

Miscellaneous.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

What a wonderful perception it is that teaches them to migrate; tells them just the day to get out, the proper course to take, and keeps them true to it over ocean and prairie, and mountain forests, and often in the night. That the young, leaving the route from the parent, remember it, would be a less remarkable were it true, which probably is not; for many species seem to get north by one route, as along the coast, and return by another west of the Alleghenies, or over the mountains. In preceding northward, the males go ahead of the females a week or so; returning in the fall, the males again take the lead, and the young bring up the rear. Yet there are many exceptions to this rule, for not a few birds, the males and females travel together; and with some, old and fully plumaged males are the last to arrive. All birds migrate, and not only so, but even such as the crow and song-sparrow, stay with us through the year, for we probably do not see the same individuals both winter and summer. Even tropical birds move in sufficient numbers to equator and back again with the season; and in mountainous regions most of the birds, and many small animals, have a vertical migration only, descending to the valleys in winter, and ascending to the summits in summer—difference in altitude accomplishing the same results as difference in latitude. We can see various causes of these migrations, some of which have already been suggested, but the chief cause seems to be the necessity of their accustomed food. We find that those birds which make the longest and most complete migrations, are insect eaters, and while the granivorous and omnivorous birds, and such, like the titmouse and nuthatch, subsist on the young of insects to be found under the bark of trees, go but a short distance to escape inclement weather or do not migrate at all. Sportsmen recognize the fact that the sloop and woodcock have returned, not because the weather is so much better, but because the rigorous winter days are wholly passed, and because the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to allow the worms to come to the surface; and know that in warm, spring meadows, these birds may often be found all through the year. Can we doubt but that the migratory habits of birds. To many of our inducements in the shelter, and in the abundance of insects which his industry occasions, to linger later in the fall than was their wont, and return earlier in the spring. While, on the contrary, the persecution which the shy woodcock has received, has caused them generally to repair to secluded breeding places for northward migrations, are insect eaters. But the migrations of most birds are somewhat irregular, and we have so few reliable data that we can hardly yet determine the laws which govern their seasonal movement.

HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

CANADIAN AND MORGAN PONIES SUPERSEDING BRITISH DRAGGOT ANIMALS. The Anchor Life Steamer "Devonia," which sailed on Thursday, took out ninety-three horses for England. The previous steamer, the "Australia," carried out sixty-eight, and the "Canada," which sailed Saturday, thirty-six horses. The exportation from this country of horses for English trainways began two years ago. The English cart horse is too heavy and slow for street-travel purposes, and the English horse is generally given all their attention to cart horses or blooded saddle and coach horses, there were no animals that could meet the want. The supply of light-haul and light-drawing horses had for years been drawn chiefly from Ireland, but latterly this source has almost exhausted. Canada and those parts of the United States which border the Canadian border have now been called upon. The horses from these sections are low in stature, but long and strong bodied, with heavy, sweeping manes and tails, and are endowed with an endurance that knows no exhaustion. Another prime qualification of these animals is their tolerance of hunger and thirst. A pasture upon which an English horse would starve will keep half a dozen Canadian ponies in health and spirit. These American horses, which were used at first only on street railways, are now becoming general favorites in England. They are used for family purposes, many coaches and carriages of the nobility being drawn by the shapely and untiring strangers. During the first two years it is estimated that 5,000 horses of the Canadian and Morgan breeds have been taken to England. The Anchor and the National lines have so far had almost a monopoly of the transportation from the ports of the United States, and horses have been shipped from Quebec. These animals do not stand an ocean voyage very well. They are, therefore, seldom carried excepting in the spring and summer months. They are placed in a box stall, with padded sides and back, and each box is so small that the animal cannot lie down. So soon as a horse shows signs of leg weariness he is placed in a sling, for a day or two to rest. Sometimes the animals die, but the percentage of mortality is very small.

The cost of horses delivered on the other side would astonish an American buyer. An animal for which he would not give over \$200 easily brings £100 in England, and it is thought cheaper at that price than an English horse at half the amount. The difference in price, however, is not all profit for the exporter. The first cost for each horse is from \$150 to \$200. The transportation to the seaboard adds nearly \$25, and the steamship companies charge \$75 for passage. The Anglo-Russian complications have increased the demand for American horses this year, and an exportation is expected for many thousands that those of previous years.

A Poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two pills of sweet oil. A person with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil is it alleged, will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable animal or mineral poison with which physicians and chemist are acquainted.—Scientific American.

In Tyrrel Co., North Carolina, James E. Groves was clubbed to death by J. W. Rhodes in a dispute over the possession of a boat found missing.

THE ROMANCE OF DIVORCE.

The Abolition (Kan.) Champion of Jan. 29th, has the following relative to a couple who were divorced in that city on the day previous: "The parties live in Atchison county, and have always been reputed respectable people of wealth and standing, and the divorce was granted yesterday without alimony or other relief. The wife was the plaintiff, and she is now about 35 years old; the defendant is about 30. The parties lived in Indiana, and when they were married the young wife was less than 18, while the husband was 30. One child was the fruit of this marriage, and for a time they lived happily together. Then the wife accused the husband of infidelity and instituted proceedings for a divorce, and, as he interposed no defense, a divorce was granted, with \$100 alimony. Both married again and moved to separate States. The new wife of the old man absconded with a lightning rod peddler and the young wife's husband eloped after this man moved to Texas and engaged in the Texas cattle trade and coming to Kansas with a drove of cattle by a strange chance met his former wife in Atchison. They became reconciled to each other again and undertook to live together once more Squire Jackson uniting them as husband and wife. It seems that the husband had got a divorce from the wife who eloped with the lightning rod peddler but the wife had not been particular. They were now living in Atchison county duly and legally married, when a great religious revival occurred in their vicinity, and both became imbued with a spirit of religion. Under this influence the wife confessed her shortcomings to the minister, and he recommended that they live separate and apart. Again a separation occurred, including a division of all the property. In a short time the religious excitement wore away, and once more they joined their fortunes as husband and wife, living together until a few months ago. Then the wife came into the district court and sued for a divorce on the ground of neglect and ill treatment, with the results as above stated."

HINTS ON HOUSEKEEPING.

On the commencement of April the wife's duties increase in anticipation, for preparations must be made for house cleaning and when that comes, every closet, drawer, corner, piece, bag, etc., must be ransacked, orer looked and cleaned up for the coming summer. Carpets must be taken up and shaken, beds well beaten, and bedsteads washed with strong brine to destroy all insects. The bedsteads, after being washed for a week or so, steep in a bucket or pan of water for half an hour, strain through a sieve and use the water to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little rubbing, as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleaning the paint from its impurities and making the varnish shine again; it also cleans window sashes and oil clothes indeed any varnish surface is improved by its application. It washes window panes and mirrors much better than soap or water and is excellent for cleaning black walnut picture and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it. Whiting is unequalled for cleaning white paint. Take a small quantity of whiting on a flannel, rub lightly over the surface and the effect will be surprising. Wall papers are readily cleaned by tying a soft cloth over a broom and sweeping down the wall carefully, then follow with a light rubbing of stale bread. The dust and ashes of stoves grates and furnaces are deposited in every crack and crevice of our rooms and require vigilant and active treatment for their removal. Carpets absorb great quantities of them. Those can afford it should use matting during the summer. It is cleaner and cooler or even an entire bare floor is most agreeable in hot weather and thus three months' wear and tear may be saved. Old feather beds, pillows and bolsters are greatly improved by putting them on a green grass plot and beating them thoroughly for an hour or so with long pliable sticks or canes, turning them on every side.—Germanian Telegraph.

A STILL MORE POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, has recently discovered a new explosive substance still more powerful than that. He has given it the name of "explosive gelatine" on account of its aspect, which closely resembles gelatine. The substance is composed of 95 and 96 per cent of nitro-glycerine, and 5 or 6 per cent of collodion, mixed together. It is viscous, but can be easily cut with a knife or pair of scissors, and placed in cartridges or shells. Dynamite, it is known, has the disadvantage of being alterable by water—when it is moist the nitro-glycerine separates from the absorbent. This new substance, on the contrary, does not give the least symptom of exudation; it is impermeable to water, which does not at all affect its explosive properties. It is infamously in the same way as dynamite, and its power is at least 50 per cent greater. Several nations—notably Italy and Russia—have, it appears, already adopted this substance for charging bombs, torpedoes, and mines.

The Foreign Missionary says: "When the Church of Scotland, in 1833, was about sending its third missionary to the heathen, Dr. Inglis wrote to Dr. Duff, that he thought he could now reckon on \$6,000 a year. He replied, 'Do not fix on £1,200 (\$6,000) as your minimum. Put down £10,000 (\$50,000) as you minimum, and from that rise up indefinitely. When this was laid before the Home Committee, one of its leading members wrote on the margin of the letter 'What! is the man mad? Has the Indian sun turned his head?' That same missionary still lives, and has seen that same church, in its two Boards, giving the past year nearly \$400,000."

CHARACTER.—Let every youth regard it as a fact that he must make his own character. It is a work which God has wisely consigned to him. No other can do it for him. Character is the unseen spirit-garment that his own thoughts and feelings weave about his soul in visible fingers. When reproved for failing to keep an engagement with another gentleman yesterday, a brave but devoted Uncle husband replied: "My dear sir, my intentions were excellent, but a man with a real hatred wife is liable to break many things."

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cusard Company, &c.

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out. And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c. TO PREVENT WHITE ANTI, IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TRUSSES, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELLING PAINTS. Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

Porous the Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN. ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Refined Scotch and Swedish IRON. BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL. ALSO—Canada Horse Shoe Nails. Billed and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

Now in Stock: A Quantity of the Silicate Paints, (Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. HUGH FRASER. NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash.

BETTER STILL SEEDS and Small Fruit Plants.

I will send my ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS And Small Fruit Plants, Free by Mail to all applicants. BERWICK, Jan. 1878. G. E. LYDIARD.

ALMON & MACINTOSH, BANKERS & BROKERS.

INVESTMENTS Made in best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque. Exchange bought and sold. 166 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

New Stock! Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.

FRED LEAVITT. GEO. MOIR, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Pianofortes and Organs, HAS now on hand at his Musical Warehouse, 41 ANN STREET, N. S., a very large selection of Splendid Instruments, consisting of American Pianos of the best makers.

English, German, and Paris de France, Ostridge, and Taylor & Parley Organs. Parties wanting to purchase will do well to call and examine. Will take part payments in trade. An amount to suit 25 per cent lower than any other dealer. Farmington, Nov. 1st, 1877. y27

1877. STOCK for 1877. Spring Trade now complete at CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Extra Fine Stationery! Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Laid. ENVELOPES in Great Variety. FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, in handsome boxes—64 varieties to select from. BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding, NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS. Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale only. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room Paper, Green paper and Paper shades. Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS P. CONNOLLY, Dr. Grenville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S. may 23 '77

ADAM YOUNG, 38, 40 & 42 WATER ST. and 143 Prince William St. JOHN, N. B., Manufacturer of Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, &c. Marbleized Slate Mantle Pieces, and Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application. August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

Important to Better Workers. One Good Action AGENT WANTED in every township to introduce the Victor Butter Works. Sample Machines free to Agents. Price \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circulars, to the VICTOR WRINGER & Co., Brockville, Ont.

LAWYER'S BLANKS. Neatly and cheaply executed at the office of this paper.

FLOUR.

300 BLS FLOUR just received, including the well known brands of—

Gilt Edge, Major, Avalanche, Clarkburg, J. & W. F. HARRISON, Portland Bridge, St. John, N. B.

Bags, Bags, Bags!

We have now on hand a large invoice of Paper Bags, direct from the Paper Mill, made to our order.

The stock comprises all sizes used by the trade viz—11b, 11b, 11b, 21b, 31b, 41b, 51b, 61b, 71b, 81b, 91b, 101b, 121b, 141b, 161b, 181b, 201b, 251b, 301b, 351b.

Store Keepers supplied at LOWER PRICES than they can import them. Send in your orders. SANCTON & PIPER, Monitor Office, Bridgetown, Jan. 23rd, 1876.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnston's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent the terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. T. W. JOHNSTON & Co., Bangor, Maine.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Cassell's well-known Celebrated Essay on the medical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c., resulting from excess. Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann Street, N. S. Post Office Box, 456.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S, STANDARD Nail, Shoe & Tack Works.

ST. JOHN, N. B. One thing more about horses. I don't know why a horse should not be as much rested and benefited by lying down as any other four-footed beast. A horse often sleeps standing up, and so does an ox. Knowing that it was claimed for a gray horse once, as a special merit, that he would not lie down unless his stall was well littered, consequently all expense of bedding might be saved, as no doubt it had been. Horses are peculiar about lying down. It seems as if they knew when their helplessness when in this position, and were bound never to expose themselves to danger. Although many may be lying down, every horse is a stable in his feet at the slightest noise. It is, besides, a matter of universal regard, and usually truly, a sign of ill health, if a horse is found lying down in the day time. I have recently come to the conclusion, however, and if horses are perfectly easy in their minds, they will take as much comfort in lying down as cattle do, and I can point to one stable, not my own, where spirited well-fed horses may be seen lying down at almost any time of the day or night, and it comes better for the perfect confidence they have in their groom.—American Agriculturist.

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The trade supplied on reasonable terms at 22 Germain St., St. John, N. B. BLAKSLÉE & WHITENECK, sept 30 y

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALER.

WE beg to announce that owing to the large increase in our business, we have been compelled to leave the large and commodious Brick Building of Wm. Peter's, 210 Union Street, to give satisfaction to our customers, and in future we will be better prepared to meet the wants of our customers and the trade generally in the manufacture of Mens' Larrigans and Shoe Paces, Ladies' Gents' Misses' and Children's Slippers of all kinds—a specialty; also, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Newgirt Ties, Buttoned and buckled, Walking Shoes in various qualities and finish. VINCENT & McFARLE, 240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

KNOW YOURSELF BY READING AND PRECEDING THE INESTIMABLE TRUTHS CONTAINED IN THE BEST MEDICAL BOOK EVER ISSUED, entitled SELF-KNOWLEDGE. Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

By reading and preceding the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-KNOWLEDGE. Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

W. WHYTAL & CO., Sole, Harness, Grain, Wax, Buff, Polish, Oil, Pebble, Welt, Rigging and Spill.

Importers and dealers in French Calif. C. D. Front, English Fitted Uppers, Shoe Findings, Tanners' and Carriers' Tools, Rubber and Leather Belting, Ledge Leather, &c. Being the oldest established Leather and Finding Business in the Province. We are enabled to furnish our Customers the most Superior, and Customers the most Superior. The highest cash price paid for Hides. 228 Hollis Street, Halifax, Tannery, Three-mile House, Bedford Road.

White & Titus, WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT 222 SOUTH SIDE UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

GOODS ARRIVING DAILY June 22nd, 1877. BILL HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.

HOW OFTEN TO FEED HORSES.

There is a conflict of authorities on this subject, but writers agree that all horses ought to be fed as often as once in about six hours, during the day—some say four hours. I doubt, a horse can eat his fill and digest in about six hours, and be ready for another ration. They may be managed so as to be ravenous for food, all the time, and yet eat more than enough, and on the whole do all the good condition, will do about twice the work of another set on half the feed. I have been watching the working of an experiment—it so it may be called—which furnishes a case in point: A long established firm in New York employ constantly, and have heretofore owned, about five or six horse truck teams. That is, five horses have done their work, a considerable part of the time one having but little to do, but necessary in case of any emergency. Some months ago the entire stock of horses, trucks, stable furniture, harness, etc., was sold to an employee, who has, since then, added no new horse to the stable, done the same steady work the carting for another house—in fact, got nearly double the work out of the horses—and yet they have been constantly improving in looks and in ability to do work. At first the feed was not essentially changed. The horses had better care, and the eye of a master, who was their owner, though not their driver. The truckmen, somehow, felt more interest in their work and in their horses, and this made a difference; but all things combined must have produced their legitimate result within two or three months. At all events, matters were getting on very well, when the owner decided to CUT OFF THE NOON FEED.

The horses had been getting about four to six quarts of oats during the hour of rest—between 12 and 1 o'clock—while the men were eating their dinner. I am not sure that they always got their full hour of rest, but they did generally. The result has been, a decided improvement in the condition of the horses, in their ability to work, and the gain of fully half an hour, when it is necessary to take it; for now, when work presses, the men are quite ready to forego their rest and, taking a hurried bite, be off with their trucks as soon as they can be loaded. The horses leave the stable at 6 o'clock, when it is necessary to take it; for now, when work presses, the men are quite ready to forego their rest and, taking a hurried bite, be off with their trucks as soon as they can be loaded. The horses leave the stable at 6 o'clock, when it is necessary to take it; for now, when work presses, the men are quite ready to forego their rest and, taking a hurried bite, be off with their trucks as soon as they can be loaded.

When it is practicable, of course, loads are taken both ways, and this saving of time is also a saving of horse-flesh; for no doubt a heavy, well-fed horse is quite as much taxed in trotting home with an empty truck, as in drawing a load on a laden one. It is, of course, loads are taken both ways, and this saving of time is also a saving of horse-flesh; for no doubt a heavy, well-fed horse is quite as much taxed in trotting home with an empty truck, as in drawing a load on a laden one. It is, of course, loads are taken both ways, and this saving of time is also a saving of horse-flesh; for no doubt a heavy, well-fed horse is quite as much taxed in trotting home with an empty truck, as in drawing a load on a laden one.

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Joker's Corner.

MET BY CHANCE.

THE TWO MEN FROM SILVERTON