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REMARKABLE FEATS.

Engineering Ventures Which Were Completed Under Difficulties.

EXPERTS ACCOMPLISH GREAT WORK.

notes on a few of the greater engineering drum at the summit, where the steam works which have been quite recently com- engines are placed. pleted, or which are actually in progress, with every prospect of their being success. of the immense power continually running fully completed in due course.

which owes its origin to the energies of scribed as but the beginning of perhaps the Sir E. W. Watkin, M. P., deserves first most stupendous engineering feat ever efforts to rescue him had failed, Edward were, and his cheeks also wore the ruddy place, as a worthy rival to the great Eiffel undertaken. The great tunnel has just Donnelly, at risk of his own life, plunged flush of health with which only good blood tower, the engineering boast of France. been finished. This tower, which is being erected at This, which is 6700 feet long, 28 feet high exhausted, saved the boy from drowning. Our reporter then called upon Chas. H. Wembly park, where a special station has and 18 feet wide, runs from the bottom of a It was a humane and self-sacrificing deed | Sager Co., druggists, at their request. They been already opened, fourteen minutes great shaft 140 feet deep, to which the and received deserved commendation in all were much interested in the case and cure from Baker street station, is being actively water is brought from above the falls by a the many newspapers that made mention by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and pushed forward. The foundation work has large canal, and running parellel with the of it. Edward Donnelly was then a resi- told of several other instances, which had been completed, and the laying out of the river empties itself below the cliffs under dent of New York City, but his wife was come to the knowledge, where the use of grounds is so far advanced that it is expect- the suspension bridge, after having set in Amanda Grantman, of Auburn, and sister, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had proved effied the park, which covers 180 acres, will be motion the series of great turbines which Mrs. Samuel D. Corry, of No. 71 Moravia St., cacious in making most wonderful cures. opened in the spring. The foundations are are intended to work the dynamos to trans. which gave local interest to the incident. These pills contain, in a condensed form, composed of huge concrete blocks, which mit power electrically to any desired point. All this was some time ago, and both it and all the elements necessary to give new life vary in depth from twenty-eight feet to sixty feet, according to the level of the 000 which it is calculated the falls can writer until a few days ago, while in Sara- tered nerves; they are an unfailing specific

in circumference at the base, and 1100 feet every way. The material destined for its be \$10 per horse-power. erection is polished steel. The summit will be 1450 feet above sea level. The tower itself is expected to take eighteen months to

The tower bridge is another great London engineering venture which is rapidly approaching completion, although the final date of opening for traffic has had to be \$10,000. shifted forward several times. This bridge, which is built on the "bascule" principle, in Prussia, and a new price list is annually presents a novel feature in the centre span, which is 200 feet wide and cut in halves, within them.

When opened for passage of vessels, foot passengers may cross by a lofty footpath, to lifts within the towers. These immense piers in the bed of the river are said to be the largest in the world.

The total length of bridge and approaches is 2,640 feet. About 31,000,000 bricks, 19,-500 tons of cement, 70,500 cubic yards of will be utilized in the structure.

When the great Siberian railway chainat present being constructed—is finished, Russia can boast of possessing the greatest railway in the world. This tremendous 4,785 miles, or twice the length of the preventing them from flying. Canadian Pacific railway; and the total cost, inclusive of rolling stock, etc., is given at £36,765,000 or £7,680 per mile.

nature of the ground for engineering operations, and the absence of huge parliamentary expenses and compulsory purchase of land, which have in our country made railways so costly. The first sod of the huge undertaking was cut by the Czar at Vladivostock, May 24, 1891.

On the eastern section as many as 12,000 men are employed, and part of the line has been already opened for traffic.

On the opposite side of the globe the Trans-Andine railway in South America deserves mention, owing to the tremendous sparent material. engineering problems to be solved in crossing the mountain chain forming the backbone of the continent.

tic to Valparaiso on the Pacific-a stretch | den jar cured his lameness. of 870 miles-only the completing section in the heart of the Andes is unfinished. The 045 feet above sea level.

three mile tunnel, and altogether among his twenty-seventh year. the mountains there are five tunnels, with a total length of over ten miles, while in the have toothed wheels to work on the rack system when necessary to surmount the years.

heavier gradients. a different matter from so s ame work interfere with the growth of the vegetable. performed at ordinary levels in settled countries.

to living at great elevations, have to be acclimatized to the rarified air, and this difficulty is forcibly exemplified in the case of the loftiest railway tunne! in the world, that being bored through the Peruvian Andes near Galeria. This is the highest village in the world, 15,635 feet above the sea, or only 100 feet lower than the summit of Mont Blanc.

Near this village a tunnel, 2,847 feet long, is being bored through the summit of the mountain, 600 feet above the line of perpetual snow. This certainly may take rank as one of the most extraordinary of railway engineering enterprises.

The Alps have been tunnelled through so frequently that the proposal to bore them ence more, this time below the famed Simplon pass, causes no surprise, though this tunnel will be the longest of the lot-121 miles in all, about three miles longer than the St. Gotdard tunnel.

This tunnel, which is estimated to cost! 100,000,000 francs, will present a novel feature, being single with double railway musical instrument. track in its northern half, while the southern half will consist of two parallel tunnels, each with a single track, this arrangement being adopted with a view to improving the

ventilation. There is, however, another proposal to cross the Simplon pass (6,500 feet high) by a railway, the steepest section of which would be built on the cog-wheel system, with a tunnel five miles long, costing in all 30,-

000,000 francs. The highest mountain railway in Europe is the Brienzer Rothhombahn railway, which was opened in November, 1891 and ascends to a height of 5,606 feet at the summit level. The journey is performed in 12 hours, and

the steepest gradient is one in four. It is purely a rack and pinion line throughout, and is further remarkable for the short time in which it was constructed having been begun in October, 1890. Thus in little over a year this was finished, though the work necessitated the boring of 10 tunnels, the bridging of several streamlets, and the building of heavy stone dams.

that up Pike's Peak in Colorado, which was and lives elsewhere till she deserts hi, ever before in my life. Pink Pills did it. Westminster, and the Canadian Govern- £25, £50, or £100, against death by acciopened in the summer of 1891. This line, home.

nine miles long, climbs to a height of 14,147 feet above the sea level, with a maximum gradient of one in four. This is also a rack rail line; there also difficulty was experienced in the higher portions from the rarity of the air.

There is a mountain railway in the Catskill mountains, New York state, 7,000 feet A writer in an English paper gives brief long, which is worked by cable driven by a

The werks in progress for the utilization to waste at Niagara are rapidly approach-To begin at home, the great tower, ing completion, and these have been de-

The tower itself will measure 960 feet Construction Company's works. It is in- which he was permitted to make the follow- tial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, tended to sell power at the rate of \$20 per | ing extract : in height, or 150 feet higher than the Eiffel, horse power per annum up to 3,000 horsewhile it will be larger than its prototype in power; for powers beyond the charge will

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Most sheep die before they are a year old. | row. A very fine Stradivarius violin will fetch

The prices of medicines are fixed by law

The best kid gloves are not made of kid, which are to be raised and brought flush but of the skins of young colts. The cheapwith the towers by machinery concealed est kid gloves are made of lamb and rat

Dwarfs are the inhabitants of the Andaman Islands. It is seldom that a full-grown which access is obtained by staircases and man is seen over forty-two inches in height. Rosewood is so called because when first

> cut it inhales a perfume like that of a rose. ! Roses never grow upon the tree which pro-The digestive organs of a hackman in

concrete and 15,000 tons of iron and steel Bath, Me., must be as strong as a quartzcrusher. He eats eggs with the shells on, and occasionally chews up and eats lamp chimneys and crockery. Three dozen of Chinese pheasants were

caught by three boys in Eastern Oregon, system will stretch right across the im- during a snow-storm, and sold for \$10 a mense territory of Siberia, no less than pair. The snow settled on the birds' tails,

This very low cost is due to the favorable terrier, two years old. Will eat anything ; very fond of children. "The man with the iron skuil" is the latest London freak. On his head he puts

a block of wood, and on this a granite rock. He permits anybody to crack the rock with a sledge hammer, while is rests on his skull. The chimney of a glass-house in Liverpool is 105 feet high, formed entirely of glass bricks. The floors and roof are of glass; and even the journal boxes, in which the machinery revolves, are of the same tran-

Several months ago, John Wilson, of several doctors failed to relieve him. While Of this railway, begun 20 years ago, and alighting from a street-car the other day, reaching from Buenos Ayres, on the Atlan- he slipped and fell on the ice, and the sud- that I had better go into the country. On

mother of twenty-four children. Among pain, almost helpless, the disease was grow-Andes are crossed by the Cumbre Pass, 13, them are five sets twins. She was married at ing upon me and I felt that I had come to the age of fourteen; her youngest child is the home of my wife and of her sister to Of this altitude 2,000 feet are cut off by a only a few weeks old, and her eldest is in die.

mountain section the locomotives, for 65 miles paper. They are said to be a very natural imitation of the real article and last for

Experiment has shown that a "Yankee It may well be imagined that driving a pumpkin" will lift two and one half-tons,

in the counties of Dimmet and Webb, Texas. The workmen, even though accustomed It contains upward of 400,000 acres and ("It was Iodide of Potassium," said his Japanese public in a definite form.

The settlers on the Quillayute prairies, in Washington, are afforded fine sport in thousands of wild geese that come there in the fall and make the region their winter

It is not an easy matter to freeze on trichinæ. After subjection to a temperature of 25 degrees below zero for two hours they again become active when exposed to light

Dr. Carver relates the story of a pavingstone weighing eighty-three pounds, which was raised from its bed (when joined on all four sides by other stones) by such a soft substance as a common "puff-ball" mush-

perfected and patented a novel musical was taking Pink Pills. instrument, which he calls a "key zither." It is simply a zither played with keys, but it is said to be a revelation in the way of a began to poo-poo at me for taking Pink Pills

water. The fluid overflowed the locomotive tender, and froze the ragine fast to the | with Dr. Hyde, of Auburn, who also treated track. It was four horse before the train me. could be budged. A new locomotive was sent for, and it bumped the train free.

The horseshoe superstition has been considerably modified in the mind of a St Louis man. He found a horseshoe, and nailed it over the door. A week after, as he was entering the house, lightning passed through the horseshoe and knocked him

The United States contain 300 universiversities, with 1,020 professors, and 25,-

and 54,234 students.

# AN AUBURN MIRACLE,

An Act of Heroism Followed By Dire Results.

Edward Donnelly Saves a Life Almost at the Cost of Mis Own-After Years of Suffering he is Restored to Health-A Story of laterest to Canadians. Auburn, N. Y., Bulletin.

AUBURN, N.Y., Oct. 25, '92.

found Mr. Donnelly out in a barn where he ever nature. was grinding apples and making cider with ful and happy.

suburban streets of Auburn, and No. 71 is mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six about the last house on it before reaching boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. the open country, and nearly two miles Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, from the business centre of the city.

firmed his statement, he told your corre- refuse all imitations and substitutes. spondent the story of his sickness and of his iams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A dog with a dangerous appetite is re- life, I have lived in New York City. I was tively inexpensive as compared with other ferred to in the following advertisement, general foreman there of the F. A. Mulgrew | remedies or medical treatment. from an English paper : "For sale-A bull | Saw Mills, foot of Eighth Street, on the East river. It was on the 29th of April, 1889, that the boy fell into the river and I rescued him from drowning, but in saving his life I contracted a disease, which nearly cost me my own. Why, sir I am sure should have died long ago if Pink Pills had not saved my life, and I wouldn't have cared then for my sufferings were so great that death would have been a blessed relief: but now, thank God, I am a well man again

and free from pain and able to be happy. "You see when I saved the boy I was in the water so long that I was taken with a deathly chill and soon became so stiffened up and weak that I could neither work nor Pittsburgh, Pa., dislocated his hip, and walk. For some time I was under treatment of Dr. George McDonald. He finally said he could do nothing more for me and the 1st of last June (1892) my wife and I Mrs. Yates, of Springfield, Ohio, is the came up to Auburn. I was then in great

"When the disease first came upon me German dentists now make false teeth of the numbress began in my heels and pretty soon the whole of both my feet became affected. There was a cold feeling across the small of my back and downwards and a sense of soreness and a tight pressure on the chest. The numbness gradually extended up both legs and into the lower part of my tunnel in the heights of the Andes is quite provided the weight be so placed as to body. I felt that death was creeping up to my vitals and I must say I longed for the and misery. I was still taking the medicine yearly pastures from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 wife) and was being rubbed and having plasters put all over my body, but with no

"The latter part of last June 1 read of a case similar to mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never heard of those blessed Pills before, but I thought if they could cure another case of the same disease with which I was afflicted. perhaps they would also cure me. So I sent and got three boxes of the Pink Pills and began taking them at once, following, all the directions closely. In a few weeks time I was so improved that from being helpless, I was able to help myself and to get up and go to work and to walk every day from No. 74 Walnut St., where I then lived, to Osborne's New Twine Factory, Seymour and Cottage Streets-(more than a mile) where A Parkersburg, Va., musician has just I was then employed, but all the while I

"Then Dr. Potchin, of Wisconsin, uncle of my wife, and who was here on a visit. returned to the West he left a prescription But their treatment did me no good. and after a while the old trouble returned and I was getting bad again. Then I began again to take Pink Pills; have taken in all nearly 20 boxes, at an entire cost of less than \$10.00. (My other treatment cost me a pile of money) and again I am well and

able to work. disease was Locomotor Ataxia. He treated me by striking me on the knees without giving me pain; by having me try to walk ties and colleges, with 4,240 professors, with my eyes closed; by trying to stand

publish the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the whole world and especially in New York City, where I am much better | Beard of as Fuel as Far Back as 1656-

known than I am bere. "Another thing," said Mr. Donnelly, "I am sure that the Pink Pills for Pale People (and they are well named) are the best remedy for impure blood and the best blood maker in the world. Why when I was sick and before I took them, if I cut myself the very little blood that came from the wound was thin and pale and watery. It is on record that upon a chilly April A few days ago I accidentally cut my hand day, a few years ago, an eight year old boy slightly and I bled like a pig and the blood fell into the East River at the foot of East was a bright red. Just look at the blood Eighth street, New York, and when all in the veins of my hands." So indeed they into the water and, when himself nearly and plenty of it can paint the human face.

Only 150,000 horse power of the 17,000,- Mr. Donnelly passed out of the mind of the and richness to the blood, and restore shatsupply will be absorbed by the Cataract | toga, he was shown a letter to a friend from | for such disesases as locomotor ataxia, parneuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of I am taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. | the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and They have cured me of that terrible disease. the tired feeling resulting from nervous Locomotor Ataxia. When I commenced prostration; all diseases depending upon taking them, I was wholly unable to work | vitiated humors of the blood, such as scrofand nearly helpless. I am now improved so ula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also much that I have been picking apples and a specific for troubles peculiar to females, wheeling them to the barn on a wheelbar- such as suppressions. irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood EDWARD DONNELLY, and restore the glow of health to the pale 71 Moravia St., Auburn, N.Y. and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they Immediately on returning to Auburn our effect a radical cure in all cases arising from reporter called at the above address and mental worry, overwork or excesses of what-

> These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. a hand press and he seemed well and cheer- Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are Moravia street is one of the pleasantest sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer "Why, yes," said Mr. Donnelly, "come | who offers substitutes in this form is trying into the house, I will tell you all about my to defraud you and should be avoided. The case and how Pink Pills cured me, and will public are also cautioned against all other be glad to do it and to have it printed for so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, the benefit of others, for I am sure I owe no matter what name may be given my restoration to health and happiness them. They are all imitations whose makers wholly to those simple but wonderful Pills." | wish to reap a pecuniary advantage from And then in the presence of his wife and the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Mrs. Corry and Mrs. Taylor, who all con- Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and

> Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of restoration to health by the use of Dr. Will- all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either "I was born in Albany, N. Y., and am address. The price at which these pills are 42 years old. The greatest portion of my | sold makes a course of treatment compara-

### WORK WEARISOME AND FINE

The Japanese Women Labor Many Hours on Delicate Embroideries.

More than once during the last few years allusion has been made to the severe labor performed by young people in Japan It may probably be said with truth that toil of this unremitting character is a feature of Japan's new civilization. In one branch, at any rate, such is the case. We allude to the embroidery and hemming of handkerchiefs. Young girls may be seen Collectors in England Who Admire the occupied in this manner from early dawn to late evening. They sit crowded together, generally under very unsanitary conditions, and always with inadequate provisions of light. Match-making is another trade of the other British North American colonwhich furnishes similar examples.

It is stated, on authority commanding trust, that children in match factories in Kobe work from 3 A.M. to 7 P.M., with signs were a Beaver for the 3d. value, only two recesses of thirty minutes each. portrait of Prince Albert for the 6d., and The thought of such hardship is terrible, involving as it does results that must be felt given as of the value of "twelve pence by the next generation as well as this. We which is probably a unique instance of a do not know how it fared with the artisan shilling being so denominated. The second in Old Japan. Probably he had to suffer hardships enough after the fashion of the time. But there were no factories in those days, neither was there any tyranny of competition, such as has been inaugurated by Lawrence, so naming that splendid river contact with the West. The new civilization brings with it new problems, and they have to be faced. We have as little faith The largest sheep ranch in the world is hour when it should relieve me of my pain as any in official interference. Besides, this

That there are excessive pain and suffering among some sections of the population is perhaps understood vaguely by many observers. There has not yet, however, been any audible remonstrance from the workers themselves. They submit to their toil quietly and uncomplainingly. hear of hand silk-reelers in Joshu, who begin their day at 4 p.m, and end it at 1 a.m. For them the toil of one day is carried into the next. But that is an exceptional effort, made for a season only, and does not continue all the year round, as is the case in the factory. Comparable with it is the toil of the tea-house waiting girl. The story of her daily life is almost incredible. Rising with the first streak of day- bia, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island. light, she cannot rest until the last quest In 1870 these large stamps were replaced has ceased from his carousals. Three or four hours of sleep representing her entire respite from toil.

### Emigration to Canada.

and finally persuaded me to stop taking year than usual, and the area of land settled own series being not far from complete. A train stopped near Gibson, Ill., to take them and to let him treat me. When he on is greatly in excess of that of previous years. A remarkable feature of last year's immigration was the settlement in Manitoba and the North-West of a large number of farmers from the Western States of Amerof the soil, and the excellent crops the farm- large number of birds were seen sitting on ers have secured during the last two years. The Canadian Government offer very liberal attractions in the shape of free grants of land in Manitoba, the North-West Terri-"In New York Dr. McDonald said my tories, and British Columbia, and they also give money bonuses to families or individuals taking up land in those provinces within eighteen months of their arrival. All over the Dominion, however, land can and 69,400 students; Germany has 21 uni- first on one foot and then on the other, but be obtained on very favorable terms. The I couldn't do it, and so after a while he said | classes in demand are those with capital, 084 students ; Great Britain has 71 universi- I had Locomotor Ataxia and was incurable, farmers, farm labourers, and female domesties and colleges, with 1,127 professors, and that I had better go into the country | tic servants, while skilled mechanics and among my friends who would make the few others who have friends in the country, or All the courting is done by the women in remaining days of my life as comfortable as who are assured of work on their arrival. the Ukraine, Russia. When a woman dis- possible and give me kind attendance. may go with safety. Persons who are concovers a man she would like to marry, she Well, I came, or rather was brought from templating emigration cannot do better than surance "corset. With each corset sold is visits him at his house, and tries to charm New York into the country, but instead of consult the Government pamphlets, issued Another remarkable mountain railway is him. If he does not like her, he leaves hers dying, I am a well man, nearly as well as from the Emigration Bureau, Broadway, the value of the article, the purchaser for If I were able I would, at my own expense, ment agents. -[Spare Moments.

#### WHEN COAL WAS FIRST USED,

Preceded by Wood and Charcoal.

Though coal had been employed for centuries in the manufacture of salt on the shores of the coal fields, wood had hitherto continued to be the fuel at the inland salt works. The use of coal at Nantwich is mentioned as a novelty in 1656; and according to the Contemporary Review, at Droiters wood fuel and leaden pans were in use up till 1691. In this era the sea salt manufacture was in the zenith of it prosperity. But the substitution of coal for wood in the inland salt trade, aided by the discovery of rock salt, which took place accidentally in boring for coal in Cheshire, 1870, led to the gradual decline and final extinction of the manufacture of salt on the coast. The only traces now remaining of this once flourish industry exist in such names as Howdo .paus on the Tyne, Prestonpans on the Forth, Saltcoats in Ayreshire and Saltpans in Arran and Kintyre, or in the Scotish proverb, "Carry salt to Dysart," synonymous with the English "Carry coal to Newcastle." In no branch of industry was the scarcity of wood more keenly felt than in the smelving of metalliferous ores. Continued efforts to accomplish this with coal began immediately after the accession of James I. and we persevered in throughout the seventeening century. But for a long peroid the new fuel proved highly intractable, and scheme after scheme ended in failure and disappoint-

After eighty years of oft-repeated trials the tantalizing problem remained unsolved. Wood and charcoal still held the fill in the smelting furnace and all hope of mer seeing coal substituted for them had well nigh died out. In 1686 Sir John Pettus, in his "Essays on Words Metallick," concluded his observations regarding sea coal and pit coal with the remark : "These are not useful to metals." The unpromising prospects, however, soon began to brighten. Immediately after the revival of lead and copper mining, which took place about 1692 -having probably been more or less in abeyance since the interruptions occasioned by the civil wars, when

The fisher left his skiff to rock On Tamar's glittering waves; The rugged miners rushed to war From Mendip's sunless caves.

-these ores came to be smelted with coal. The extraction of silver from lead with coal was accomplished by a Mr. Lydal in 1697, and the same individual appears to have been the first to successfully employ coal in the smelting of tin, in 1705. The ores of iron preved more refractory, no substantial and permanent success in smelting them with coal being obtained till near the middle of the eighteenth century, when the manufacture of charcoal iron had dwindled to very small proportions—in fact, was dying out for want of fuel. It then at length became an accomplished fact at the Coalbrookdale iron works in Shropshire. The success was at first ascribed to the Shropshire coal, but probably the employment of a strong blast had a great deal to do with it. From this the coal became the life of the iron manufacture. The ci-devant drooping trade rapidly revived, and the latter part of the eighteenth century saw coal iron furnaces in successful operation throughout the kingdom.

## CANADA'S POSTAGE STAMPS

Designs.

The President of the Leeds Philatelic Society at a recont meeting described the stamps of Canada, which, he said, like those ies, are all very handsome in design and exquisite in workmanship. The first issue of three values, was in April, 1851. The deone of the Queen for a stamp which wa issue consisted of the same three stamps on different paper. In 1855 a 10d. stamp was brought into use, bearing the portrait of Jaques Cartier, who first explored the St. from having entered it on St. Lawrence's Day. In 1857 a couple of new values were added-74d. and 4d.-with Queen's heads of different types for the central labor question has not yet come before the design. In the same year the 1d., 3d., and 6d. were issued perforated. On the 1st of July, 1859, a radical change occurred in the currency of the Colony, which adopted dollars and cents in lieu of shillings and pence, and the stamps were issued of the same designs as before, with but slight alterations, to conform to the new coinage, the "twelve pence" being discarded altogether. A 2-cent value was added in 1864. In 1868 the whole set was superseded by a (new series of handsome stamps of large size and uniform design, intended for use not merely in one colony as the previous stamps had been, but for the whole Canadian Dominion, formed by the union of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia in the first instance, and afterwards of British Columby new ones of practically the same design, but smaller and more convenient in size, which are still in use, with one or two additional values. - All the members present, with a single exception, showed their collec-The emigration to Canada was larger last | tions of Canadian stamps, Mr. Beckwith's

### 149 Birds at One Shot-

During the recent severe weather in Scotland a very extraordinary shot was ica, who had been attracted by the fertility made by Sir Charles Ross's puntsman. A the ice, and the puntsman succeeded in getting within about sixty yards of them. Some of the birds rose as the gun was fired, but the total number killed by the discharge was 149: they included several species, but the majority were plover. The gun was 11 inches in bore, and the charge 4 ounces of powder and 14 ounces of No. 3 shot. The shot was doubtless rendered much more destructive than it would otherwise have been, owing to the pellets skidding along on the flat surface of the ice.

> The latest English idea in insuring the lives of customers is embodied in an "in' presented a coupon, insuring according to