

six post-offices. Seventeen years later, under Mr. Daniel Sutherland, the number was increased and the mails were multiplied. A daily mail was established between Quebec and Montreal and a weekly mail between Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Stayner, his successor, brought the number of post-offices in 1831, the year in which Mr. Griffin entered the service, up to 151. During all this time the carrying of the letters was a profitable business. There was, for example, a profit of \$21,000 in 1824 and of \$47,000 in 1831, all which sums were duly remitted to England to swell the Imperial revenue. The rates, however, were exceedingly high. It cost eighteen cents to send a letter from Toronto to Kingston, and thirty cents to send one to Montreal. The charge for sending a weekly paper through the mails was a dollar a year, as much as the paper now costs, and the postage on a daily was over two dollars a year. When in 1851 Canada took charge, all the postal service reforms were promptly inaugurated. The postage on all letters to all destinations in Canada was reduced to six cents per half ounce, and the cost of the ocean postage from Toronto was brought down to sixteen cents. Under Mr. Griffin the rates on letters have been brought down from six cents to five cents, and, in 1868, from five cents to three cents. A one-cent rate has also been adopted for city deliveries; one cent post cards have been introduced: and newspapers have been given the freedom of the mails. Post-offices to the number of 7,534 have been established and a perfect system of communication to all points, including reciprocal postal relations with other countries, has been created. The post-office savings bank, the postal money order, and the system of registration have been given in addition during Mr. Griffin's regime.

All that is wanted now is a two-cent in the place of the three-cent postage. One obstruction stands in the way of this reform. It is the deficit in the working expenses, which last year amounted to \$854,845. Mr. Griffin probably could not advise the Ministers under whom he served to take the responsibility of a further reduction in the revenue. But he has done a good work without that, and deserves, as a result, to be remembered by the public as a worthy official.—*Mail*.



WITH this number we complete our second volume, and to our friends and patrons who have supported us for the past year we tender the most hearty thanks. Commencing with our January number we intend to enlarge our paper to 24 pages and hope during the coming year to try and make it more popular than ever. To do this we must have the support of all the Philatelists of America, by subscriptions or advertising.

Again thanking our friends for their kindness and support, we wish them all the compliments of the season.



WE understand that a Philatelic Society is about to be started in St. John. N. B. This is as it should be. Every city should form philatelic gatherings, which prove both instructive and entertaining. N. S. P. S. members can testify to this.