

and it turned round, (which action was apparently performed by the tail, not by the pectoral fins) it only proceeded about the length of a yard and dropped into the water. The greatest length of time I have seen them fly has been thirty-two seconds and their longest flight from 200 to 250 yards. The Flying-fish has a steady flight, resembling that of some birds, but when pursued by enemies or frightened by the passage of the ship through the water, it loses this graceful style of volitation, its flight becomes hurried, irregular and awkward; a kind of scrambling pace. —and it frequently drops into the water and again renews its flight in the same unsteady manner. When a large shoal of them emerged at the same time from the sea, it was perceived that some of them dropped immediately, others passed over a distance of twenty yards and fell, while the rest continued a steady flight of 170 to 200 yards, and passed out of sight. Their long pectoral fins or wings have the rays united by a fine, delicate membrane, flexible and transparent; the color of this membrane varies, and some have the ventral fins so large as to appear to have four wings.—*Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia.*

Dutch Cattle.

Mr. W. W. Chenery, of Belmont, has made another importation of Dutch cattle. We saw them on the 7th as they were removed from the ship *Fairfield*, at Battery wharf. They consisted of a yearling bull, and four 2-year-old heifers, all in good condition. The passage was short, having occupied only thirty one days from Rotterdam. They are what are called the "best blood Dutch blood." The correspondent adds, "a solid peasant" was employed to purchase them, and they were carefully selected, of excellent skin and hair, 'and are broke out of hands by offer of money,' i. e., only obtained by exorbitant prices. In bringing them to the port for importation, "they were not allowed to come in contact with any cattle on the way to the port where they were shipped."—They are large, thrifty-looking animals, the heifers weighing over 900 lbs. apiece after arriving at Mr. C.'s farm, and are, evidently, of the best bred stock of the Dutch cattle. Mr. Chenery remarked, that he regards them as combining all the good qualities of the Ayrshires and the Short-horns. It may now be said of the enterprising proprietor of the "Highland Stock Farm," that "Richard's himself again."

Mr. Chenery took every precaution in this importation, necessary to guard against disease, besides instructing his agent to purchase none but the best blood of the Dutch cattle. He has shown us certificates and declarations from Burgomasters, Magistrates, Secretary of the Dutch Agricultural Society and J. F. W. Korndorffer, first-class Veterinarian of the Kingdom of Hol-

land, all duly signed and sealed, setting forth the fine and sanitary condition of the animals. Not only were the specific animals after minute examination pronounced healthy, but reference is had also in the certificates and declarations, to the present and past condition of the herd where they were selected and whence they came.

"Speaking of the "Dutch Short horned race" as Mr. Flint in his "Milk cows and Dairy-Farming," calls the Dutch cattle, imported by Mr. Chenery, he says, "It has been bred with special reference to dairy qualities, and is especially adapted to supply the wants of the dairy farmer." Again he says, "Dutch cattle, are, in general, renowned for their dairy qualities; but especially so are the cows of North Holland, which give a large quantity but also a very good quality," [of milk.] It is for these qualities so strongly certified to by Mr. Flint, together with others which Mr. C. enumerates, that commend this breed of cattle to him as being superior to all others in his estimation.—W.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SALT TO SAVE MANURE.—A recent issue of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* gives the following as a preservative of the fertilizing elements of manure:—"Dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the muaiatic acid of the common salt; and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have also a new and most important agent then introduced, viz., the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fiber."

Editorial Notices, &c.

LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURIST:

A new and much improved series of this useful publication has just been commenced, under the joint editorship of Mr. Perrault and Dr. Smallwood. It will continue to be the official organ of the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada; and will, of course, contain matter equally interesting to farmers in either section of the Province. In the "getting up," as well as the subject-matter treated of, the new series is a most decided improvement, and we heartily wish the energetic and talented conductors abundant success. It is published monthly for the Proprietor, J. Perrault, Esq., Montreal, at \$1 per annum, to whom all contributions are to be addressed.

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