

The Field and Farm Yard.**THE RECENT SHEEP SALES.**

The Improved Leicester Sheep, imported by the Government from England, were sold at Richmond Depot, Halifax, on Wednesday, 15th November, by Mr. Allan, Auctioneer. There was a very large attendance of sheep farmers from various parts of the country, as well as members of the Legislature, citizens and others. The following is a list of the purchasers of the animals, and prices realized. The prices show the estimation in which these beautiful sheep are held by the best judges:—

No. 1, Ram.—Purchased by Donald McKay, Esq., for the Wallace Agricultural Society, Co. Cumberland, £17 10 0	
No. 2, Ram.—F. R. Parker, Esq., M. P., for the Shubenacadie Agricultural Society, Co. Colchester, 18 10 0	
No. 3, Ram.—Donald McKay, Esq., for the Wallace Agricultural Society, 19 10 0	
No. 4, Ram.—W. C. Silver, Esq., for the Western Halifax Agricultural Society, 23 10 0	
No. 5, Ram.—F. R. Parker, Esq., for the Shubenacadie Agricultural Soc., 23 5 0	
No. 6, Ram Lamb.—Hon. Wm. A. Henry, Attorney General, 8 0 0	
No. 7, Ram Lamb.—Thompson Bell, Esq., for the Middle Musquodoboit Agricultural Society, 9 0 0	
No. 8, Ewe.—D. McKay, Esq., for Wallace Agricultural Society, 8 10 0	
No. 9, Ewe.—Col. Laurie, Oakfield, 7 0 0	
No. 10, Ewe.—Hon. W. A. Henry, Attorney General, 7 15 0	
No. 11, Ewe Lamb.—D. McKay, Esq., for Wallace Agricultural Society, 5 10 0	
No. 12, Ewe Lamb.—James Burgess, Esq., Maitland, 4 5 0	
No. 13, Ewe Lamb.—Richard Starr, Esq., for Cornwallis Agricultural Society, Co. Kings, 5 5 0	
No. 14, Ewe Lamb.—Col. Chearnley, 4 10 0	
No. 15, Ewe Lamb.—F. R. Parker, Esq., M. P., for the Shubenacadie Agricultural Society, 5 0 0	

Total proceeds of sale, £167 5 0

Another importation of sheep (from Canada) was sold at Pictou on 22nd November.

SALE AT PICTOU.

A number of the sheep imported by the Agricultural Board from Canada, were sold at the farm of Donald Fraser, Esq., M.P.P. The following is a list of the purchasers, and prices paid. The competition for some of them was pretty keen, and the prices show the estimation in which the animals were held by good judges:—

No. 1, Cotswold Ram.—Hon. A. McFarlane, \$22 00	
No. 2, Leicester Ram.—Maxwellton Agr. Society, 22 00	
No. 3, do. Ram.—C. T. Irving, 47 00	
No. 4, do. Ewe.—do. 47 00	
No. 5, Cotswold Ewe.—D. Matheson, for Pictou Agr. Society, 64 00	
No. 6, Cotsw. Ewe.—Merigomish Ag. So. 55 00	

No. 7, Lest. Ram.—do. do. 22 00	
No. 8, Cots. Ram.—A. Purdy, Wallace, 31 00	
No. 9, Lest. do. do. do. 21 00	
No. 10, do. Ewe.—T. Irving, 66 03	
No. 11, do. ram Lamb.—R. Campbell, R. Hill, 10 50	
No. 12, do. do. —Pictou Agr. So. 23 00	
No. 13, Cots. ram Lamb.—Don. Fraser, M.P.P. 21 00	
No. 14, Lest. Ewe.—Pictou Agr. Soc. 58 00	
No. 15, do. Ram.—do. do. 34 00	
No. 16, Cots. ram Lamb. do. do. 14 00	
No. 17, Lest. ram Lamb.—R. Trotter, Antigonish, 14 00	
No. 18, Lest. ram Lamb.—D. McDonald, F. Grant, 12 50	

The remainder of the sheep (ten in number) were retained to be forwarded to Halifax, and disposed of there.—*Pic. Chronicle.*

[We commend the following paper, written, we believe, by the late Mr. James Irons, to the careful attention of our readers.]

ON THE RAISING AND FATTENING OF CATTLE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The subject of raising and fattening cattle in Nova Scotia deserves the serious consideration of the farmers, and we consider it our duty to record our opinions on the subject, and in doing so, we feel some degree of confidence in the system we recommend, having proved it by our own experience, and witnessed the illustration of it in the practice of other.

It may be regarded as an axiom in agriculture, as in other professions, that to render any department profitable it must be reduced to a system. We are aware of the obstacles in the way of establishing systems in agricultural pursuits in a young country; but from our knowledge of the general character and intelligence of the Nova Scotian farmers, we have no hesitation in recommending any practical improvement to their notice.

In the first place we consider Nova Scotia capable of producing very superior beef, at a remunerating return to the farmer, under the following system:—Let the upland farmers confine themselves to breeding and raising young stock, but never attempt to fatten cattle for market, which they never can do well, at a saving price. Let the farmer in Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth, Windsor or Newport, adopt the fattening, and relinquish the raising of cattle, which he must lose money by. His rent is too high, his produce too valuable, and pastures too limited to raise young cattle advantageously.—The upland farmer, with his extensive range of good pasture, can produce the finest young stock at half the cost to the feeder, and have a better profit than if he attempt to feed. If cattle fairs were established in such localities as Horton, Windsor, Truro and Sackville, the feeder could purchase his cattle at a proper age for feeding up to fatten; at half what it now costs him to raise them; he could

then feed them well, and have a good profit at the price he now loses by.—Halifax might then have salting and curing establishments, turning out ship stores and salted provisions which would be a credit to the country and yielding a fair remuneration to the breeder, the feeder, and the butcher. Nature points out such systems as a part of her grand designs. The diversity of soil and local situations favors the production of different articles, the exchange of which renders one portion of mankind dependent on another, and these mutual exchanges beget a rational and friendly intercourse, and the interests of all are then identical. By our present system we are all attempting what we cannot accomplish without loss. We are not embracing the natural advantages of the country, consequently are neither contributing to our own property nor the credit of the country. The upland farmer may say truly, "We can raise fine young cattle on our extensive pastures, and not feel the expense, but where is our hay to winter such stock?" We answer, "Your good straw, with a very small portion of roots, will make better stock than if you feed with hay alone, and cattle thus reared are more profitable both to the breeder and the fatterer."

An animal raised upon the fine marsh farm, and kept four years, till it has attained its growth fit to stall feed; has cost its raiser more than double its beef price; hence he is not able to make a good beef animal. Until some such system is adopted we may look in vain for remuneration to the farmer, or uniformity in a supply of good beef in our market.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday, 16th November, was, by proclamation, set apart as a day of thanksgiving for the blessings enjoyed by our husbandmen and fishermen, and for freedom from plague and pestilence. We fear that a very large portion of the husbandmen and fishermen of our province had not sufficient faith in the efficacy of their prayers, to relinquish their daily avocations on thanksgiving day.

In anticipation of thanksgiving day in the States, the *American Agriculturist* gave the following advice:—"Thanksgiving is but a few weeks distant, and the best fattened poultry will bring top prices. Let our readers take the hint, and have their turkeys, chickens, geese, and ducks ready. In fine, 'What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' for the chilling storms will soon herald the approach of winter."

This is good advice for those who look upon thanksgiving as a national fair market, and as a fitting occasion for the hardening of their hearts by indulging in the greed of gain, and the prospect of a full barn and fat larder.