile drains in the County Municipalities," for a loan to be made to him for the purpose of tile draining said land: And whereas, the Municipal Council has, upon his said application, loaned the said H. J. the sum of \$1,000 (or as the case may be) to be repaid with interest by means of the rate hereinafter imposed.—Be it therefore enacted by the said Municipal Council of the said County, that an annual rate of eighty dollars per annum (or as the case may require, namely, \$8.00 per every \$100 loaned) is hereby imposed upon the said land for a period of twenty years, such rate to be levied and collected at the same time and manner as ordinary taxes are levied and collected.

[For the Journal of Agriculture]

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.

THE new business of exporting to Europe newly killed or live meat, and the assurance we receive of its probably becoming a permanent business, is perhaps the most important step or movement of which the farmers in the Eastern Provinces have ever enjoyed the advantage. This is not alone from the present extent of the business, which is very considerable. The business is the first export cash business in which our farmers have had any considerable hand. It is general, and not confined to any particular part or parts of the country, like the apple or potato trade; it does not depend on barter or store pay, as has been the case to such a fatal extent with the trade in lumber, fish, plaster, pork or wool; or the coal trade, which has been hitherto of so little direct benefit to the farmer.

Perhaps only a few have begun to count up, much less realize what a difference in our advantage this meat trade—if there is nothing really to cause it in any way to cease—will be, first to the farmers, and thence to every one else. The great want of this country has hitherto been the lack of anything like an efficient currency, caused by the balance of trade existing so heavily against us. It is this that has caused every industry to droop and languish that depended on cash for existence. For instance, people would buy out of the shops boots and clothes at

a higher rate than they could be sold at the factories, but then they got them in exchange, and on credit, whereas neither exchange nor credit will do the factory people.

Again, adding lawyers' charges to the amount of interest received by the money lenders, we have been paying fully twice the rates we should on all mortgaged, bonded, or hypothecated property, as the constant scarcity of money kept up a constant distrust on both sides in any credit bargain.

The same scarcity of money has also caused such a great quantity of pork as has been raised in the provinces. The most of the farmers persist in the belief that "nothing pays like pork." Certainly, they had to raise pork to get a little cash, or rather pay a store bill, for pork could be exported, or sold to the fishermen; but, in relative return, pork never pays in this country. The reason is, this is essentially a grazing country, and cattle can exist at large for about half of the year; but pigs have to be fed nearly altogether in their pen. Every portion of the skim milk, or butter milk that we give to the hogs would return more if fed to either cows, calves, or any growing animals, as colts, right through the summer. (One point I wish to note here—pork is not fit to eat for any human being; and a very large portion of the diseases in this country, perhaps even more than in the case of rum and tobacco, are directly attributable to pork.)

[We are not responsible for the anti-pathies of our correspondents.—Ed.]

Surely, our farmers might now take a new lease of courage, and try a fresh start towards making some money. Certainly the gentlemen who have thought it wise to undertake the purchase of animals for exportation appear to have entered into the matter on a fully liberal and substantial scale. Let us endeavor to meet their efforts as fully as we can with an adequate amount of corresponding effort. We ought to be able, with due management and industry, to double or treble our present amount of meat production in as many years; and it were well to try to do this, if by this means we can secure a continuance of the business.

Let these of our young people who contemplate leaving the country consider the matter. Land will no doubt increase in value immediately, as farming is likely to become a good, paying business. Money will be more easily and cheaply got; so that it will pay to hire help in the improvement of lands,—dyking marshes, flooding intervals, draining swamps, clearing stony patches, cutting woody and brushy lots. Where we now have cross roads we must soon have villages; our present villages will soon be towns, and our towns cities; for the existence of all kinds of factories will no longer be

impossible, and there is nothing makes money like money itself.

We may also look for an immediate rise in the price of all kinds of fodder, or anything at all that can be raised on the farm. All the back pasture lots will be wanted, and ten times as many more; because steers will be wanted for the cattle feeders, and wethers for the butcher. No farmer need be nervous about having too much stock in the fall, and go killing his calves in the summer, because all these will be saleable any day in the year; and if any one chooses to hold on till spring, we are not likely to be cornered for feed, as we have the Intercolonial Railroad now, and millions of tons of meal can be brought along if required. At the same time hay will go up, and summer grazing as well, so that we may hope soon to live and farm in this country in something the same way as they do in other parts of the world. And now we should get into the way of raising more turnips. We shall begin to know the value of these when we come to find there is cash in them.

Much has been done the past few years in raising grain on new burnt land. There is a great profit in it. But the farmers have done only so much at it as they could do without hiring help, as the great money bugbear has caused this industry to be straitened as well as every other. For about sixteen years there have been no great fires in the woods of Nova Scotia; and woods that have grown up since the memory of man if now cut and burnt, result in many cases in a fair quantity of grain and grass. Much of this might now be done for the sake of pasture alone.

I am tempted here, though at the risk of making this article too long, to say something about the production of manures from native sources. I shall only mention something further about the use of fire as an agent for this purpose. A small amount of fire will refine a prodigious amount of earth, and pulverize a great quantity of stones. But it is a fact not generally thought of, that the fire could be under, and not, as generally, over the earth, rooty turf, stones, etc., to which it is applied. I have noticed that in one part of the Province, a number of farmers have got to making heaps, and thus producing a great quantity, not of inferior quality but of real good quality, excellent either for grass, grain, or turnips. The fact is, we have by analysis, in our common mixed soils, all the requisite elements of the best manures. But these soils are mostly formed from the older igneous and metamorphic rocks, and though by abrasion we have a large quantity of soil in result, the elements in this soil are comparatively insoluble. Certainly, if we burn a dense quantity of dry cut wood and brush over a piece of land,