

five cent in the latter part of 1876. In 1880 the color of the 15 cent stamp was changed to blue.

Issue of 1875, small size; perforated.
5 cents—olive green

Issue of 1880, large size; perforated.
15 cents—steel blue.

In midsummer 1882, a new half cent stamp was issued. The design was very much the same as that which appeared upon the former one, but the ornamentation was much simpler, and the stamp itself smaller.

Issue of 1882, very small; perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent—black

In 1876 the British American Bank Note Company engraved three stamps to be used for the registration of letters. The eight cent denomination was withdrawn from circulation in 1880. As all stamps left on the hands of the Government were destroyed, the stamp is becoming very rare.

Issue of 1876, registration stamp, oblong; perforated.
2 cents—orange
5 cents—green
8 cents—blue

Canada has issued very few stamped envelopes. The first were prepared in 1861 by G. F. Nesbitt & Co., of New York.

Issue of 1861, white laid paper.
5 cents—vermillion
10 cents—brown

[To be Continued.]

St. Christopher Island.

St. Christopher or St. Kitts is an island of the British West Indies, separated from Nevis on the southeast by a strait two miles wide and twenty-three miles long. It was discovered in 1493 by Columbus, who was so charmed with its appearance that he bestowed upon it his own Christian name. By its primitive inhabitants it was called Liaminga or Fertile Island. It is dry, esteemed healthy, and, with an area of sixty-three square miles, carries a population numbering 28,169 souls. The capital is Basseterie, described as a low, hot, dusty town, with good buildings. Its highest

point is Mt. Misery, rising to the height of 4,314 feet.

It was settled by Sir Thomas Warner in 1623, was held afterward by the English and French, and finally was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles in 1783.

A Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members, nominated by the Queen, conducts the affairs of the island.

Nevis has been recently united with St. Christopher, for the purpose of executive government.

Between 1870 and 1884 there were seven stamps issued:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d—green;
1d—rose;
1d—carmine;
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d—claret;
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d—blue;
4d—blue;
6d—green.

The design was as follows: In the centre, the bust of the Queen, with St. Christopher and postage in a circle around, with the denomination at the bottom.

The Latest—Stamp Snakes

Four thousand stamps, says a contemporary, are required to make a snake of moderate length: and the stamps should be cut smooth at their edges, the paper at the back being left on; they should then be strung loosely on a piece of twine. Use the full size penny ones till you have done 15 inches, then cut them a little smaller, and continue to graduate for the tail, where they should be as small as possible. Fasten on the end of the twine firmly, and join the body to the head. The head is generally made of two pieces of card board, cut the conventional shape of a serpent's head, covered tightly with silk—a shot green and yellow looks best if you can get it—sew it together like a pin-cushion, leaving an opening for the mouth. The eyes are formed by small round patches of scarlet flannel, with a white chalk head in

