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The Philatelic Courier

AND STAMP-COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

Vol. 1.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER, 1882.

No. 4.

The Philatelic Courier

AND

STAMP-COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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HENRY HECHLER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,
184 Argyle Street,
HALIFAX, N. S. CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER, 1882.

THE WORLD'S POSTAL SERVICE.

The following statements showing the developments of postal arrangements in various civilized nations were obtained at the French Post Office Department from the statistics of 1880 of the postal service in countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union. The number of letters and postal cards despatched and received in domestic and international services *per capita* of population in the various countries was as follows:—Great Britain 37, United States 22, Switzerland 22, Netherlands 17, Belgium 19, Germany 15, France 14. Estimating the population of the whole globe at 1,400,000,000 individuals, the number of letters and postal cards per individual averages three and a half. In the larger countries the number of newspapers despatched by them ranged as follows:—United States 18,379,000, Great Britain 16,698,000, France 15,894,000, Germany 8,760,000, Italy 5,031,000, Belgium 4,001,000, Spain 3,118,000, Netherlands 1,252,000. In a comparison between the length of railway lines, high roads and water routes used in 1880 for the conveyance of mails in

various countries, it is shown that the U. S. occupies the first place, the length of such routes in the United States being 550,000 kilometres, France 227,000 kilometres, Russia 171,000 Germany 101,000. No information relative to Great Britain or British India is furnished on this point. Another item given is the number of kilometres traverse? by travelling post offices or railway mails in 1880. In this respect the United States ranks first, 154,000,000 kilometres of railway mail transportation; Germany 102,799,000. France 66,151,000, Austria 29,168,000, Russia 23,204,000, Hungary 12,505,000, Spain 5,943,000, Sweden 5,659,000 Switzerland 4,773,000, kilometres. Regarding Great Britain and British India there are no statements. In mail transportations effected by means of post routes, the United States again ranks first with 121,713,000 kilometres, Germany 62,745,000, France 48,869,000, Russia 33,416,000, Austria 31,744,000. No particulars are given in reference to Great Britain and British India. Under the heading of annual mail transportation by ships in 1880, the United States is first, 9,070,000 kilometres having been traversed by ship mail., France 5,240,000, Sweden 3,513,000, Argentine 3,453,000, Russia 2,856,000, Hong Kong 2,600,000, Austria 1,835,000, Italy 1,711,000, Belgium 1,671,000, Norway 1,665,000, Japan 1,249,000, Hungary 1,067,000, Germany 1,010,000 kilometres. Great Britain and British India not given. According to the statistics of 1880 Germany obtained the largest gross revenue, viz.: 190,229,000 francs, United States 176,454,000 francs, Great Britain 168,336,000 francs, France 112,687,000, Russia 59,694,000, Austria 41,500,000, Italy 28,189,000, British India 22,324,000, Spain 18,723,000, Switzerland 17,590,000, Hungary 15,890,000, Belgium 11,599,000, Netherlands 8,829,000, Sweden 7,133,000, Japan 644,000, Denmark 551,000 francs. The largest net revenue was obtained by Great Britain, viz.: 64,944,000 francs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondence in all parts of the world is rapidly growing, and is becoming very expensive in the matter of postage. We are therefore compelled to request all who write to us desiring a reply, to enclose in their letters, stamps to pay the return postage. In future, we shall not notice letters from anyone who does not do this. Subscribers and others may obtain back numbers of the PHILATELIC COURIER at any time, on application, accompanied by the money for the same. Subscriptions may commence from any number.

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONALS.

(By Henry Hechler.)

Having observed in several philatelic exchanges references to supposed provisional surcharged stamps of Nova Scotia, I have made particular investigation into the matter. I have questioned officers that were connected with the Post Office at the time that said surcharged provisionals are alleged to have been used.

After a very careful and minute examination I am in position to state positively, that none such ever existed. The only provisionals that were ever used in this Province were made by halving and quartering stamps of larger denominations, in the manner alluded to in No. II of this journal, therefore, any pretended surcharged Nova Scotia stamps must be forgeries.

In the matter of the halves and quarters above alluded to, connoisseurs will not recognise any as genuine unless they have sufficient of the envelope or wrapper attached to show the entire Post Office obliteration.

I hope that my philatelic friends will make special note of this.

Halifax, November 1882.

INSUFFICIENTLY PAID LETTERS.

The old rule that letters that are unpaid or not sufficiently prepaid by postage stamps shall be sent to the Dead Letter office is rapidly becoming obsolete. It is recognised that these deviations from the "letter of the law" are generally due to ignorance or inadvertance and that in many cases serious injury is inflicted on innocent persons by non-delivery of letters at their proper destination.

Most nations that are in the "Universal Postal Union" have, therefore, adopted the plan of tendering such letters to those to whom they are addressed, and exacting what may be due from the receiver. The original, though crude, plan was to mark with pen or pencil the amount due upon such letters on the envelope enclosing them. The postal authorities in some countries have, however, recently adopted the system of affixing unpaid stamps to letters of this class which show the exact amount due on them, and have issued special stamps for that use. This is, evidently, the more scientific plan, and we are surprised that it has not been adopted by Canada before now. The Dominion having abolished the use of bill-stamps and having a large supply of the same remaining on hand unused, could utilize the same by ordering them to be put on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters. They may be easily surcharged with the amount due, and the words in large letters "Due Stamps." In this way Canada will accomplish two good ends. It will occupy the same advanced position that other countries do in postal matters and it will make useful a lot of stamps that are now "dead stock" upon its hands.

We seriously commend the consideration of this matter to the proper authorities because we deem it important.

The excess of postal receipts over expenditures in the State of Maine, U. S. A., for the past year, is \$34,084.

THE GERMAN FIELD POST OF 1870-1.

An interesting return has recently been made of the work done by the German Land Field Post in connection with the Army during the late Franco-Prussian war; i.e., from the middle of July 1870 when the troops were first moved, to the end of March 1871, when the war was virtually closed.

The service was an arduous one, as may be imagined owing to the army being a very large one and constantly in motion, and letters, etc., had to be conveyed over wretched roads, running all sorts of dangers and encountering many difficulties, besides the dangers from the enemy. It was of inestimable benefit and comfort not only to the soldiers in the field but to those who remained at home and suffered from the most intense anxiety and suspense after each daily battle, until they heard from or of their absent ones. Field post cards were first used in that war and were thoroughly appreciated by thousands of men who could not have taken the time from their fierce duties to write a formal letter, but could scribble off a hasty card to assure their loved and loving ones at home that all was well with them.

From this return we extract the following statistics, which, we believe will be read with interest.

(1.) NORTH GERMAN FIELD POST.

89,659,000 letters and post cards.
2,354,310 newspapers.
42,024,460 thalers of service money.
16,842,460 do of private do.
125,916 service packages.
1,853,686 private do

(2.) BAVARIAN FIELD POST.

32,400,000 letters, post-cards and newspapers.
72,000 registered and money letters.
99,000 packages.

(3.) WURTEMBERG FIELD POST.

(From the out-march to the home return.)

6,890,000 letters, post-cards and newspapers.
454,233 { packages and money to the
value of 4,834,983 florins that
were forwarded.

(4.) BADEN FIELD POST.

1,470,500, { letters, post-cards and registered
letters.
114,400 newspapers.
1,908,100 fl. of service money.
1,023,110 fl. private money.
63,067 packages.

The German field post also carried the letters, money, etc., sent by friends in France to prisoners of war detained in Germany. The amount of money thus conveyed and paid over to prisoners exceeded five (5,000,000)

millions of francs. The field telegraph service was also connected with this department, and during the war erected and operated 407 stations and 11,830 kilometers of wire line. This in addition to the German State lines comprising 118 stations and 12,500 kilometers of wire line. Both were in steady employment all the time.

Though the organization of the telegraph department of the Post Office is comparatively young, it has abundantly proved its immense usefulness for military as well as for political purposes and its constant growth and extension in all directions shows how important it is to the general public.

MONEY ORDERS CHEAPENED.

The new Postmaster-General, the Hon. JOHN CARLING, has inaugurated his re-entrance into official life by a display of administrative action in a direction into which his predecessors hesitated to move. The high rates charged for money orders between the Dominion and the exterior world have always been regarded as excessive, this form of taxation, too, falling almost wholly upon the least wealthy classes of the community. Mr. CARLING has just abated this grievance by reducing the rates to as low a point as it was at all possible they could be allowed to descend, and the new money-order tariff goes into force to-morrow. The rate of exchange is also reduced from \$48.90 to \$48 for the £10 sterling. The rate will be the same as on orders for the United States, and is lower than any of the rates which have been suggested. A new pattern of "order" also comes into use, superseding three others, and adapted for drawing on any country with which Canada has now, or may hereafter have, a rate of exchange. Orders from all countries will be issued in "dollars and cents" only, and the conversion into foreign money will be effected at the chief office through which the outgoing relative advices pass. In like manner the English post-office will convert orders on Canada into dollars and cents before leaving England, so that Canadian postmasters will be entirely relieved of the trouble of converting into and issuing orders in a foreign money, a duty which has been the cause of many errors whereby the public suffered. The following will illustrate the advantage which will result from this change in rates. At present to send home \$10 costs 20c., and the payer in England receives £2 0s 11d. After Saturday to send the same amount will cost only 10c., and the payer will get £2 1s. 1d., a total saving of 14c. out of 20c. or say two-thirds off. Printed notices containing full information and tables, together with examples, have been prepared, and will be at once placed in prominent places in the various post offices throughout the country. The utility of this action of Mr. CARLING's will only be equalled by its popularity, and in it we see fresh proof that the new Postmaster-General is a worthy colleague in an Administration which is celebrated above all for the practical character of its measures.—*Shareholder, Montreal June 30th.*

The sale of stamps at the Philadelphia Post-office in October amounted to \$137,200. This is \$14,700 greater than the sales of October, 1881.

POST-OFFICE ANNUITIES AND LIFE INSURANCE.

A scheme has been proposed to the English Government to blend the present system of Post-office annuities and life insurance with that of the Postal Savings Bank. By this means an insurer will also practically open a Savings Bank account, inasmuch as the premiums are to be paid in as deposits, and a bank-book handed to the insurer. The advantages of this system are that by using the machinery of the Savings Bank Department, the insurer can pay his premiums in small periodical amounts to suit his own convenience, going even so low as a penny, if use is made of the postage stamp slips for saving purposes; the payments can be made at any one of the nearly 7,000 Savings Banks now established, instead of being restricted, as at present, to 2,000; there will be no special book, and no obligation to pay a particular sum on a particular day. For those who are already depositors in the Savings Bank, desiring to insure or purchase an annuity, it would merely be requisite to give authority to the Postmaster-General to transfer annually a certain portion of the amount credited to the account for payment of the premium, or, in the same manner, the dividends accruing half-yearly on Government stock purchased through Post-office, might be applied, if desired, to the purchase of a life pension, or payment of a life policy, or indeed both. Mr. CARDIN, in explaining his scheme to the Parliamentary committee, showed that if a man at the age of thirty, deposited a sum of £100 with the request that half the interest thereon (£2 10s.) should be applied to the purchase of an annuity, and the other half to the purchase of a policy, the amount of the annuity would be £8 16s. 6d., and the life policy over £50. If the £100 were invested in stock, there would, of course, be £3 available for such purposes. As an instance of the benefit to be derived from the amalgamation of the present Post-office life insurance system with that of the Savings Bank, it may be stated that a man of thirty years of age may insure for £20 at death by saving at the rate of about 2½d. a week, by using the stamp cards. Following this up, should the committee decide upon reducing the present lower limit of £20 to £5, it will be possible to insure for this amount at death by saving 1d. per week. A feature not to be lost sight of is that by the amalgamation, the insurers derive the benefit, from the amount of the premium being transferred only once a year, of having to pay less than if the payments were made monthly. So far, the English public seems to be little attracted by any legislation in this direction.—*English Exchange.*

An estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Post-office Department for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1883, just prepared at that department, places the receipts at \$50,670,456.27, and the expenses at \$46,741,111.25.—a surplus of \$2,929,345.02.

The *Washington Star* says that the experiment of mounting letter carriers on bicycles in that city for the delivery and collection of mail matter, seems to be a success. Out west it is already coming into use for newspaper delivery. A Cincinnati daily is served regularly to subscribers in the town of Greenville, O., by carriers mounted on bicycles.

TURKS' ISLAND STAMPS AND PROVISIONALS.

(By Henry Hechler.)

In the year 1866, Turks' Island issued its first postage stamps,—a set of three. They bore the following design, and were nicely engraved:—Head of Queen, crowned, face in profile, turned to the left, value in words beneath in arc, "Turks' Island" in similar arc above head, printed on somewhat coarse, stout paper, with a star above, and two parallel horizontal water lines below. The values and colors were:

1 Penny.....Bright Red.
6 Pence.....Black.
1 Shilling.....Blue.

In 1870, the color of the 1d stamp was changed to lake, and the 1s. was changed to prune.

Ten years later, (1880) a new set was issued. These were printed on thinner and smoother paper than their predecessors, and this gave them a much neater appearance. They also bore a crown as a water mark. The colors were as follows:

1 Penny.....Bright Vermillion.
6 Pence.....Olive Brown.
1 Shilling.....Green.

When Turks' Island, in 1881, entered the Postal Union, she had to adopt new values. In the beginning of that year, consequently, she issued the following provisionals:

(1.) The first issue (1866) were surcharged as follows:—

The 1d, bright red with $\frac{1}{2}$ in black figures in two distinct different types, one being much broader faced than the other.

The 6d of the same issue was surcharged with $\frac{1}{2}$ exactly the same as before described with the two styles of type.

The shilling of the same issue was also surcharged with $\frac{1}{2}$ in the same way, in both types. Of the issue of 1870 the 1s, prune, was surcharged in like manner in the two different types as above described.

We have thus eight varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharges.

The 1d, 6d, and 1s. of the first issue were surcharged with $2\frac{1}{2}$ in figures in two distinctly different types, making four combinations. One being a broad block 2, accompanied by $\frac{1}{2}$ in slim type. The next was the same block 2, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ of the same font as itself. The third was a slim scroll 2 accompanied by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the font used in the first variety named: this was surcharged on the 6d. only. The fourth had 2 like that used in the second kind.

The 1s. prune of 1870 was surcharged in the same way as the first described variety of No. 2.

It would appear that the types of the figure 2, and of the $\frac{1}{2}$ were separate, and that those charged with the duty of stamping the surcharges used either of the fonts indifferently, thus making, at least, eight different varieties of this surcharge, all of which existed and are genuine.

(3.) The 1d. of the first issue (1866) surcharged with figure "4" in two styles of type differing just as did the inferior surcharges, one being a broad, compact figure, while the other was more slender and extended. An error here occurred in that the figure appears inverted on some of the stamps in both the surcharges.

The same figure in the different fonts was also surcharged on the 6d and 1s. of the first issue, and on the 1s. of the 1870 emission. The same errors noted above have occurred in all these. This makes 16 varieties of the "4" surcharged—that is, counting the four different values and and the two errors.

In the present year, 1882, the above provisionals were superseded by the regular British Colonial stamps. The design is as follows:—Diademed head of queen, facing to the left on linear octagonal disk, with ornamental angles, inscription and value in straight letters above and below. Water mark "C. A." surmounted by a crown. Color on white as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.....Green.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.....Brown.
 4 d.....Blue.

A Postal Union Card was also issued. The inscription is in four lines, with the Royal Arms in the centre, and reads as follows:—"Union Postale Universelle, Turk's Island (Iles de Ture). The address only to be written on this side." The color is buff. In the right hand upper corner is the adhesive—value $1\frac{1}{2}$ d,—same type as the current stamps, color of inscription and adhesive both brown.

A full set of the different Turk's Island stamps, therefore, comprises the following kinds:—

Issue of 1866.....	3
" 1870.....	2
" 1880.....	3
Provisionals of 1881 of $\frac{1}{2}$ d....	8
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d....	10
" " 4 d....	16 (including errors.)
Issue of 1882.....	3
Post Card ".....	1
Total.....	46

NOTICE.

We are always ready to open an exchange correspondence with any part of the world, subject to the following rules: Both parties to be perfectly free to accept or reject the whole or any part of any consignment. Torn or soiled stamps are never accepted or sent out. Replies to be promptly made. Returns of consignments are to be made at once. Parties desiring us to select stamps to send to them in exchange, will receive the benefit of our best judgment.

Rarities are a specialty with us and are always accepted, unless the prices are extravagant. Parties sending such will be wise to quote the lowest prices that they will be accepted.

Stamps bought, sold and exchanged at lowest market rates.

HENRY HECHLER,
184 Argyle Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

We shall be much obliged to publishers of other Philatelic journals if they will send us copies of their papers regularly and promptly in exchange for ours. Any notices with which they may be disposed to kindly favor us will be appreciated, acknowledged and, as occasion may offer, reciprocated.

NEW ISSUES
of Adhesives, Post Cards, and Envelopes.

Antigua.—A ½ penny stamp for this English colony has been issued, ½ penny, green.

Antioquia.—The new adhesives have been emitted, and there appear two types of the 10 c. The first contains head of liberty to left in circle, with the inscription, "Correos—de Antioquia—Estados U. U. de Columbia—Diez Centavos"; the second being similar to the 2½ c of 1875, save for the value and minor details; the 20 c. also contains head of Liberty, and is similar to the 20c. of U. S. Colombia, 1876 issue.

- 10 centavos (head), lilac.
- 10 " (arms), violet.
- 20 " (head) red-brown.

Argentine Republic.—The 5 centavos, vermilion, of the 1867 issue, which a few months ago was issued as a provisional ½ centavo, by surcharging the same with "½" and beneath that "(Provisorio)" and perforated through centre, now exists without the perforation.

New stamps have superseded the provisionals. They are as follows:—½ centavo, brown; 1 centavo, carmine, and 12 centavos, pale blue. A 12 centavo envelope has also issued. The design is similar to that of the Wurtemberg envelopes.

Also the 6 c. post card is now doing provisional service, as it has been surcharged with "Servicio Urbano Diez Centavos—Provisorio" in three lines over stamp. 2 centavos on 6 c. carmine on white. Also a reply card.

Atchin.—A stamp of an original design has issued. The value is 1 real. The centre is occupied by a cimetar. A crescent and star are in each of the two upper corners. The figure 1 is in each lower corner. Between the crescent is the word "Atjeh," and between the 1s the word "Heal." The ground work of the stamp is chequered.

Austria.—An entire new set of adhesives are announced as in preparation.

Azores.—The new star 3 are 25 reis, brown 50 reis, blue. A reply post-card (20 reis, brown) is also in use.

Bhopal.—Among the new issues of this settlement is a ½ anna stamp, black.

Barbados.—The following is the new series of adhesives, stamped envelopes, registration envelopes, newsbands and postal cards:

Adhesives.

- ½ penny, green.
- 1 " carmine.
- 2½ pence, ultramarine.
- 3 " mauve.
- 4 " greenish-grey.
- 6 " brown.
- 1 shilling orange-red.
- 5 " yellow-ochre.

Envelope. 1 penny—pink.

Registration Envelope.

4 pence, grey.

Newsbands.

- ½ penny, brown on buff.
- 1 " carmine on buff.

Post Cards.

- ½ penny brown on buff.
- 1 " carmine on buff.
- 1½ " purple on buff.

The design is similar to the 4 pence of Jamaica, containing head of Queen in circle "Barbados" above and value below. The 1 penny envelope stamps will be printed on three sizes of envelopes. The Postal Union card of the value 1½ pence will not be changed to purple until the old ones are exhausted.

Daravia.—The following unpaid letter stamps have made their appearance:

- 10 plennig, light-green.
- 20 " " "
- 30 " " "
- 40 " " "
- 50 " " "
- 1 mark, light-red.
- 2 marks " "
- 3 " " "
- 4 " " "
- 5 " " "
- 10 " " "
- 20 " " "

The stamps are of a large size being, with perforated margin about 1 by 1½ inches. They bear the value in figures in each corner. The centre of the stamp contains in an elliptic the legend "Gebuhren marke" in the upper, and the value in letters in the lower half. Inside of this elliptic is the word "Bayren" at the top, a crown in the centre, and the value beneath.

Dolzar.—Four new values, of the new design, have been issued.

- 30 centavos, green.
- 1 peso, orange.
- 5 pesos, color
- 10 " unknown

Bosnia.—A stamped envelope, design same as adhesive, has been put in circulation,—5 kreuzer, red.

British Guiana.—The following provisionals are in use in this colony.

- 1 c. on 48 c. carmine.
- 1 c. on 96 c. bistre.
- 1 c. on 12 c. purple (official).
- 1 c. on 48 c. carmine, "
- 2 c. on 12 c. purple, "
- 2 c. on 24 c. green, "
- 2 c. on 96 c. bistre.
- 1 c. (three masted ship), rose.
- 2 c. (" ") yellow.
- 1 c. (two masted ship), rose.
- 2 c. (" ") yellow.

The special attention of our philatelic friends is directed to the fact that the 1 and 2 cent surcharges on the 96c. stamps are in two distinctly different types, one being larger and broader than the other.

Brazil.—The 100 reis adhesive of the new design has been re-engraved. The difference is especially noticeable in the head, which is smaller and better engraved than the first. The color has also been slightly changed, 100 reis sage-green.

Also, a new 80 reis post card, has been emitted. The design is the stamp of the new issue in centre, above "Union Postale Universelle," to left "Bilhete," to right "Postale," below "Neste Lado," followed by the three lines for address. there is no frame around the card, the reverse is plain and measures 125 x 85 mm. 80 reis, orange on buff.

Belgium.—The newspaper stamps of 1869 issue are 5 centimes, brick-red.

Canada.—A new half-cent stamp has been issued. The design is similar to the old half-cent, but is a great deal smaller in size.

The 1 cent newspaper wrapper has appeared on two colors of paper, yellow and white,—impression blue.

The long-looked-for reply post-card has been approved by the government, and is being manufactured in Montreal. It will be issued for use about the first of January next. These cards will be a great assistance in business correspondence, and will be cordially welcomed by practical men. The PHILATELIC COURIER was the first periodical in Canada to recommend to the postal authorities the adoption of this improvement, having suggested it in our first number, and persistently urged it ever since.

Cape of Good Hope.—The 3 d. rose, adhesive, is surcharged with "3 d." instead of "3" only, as before 3 d. rose and black, variety. Our attentive South African correspondent has kindly sent us the new provisional, ½ d. on 3 d. black.

A 1d, oval post-card, with the same value as the newsbands, has appeared.

Cuba.—The color of the 2 cent de peso post card is not unknown, as at first reported, but is printed in green. We must also add a 10 cent de peso, blue. 2 cent de peso, green.

Cyprus.—The ½ piastre, green is now surcharged with "½" on each side of the head, this being done to prevent fraud, as that value when soaked in acid changes to a light blue, and thus some have passed as 2 piastres stamps. As soon as the present stock is exhausted, this stamp will be issued of a different design. We have also received a specimen of the new 30 paras, design same as rest of the issue ½ piastre, sur. black on green. 30 paras, lilac-rose.

Denmark.—A new wrapper for this country has appeared. The value is 5 ore, and the design is as follows: Arms in centre of an oval band, containing "Denmark" above, "Postum 5 ore" at bottom. To right and left in large circular disks "5" ornamented sprandels with small circles also containing the figure of value. A post card, value 10 ore, is also to appear with the same stamp.

Newspaper Wrapper.

5 ore, green on white.

Post Card.

10 ore, rose.

Fernando Po.—Five new values have made their appearance. The design is the same as the last issue, but the money values are now in "cent de peso." The colors are yet unknown, but the following are the values: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20.

Finland.—The new 10 pennia, of the same design as the current issue is in use. 10 pennia, dark-brown.

France.—A new series of the "Chiffre tax" stamps are announced containing the same values as the current postage stamps.

The color of all is black, and the values in large figures, and the inscription "centimes a percevoir" in a scroll half diagonally across the middle. The values are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 75, centimes and 1 franc.

Greece.—The following values have changed color, and are now:

- 20 lepta, carmine.
- 30 " blue.

Great Britain.—The five pound stamp of this country has lately been issued. The design is a profile of Her Majesty to left in a circle disk of lined background; above "Postage," below "Five Pounds," to right and left "£5." In the corners are colored squares containing the usual letters. The size is double that of either the 5 sh., 10 sh. or 1 pound stamps, and is watermarked two anchors. Color of stamps orange. A change has taken place in the Registered envelope stamps, which now come to hand have small rosettes in place of the dates. 2 pence, blue, variety.

Guatemala.—We desire to remind philatelists that Guatemala has issued provisionals. Any mentioned in the following list may be regarded as legitimate issues:—

- 1 cent on ½ real.
- 2 " " ½ "
- 5 " " ½ "
- 10 " " ½ "
- 10 " " 1 "
- 10 " " 1 "
- 10 " " 2 "
- 20 " " 2 "
- 20 " " 4 "

A few typographical errors occur in some of

the surcharges of the lower values. We have instituted enquiries into this matter, and will give our readers full details when they reach us,—probably in our next issue.

The above provisionals have been superseded by a new set of five, of the respective values of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos.

Honduras.—This country has issued the following cards. The design of the stamps on same represent very near the current adhesives. 2 centavos, carmine on orange, 3 centavos, blue, on white, 2x2 centavos carmine, on orange, 3x3 centavos, blue on white.

Hong Kong.—Several stamps of this and other English colonies now bear the watermark, Crown and C. A. in place of Crown and C. C. A \$1 fiscal stamp is now used for postal purposes.

Italy.—At last the 2 lire of the current issue has made its appearance. Orange.

Iceland.—Since July 1st the colors of the following values have been changed to: 5 aur, green, 20 aur, blue, 40 aur, lilac.

Japan.—A newspaper band, $\frac{1}{2}$ sem. red, is now in use.

Labuan.—A new permanent stamp, of the value of 8 cents, red, has been issued.

Liberia.—Two new adhesives have issued 8 cents, blue, 16, cents, rose.

Also two sizes of registration envelopes with an oval stamp in blue on the flap, with the legend in white letters: "Liberia" above, "Ten Cents" below, and "Registration" across the centre.

Luxemburg.—An entire new set is announced. The design is similar to those of the French Republic; they make a very neat appearance.

Madeira.—The 25 reis of the new Portuguese, comes to hand surcharged for this colony. Brown.

Mexico.—A new set of post cards of this country was issued, but owing to the adoption of new regulations, became immediately obsolete. But few were circulated. The new prices are 3 cents for post-cards to the U. S. and 5 cents to Europe. Single letters to the U. S. 6 c. instead of 5 c., and 12 cents to any other part instead of 10 cents. Registered letters 18 cents instead of 15 cents. This will of course necessitate some new values, and we are informed that an entire new set of adhesives are in preparation. The design resembles the U. S. Due stamps very much, with exception that they have the figures of value in each corner, and that the inscription in the oval bands reads "Correos Mexico" above and value below. 2 (dies) centavos, green, 3 (tres) centavos, carmine, 6 (seis) centavos, blue. The series of Service stamps are as follows:—

- 5 centavos, yellow.
- 10 " pale-brown.
- 25 " blue.
- 50 " green.
- 85 " black.
- 100 " pale-green.

The current series of post-cards are as follows:—

- 2 centavos, brown, blue, etc.
- 3 " carmine, etc.
- 5 " color unknown.

Mauritius.—An envelope stamp, 8 cents circular has issued.

Nevis.—A 4 d. stamp, blue, is current.

New Zealand.—The following is a list of the new series, containing the words "Postage and Revenue." 1d. rose (similar to the 6d. 1873), 2d. mauve (similar to the 6d. 1873), 3d. yellow, 4d. green (similar to the 2d. 1873), 6d. brown (similar to the 4d. 1873), 8d. red, 1sh. india-red (similar to 3d. 1873). A new post-card, value 1 d. color of adhesive red, has appeared.

Norway.—A reply post-card, 10 ore, green on buff, is now in use.

Orange Free State.—A new provisional—half-penny on five shillings—is current.

Paraguay.—The following provisional reply post-cards have been adopted:—4 c. on 8 c., black and brown, and 6 c. on 12 c. black and green.

Persia.—The inscription of the values on the current stamps is altered from French to Persian currency being 1, 2, 5, 10 shahi, and higher values are as follows:—

- 1 kran, blue and black.
- 5 do carmine and black.
- 10 do yellow and black.

Philippine Islands.—The 10 c. buff with arms in the centre now comes to hand surcharged with "Habilitado" in curve above, "Pa correos" in centre, and "Do un real" in curve below. Buff and black. The following stamps have appeared:—2 4-8 c. de p., ultra marine; 6 4-8 do. blue, and 20 do, pale-brown. The 2 real, blue and red, fiscal stamps are used for postage as is also the the 25c. de p. telegraph stamps, blue.

Portugal.—A new value, 50 reis, of the new design. Blue has issued.

Queenstand.—The new issue of this colony consists of the following values: 1 shilling, violet, 2 shillings, blue, 10 shillings, brown, 20 shillings rose.

We have received a specimen of the provisional half-penny, surcharged on the penny stamp, in which the "P" is capitalised.

St. Christopher.—A half-penny stamp has been added to the set. Green.

Sandwich Islands.—The following is a list of the new issue. The one cent, blue, was changed to green on account of its similarity to the 5 cents. 1 cent, blue, 1 cent, green, 2 cent, rose, 5 cent, light blue, 10 cent, black, 15 cent, brown.

The post-cards of this kingdom, just issued, are admirably designed and neatly executed. They are among the prettiest that we have ever had the pleasure to see. Their values and colors are 1 cent, red, 2 cents, black, and 3 cents, green.

San Marino.—Has issued two post cards. The design is similar to the current Italian cards except that the arms of San Marino replace those of Italy, and the stamp is very much larger. It consists of head of liberty, on which are three turrets, surrounded by branches; this is enclosed in a large shaded oval, with an ornamental frame. 10 centesimo, blue, 15 centesimo, blue. (Reply.)

St. Lucia.—The 1 d. postage, black and red, is used as a fiscal stamp.

Saint Vincent.—Three new adhesives have been issued. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, orange, 1 penny, drab, 4 pence, blue.

Selangore.—The 2 cents Strait Settlement stamps have been surcharged with a star and crescent and the letter "S" some in red and others in black for this colony.

South Australia.—A new half-penny stamp, green, has issued. It is similar to the stamp of equal value of the Colony of Victoria. Also, the two-penny stamp is surcharged "3."

Spain.—The fiscal stamp, 10 centimos, flesh-colored, is used for postage purposes.

Transvaal.—We are under obligations to our attentive correspondent in South Africa, in that he has promptly favored us with early specimens of the Transvaal provisionals. They consist of the lately current four-penny stamp, surcharged "Een penny." As the stock of half-penny stamps is exhausted, philatelists may soon expect provisionals of that value to issue.

Trinidad.—This colony now rejoices in the following provisionals:

6 d. green, surcharged in red with pen and ink "1 d." and old value crossed out by the same method. Also the carmine stamp which

represents 1 penny, although no value is expressed, is now surcharged with its value, "One Penny," in large and heavy capitals, in black above the name "Trinidad." 1 d. pen-marked red ink, on 6 d. green, 1 black on red.

Turk's Island.—We bespeak the special attention of our readers to the article on the stamps of this colony in another column, written by the Editor.

United States of North America.—A new 5 cent envelope, bearing the head of the late President Garfield, is announced. It is also stated that a two dollars adhesive will shortly issue, but no description of it is as yet made public.

United States of Columbia.—The present issue, consisting of the values 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos, with the arms in centre, now comes to hand perforated.

Uruguay.—The one centavo stamp has been replaced by another design—1 centavo, green, 2 centavo red.

Venezuela.—The following is a translation of a portion of a decree passed at Caracas on the 15th of last April: 1st—The "Escuela" stamps destined for correspondence of the Interior, and other purposes set forth by the laws now in force, and the postage stamps destined for use on foreign correspondence, will be of the types described in this present decree. 2nd—Both types will be rectangular in form, measuring 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters in length and two centimeters in breadth, and will bear in the centre, the bust of the Liberator, (Belivar), turned to the right in Escuelas, and to the left in the postage stamps. In the upper part of the former will be the word "Escuela," and in that of the latter the inscription, "Correos de Venezuela." In lower part of each type will be the respective values. 3rd—The values and colors of the Escuelas will be as follows: 5 centimos, green, 10 centimos, grey, 25 centimos, yellow, 50 centimos, blue, 1 bolivar, rose-red, 3 bolivar, violet, 10 bolivar bistre, 20 bolivar purplish-red, 25 bolivar black. The values and colors of the postage stamps will be as follows: 5 centimos, blue, 10 centimos bistre, 25 centimos, grey, 50 centimos, green, 1 bolivar, violet.

Victoria, Aus.—This colony has issued two stamped envelopes. Values 1 c. and 2 d. Paper blue. The 1 d. has also appeared on white paper. A post-card has also issued. It bears the Royal Arms, small, 1 d. mauve.

Virgin Islands.—This colony expects soon to issue a new half-penny stamp.

Wurtemberg.—A new post-card, plening, violet and buff, has been issued.

The British postal authorities have made arrangements with the railroads for a parcels post. For parcels not exceeding one pound, 3d.; not exceeding three pounds, 6d.; not exceeding five pounds, 9d.; not exceeding seven pounds, 1s.—the railway companies to have 55 per cent. of the money taken for parcel stamps, and the remaining 45 per cent. to go to the Government.

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. HEOHLER,

184 Argyle Street,

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

REPLY POST-CARDS.

In our first issue, now more than a year ago, we urged the propriety of Canada adopting the plan of furnishing reply-cards to its people. We then showed the advantage that such a course would be to business men throughout the Dominion, and that by thus stimulating inter-communication and trade, benefit, not too indirectly, the government. We observe that Great Britain has adopted the plan and finds it to work well—in fact to be all that we claimed for it. Now we may reasonably look to see the Dominion as well as all other British Colonies throughout the world follow in the footsteps of the mother country in this matter. No colony can afford to be dilatory in adopting approved improvements, especially in postal matters.

[Since the above was in type Canada has adopted the reply post-card, as will be seen in the appropriate place, under the heading of "New Issues."]

PARCEL POST.

Nearly every nation has extended the sphere of the usefulness of the Post Office Department, by authorising it to carry parcels as well as letters. This is a step in the right direction and is a great boon, especially to many thousands who are not connected by express with places at a distance from their residences.

We, however, can see in the inevitable future that this system must be very much extended till it shall fully accomplish its mission of serving the public needs.

In Germany already the P. O. Department insures articles intrusted to it, and if goods are sent by a seller, through the Post Office to a purchaser, the department advances the whole or part of the value of the goods to the sender and collects the bill from the receiver. This system should, and before long will be, adopted everywhere. It should also be made international, so that articles not too bulky or weighty may be sent by post from one country to another, even if the system is not extended to the details cited in the case of Germany. The public would not fail to appreciate the boon that would thus be conferred upon it.

Of course the duties on dutiable goods can be collected in the same way as they now are. The adoption of such a system will benefit trade by increasing it enormously, will benefit the department by largely increasing its income and will materially benefit all the governments that go into it by increasing their revenues from the duties on small wares coming in.

The Post Office is necessarily, and by nature, a progressive institution and one that must constantly expand its duties and its powers to accommodate the public.

The many collectors of postage stamps may follow in the steps of a Benedictine monk, who has solved the problem of their usefulness, and with them has papered the wall of a room in the monastery in a most ingenious and effective manner. In three months he collected 800,000 stamps, sorted them according to their colors, and then arranged them in a variety of animal and other designs, such as flowers, mottoes and inscriptions.—*Ex.*

RARITIES.

Dealers desiring varieties at special prices in quantities will please write for our private list.

Special attention is invited to my assortment of Provincial stamps, viz., Newfoundland, P. E. Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

HENRY HECHLER,
Importing Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps.
184 Argyle Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

A SENSIBLE ORDER.

The U. S. Postmaster General has issued an order that all letters posted without stamps or with insufficient postage, shall, instead of being sent to the Dead Letter Office, be held by the postmaster, and the persons to whom they are addressed be notified that the letters will be forwarded on receipt of the proper amount of postage.

TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—As the present number completes Volume I. of THE PHILATELIC COURIER, we hereby ask the publishers of philatelic periodicals throughout the world to kindly send us a complete file of their respective publications, in order that we may have them bound and keep them at the office of this paper, to be consulted at pleasure by our numerous visitors interested in philately. We will send all who comply with this request vol. i. complete in exchange.

U. S. POST-OFFICE

A statement is published of the issues to postmasters of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882. The total number issued was 1,740,572,038 pieces of an aggregate value of \$40,977,953.42. This is an increase over the issue for the preceding fiscal year of 236,259,496 pieces, or 15.7 per cent., equal in value to \$6,352,517.51. There were 46,222 post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1882. This is an increase of 1,710 over June 30, 1881.

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 utilize 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 feroit 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.

POST-OFFICE ETIQUETTE.

It is amusing sometimes to witness the little divergences from custom that occasionally take place in some of our rural post offices. Unbiased human nature seems to ooze out with perfect freedom. It would seem that rules might be adopted whereby the conduct of those who have business with the post-office department might be more consonant with conventionality, therefore the following suggestions may not be out of place.

Townsmen should hesitate before renting a post-office box; because, in so doing, the postmaster would not find sufficient employment to keep him busy, and therefore reduce his salary to a mere sinecure; and moreover, it would deprive the townsman of the privilege of inquiring two or three times each day, "Is there anything for me?" Townspeople should not deprive themselves of such privilege, as it opens the way for further inquiries that give pleasure to the post-master to answer, especially if he is busily engaged.

In superscribing letters, be sure and make the superscription as obscure as possible, so that experts will have to determine to whom letters are addressed when they arrive at their place of destination. There are illustrious precedents for such a course, such as Lord Byron, Rufus Choate, Horace Greely, and many of less note. Contrive to introduce a few capitals, misplaced, into the names; the curves will enhance the general appearance of the superscription, and put experts on their mettle a little more.

Carry letters to post just at the time the mail is being closed, unsealed, and beg ten minutes to add some important matter in postscript and then purchase just *one* stamp, not but one at a time, and offer a five dollar bill in payment for the same. If more than one stamp is purchased at a time they might depreciate on the purchaser's hand, which would be a dead loss, and moreover, buying one stamp a time makes a show of business in the office and keeps the post-master from reading postal cards. When finally, the letters are delivered to the post-master, don't forget to ask "Will they go?" and never rest *satisfied* till the mail disappears in the mail bag. When letters are received or other mail matter with the postmarks obliterated, be sure and inquire of

the post-master where they were mailed; he, of course, can tell at a glance, as his powers of vision are more penetrating than ordinary mortals.

The post-office is an excellent place to meet acquaintances, and exchange local gossip; therefore put in an appearance early and invite a cur dog or two to a promenade, especially if they are pugnacious in disposition. It is needless to remind ladies that the presence of *poodles* will add much to the occasion, when the curs indulge in a free fight, for while the curs sustain the general score of music, the poodles will render a thrilling *obligato*.

Parents whose mail matter amounts to one or more lottery circulars and as many more patent medicine advertisements per quarter, if they have five or six idle boys, two or more of them should be present on the arrival of every mail. They will greatly relieve the monotony incident to the assorting of mail by teasing yelping curs, or indulging in other noisy mischievous propensities, with their comrades.

Jealous young ladies, who have an aversion to the prying eyes of post-office officials, should also be in season. Etiquette demands that they should range themselves directly near and in front of the post-office boxes, so as to shut them entirely from view. It would add somewhat to the obscurity by spreading a parasol or Japanese sun-shade. They can find plenty of amusement by peeping into the different boxes and commenting on their discoveries. When the delivery is opened they (through gallantry) should be the first to receive their mail, which should be opened and read on the spot, unless they are requested to move one side by the office officials or are jostled away by ungallant bores—the old men. Finally, stand in the doorway, preventing ingress and exit till the day's gossip is exhausted in rehearsal. If, through mistake, a letter, is dropped without being properly stamped, berate the unaccommodating spirit of the post-office official for not stamping and forwarding it. If the act of licking mucilage on stamps is disagreeable, the post-master would be delighted to relieve one of the process. There are many other ways in which a sense of propriety can be exhibited; but the foregoing suggestions are sufficient for the first lessons in post office etiquette.

HENRY



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CATALOGUES sent on application, with price, ten cents, post paid. Low value Stamps accepted in payment.

184 Argyle Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

N. B.—All letters promptly answered if return postage is enclosed. Otherwise they will not be noticed.

NEW ISSUES

Of Adhesives, Post-Cards and Envelopes.

[Continued from page 30.]

Our attentive correspondent in Central America has sent us specimens of the new Nicaraguan series which is just out. The design is as follows:—The value in figures on each of the corners in Greek square ornamented, and the word "centavos" across the bottom. In the centre an ellipse, the lower quarter of which is occupied by the legend "Republic de Nicaragua." Around the upper part of the ellipse are the words "Union Postal Universal." Inside of these an equiangular triangle containing five mountains from the centre of which rises a pole surmounted by the cap of Liberty. Between the clip and the two upper sides of the triangle are the words "In ayo, 1892." The new stamps are about one-half larger than the last issue. Central America deserves the credit of having perhaps the best designed and engraved postal stamps in the world. The new series comprises the following:—

- 1 Centavo..... Green
- 2 "..... Rose
- 5 "..... Blue
- 10 "..... Mauvo
- 20 "..... Slate-blue

CUBACAO.—This colony is rejoicing in a new provisional post-card, the 15 cent (brown) card is surcharged 7½ cents in black across the face of the adhesive. The new reply cards have been issued. The exterior is salmon-color and the interior white. Each card is imprinted with the "adhesive" (6c.) clear t. If the card is intended to go to any place within the U. P. U. the 2½ cent adhesive stamp must be attached to each to fully prepay postage. The face of the reply card is white and the reverse is salmon.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries:—"Moniteur Des Timbophiles," "The Stamp World," "El Bogotano," "The New Jersey Philatelist," "The Stamp News," "Welt-Post," "Empire City," "Collectors Bureau," "Giuda del Collezionista," "Philatelistische Berichte," "Weekly Gazette and Newspaper Reporter," "Erdball and Merkur," and "Globus."

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Rare stamps a specialty. Has the largest stock in this line of any dealer in the world.

Exchanges arranged on equitable terms.

Letters containing stamps to pay return postage receive prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

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STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.,

is now completed. It embraces all the fashionable styles.

Boston Lamp and Tea Store,

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Tea 25, 30, 35, 40 & 45c. a lb.

A PRESENT WITH EACH POUND.

LAMPS & GLASSWARE.

Children's Rocking Chairs,

Dolls' Carriages, Steds, &c.

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213 and 215 BARRINGTON ST.

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Manufactory of

Best French Crystal Candies,

With Genuine Extracts of all kinds of Fruits

Vanilla Chocolate Creams a Specialty. Quality and Flavor Unrivalled.

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SIMON SASPORTAS,

Manager.

FLORIDA!

FLORIDA LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

"DISSTON PURCHASE"

4,000,000 ACRES.

C. L. MITCHELL, FORT MEADE, FLORIDA.

AGENT FOR

POLK & MANATEE Counties.

The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 300,000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government prices (\$1.25 per acre) from

OCTOBER 1, 1882, until MAY 1, 1883.

This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations for Orange Groves and other semi-tropical fruits, at nominal prices, will never occur again.

Take Advantage of it While You Can.

As owner of the SUNNYSIDE NURSERY, I will supply all varieties of Trees, Plants, and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves, enter lands, pay taxes, and attend to all other business for non-residents. Correspondence solicited.

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Lachine Brewery.

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in the market—Bottled or in Wood. Special brands made for export to tropical climates. Warranted to keep anywhere.

Orders or questions will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES ANDREWS.

AGENT FOR HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA.

WM. NOTMAN,

Photographer

TO THE QUEEN,

39 George Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

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GENERAL GROCER,

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Prices as low as the market will afford.

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Cartes de Visite, 6	1 doz.	\$1.00
	1 doz.	2.50
Cabinets	1 doz.	4.50
	6	2.00

P. CONNORS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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AND

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FLIES TIED TO ORDER.

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are requested to forward their subscriptions for Vol. II.

Henry Hechler, dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps. Letters containing return postage promptly answered.

Parties sending consignments of stamps must quote lowest prices.

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APR 25 1978

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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 me transmettent pour publication toute information sur aucune conduite dishonorable de la part de commerçans ou de collecteurs.

Cette liste sera lue par tous les commerçans fiables 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 à mes amis qui m'enverront les informations promptes et récentes.

H. HECHLER, Redacteur,

148 RUE ARGYLE, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

J. P. —, Constantinople, will please attend at once to the remittance sent to him by us some time since.

We withhold reference to other delinquents in this issue, but if they do not remit as they should before our next issue, we shall be compelled to "name" them, and caution others against them.

A. F. St —, dealer in Persian stamps, informs us that a number of persons have ordered stamps from him, and have neglected to forward the money to him for them. The initials of the delinquents are as follows:—

In Germany.—J. G., Bremen; * E. L. Hamburg; F. de H., Colmar; A. O., Uhlenshurst; J. B., Berlin; A. B., Freiburg in Baden.

In the United States.—N. F. S., New York.

In France.—A. B., Paris; C. R., do.

In England.—J. H. B., Birmingham; J. H. H., London.

Roumania.—J. P., Jassy.

TO ADVERTISERS.—As several advertisers have not paid for the space that they have occupied we notify them that unless they promptly pay they will find their names in this list in our next issue. Our rule is that advertisements must be paid for in advance. Where we have deviated from this rule we have thought that the parties were reliable. We trust that our confidence has not been misplaced.

* Through an error that we regret, J. G. in this list was put down as in Hamburg, whereas it should have been Bremen. J. G., Hamburg, is a reliable dealer, and we can recommend him to all philatelists.

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 dishonorable 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,

148 ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

This is the best and most widely circulated Philatelic paper in the world.