

If lots of advertising patronage tend to make a paper a success, the *Badger State Philatelist* publisher should be satisfied. About the usual thing for that paper is three pages of reading out of eight; balance advertisements.

ROBT. S. HATCHER, ESQ., contributes many valuable tid-bits to both the *Philatelic Journal of America* and the *American Philatelist*, under the heading of "Notes for U. S. Philatelists."

In Mr. Casey's catalogue of the "Mauritius Collection," I notice the shilling stamp both of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There are also a large number of other rare stamps.

If the *Hawkeye State Collector* continues to change its form every two or three issues, it will soon need a catalogue in which to enumerate the various sizes it has appeared in.

MESSRS. SMITH AND KLOCK appear determined to advance the *Mohawk Standard* to the "top of the hill." Every number is an improvement on its predecessor.

AUTHORS who desire to have their efforts put up in neat pamphlet or book form, should address this office. We are ready to undertake the publication of any kind of books on favorable terms

The *Canadian Philatelist* contains a great deal of interesting reading, but it is printed so badly that one cannot take an interest in its perusal. A change of printers is advisable.

ALL stamp and coin papers are requested to forward two copies regular, in exchange for a like number of the *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*. Papers received this month are: Western Philatelist, Badger State Philatelist, Toronto Philatelic Journal, Halifax Philatelist, Mohawk Standard, Agassiz Companion, Eastern Philatelist, Philatelic Journal of America, Plain Talk, Hawkeye State Collector, American Philatelist, Philatelic Advertiser and Canadian Philatelist.

The Coinage of Nova Scotia.

BY D. A. K.

IN the early part of this century the copper coins used in the British American Colonies became very scarce, and in no colony more so than in Nova Scotia. The copper coin was so very scarce here that at one time the Royal authorities, to relieve the strain for copper coins, struck at the Royal Dock Yard a large number of $\frac{1}{2}$ pennies. They were perfectly plain; no inscription or device of any kind whatsoever. These were popularly known by the name of "Dockyarders." At that time anything in the shape of a circular piece of copper passed current as coin. One of the commonest pieces in circulation then, is what is now known as the Magdalen Island penny, which Admiral Coffin had had issued for his lordship of the magdalens. But there were, however, many more in circulation in Nova Scotia than where they were struck for. Shortly after the issue of the large English copper penny and two-penny pieces in 1797 there was a large quantity sent out to the colonies, but the thrifty natives of Nova Scotia, finding that they were worth more as copper than as money, soon made away with them all. The merchants were then necessitated to make some effort to procure copper change, and therefore, imitating their friends in the mother country, issued quite a small coinage of half-pennys. Of these coins the first we get, dated 1814, are of quite a respectable size, but the next year a new issue was put out, and the issuers seem to have repented of their generosity in making them so large at first, as they made the 1815 issue not much larger than the English farthing. A couple of firms, however, Miles W. White and Starr & Shannon, made theirs the same size as the first issue.

The lack of a copper coinage and the small size of the Merchants' Tokens arousing great discontent, the Government were at last, in 1823, forced to take the matter in hand, and did so by issuing a