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The Philatelic Courier

AND STAMP-COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

Vol. 1.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

No. 1.

The receiver of more than one copy of this number will please give copies to stamp-collectors in his vicinity.

The Philatelic Courier

AND
STAMP COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL
IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY,

AT
184 ARGYLE STREET,.....HALIFAX, N. S.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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HENRY HECHLER,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
184 Argyle Street,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

WE BOW,

In this number, our first appearance, to our friends of the philatelic *culte* all over the world, and declare the intent of our publication.

Our object is to bring together in friendly intercourse those who "never or hardly ever" can interchange ideas across the great space, and yet who have often much to say, not to one but to many who are engaged in a congenial pursuit.

Not alone is this the object of our publication.

Commerce, which for its civilising purposes has thrown webs of telegraphic wires around the globe, made iron highways across continents and through Alpine barriers, threaded the high seas with mail steamers and organized by the common-sense action of several countries a Postal Union, is guided in all this by one main purpose the *rapprochement* of peoples and the intimacy of communication which makes friendship and profit the peaceable result of a conquest of natural difficulties.

The principles which govern this Postal Union are as clear as a mathematical statement; the result of their free working must inevitably be a uniform postal rate all

over the world, a cheapening of postal and telegraphic intercourse and a facilitation of trade relations which will make more profit by removing the friction that now checks much of mercantile exchange.

Elsewhere will be found at length our views on the great future value for Commerce of this Postal Union, now a mere child of the hopes of statesman-like postal authorities, but destined to produce in the future great and useful changes and to inherit the honor of making peaceful revolutions of the greatest magnitude.

To assist the movement of the Postal Union in its great civilising and peaceful work we devote all the suggestion and discussion, all the criticism that our correspondents can give us in aid of our own effort, certain that the postal authorities will weigh carefully any arguments, no matter how obscure a source this journal may be.

And for this reason we ask all our readers to give us their views, their complaints and their commendations of any working of postal systems which may come under their notice.

TO POSTMASTERS.

THE Editor will thank Postmasters for all information they will kindly send, respecting new issues of stamps, cards, and envelopes, or on the subject of changes in important mail routes; and in fact for any news respecting new postal arrangements. Our object is to utilise the large circulation of the COURIER, which goes over the whole world, to make public such changes.

AUX MAITRES DE POSTE.

LE REDACTEUR sera bien aise de remercier les maitres de poste que lui feront la bonte de donner de temps a autre les informations les plus recentes sur les nouvelles emissions de timbres, cartes ou enveloppes, et aussi au sujet de tous changements de routes-malles; enfin sur toutes les nouvelles a propos des reglemens postaux. Notre but est de transmettre a tous les quartiers du monde les informations importantes, lequel nous permet la grande circulation du COURIER, couvrant le monde entier.

VERIFYING RECEIPT OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

An excellent improvement in the transmission of registered letters through some offices under the Postal

Les personnes qui auront reçu plus d'un exemplaire de ce numero sont priees de les transmettre aux philatelistes de leur connaissance.

Union is likely to be extended through all the countries that enjoy its advantages.

A registered letter was formerly, and in many countries is still, acquitted by the receiver at the office of the address, and unless a complaint is made through the channel of a number of officials of both or of more countries there is no assurance of its having reached its destination. The improvement consists in obliging the *addressee* to sign a card acknowledging receipt as well as signing the old form of office receipt. The card is intended for the information of the sending office, to which it is transmitted by return mail and thus verification is perfect as regards the receipt of all registered letters from or to countries which adopt this system. As far as we have learned these are among the countries so profiting: Brazil, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Turkey, United States.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

THE use of these is already extensive in the postal world. United States, Peru, Montevideo, and other countries, have adopted them, and the advantage of employing them is evident. To-day a letter is either sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened and returned to the sender (a slow coach course still prevailing in Canada) or it is surcharged by a pencil mark on the face at the office of delivery. Either course is bad, the course of Canada certainly the worst, for the delay of an important communication sent in good faith may cause immeasurable loss, not alone of fortune but of family peace and comfort.

On the other hand the surcharge made in pencil may be employed by a fraudulent letter-carrier as a means of imposition, trifling it may be, but none the less annoying.

The great trouble and the small one would be obviated by the use of these unpaid letter stamps; system is the life of a postal department and this is a part of that life.

ALL THE BRITISH EMPIRE SHOULD BE IN THE POSTAL UNION.

A Kingdom with appanages all over the globe is perhaps a novel and yet is a geographical view of the British Empire. A British subject, that is, a dweller under the crown in either kingdom or appanage, is one who can claim his rights of protection from the sovereign's representative anywhere on the globe, and does so effectually. Why then, if the common-sense of the great kingdom and of its great colonies has advised the acceptance of the advantages of a Postal Union—why should petty isolated colonies neglect to profit by a measure that enhances the commercial value of their connection? We hope soon to learn that the system of the postal union follows the drum-beat of Britain all over the world.

TOO LATE STAMPS.

JOHN THOMAS writes a letter and by his neglect or that of his subordinates it reaches the office after the parcel

for the destination is made up and closed. At present the letter, if mailed in Canada, lies over until the next mail, although five minutes or twenty minutes pass before the mail really leaves. Now, John Thomas and his correspondent would, either of them, gladly pay a fine for the neglect which made them late if thereby they could secure prompt transmission; and here comes in the use of Too Late Stamps which the sender can purchase and stick to his letter, thus insuring a despatch which may be important to him in many pounds or dollars.

The use of these stamps has been adopted in several British Colonies and foreign countries.

REPLY CARDS.

THE postal card is already a great convenience to our mercantile community, and any extension of its facilities would be eagerly accepted. The title of this paragraph is given to a style of card in use in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Spain and its Colonies, Brazil, and even in San Domingo. The style of the card is thus: A double length postal card, perforated in the middle and folded in two, the upper card is inscribed on its face with the address and on its back with Mr. John Smith's address, the lower card printed with the word *reponse* (reply) is torn off by the receiver and inscribed on its face with Mr. John Smith's address, and on its back with an assurance that his order will receive immediate attention. Prompt business men will avail themselves of this and thank goodness for a postal department that fosters trade by despatch.

STAMP-COLLECTING

is instructive to big as well as little people. It teaches history, or rather, it insists upon the study of history. Take the changes in stamps produced, in the last twenty years, by changes of nationality or by the assemblage of States hither, individual and separate. We have the German Empire created; the Italian Kingdom completed; the Roumanian, Servian, Roumelian, Montenegrin States assuming the powers of autonomy; we have the rise and fall of the Confederate States; we have the creation of a new and solid confederation of the British North American Colonies, covering half a continent with its sovereignty, and of course its postal system. Here is enough of historical change to make alone a wonderful change in the kaleidoscope of nations and countries. Stamp-collecting obliges a study of facts like these; and *en revanche* this study makes collecting not a trivial amusement, but a scientific occupation.

RETURNED LETTERS.

OVER 5,300,000 letters were dealt with in the British Returned Letter Office last year, 475,000 of which it was found impossible to deliver or return. About half a million of post cards, four millions of book-packets, and 400,000 newspapers found their way to the same office. More than 27,000 letters, an increase of 3,000 over last year, were posted without any address, 5,000 furnished no clue to the name of the sender and 1,340 contained articles of value to the amount of nearly £5,000.

ADDRESSING LETTERS.

A MANNER of addressing letters has gradually obtained practice in many instances with manifest advantage. Thus:

<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>England,</p> <p>London, E. C.,</p> <p>25 Pall Mall,</p> <p>Horace Smith, Esq.</p>

Observe that the eye of the official need not search the face of the address when he is making up the deliveries for a foreign mail, or even a mail outside his post office; he sees at a glance the place or the country of destination, and the mail-bag gets its due without delay. Some time will elapse before everyone does this little, yet wise, thing, but it *must* grow into a general custom.

"If not called for in ten days, return to....."

This side-note, printed on many envelopes of business concerns, has proved useful in the United States, and should be adopted here, with the assurance (not yet made) that the Canadian post office would attend to it. A letter lying for months before being sent to the Dead Letter Office may contain an inquiry to which the sender waits anxiously a reply; and a little concession to a flexibility of system in our post office would remedy an evil that is not the less felt because those who suffer do not know how to complain. Give the facility, and you would find this side-note on every letter that carried with it a purpose of the sender, and that is the object of the post office.

THE UNITED STATES OCEAN MAILS.

In a reply to a toast given at the reception of President Garfield at Long Branch, N. J., the Postmaster-General made a prediction. He said:

The future of civil service reform is now assured. The postal service of the United States is the best in the world. Just think of its marvellous growth. A hundred years ago it took two or three days to send a letter from New York to Philadelphia; to-day only six days separate the Golden Gate from Sandy Hook. Not more than three years will roll around before American mails will be carried in American ships.

A NEW WAY OF SENDING MONEY BY MAIL.

In this issue we note the fact that Germany has instituted a system of Money Order Cards, and the following article from an exchange will show that the idea is bearing fruit in the United States Postal Department:

The Postmaster-General of the United States has, it is said, devised a plan for sending small sums of money

through the mails at a cheap rate. The device consists of a card having three columns, dollars, tens and cents and the amount to be drawn is designated by punching out figures. Two denominations will be issued, one for all sums within \$2.50, and the other for all sums within \$5. The orders will be payable to bearer, and the post office will not be responsible for their safe delivery any more than for fractional currency, for which they are a substitute. The orders will be finely printed on bank-note paper. The postmaster will sell the \$2 card for two or three cents premium, and the \$5 card for four or five cents premium, and will himself punch out the amount paid and the buyer will simply inclose the card in his letter, and the receiver can get it cashed at any office. The postmaster will enter the amount of the order on a stub, which will be the only check the department will need, as the name of the sender and payee are not entered. In order to prevent the use of the postal orders as currency they are to be redeemable only for three months from the date of issue.

We invite all Correspondents to send us, ON APPEARANCE, provisional issues or new issues, to the amount of One Dollar or Five Francs in lowest values, for which we will remit promptly on receipt.

H. HECHLER,

184 Argyle Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

POST OFFICE EXTENSION.

The Post Office in any country should be able to beat any competitor out of the field, because its ramifications extend everywhere, and it possesses a staff which no company, public or private, can hope to demand. For all that, however, we read in a London newspaper that it is cheaper to send a parcel of books long distances by train than it is by mail, with this advantage, too, that the railway parcel may contain letters, whereas the mail parcel must be "printed matter only." Now, here is where we may follow the example. The *Echo* says:

The Great Eastern Company has added an express parcel service for the London district, by which it undertakes to deliver packages of eight pounds within three miles of Charing-cross for 4d., and one penny extra for every additional eight pounds, or fraction thereof. To commercial men and traders generally there is another advantage afforded by the railway company—their "sign" for all parcels, and the sender has consequently a proof that he actually sent a parcel to a given address on a certain date, an obvious advantage which the Post Office has apparently forgotten. Other companies will probably follow the lead of the Great Eastern, and if the Post Office does not quickly reform, it may find that much of the parcel trade has been monopolised by railways.

MONTEVIDEO.—Our correspondent advises us that there have been forgeries issued of Montevideo postage stamps to the extent of 10,000 or 20,000 of the 4 reals brown, 3 pesos green, 4 pesos red, and 5 pesos orange. Collectors should look out for these.

POSTAL CARDS.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES CONCERNING THE POPULAR PASTEBOARD MESSENGERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND GROWTH IN THE COUNTRY.

The success of the postal card system has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its friends. When the cards first appeared, many persons thought they would not come into general use, and that as soon as the novelty of the innovation should have worn off, all sober-minded people would discontinue their use, and return to the sealed envelope. But such was not the case, for the little cards rapidly grew into public favor. Railway travellers found them especially convenient for sending home hasty messages, and before the year closed nearly every person who started on a journey put a package of postal cards in his valise, and they soon became extensively used by business men, bankers, merchants and lawyers, for transmitting announcements, reports, special notices, advertisements, and any information to their customers and the public at large. The remarkable growth and importance of the postal card service is shown by the records of the Post Office Department in Washington. The first official action looking to their adoption by the United State Government which is on record is contained in the report of ex-Postmaster General Creswell for the year 1870, in which he called the attention of Congress to the matter. After referring to the introduction of the postal card in North Germany and Great Britain, and to its special adaptability for circulars and short communications, he proceeds:

"The advantages claimed by their use consist in increased celerity and ease of business and social intercommunication by dispensing with much of the ordinary epistolary form and appliances, and by having always on hand ready for use at any moment, in the street, on a journey, or in places where pen, ink, paper and envelopes are not accessible or readily attainable—for the essentials of a letter. For many messages where the telegram is now used, such as orders, invitations, inquiries, or other requirements of business or social life, these cards would be welcomed by the public as a simple, impressive and convenient means of intercourse. They would create a new postal business, augment the number of correspondents, and greatly multiply the occasions and opportunities for writing. The want has long been felt of some such prompt and easy mode of communication by mail, adapted to the convenience and habits of business men, as well as that large class of persons who have not the time nor the inclination to write formal letters and therefore seldom make use of the mails. Believing that the employment of these cards would be beneficial to the public and result in a large increase of correspondence, I respectfully recommend that authority be given by law for their introduction into our postal service at the rate of one-cent each, including the cost of the card, as a first step toward a general reduction of our domestic letter postage."

By act of Congress the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to issue for sale postal cards with a one cent stamp impressed on the corners. The delivery of the cards on the requisitions of postmasters was begun

on the date fixed—May 1, 1873—and as predicted they were favorably received by the public and so on to have supplied a public want. The issues from this time were:—

May 1 to June 30.....	1,094,000
July 1 to September 30	33,208,000
October 1 to December 31.....	16,283,500
January 1 to March 31.....	19,414,700
April 1 to 30 inclusive.....	10,945,500

Total in the first year..... 110,945,700

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The number of one cent cards issued in the United States during each year since their adoption is as follows:—

For the year ending June 30, 1873 (two months only)....	31,094,000
For the year ending June 30, 1874	91,070,000
For the year ending June 30, 1875.....	107,916,000
For the year ending June 30, 1876.....	150,000,000
For the year ending June 30, 1877.....	170,000,000
For the year ending June 30, 1878.....	200,630,000
For the year ending June 30, 1879.....	221,790,000
For the year ending June 30, 1880.....	260,754,000
For the year ending June 30, 1881.....	308,996,000

The postal cards issued by governments during the year 1879, as reported to the Universal Postal Convention held at Paris, were as follows:—

Countries.	No. of Cards.
England.....	100,315,553
United States.....	221,797,500
Canada.....	15,923,900
Germany.....	116,974,215
Austria.....	31,566,000
Hungary.....	11,784,224
Belgium.....	14,061,840
Denmark.....	137,109
Egypt.....	78,400
Spain.....	62,182
France.....	26,397,992
Italy.....	17,380,026
Japan.....	25,411,282
Luxembourg.....	142,093
Norway.....	144,845
The Netherlands.....	22,401,501
Persia (1878).....	1,000
Portugal (1878).....	205
Portugal (1879).....	252
Roumania.....	628,141
Russia.....	3,465,942
Sweden.....	7,000,011
Switzerland.....	5,964,683
Hong Kong.....	80
Czechia China.....	25
Cambodjette.....	3,215
Bombay.....	3,864
Saruman.....	3

THE BENEFIT OF THE POSTAL UNION.

When Sir Rowland Hill abolished the mileage system of the English Post Office and made it possible to send a letter for one penny from Land's End in Cornwall to John O' Groit's house at the end of Scotland, he may have thought that his idea would extend widely, but he certainly cannot have supposed that in half a century the leading nations of the world would be carrying it to the extreme of giving correspondence, in the form of a postal card, a penny-fare passage around the globe; 24,902 miles is the equatorial circumference of this theatre of postal effort and the zig-zag routes of our steamships must considerably exceed that distance; yet a postal card mailed from Berna in Switzerland by our correspondent O. B. has been made to move from west to east under this Union's regulations the whole enormous distance for ten-centimes or one penny! Cheapening the transmission of messages on business

or on social affairs is proved by experience to facilitate the increase of their number, and the day is not far distant when the Postal Union will decide on the transmission of sealed letters all over the world for the smallest coin generally used.

Some will recollect the antique rate across the Atlantic that burthened a letter with 2 shillings sterling; most will be personally aware of the 12½ cent rate; it is not unreasonable then to suppose that the present 5 cent price of transmission will be changed for a penny rate.

PIERCING vs. PUNCHING STAMPS.

Strange as it may seem, there are some people who take the trouble to *clean* postage stamps for a second use; an industry for a dishonest purpose that might be (favorably?) compared to that of the knaves who sweat sovereigns in London. The postal department of that extensive state called the Sandwich Islands is we believe the first that has taken steps to check the development of this industry; the cancelling of stamps is done there, not by an ink impression that can be easily effaced, but by a series of small punctures which cannot be cancelled or removed and which yet do no damage to the contents of the letter.

ANNUAL ISSUES.

Another method of checking but to a less degree, the use of *used* stamps is that of Spain and its colonies; the color, design and shape are changed annually. The stamps of 1880 are no longer current in 1881 but are exchangeable at the office for new stamps within a fixed period of time. If all the countries of the world were to adopt the Spanish system the stamp-album makers would have to produce albums bigger than an ordinary family bible.

There is an advantage however to a postal department in the fact that the stamp issue of each year enables a balance of accounts to be clearly made.

Stamp-collectors will understand also how readily any particular year of this style of series can become valuable by scarcity.

NEWSBANDS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These articles were intended to facilitate the increase of correspondence and newspaper postages, but we doubt if the impulse has been as great as it would have been had the work been thoroughly done. The price of the newsband should be solely the stamped figure; the convenience to the post office and the saving of time to its officials would be far in excess of the minute cost of paper. A wrapper once used cannot be used again, its writings and stampings are practically ineffaceable, but a stamp can be cleaned and re-used.

If a post card is sold for one cent, card stock and all, why cannot a wrapper be also sold as cheap? A stamped

envelope is now sold at the postage *plus* the envelope price; why not sell the whole thing for the fixed figure of the stamp? The wholesale cost of ordinary envelopes is too trifling to make an important item in the aggregate cost against a year's postal revenue when stimulated by the facility of buying stamped envelopes at stamp price.

MONEY ORDER CARDS.

Germany appears to be thus far alone in the adoption of Money Order Cards, a description of which we give below without special comment.

Both sides of the card are printed as shown below and a line cuts off a coupon which serves as a certificate that the holder is the person addressed; this coupon can be sent by mail or be used as a transferable deposit if the sender makes himself the addressee. This is the form translated, and we put in italics the names of places and persons:

COUPON.		(FRONT OF CARD.)		
The sender will cut this off, and the addressee will have to present it in order to receive the amount.	00 Marks 00 Pfg	BAVARIA. Stamp. POST ORDER For the sum of 00 Mark, 00 Pfennig. 00 M., 00 Pfg.		
	Otto Engshorn, Munich, Bavaria.	To Johann Schmidt, Ludwigslust, Bavaria. Date Stamp. Munich. [Residence of sender.]		
	Post Office Memorandum	00 M., 00 Pfg. No. 000	Heinrich Fisch, Clerk	
		Munich, Bavaria, Sept. 12, 1881.		

(BACK)		
RECEIPT OF THE ADDRESSEE.		
I, Johann Schmidt, hereby certify that I have received the full amount of 00 M., 00 Pfg. from the Post Office. Ludwigslust, 15th Sept., 1881.		
Arrival date. Register No.	Johann Schmidt.	P. O. Stamp.

REGULATIONS.

- 1 These cards can be purchased at all offices for stamp price.
- 2 Coupon can be sent in any manner to this address.
- 3 Addressee must apply within seven days for payment.
- 4 The post office is not responsible for loss of card or coupon.

REGISTERED ENVELOPES.

A number of countries in the postal union have adopted the system of registered envelopes, and the provisions printed on the face of the envelope will go far to guard against frauds and carelessness.

The blue crossed lines remind us of the old days of our grandmothers, when a silk ribbon tied a parcel of writing, and was fastened at the knot with sealing-wax. They have, however, a different purpose, and are meant to locate, for careless people, the place for each of the reconling or addressing marks that belong to the message.

This registered envelope goes rightly in the direction indicated in an article elsewhere in these columns, for it includes all charges in the stamp; when the stamp is bought, the envelope on which it is impressed is paid for.

The Danish envelope, belonging to St. Thomas, has some features which we will describe in our next issue, if the rapid growth of postal intercourse has not then preceded us in news.

NEW ISSUES
of Adhesives, Post Cards
and Envelopes.

ANTIGUA, 1880. New type.
2½c. rect. brown
4c. " blue
Post Cards.

2½c. brown
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Adhesives.

All three provisionals of 1877, have been seen with surcharged numeral reversed. We have received the 8 cent. plum, perforated.

ANGOLA, 1880.
10 Reis. rect. green
25 " grey
50 " blue

BAHAMAS, 1880. New type.
2½d. rect. brown
Post Card.

1½d. rose
Envelope, 1881.
4d. oval. mauve

BERMUDA,
Post Cards, 1880.
½d. brown on blue
1½ brown and rose on buff
Stamps, 1880.

½d. rect. brown
4d. " orange

BRAZIL.
Post Cards, 1880.
20 Reis. rose
50 " blue
80 " orange
100 " [Reply] blue

BRITISH HONDURAS
Post Card, 1880.
1½d. brown on buff

BRITISH GUIANA.
Post Card, 1880.

3 Cents. carmine on buff
BULGARIA.
Post Card, 1880.

10 Centimes. rose on buff
CANADA, 1880.

15 Cents rect. slate-blue
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1880.

3d. rect. [not surcharged.] rose
CHILI.
Government officials have authorized the temporary use of the obsolete 5c. and the 5c. fiscal, the supply of that value having been exhausted.

The colors of the lower values are to be changed, viz. 1c. green, 2c. rose, 5c. blue. The Chilians have contracted a habit of taking after the Peruvians until it seems to have reached even the post office department.

COSTA RICA, 1881. Perov.
2 Cents [red surchd. on ½ Real] blue

CUBA, 1881. *Post Cards.*
2 c de peso rose
4 c de peso, reply card "

DOMINICA, 1880.
½d. olive
2½d. brown
4d. blue
Post Cards.

1½d. brown
EGYPT, 1881.

10 Paras. lake
ESCUELAS.
Post Cards, 1881.

10 Cents, Blue Border yellow
10 " Black Border "
10 " Rose Border "

FRENCH COLONIES, 1881. New type
5 Centimes. green
10 " black on purple
20 " red-brown on green
25 " straw

Post Cards, 1881. New type.
10 Centimes. black on purple
20 " red-brown on green

GOLD COAST.
post card, 1880.

1½d. brown
GREAT BRITAIN.

1d. Postage and Revenue Stamp mauve
5c. [Telegr.] rose
1d. oval Newsband pink

MONTVIDEO.
We have received from our correspondent new 5 centavos envelopes, green. The cut square, figure 5 large in centre. Issued on 1st July—3rd series.

MONTSERAT, 1880. New type.
2½d. brown
post card.

1½d. brown
NEVIS, 1880. New type.

1d. mauve
2½d. brown
4d. blue
post card.

1½d. brown
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1881. New type

2 Cents. green
5 " blue

PORTO RICO, 1881.
½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 Milla de peso, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 20 C de peso.

ROUMELIA
Our friend A. G., Constantinople, has sent us new issues of Post Cards: 10 paras green; 20 paras, rose; reply, 20 x 20 paras, rose. The cards are buff, with chain border, rose color, green letters; four lines of instructions; adhesive on right corner; on left corner, ornamental square, inscribed in Roumanian and French—Postal telegraph service.

ROUMANIA, 1880. New type.
10 Bani. rose-red
15 " brown
25 " blue

We have several specimens of the 3 half of old color cut diagonally and used for 1½ bani.

We have secured several specimens of a new Roumanian unpaid letter stamp, large, brown, marked on sides Posta Roumania, and on top Taxa de Plate, at foot, Bani; in a white oval centre the figures of value, 2, 5, 30, three kinds which will be the advance guard of an entire set.

SERVIA, 1881. New type.
5 Para rect. green
10 " rose
28 " orange

ST. DOMINGO, 1881.
We learn that St. Domingo uses two new separate sets, one on interlaced ground and the other on plain ground. We have also received a new postal union card, 3 centavos, red on dark blue.

ST. VINCENT, 1880.
1d. rect. sage-green
1d. provisional. red and green

TRINIDAD, 1880.
½d. mauve and black
1½d post card. fawn

Register Envelope.
Value not indicated. green

TURKEY.
Post cards, 1881. New type.
20 Paras. rose on white
20 Paras. rose on buff

We have received from our friend A. G., in Constantinople, the first specimens of 1881, design same as previous, 5 paras, black and yellow Post card, buff, black with ornamental border, with adhesive, 20 paras, pink in right hand corner. Reply post cards, same style, 20 x 20 paras. We have two kinds of provisional post cards, same style as above, except that adhesive is surcharged in blue or in black, with the Turkish word "cheir" in a dotted circle. Single 20 paras; reply 20x20 p.

The new local cards, single and reply, are white, black print, Turkish characters at top and bottom, inscribed "Postes Imperiales Ottomanes" in text type. On left corner, blue octagonal stamp with Turkish characters and the word Local; on right corner, adhesive 1869, 20 paras green, surcharged same as left. Single are 20 paras; reply, 20 x 20 paras.

We have two stamps of 1 piastre; one of them is printed "1 piastre," the other is printed "1 piastreS."

TURKS ISLANDS.
Provisionals.

½d. surchd large on 1d. red
½d. surchd small on 1d. red
½d. surchd on 6d. black
½d. surchd on 1s mauve
2½d. provi-sional
4d. surchd. on 6d. black
4d. surchd on 1s mauve
Register Envelope, value not indicated. blue
[impression on white envelope

U. S. AMERICA.
Post Official card, 1881.
Value not indicated. black and white

VENEZUELA—ESCUELA, 1881.
[Have been found perforated used for postage.]

5 Centesimo, perf. low
10 " "
25 " "
50 " "

Post cards—Venezuela.
5 Cent. Black Border blue
10 " rose
10 " Rose Border rose

VIRGIN ISLANDS. *Post Card.*
1½ p. brown
The design of the 1d. is now the same as that of the 2½d. and 4d. blue; the color remaining the same, yellow-green on glazed paper. Water-mark C. C. and Crown.

We would thank our correspondents and friends for any news relative to this column, and unless otherwise requested will give due credit.

We have received a new issue of Republique D'Haiti 1881, 1 cent vermilion 3 cent brown, 5 cent green, &c.

HENRY HECHLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONIST.



IMPORTING DEALER IN
FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

—:O:—
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
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Fancy Goods
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Stamps accepted in payment.

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TROPICAL CLIMATES.

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Smoked and nicely Cured.

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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Liste Noire



du Monde.

EDITION HALIFAX.

Etant propriétaire de l'Édition Halifax de la *Liste Noire du Monde pour les Philatélistes*, je prie que tous mes correspondants ne transmettent pour publication toute information sur aucune conduite dshonorable de la part de commerçans ou de collecteurs.

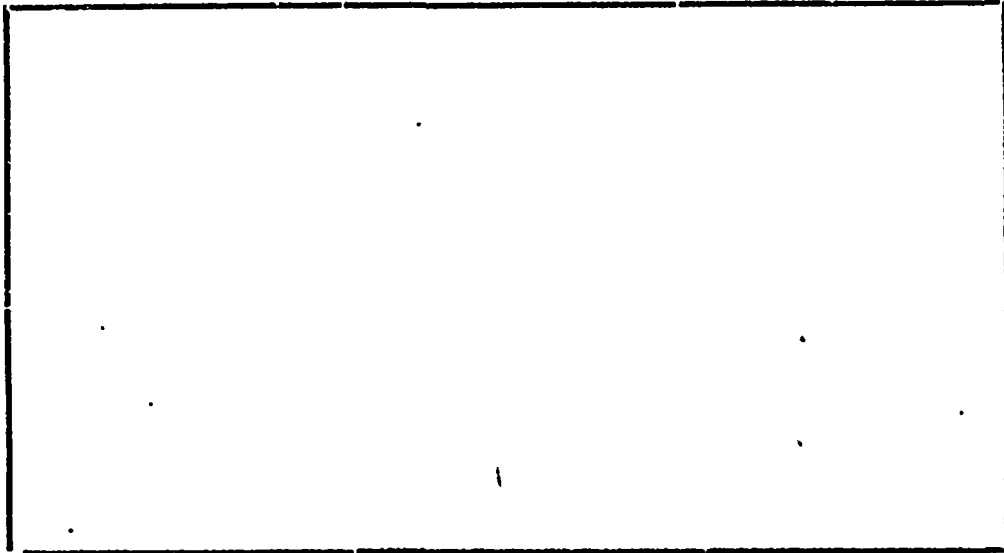
Cette liste sera lue par tous les commerçans sables dans les deux mondes et les protégera de la fraude.

N.B.-Puisque cette liste sera publiée tous les trois mois sur ce journal, mes remerciemens seront dus a mes amis qui m'enverront les informations promptes et recentes.

H. HECHLER, Redacteur,

184 RUE ARGYLE, HALIFAX, N. S.

Complaints must contain the full name and address of complainant, and also of persons complained of, whose names will only be noted by initials in first notice.



Les réclamations doivent contenir nom et domicile de la personne inculpée; le nom de cette personne ne sera indiqué que par les lettres initiales sur le premier avis dans ce journal.

WORLD'S BLACK LIST.

HALIFAX EDITION.

As proprietor of the Halifax Edition of the *World's Black List for Philatelists*, I request from all my correspondents, for publication, any information of dshonorable conduct on the part of stamp dealers and stamp collectors that may come to their knowledge. This list will reach all reliable dealers in the two hemispheres for their protection from fraud.

N.B.-As this will be published quarterly in the *Philatelic Courier*, I will be thankful to receive the latest and promptest information.

H. HECHLER, Editor,

184 ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.