

A notice of recent proceedings of the Yarmouth County Society is crowded out of our present number.

### AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

There is at present more agricultural life in New Brunswick than has been evinced for many years back. The New Brunswickers seem to have been aroused to a generous rivalry by the recent efforts of our Nova Scotian Agricultural Board, and the action of the New Brunswick authorities is of so earnest and substantial a character that much permanent good must be the result. We rejoice to see the healthy spirit of improvement which is being manifested by our neighbours, as shown by recent numbers of the *Colonial Farmer*, and trust that the example will not be lost in beneficial influence upon our Nova Scotian farmers. The Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick have again discussed the question of a Stock Farm, and have laid it over, to make way for an importation of stock. The Executive Government have passed a Minute of Council agreeing to advise His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to advance to the Board \$4000, which, together with \$1000 in hands of the Board, \$3000 in Commercial Bank and \$2000 from Societies, is to be used for the Importation of Stock. By the judicious expenditure of \$10,000 an importation ought to be made that shall prove a credit to the Province, and place the New Brunswick farmers in a very favorable position for the permanent raising of thorough-bred stock themselves, instead of being dependent in the future upon foreign importations.

The New Brunswick Board has likewise passed a Resolution forbidding the purchase by Agricultural Societies, of animals that have not pedigrees in the English, American or Canadian Herd Books.

It has also been resolved to supplement the Secretary's Annual Report with original articles by individual Members of the Board. A special subject for treatment has been dealt out to each Member, as follows:—

- "1. On General Farm Improvement. Mr. Fairweather.
- "2. On Different Breeds of Thorough-bred Stock.—Mr. M'Monagle.
- "3. On Best Methods of applying Barn Yard Manure.—Mr. Peters.
- "4. On the Manufacture and Composting of Manure.—Mr. Beckwith.
- "5. Best System of Drainage.—Mr. Davidson.
- "6. Best and most Economical System of Root Culture.—Mr. Russell.
- "7. Can Artificial Manures be used to advantage?—Mr. Harrison.

"8. Breeds of Sheep best adapted to New Brunswick.—Mr. Barker.

"9. On the Cultivation of Fruit.—Mr. Inches.

"10. Will it pay to raise Wheat in New Brunswick?—Mr. Swim."

A great Agricultural Exhibition is to be held at Fredericton this Fall, and the increased railway facilities will give our farmers an opportunity of attending it and comparing notes.

### ON WEIGHING OATS.

Two modes of filling the measure are in use in the trade; both, however, give nearly similar results. 1st. The measure must be placed firm, so that it will not move or even shake, when the Oats are poured in. A large scoop holding a good half bushel must then be taken; and from it the Oats must be poured in quickly, and then, the scoop being immediately refilled, the remainder must be poured in quickly, and the "strike" applied at once. The success of the operation depends on the measure being placed on a firm basis and filled quickly. The Oats then have not time to run together and consolidate, the measure in consequence holds the least possible quantity. If the measure is shaky, or if through clumsiness or intentionally the scoop is allowed to knock against or even to lean on the measure, the result will be that it will hold considerably more grain than it ought. A similar result will follow if a small scoop is used. The time taken to fill the measure will allow the grains to settle and consolidate; and again each successive scoopful, as it is poured in, will cause the grain below to consolidate. Or 2d, the measure being placed on a firm basis, the Oats may be run rapidly into it from a sack. Care must be taken that the sack does not touch the measure. There is a great deal of knack in getting the Oats to run out freely. The mouth of the sack must be opened wide, and the sides should be well turned down, so that no interruption may occur in filling the measure. Either of these modes will give the fair weight of the Oats. The strike used in the trade is rounded. It takes out rather more Oats than a flat strike, and it should therefore always be used. The following are the results of some other modes of filling a bushel with Oats, the trade weight of which, as given by either of the above modes of filling, was 37 lb. Filled from a shovel held at the hip, the grains being allowed to flow or trickle in slowly, the measure held 40½ lb.; or in other words the sample was made to appear to weigh 40½ lb. instead of 37 lb.; the true weight. Here both the height from which the grains fell and the slowness of the operation combined together in causing consolidation. Filled by placing the mouth of the sack on the rim of the measure and

allowing the Oats to run in, the measure held 37½ lb., when the operation was neatly and quickly managed; but when it was clumsily performed and the measure was shaken and moved by the pressure of the sack, it held nearly 39 lb. Filled by pushing the measure into the heap and turning it up, and filling up the deficiency with the scoop, the measure held 38 lb. Filled quickly from a small scoop the measure held 38 lb. Filled slowly from the same scoop it held 38½ lb. Different samples no doubt will give somewhat varying results, according to the greater or less tendency which they may possess for consolidating; but from these details the intending purchaser will readily see, that in order to get the article he contracts and pays for it is necessary that he should know how to measure a bushel. In addition, however, to knowing how to do it, there is a good deal of knack and practice required to fill the bushel properly; and the reader, if he tries the above experiments for himself, will probably at first fail to get the true weight.—*Horses and Stables.*

### CULTURE AND PREPARATION OF HEMP.

*From the Albany "Cultivator," March, 1851.*

The many purposes in life to which the products of the hemp plant may be made subservient, constitute it one of the most useful of cultivated vegetables, not to say an article of prime necessity. Hemp, however, is a plant the cultivation of which is not considered difficult in any moderately fertile soil, provided the grower govern his practice by a few plain maxims.

The best condition of the ground for the reception of a hemp crop, is that pulverization of the soil, and that smoothing of the surface by ploughing and harrowing, which the grass or wheat farmer would esteem most suitable for either of these crops. The quantity of seed applied varies in practice from one and a half to two or more bushels per acre,—an excess over the right quantity being considered safer than a short-coming, inasmuch as when too thick, the stouter plants will take the lead and overtop the others, which are thus smothered and killed. The time of sowing varies in Kentucky, ranging from the middle of April to the last of May. Each individual must be governed in practice somewhat by his discretion, forming his judgment upon the condition of soil, advance of the season, or the extent of his crop, which, if large enough to require more than two weeks in the harvesting, would make it proper to have alternate sowings, lest a part of the crop be injured by becoming over ripe,—the male plants dying and spotting. The hemp plant disregards any moderate frost, and is