

The fish guano might be easily made at Gaspé, or along the coast wherever the fisheries are carried on. We observe in some of the Italian papers kindly forwarded us by the Cav. Angelo Gianelli, His Italian Majesty's Consul General in Canada & Co., that the Fish Guano has attracted great attention in Italy. The agriculture of that country has undergone a thorough revival of late years, and the general stir, so plainly visible in France and Germany, has not left Italy unmoved.

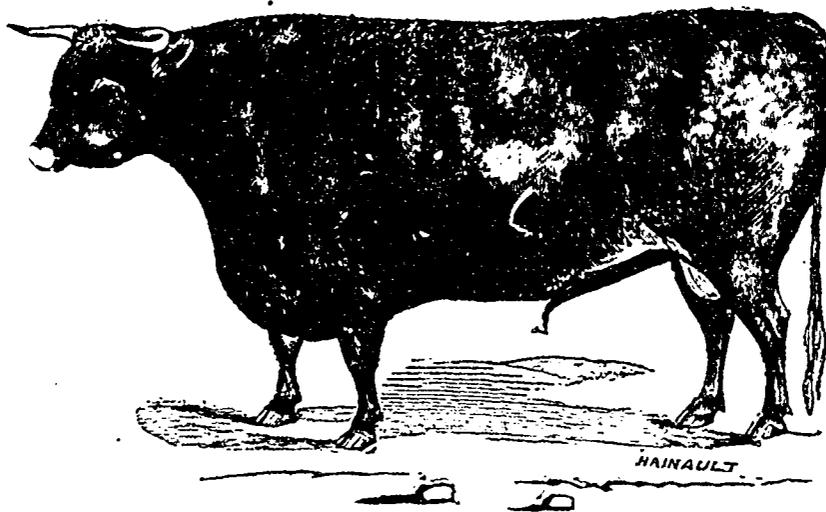
The use of Potash does not seem to have had any effect on the turnips except that of keeping the tops green; but in the potato crop it was far otherwise. On this poor moory farm the original potash had, probably, long ago disappeared, and, consequently, the mixture of 2 cwts. of dissolved bones with 2 cwts. of muriate, or sulphate of potash, or 5 cwts. of kainit (the mineral potash) sown on the 25 tons of dung per acre before splitting the drills, gave from 17 cwts. to 27 cwts. more potatoes per acre than where dissolved bones alone were used, with the dung of course.

In conclusion we join with this most careful experimenter, and, which is quite as important, this most careful recorder of the results of his experiments, in recommending all those

who intend buying artificial manures to attend to the following advice; "Buy only on a guaranteed basis of so much a unit for the manurial ingredients contained in the manure, and, if possible, buy only of the importers or manufacturers direct." Large quantities of the most absolute trash is being daily foisted on the farmers of the Province, and, of course, this, falling as it does on those of them who are more advanced than the rest, will prove a double curse to the whole body. To the above we should add, count the cost! What pays in Europe might leave no profit in Canada.

It should be borne in mind that the writer from whom we have just been quoting is, like the farmer, a tenant farmer, and yet he finds it to his advantage to borrow £1300 at 6½% to drain his Landlord's land, and does not hesitate to spend 30s to 50s per acre in artificial manures in addition, to drawing 200 tons of town manure &c. And what are the results? Take them in his own words; "The productive power of my farm has been increased from 10% to 70%, it used to be the latest in the district, it is now one of the earliest."

A. R. J. F.



Devon Bull.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, and Inspector of Stock for the Canadian Government.

THE DEVONS.

From time immemorial this breed has been celebrated as the working ox par excellence. Of good size, intelligent, and active in his movements, the Devon ox stands unsurpassed as a worker; at the same time he possesses many points of excellence besides: combining beauty of form, a soft mellow skin, and fine wavy hair: he feeds readily and often attains a large size. Youatt thus describes him: "the head of the ox is small, very singularly so relative to his bulk, yet it has a striking breadth of forehead, it is clean and free from flesh about the jaws, the eye is very prominent and the animal has a pleasing vivacity of countenance distinguishing it from the heavy aspect of many other breeds. Its neck is long and thin, admirably adapting it for the collar or the more common and ruder yoke. It is accounted one of the characters of good cattle that the line of the neck from the horns to the withers should

scarcely deviate from that of the back, in the Devon ox however there is a peculiar rising of the forehead, reminding us of the blood horse, and essentially connected with the free and quick action by which the breed has ever been distinguished. It has little or no dewlap depending may from the throat, the horns of the cow are longer than those of the bull, smaller, and fine even to the base, of a lighter colour, and tipped with yellow; they are light on the withers, the shoulders a little oblique, the breast deep and the bosom wide and open, particularly as contrasted with the fineness of the withers. The fore legs are wide apart, looking like pillars that have to support a great weight, the point of the shoulder is rarely, or never, seen. There is no projection of bone but there is a kind of level line running on to the neck. The legs are straight, the breast projecting far in advance of the fore legs, the legs somewhat long but well covered with muscle, the fore arm particularly long, large, and powerful."

The line of the back is straight from the setting on of the tail, the hind quarters particularly long and well filled up. The tail is set on high, and is always long, fine, and tapering,