

having never before been published to sell under \$1.50 a copy, but now, to place it in the hands of the "million," it has been published to sell at the low price of twenty-five cents a copy. There is no use of recommending Mrs. Southworth's works, as their fame is well known over the entire world.

MARRIED IN HASTE. Same publishers.

We are in receipt of another new volume of this popular series of fiction which is a cheap and good collection of novels. A great deal of charming and excellent reading matter is given in sufficient variety to please young and old, grave and gay—in short, all classes of romance readers. The works are by some of the leading writers of this continent and Europe, and not a single volume has been chosen that is not first-class in every respect, and now number nearly one hundred. Everybody should read them and everybody can afford to have the entire series, thus securing for a moderate outlay sufficient good and entertaining literature to last them for months.

MAPLE LEAVES AND HEMLOCK BRANCHES. By MARTIN BUTLER: printed by the "GLENER," Fredericton, N.B.

Is a little volume presented by a patriotic Canadian to the Province in which he writes. The "Leaves" are poems written "at odd hours," and are specially addressed to the country people of the Province. Mr. Butler finds as much pleasure in wandering in verse all over his native Province, as he did for many years in wandering over it in the flesh. It is very neatly got up, and every line breathes a healthy mountain air.



HALIFAX, N.S.

MY DEAR POST BAG,—I fear I am too late for your prize for February, as I have had a lame hand since I began my essay. But please put it in your Post Bag, to let me know that you will excuse me for being so late.

Your friend,

BEAVER

MY DEAR BEAVER,—I am very sorry to tell you that your essay is too late for this competition— all the more so as it is so good. It would have had a fine chance of the first prize. But do try again, dear, and I hope your hand will not get in the way this time.

Your loving friend,

ED. P. B.

POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS IN CANADA.

Long ago, if any person wanted to send money to any other person in a distant place, almost the only way was to wait till he had a chance of sending it by somebody who might be going to the place where he wanted to send it.

Another way was to send it through a bank. But the banks did not like to be troubled with such small sums as one might wish to send sometimes.

At a very early date for so young a country, Canada introduced the money-order system. The United States did not make this convenience for their people till ten years later than we did, and then it was pretty much our system that they copied.

The Postmaster will not give the money to any person if he does not know him, without his bringing somebody to identify him. And he must also tell from whom the money was sent.

In applying for a money-order, the surname and initial, at least, of one Christian name of the sender, and the name of the person to whom the money is payable, must be given.

The signature of a firm is enough, and the name of the person to whom the order is payable may be withheld if it is to be paid through a bank.

A money-order lapses, if not presented for payment before two months pass from the time when it was issued. A second commission for a new order will be necessary after that time.

If an order is not paid before the end of a year, all claim to the money is lost. Sums coming from lapsed orders go into the Post-office funds.

It is well to use post-office orders, because they enable us to send money to any part of the world without the risk of losing it.

A very old friend, a Government gentleman, gave me a peep into the Blue Books—these are the books that the Government publishes every year with statements of what work has been done and what money has been expended. They are called *blue* from the colour of the cover of the binding.

They are very funny old things, arranged with figures from beginning to end, and not very interesting to young Canadians. But I picked out a few figures that will give us some idea of how much the money-order system had been taken advantage of in one year. The year is 1889 :-

PROVINCE.	NO. OF ORDERS ISSUED.	AMOUNT OF MONEY.
Ontario	365,824	5,547,482
Quebec	74,195	1,321,589
Nova Scotia	99,727	1,764,088
New Brunswick	55,493	954,767
North West Territories	11,153	270,562
Manitoba	25,823	558,430
British Columbia	34,227	718,891
Prince Edward Island	7,371	130,108
	673,813	11,265,917

BEAVER.