

Crawford 1698

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted to the interests of the Collector of British North American
Postage and Revenue Stamps.



VOL. I, No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1900.

20

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QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1900.

We are in for a very brisk stamp season if present indications can be relied on.

Already the demand for albums and approval sheets is large.

Dealers have been stocking up all summer as far as possible, but the supply of really good stamps on the market has been very slim.

A sharp advance in prices is looked for in the advance sheets of Scott's 60th catalogue which are expected to be out shortly.

Our advice to our reader collectors is to buy now at current rates, a few weeks delay may cause loss to your pockets.

An addressed envelope accompanies this copy of the Canada Stamp Sheet. Just write your name and address on the left upper corner of the envelope, enclose twenty-five cents in stamps, post it to us, and you will receive the Stamp Sheet for the next twelve months.

There is no better way to purchase stamps for a collection, after one has secured the most common varieties, such as are found in cheap packets, than by order-

ing approval sheets from reliable dealers. The low-priced varieties which are not often included in packets may be found on these sheets, and usually purchased at a large discount from catalogue prices. Collectors, however, should not expect to secure the best stamps at the largest discounts. Scarce varieties sold at large discounts are usually inferior specimens which are really not worth purchasing at the net prices asked for them. The collector who is content with a reasonable discount will find that he secures the best stamps for his collection from the dealer whom he patronizes. The collector also does most for his own interest in doing all that he can for the dealer. It is best to assure a dealer of one's responsibility by sending good references. This gives the dealer confidence, and he will send stamps which he would not otherwise feel safe in sending. The collector also should make prompt returns within the period allowed by the dealer; for this influences a dealer to favor a customer. Finally, the collector should endeavor to make an adequate return—that is, he should not order sheets of high-priced stamps merely for the sake of seeing them when he knows that he cannot buy them himself, and has little chance of selling them to others. A dealer expects in sending out stamps on approval to make fair sales, and it is only thus that he can continue to send them at a profit to himself. Dealers in general, and certainly all those who advertise in "The Canada Stamp Sheet" are anxious to do all that they can for collectors; and the individual collectors who appreciate this, and deal fairly, will find their collections increasing in the best way with the best stamps.

The advance in prices of all the best stamps has been such within the past few years that it has been collectors rather than dealers who have made the most money. The best stamps are seldom secured by dealers in large numbers; therefore, they often pay more for specimens than the price at which they have sold them a few months before. Collectors place these same stamps in their albums, and are in possession of them after the advance in price has taken place. Collections have been sold by their owners, who were young at the time they gathered the stamps, at many times their first cost and there is no better way in which a collector can invest his savings than in good stamps.

STAMP POSTAGE:

FIRST CAME INTO USE IN 1653, WHEN
PARIS SET THE FASHION.

Though the use of postage stamps dates back 250 years, only a few collectors can show specimens made earlier than the present century. The custom of attaching postage stamps to letters did not become general until after 1840, and no one tried to collect the few varieties in existence before that. Some of them now would have a value thousands of times greater than their original selling price.

What probably were the first postage stamps were brought into use by the first postal collection and delivery system, which was introduced in Paris in 1653. In that year King Louis XIV, granted a privilege to a municipal dignitary, M. de Valayer, to establish letter boxes in various sections of Paris, he to collect the letters deposited therein and to charge a given fee for their delivery. The deal applied to local letters only. All mail for the outer world had to be handled in the primitive way then existing.

Valayer put up a series of boxes and organized a force of collectors and messengers in short order. But right at the start he encountered a difficulty which threatened to land him in bankruptcy. He had made no provision for the advance payment of the fees for his service, and soon found that most of the recipients of the letters refused to pay for them. He was in a serious quandary, and for a time discontinued the service. He could not afford to station a man at each letter-box to collect the tolls, and no solution to his problem came to him. Finally one day when he was discussing his hard luck in the garden of the royal court he announced his determination to give up the privilege. The Countess de Longueville had been interested in the conversation, and, with that vehemence that always distinguished her noble family, she protested against the amateur postmaster's decision.

"No, no, my dear Chevalier," she said, "you must not think of abandoning so important an innovation. The service will soon become indispensable to all who cannot for one reason or another get about to communicate with others in person. Consider the lame and the sick, think of those who are detained in cloisters and

convents and places for punishment, and more particularly have some regard for the lords and ladies of the court, who are on their feet all day in the service of the Crown, but have no opportunity to carry on their little amours. You have found no way to gather in your recompense in advance, but I will give you the recipe. Attention. You print a lot of little certificates with a special design. Each one you will sell for the price you charge for one letter. Pay a small consideration to a shopkeeper near every letter-box for selling the certificates for you, deliver only such letters to which one of the certificates is attached, and your fortune is made."

Valayer's eyes snapped with joy. He jumped to his feet and, stooping gallantly, kissed the bejeweled hand of the lady. The stamps which he soon had out, he called "Billets de Ports Payé." They were like little labels, and were attached to the letters by means of wafers, one of which was supplied with each stamp sold. Blank spaces were left in the printing for the date of mailing, which served for a cancellation mark, and had to be filled in by the sender. The scheme met immediate success. How long it lasted and what caused its downfall is not recorded. Possibly the whim of a ruler was responsible for its discontinuance. At all events the system fell into oblivion one hundred years later, and with it the use of postage stamps.

The first serious attempt to introduce postage stamps in general was made by the little Kingdom of Sardinia in the year 1819. The certificates were thin sheets of paper to cover letters, which invariably were folded in a uniform way and size. There were no envelopes in those days. The edges of the paper bore the watermark "Dirizione Generale delle Regie Post." The emblem was a rampant warrior on horseback, and the respective values of the stamps were indicated at 10, 25 and 50 centissime, 10 centissime equaling 2 cents in American money. These were replaced by varicolored wafer stamps the following year, which remained in use until 1836. The first to follow the example of the Sardinians was Great Britain, which established its postage stamp industry in 1840. Concurrently with its adoption of penny postage in that year the British Post Office issued stamped letter wrappers for the first time. The penny wrappers were printed in black ink and those for

two pence in blue. The square section of the wrappers intended for the address was decorated with an allegorical design by Macready, emblematic of Britain's world-wide commerce. Under this appeared "Postage One Penny," or two pence respectively. The first regular postage were issued in the year following, the values being the same—one penny and two pence.

Zurich, Brazil and Geneva adopted postage stamps in 1843. Basle followed in 1845. The United States went into the business in 1846, and the specimens still extant of that first issue are all but priceless. Russia fell in line in 1848 with stamped envelopes and France resumed her interest in the subject in 1849, almost 200 years after her first experience with it. Belgium and Bavaria followed suit that year, and Austria, Prussia and Saxony began printing and selling stamps in 1850, Canada falling into line in 1851.

CANADA'S STAMPS.

The 3 pence of the first issue, 1851, popularly known as the "three penny beaver," was used for postage on letters between any place in Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) and any place in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton.

The 6 pence, 1851, was used for postage on letters to the United States, except Oregon and California.

The 12 pence, of the same issue, the rarest of Canadian stamps only about 1500 of which were issued, was used for postage on letters to Great Britain, via Quebec and Halifax. (Sec. 62 Postal Regulations, Canadian Almanac, 1853, page 33.)

The 10 pence, 1855, was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Cunard packet from New York and Boston.

The 7½ penny, 1857, was also used for postage on letters to Great Britain but via Canadian packet from Quebec.

The ½ penny of the same issue was used for postage on drop letters.

The 5 cent beaver was used for postage on ordinary provincial letters.

The 10 cent, 1859, was used for postage on letters to the United States, except California and Oregon.

The 2 cent, 1860, was used on soldiers' letters to Great Britain.

The 12½ cent of the same year was used on letters to Great Britain via Canadian packet from Quebec.

The 17 cent of the same issue was also used on letters to Great Britain, but via Cunard packet from New York and Boston.

The 1868 12½ cent was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Canadian packet.

The 15 cent of the same issue was used for postage on letters to Great Britain, also, but via Cunard packet

PHILATELIC TERMS.

A stamp "on original cover" is one which has not been removed from the letter, envelope or covering of any package of mail matter on which it was originally placed.

RIBBED PAPER is a variety of wove, having lines running up, down, or across, and showing on the back of the stamp.

WOVE PAPER has an even texture, like the paper in books or newspapers.

LAI D PAPER shows parallel lines close together, while vertically laid paper shows the same lines running up and down, instead of across.

IMPERFORATE.—Stamps having no holes or other device to aid in separating them. Stamps with smooth edges.

ROULETTED.—Stamps having a number of straight indentations between them to make them easy of separation without tearing; the common perforation being a series of small holes, as in our present issues.

PROVISIONAL.—Stamps used for a short time until more of the regular issue can be secured. At times it consists of a new value surcharged, sometimes a stamp is cut in two parts, such as a two cent value, and half of it used as a one cent stamp.

SURCHARGED.—A new value, device, or wording of any kind printed on the face of stamps, usually in a different color from the stamps.

WATERMARKED.—Containing letters, figures, or device of some kind in the paper, and done while manufacturing. Watermarks may generally be seen by holding the stamps to the light, but in the case of used stamps it is necessary first to slightly soak them, afterwards drying between blotters.

REPRINTS.—Stamps printed from the original plates after the series has gone out of use.

REMAINDERS.—Are stamps which are left over when an issue is discontinued.

CANADA'S BILL STAMPS.

Bill stamps were first issued in 1864, by virtue of an act given royal assent June 30th of that year, of the Parliament of Canada entitled, "An act to impose duties on promisory notes and bills of exchange" which enacted that such duties should be "3 cents on the first \$100 and 3 cents for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof. It also authorized the issuance of stamps and stamped paper, which was accordingly done, so far as the stamps were concerned but it seems that no stamped paper was ever prepared. The set of stamps consisting of the following denominations was soon issued, though the utility of any other values than multiples of three is not very apparent from the reading of the above rates, which are the words used in the Act however.

1 cent blue	1864.	9 cent blue
2 cent blue		10 cent blue
3 cent blue		20 cent blue
4 cent blue		30 cent blue
5 cent blue		40 cent blue
6 cent blue		50 cent blue
7 cent blue		1 00 blue
7 cent blue (Error) Seven spelt <i>S</i> even.		2 00 blue
8 cent blue		3 00 blue

This issue of stamps were used in the following manner: they had to be cancelled by the drawers or in case of a draft or bill by the acceptor's signature or initials. There are varieties of tint and perforation but the usual perforation is 12.

In 1865 the duties were lowered to one cent on notes, etc., for \$25 and under, two cents over \$25 and under \$50, three cents over \$50 and under \$100 and three cents for every additional \$100 and a new set authorized by an Act given royal assent September 18th, 1865. Another set of stamps of the same value as the previous set was at once prepared and issued, the above rates coming into force on January 1st, 1866.

	1865.	
1 cent scarlet		20 cent blue
2 cent scarlet		30 cent blue
3 cent scarlet		30 cent scarlet (error)
4 cent scarlet		40 cent blue
5 cent scarlet		50 cent blue
6 cent scarlet		1 00 green, red centre
7 cent scarlet		1 00 red, green centre
8 cent scarlet		2 00 red, purple centre
9 cent scarlet		3 00 red, indigo centre
10 cent blue.		

The act which authorized this issue also changed the method of cancelling the stamps. Instead of it being necessary for the signature or initials of the maker of the note or acceptor of the draft to be written on the stamp, it became necessary to write or stamp the date of using on the stamp, and if this were omitted either from carelessness or criminal intent such adhesive stamp was of no avail. If a false date were stamped or written on the stamp the user would be liable to a fine of \$100 for each such offense.

This issue also comes on a variety of papers and has several different perforations, but like the first issue is commonly perforate 12. This set of stamps are much rarer than the first issue varieties.

In 1869 a new set was issued, though for what special purpose is not very clear, consisting of the usual values. These stamps were in use until the duties were abolished in 1882, and are consequently the commonest of Bill Stamps and in fact Canadian Revenue stamps. The set of 18 varieties may be procured for about 40 cents. The \$2 value of the third issue has been seen with the medallion inverted and is the rarest and most expensive stamp of all issues of revenues. The third and last set was issued to the public on December 31st 1869 and consisted of the following varieties:

	1869.	
1 cent brown		10 cent blue
2 cent orange		20 cent blue
2 cent brown		30 cent blue
3 cent green		40 cent blue
4 cent brown		50 cent blue
5 cent orange		1 00 blue, black centre
6 cent green		2 00 orange, black centre
7 cent orange		3 00 green, black centre
8 cent brown		2 00 orange, black centre
9 cent green		[with inverted head.]

Owing to the last issue covering so many years it is small wonder that a large variety of papers and perforations were used. The ribbed paper is the rarest variety of paper and 12 is the commonest perforation.

Many collectors are not aware that un-gummed and imperforate proofs of a number of the above varieties are known to exist but such is the case. They are very rare and desirable, but are not easily procured.

When Nova Scotia entered the Confederation of the provinces the bill stamps then in use in the province of Canada, as

Quebec, and Ontario were then called, became available for the payment of duties in that province. But by the difference in the currency of Nova Scotia and Canada, which was about 2½ per cent., dishonest individuals buying large quantities in Nova Scotia and shipping them to other provinces could defraud the government of that amount. In order to prevent such frauds the government surcharged the values then in use—third issue of Canada—with the letters "N. S." in antique type to be available for payment of duties in Nova Scotia only. These surcharged stamps were in use for but a short time as this anomaly in the currency was soon corrected and the ordinary bill stamps became the ones used in that province as in the rest of the Dominion. The surcharge on all the lower values is applied on the bottom and on the top to the dollar values.

1869. Surcharged N. S. in Black.

1 cent brown	10 cent blue
2 cent orange	20 cent blue
3 cent green	30 cent blue
4 cent brown	40 cent blue
5 cent orange	50 cent blue
6 cent green	1 00 blue, black centre
7 cent orange	2 00 orange, black centre
8 cent brown	3 00 green, black centre
9 cent green	

The Perforator.

THE PHILATELIST AT THE
BREAKFAST TABLE.

BY FRANK C. HAMMOND.

"Do you mean to tell me, sir," said I, glaring more fiercely than is my custom at the old gentleman who sits opposite, "that because I have a general collection in a printed album that I am inferior, as a philatelist, to a person who makes a specialty of the stamps of one country, collects uncatalogued, hair splitting varieties and keeps them in a blank album?"

As the old gentleman did not reply immediately and as I did not deem it good policy to acknowledge that I heard the statement of the young man whom they call John, and who was evidently talking to himself as he spoke in such a low tone of voice, to the effect that "the old un never said that; your tongue don't

leave him no chance to use anything but his ears," so I continued; "Oh, sir, do you mean to tell me that because I am satisfied with a stamp that is either used or unused, on the cover or off, if it is in good condition, that I am less a true philatelist than one who will have nothing that is not postally used or unused with original gum or on the original cover, as the case may be?"

"Sir, and madam," said I glancing at the school teacher, who, I could see, sided with me. "I have collected stamps for ten years, I've read and re-read the best periodicals, I have studied hand books, auction catalogues, price list, the stamps themselves and the collectors who exchange them. I have passed into the specializing, blank album class and into the entire envelope class, and I have passed out of them. I do not mean to be so egotistical as to claim that in consequence I am a shining light in philately; I am admittedly but a yeoman, but what raised my ire is to be looked down upon *because* I am a general collector. If I am inferior from a philatelic stand-point, to such and such a person it is not *because* I am a general collector sir, its in *spite* of it sir, *in spite* of it."

"Suppose a non-philatelic friend in the Orient sends one of these specialist chaps a nice lot of the earlier issues of China and Japan. What does the specialist chap do with them? Does he realize that he has a lot of stamps that are both scarce and interesting—stamps that want but a turn of fashion's wheel to show how scarce and valuable they really are. Not he. He trades them off at a quarter of their value for U. S. or British Colonials. Not, look you, because he prefers U. S. or British Colonial stamps for any valid reason but simply because the other fellows are making a specialty of them and so he feels that he must do so. Sir, you will never make your fortune by doing what every one else is doing simply because they are doing it, in philately or out of it, sir."

"And that reminds me, sir, of another piece of insolence that I've been subject to, of having people sneer at me because I admittedly aim to get a little profit as well as pleasure out of philately. Don't try to tell me, sir, that a person isn't a true philatelist who does not collect purely for the love of collecting." Here the sense of my wrongs and my indignation so far

overpowered me that I was obliged to stop speaking for a moment in order to control my voice, being naturally of a fiery disposition. I sat speechless, glaring fiercely at the old gentleman who sits opposite until he was—or at least I thought he was—on the point of answering me, when I continued:

"I do love to collect, sir, as much as anyone does but if without loving the less I can make the more, assuredly I am going to make it. Look you now, the people who make money are no worse, as a class, than those who don't, in philately or out of it. It may be no disgrace to be poor but certainly it is nothing to be especially proud of, and, laying ethics aside, I will say that if I was entirely recovered from the gout, that the next time any person was disposed to sneer at me for buying stamps that are unpopular now, with the idea of selling them when they became popular, why sir, I should lay my cane about his head, sir, in a way that would delight the undertaker, sir!"

Just here, observing that the young man whom they call John was consuming his fourth banana and that there was but one left in the dish, I discontinued my discourse, for the time being, and soon afterwards left the table.—*New York Philatelist.*

AMERICAN STAMPS.

American stamps generally have been favorites in Great Britain those of British North America and the United States occupying a high position in the favor of most collectors, on account of attractive designs, and the fact that they have been issued to meet legitimate postal requirements. The prices of the stamps of Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick have been kept down by the discovery of a great many remainders. This has been for the advantage of collectors, since it has enabled them to possess specimens of these interesting countries without spending much money. A considerable find was made some time ago of the second issue of Nova Scotia. These sell at prices which seem rather high; and the tendency is still upward as the demand is considerable particularly for the eight and one half-cent stamp, which many collectors lack.

UNCLE SAM AS A STAMP-MAKER.

By Frances Benjamin Johnson.

"Here, boys, is a piece of legislation which will add a new series of stamps to your collection," said Mr. Copeland, as he glanced up from his morning paper. "The bill transferring the printing of stamps to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has just become a law, and hereafter Uncle Sam will manufacture his own stamps, as well as his own paper money."

"Why, father, if they make them here, we can see just how it's done!" exclaimed Donald, the eldest of the Copeland, boys, who, with his brothers Jack and Ezra, was experiencing the severest stage of the "stamp fever."

"Huh!" grunted the latter—nicknamed "The Parson," from his old-fashioned ways and a solemn assumption of wisdom. "Perhaps they'll not let you know anything at all a'out it. Bobby Simonds told me that the big company in New York that has always made 'em is awful particular about letting people see their machinery and things; and Bobby ought to know 'cause his uncle's an engraver there."

"Are they going to make all the stamps here in Washington?" broke in May, the baby of the family. "That'll be nice for you boys, 'cause you can get 'em cheaper at the factory, can't you?"

"That's just like a girl," laughed Jack. "Anybody would think they were going to sell stamps by the yard."

"Well, my boy," said Mr. Copeland, "your sister is right, in a sense, as under this act the Post-Office Department will buy its stamps wholesale from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at a nominal price per thousand, without reference to their face value. I think you also are mistaken, Parson, as the public will doubtless be as free to inspect the manufacture of stamps as they now are to see the process of bank-note-making. When the stamp-printing plant is established, there should be a great deal in it to interest you youngsters. What do you say to a tour of investigation some Saturday?"

Their father's suggestion delighted the children, who waited eagerly for the fulfillment of the promise.

This came on a bright October morning, when the little party climbed the hill beyond the towering Washington Monument, and reached the grim brick building which is known as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Here they were shown into a small reception-room, and kept waiting, with a throng of other sight-seers, until a card from the chief procured for them a special guide through the building. As she led them through a long corridor, this lady explained something of the complete and ingenious system which is in force here to prevent fraud or loss to the government. No visitor is permitted inside the building without one of the guides especially detailed for this service, while the work of each of the hundreds of employés is so carefully checked and recorded that even the most insignificant error is readily traceable. Ink, paper, the engravers' dies, the printers' plates, are all given out on properly signed receipts, and until all are accounted for, even to the tiniest scrap of paper, the employés who have handled them are not permitted to leave the building; so that only by a widespread plot could all these safeguards be successfully eluded.

The little party was now shown into a very long room, at one end of which was ranged a row of compartments like sentry-boxes. In each of these sat a silent engraver, bent over the small square of steel upon which he was cutting some part of the design for paper money or stamps. The plates from which the stamps were formerly printed are the property of the government so that the old designs, with a slight modification, are still in use. This modification consists of a trefoil mark placed in the upper corner of the new stamps, which will serve to distinguish them from the old issues printed by the American Bank-note Company. The work of the engravers is necessarily so painstaking and slow that the original dies are considered to expensive to use in the printing-presses. Thus, after the engraver has completed a die, it is subjected to a hardening process, and the design multiplied indefinitely upon soft steel plates by what is known as the transfer-press. The children were shown a long row of these presses, as well as the great vaults where all the designs, dies, and plates are locked up after the day's work. From the silence of

the engravers' department they were led into the din and clatter of the press-room below. Here they found the new steam-presses as well as old-fashioned hand-presses in operation, and were able to see every detail of the actual printing of stamps.

The hand-presses are worked by a plate-printer and one assistant, the printer first inking and polishing the engraved plate over a series of small gas-jets, after which it is placed on the press. His assistant now lays a dampened sheet of paper upon the plate, the printer gives the press a turn, and a sheet of bright new stamps is drawn out at the other side. This work is done quickly and accurately, but it is a very slow process compared with that of the steam-presses, which turn out sheets of four hundred stamps each at the rate of one hundred thousand stamps an hour. The steam-presses carry four plates on an endless chain around the sides of a large square, in the circuit of which the plates are automatically heated to the proper temperature, inked, wiped off, and printed. The blank paper is laid on the plates by one assistant, while a second helper takes out the printed sheet. The printer in charge of the press has the most difficult part of the work, which consists in polishing the plate with his bare palms after it has been mechanically inked. This must be done so delicately as to leave neither too much nor too little ink upon the plate, but only *just enough* to give a clean, fine impression.

(To be continued)

ORIGIN OF THE POSTAL CARD.

In 1869, while Professor Emanuel Herrman of Vienna was seeking a vast amount of information by correspondence for his notable book, "The Guide to the Study of National Economy," the thought occurred to him that many advantages would result from the adoption of a means of correspondence cheaper than the sealed letter.

On Jan. 26 he went before the Austrian post director with his idea, an open, stamped card, and his suggestion was almost immediately adopted. Within a month the Austrian postal authorities printed and sold 1,000,000 postal cards and thus established this indispensable means of communication.—*Saturday Evening Post*.

Query and Reply Column.

R. P., Shawville—The various heads of Queen Victoria which are found upon the stamps of many of the British Colonies are not accurate pictures of her at any time of life, those which are front face, and those with the widow's cap, as in stamps of Canada and Newfoundland, being most like the Queen as she has actually appeared at different times in her life.

W. S. W., London—Inquiries are frequently made as to the best place to sell large quantities of common stamps. No one really wants these, and it is not worth while to save them. Dealers buy them because of the good stamps which are sometimes found in the lots. One who wishes to sell stamps will save his own time and sell his lots more readily if he does not collect the commonest varieties.

C. B. Montreal—Reprints are stamps printed from plates whose use has been discontinued by the governments which originally issued them. They must be obsolete, that is, not receivable for postage, or else they come under the head of reissues. Reprints are sometimes made by the governments which originally issued them, and then are valuable as are the reprints of the United States issues from 1847 to 1861, although not receivable for postage. They are sometimes made by private persons who have obtained possession of the plates, and in this case they are nearly worthless.

M. J., Winnipeg—The differences between engraved and type-set or typographed stamps lie in the plates from which they are printed. Engraved stamps are from plates in which the design is sunken by the use of a die hardened steel: These plates are inked and the surface wiped off, leaving the ink in the sunken lines. Moistened paper being laid on the plates, and pressure applied, the ink is taken up by the paper. It thus causes raised lines in the stamps when dried. The type-set stamps, such as the early issues of Hawaii or Fiji, were printed from ordinary printers' type and rule, set up according to the designs. Typographed stamps are from plates in which the designs are raised as in ordinary type.

G. W. S. Halifax—The term *adhesives* is applied to stamps which are made to be attached to mail matter through the use of adhesive gum. They differ from envelope and wrapper stamps, which are printed upon the envelope or wrapper and form a part of it.

A NOVELTY.

Something new, useful, as well as unusually attractive, has just been issued from the press in Quebec under the style of "The Canadian Postage Stamp Album," a copy of which has reached this office. Collectors have long desired a specially designed album for the stamp issues of British North America, but up to the present no such work has appeared. The new album will fill the want completely. Of neat make, handsome as well as strong binding, good paper and ample illustration, it could hardly be improved upon. Every stamp issue of British Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island is provided for. The album is on sale at our leading book stores at 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. It may also be had direct from the publishers, The Canadian Stamp Company, 592 John street, Quebec.

THE PURPLE 8 CENT.

By this heading I refer to the Canadian eight cent which appeared at the tail end of the 1892-97 series of postage stamps.

There are three varieties of this stamp, the slate, the lilac grey and the purple. The first and second tints are comparatively common, but the purple is not found in every dealer's stock nor has it a place in many stamp collections. In fact it is a variety but little known to the average collector from the fact that it is seldom offered either on approval sheets or on the counter of the dealer. There ought to be no difficulty in distinguishing this stamp from its mates of the same denomination, for the while the backs of the rest present a white surface, in this case the back or paper is of a decidedly purplish hue. In my opinion this stamp is a good one to pick up now, as its present catalogue value is far below its intrinsic worth and like the ten cent of the 1898 Maple Leaf series it bids fair to become a very rare stamp.

Phil.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Inserted in the following Spaces at the rate of \$3.00 per annum.

Only Name, Address, and Speciality (The latter not exceeding 4 words) can be inserted under this heading.

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<p style="text-align: center;">J. ROTTMAN, <i>Wholesale Stamp Dealer.</i> Banco Americano, Guatemala C. A. Wholesale Guatemala Provisionals Cash.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WM. ACKLAND, Dealer in Aust. and Foreign Stamps. 162, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Australia. Wholesale Cash Parcels Desired.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mc'CAUSLAN TURNER & CO., 95, Bath Street, Glasgow, Wholesale Dealers. List Free.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">THE SANTOS STAMP CO. <i>Dealers in English,</i> 35, Alwyne Villas, London, England. Common English and Stationery.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">J. S. ROE, <i>Foreign Stamp Importer,</i> Halesworth, Suffolk. Wholesale, Retail on Approval.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">T. H. HINTON, I.P.U., A.P.A. <i>Wholesale and Retail.</i> Established 1868. 5, Paulton Square, Chelsea, London, S. W.</p>

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

to the interests of the British North American
Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. I, No. 2.

OCTOBER 15th, 1900.

2 Cents.

HINTON'S HINTS ON STAMP COLLECTING.

An A, B, C of Philately.

Stamps that puzzle Collectors
Illustrated and described.

New Edition Bound in Cloth

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CANADA STAMP COMPANY,

592 John Street, - - QUEBEC, Canada

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

*Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

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Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 15th, 1900.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

We are under obligation to Mr. C. Kissenger for one of the handsome P. S. of A. badges worn at the late convention. It is of white ribbon, lettered in gold, with purple bow at top.

Our hearty thanks are tendered to our readers for the very flattering reception given to the "Canada Stamp Sheet" on its first appearance last month. Such approval of our efforts to bring out a paper worthy of one of the most popular and instructive pastimes yet known, is helpful and can not but cheer us on the uphill road which the publisher of every new periodical has at first to climb.

No collector should be without a copy of Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting, a new edition of which is advertised by the Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, on our front page. The book is mailed post free for only thirty cents, but is worth ten times that sum to a new beginner in stamp collecting, and will be found interesting and of real worth to all.

The Stamp Sheet is sent postfree for twelve months to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico for twenty-five cents, and to foreign countries for forty-five cents. Subscribe to-day and miss no numbers.

Special attention is directed to the ads. of Messrs. Finlay and Moisant.

The American Philatelic Association held their fifteenth annual convention at Milwaukee on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, and The Philatelic Sons of America held theirs on the same dates and at the same place; The Empire State Philatelic Society meeting in New York, September, 6th, 7th and 8th. The attendance was large at all these conventions and much business of interest to the fraternity was transacted. In the next number of the Stamp Sheet reference will be made to points of importance.

Advertisers are requested to send in their copy not later than the 7th, as this paper is mailed promptly on the 15th of the month.

A writer styling himself "A collector of the old school" has recently given vent to his wrath at the ever increasing army of stamp sellers by denouncing them in print as a set of self-important, quick-witted, conscienceless money-grabbers. He has been led it seems to this bold assertion by a pocket knowledge of the fact that stamps in many instances have more than doubled in price during the past few years, and this state of things according to his idea is due entirely to the buying up and storing away by dealers of the stamps in question.

His finding is doubtless true to a certain extent, but he seems to have forgotten that if no such dealers existed each stamp issue, more particularly of late years, would have been used up in its entirety for postal purposes, save what few specimens of it which might be picked up at the time by collectors on the spot. This condition of things would certainly apply to stamps in

mint condition, and in the case of used specimens it would apply also but in a much less degree. In the latter case no dealers would mean no regular purchasing market, and in consequence the vast quantities of stamps which are now contributed by banks and offices and help so much to swell the stocks of stamp houses and keep down prices, would be cast aside as useless and probably destroyed.

The increase in prices of which he speaks is due rather to the too limited number of dealers of a few years ago, and consequent small holding of certain stamps, than to their alleged money-grabbing instinct.

Of course every one knows that stamps are unlike tea and coffee that can be disposed of at any time and an hour afterwards replaced by similar stock. Many stamps are almost unattainable, and when secured oftentimes hard to dispose of because of their high market value. No one who has had any experience in a large stamp business but knows that thousands of dollars worth lie dormant as it were from month to month in dealers stock books, which stamps can not well be dispensed with and yet have little sale.

The real wonder to thinking people is that when interest, salaries, rent, advertising, postage, etc., are taken into account, a much larger advance on cost is not demanded by the dealer, who while probably careful to look after himself, is really the mainstay and true friend of our most important and fascinating branch of science, namely The Science of Philately.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD.

The total number of all known varieties issued by all the governments of the world up to the time, is 14,626. Of this number 133 have been issued in Great Britain, and 4,068 in various British Colonies and Protectorates, leaving 10,425 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals among the Continents; Europe issued 3665, Asia 2773, Africa 2466, America 4795, and Oceania 1027. The following new varieties have been issued during the past year: Europe 206, Asia 202, Africa 146, America 139, and Oceania 122. Total of 815 for year.

The Era.

WHAT SHALL WE COLLECT

In a recent issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the question what shall we collect is treated as follows:—"What shall we collect has always been the cry of the serious amateur. It is his nature to collect something, and if endowed with a fair share of intelligence he must collect in a systematic and orderly manner. Years ago he could start a stamp album in a haphazard way and trust to luck as to what it would turn out in the end, but at the present day stamp catalogues and price lists stare him in the face in every direction and he cannot shut his eyes to the cost of the work he is undertaking; he knows how much he can afford to spend on his hobby and will certainly use his best endeavors to secure the best results for the amount expended. What then, shall he collect, used or unused; specimens of the engraver's art or samples of the paper maker's skill? A postage stamp is primarily anything that will carry a letter free to its destination. But the old post marks "paid 5," 10, or whatever amount was stamped on the letter accomplished this end and such marks had been used for hundreds of years, but the sight of these hand stamps never excited any one to endeavor to form a complete collection of them, whereas hundreds of amateurs determined to form a collection of adhesive stamps almost on sight of the first stamp. The early collector commenced with designs; the number of stamps were few and after accumulating every obtainable stamp he commenced to enlarge his collection by taking specimens of those that had been cut apart and those that had been torn apart by means of the row of holes that surrounded each stamp on a sheet. Again the task was completed but fortunately difference in the paper on which stamps were printed was discovered, some were protected by watermarks in the paper. Again the task was accomplished, when some bright genius discovered that the holes surrounding the stamps were larger on some stamps than on others. All this was desirable as knowledge and valuable as aids to detect counterfeits, but to tell every person who took up stamp collecting for pleasure, that his collection was not complete because he did not follow in the footsteps of the few who make stamp collecting the object of their lives, was ridiculous and has done more than all else combined to deter natural amateurs from

entering into the charmed circle of stamp collectors. And the more the great bulk of philatelists determine to confine their collections to designs instead of varieties the better it will be for all interested. Not one collector of coins in ten thousand attempts to secure a specimen of every coin from each different die used in preparing a certain issue for the public. Why then should the average stamp collector attempt such an impossible task in regard to postage stamps."

HARD-EARNED WAGES

(American Horse-Breeder.)

It is said than an old church in Belgium decided to repair its properties, and employed an artist to touch up its paintings. Upon presenting his bill the committee refused payment unless the details were specified, whereupon he presented an itemized bill as follows:

To correcting Ten Commandments ..	\$5 12
Embellishing Pontius Pilate and putting new ribbons on his bonnet.....	3 02
Putting new tail on the rooster of St. Peter, and mending his comb.....	2 20
Re-pluming and gilding left wing of guardian angel.....	5 18
Washing the servant of the High Priest and putting carmine on his cheeks	5 02
Renewing heaven, adjusting the stars and cleaning up the moon.....	7 04
Touching up purgatory and restoring lost souls.....	3 06
Brightening up the flame of hell, putting new tail on the devil, mending his left hoof, and doing several jobs for the damned.....	7 17
Rebordering the robes of Herod and adjusting his wig.....	4 00
Taking the spots off the son of Tobias	1 30
Cleaning Balaam's ass, and putting one shoe on him.....	1 70
Putting earrings in Sarah's ears	1 71
Putting a new stone in David's sling; enlarging the head of Goliath, and extending Saul's legs.....	6 13
Decorating Noah's ark, and putting a head on Shem.....	4 31
Mending the shirt of the Prodigal Son, and cleaning his ear	3 39
	<hr/>
	\$60 45

The bill was promptly paid.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

S. E. MOISANT.

Geo. C. Hartney, Chicago, has just returned from quite an extended trip through the East.

Mr. Alex. Holland, formerly of New York, but now of Chicago, has just been elected President of Chicago Branch No. 1 of the A. P. A. The Branch will hold a meeting four times a year. Dues 25c. per year and all members must belong to the parent organization. F. N. Massoth has offered his office for a meeting place.

F. N. Massoth & Co., Chicago, held their last auction sale at the Palmer. The attendance was small and the prices realized were generally low.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago, has another of his popular auction sales in view.

I will be pleased to execute bids free of charge at any auction sale held in Chicago for subscribers to this paper.

In the last few days stamp business has picked up a great deal and will soon be as brisk as ever.

F. N. Massoth says: That his firm did a larger business this summer than they did during the previous winter.

A few days ago F. N. Massoth purchased the entire stock of stamps of the Eureka Stamp Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

The Imperial Stamp Co., has taken up the offices of the Pan. American Stamp Co. Patrons of the Imperial Stamp Co. can look for fair treatment when dealing with this firm, as it is under the management of Dave Tausig, one of the best philatelists in Chicago. Mr. Tausig tells me that he makes a specialty of cheap packets and places them in stores to sell. He says he has over 100 agents and expects to soon have 100 more.

UNCLE SAM AS A STAMP-MAKER.

(Continued).

The presses clattered and clanked, and the children watched with breathless interest while a great stack of the dampened paper disappeared rapidly, sheet by sheet, through the press, reappearing again to be stacked in a second neat pile in the form of thousands of new red two-cent stamps.

Besides the ordinary issues, the young investigators were much interested in seeing the printing of revenue stamps, of the long-strip stamps for cigar-boxes, and other tobacco stamps, and particularly the new two-cent stamps for playing-cards.

Having watched to their entire satisfaction the various movements of the great presses, the children began to feel that the object of their visit had been realized, and that there was nothing more to see. They were therefore somewhat surprised to learn that the *printing* of the stamps is merely the beginning of the work upon them, and that a number of very important things must happen to these small squares of red, blue, brown, and purple before they are ready to be sold through the little window in the post-office. After they are printed the sheets must be dried and pressed out, gummed, dried and pressed again, the sheets perforated and cut apart, trimmed, and, in addition, carefully counted before and after each of these operations.

In the early days of postage-stamps, and for several years after they first came into use, two serious difficulties presented themselves—*i. e.*, the gumming and separating of the stamps. For a time a thick muddy mucilage was used, which curled up the sheets in a very inconvenient way. Then, again, before the ingenious device of perforation was hit upon, it was necessary to cut the stamps apart with a pair of scissors. Imagine a post-master in these busy days supplying his customers by the scissors method.

Fortunately a clever Frenchman conceived the plan of punching a series of small holes between the stamps, and his invention was promptly introduced into this country. The children were now eager to see the finishing processes of stamp-making, and so followed their guide into a large room, where they were greeted by a rush of warm air. Here their guide showed them the method of gumming the stamps and the curious apparatus used for the

purpose. Along the entire length of the room, with a narrow passage between, are ranged a series of wooden boxes, quite sixty feet in length. These are heated by steam and through each box passes a sort of double endless chain. The sheets are fed, face down, into the queer machine, and passed under a roller, which allows the escape of just enough gum to coat the sheet thinly and evenly. The sheet is now caught on the endless chain by two automatic clamps, and carried into the long hot box. It takes only a few moments for the journey through, but the sheets appear at the other end perfectly dried, and ready to be trimmed and perforated.

As the method of gumming stamps used by the various bank-note companies has been a carefully guarded and secret process, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been forced to invent its own machine for this purpose. The sheets are gummed at the rate of about eighteen a minute, which is certainly a vast improvement over the old method of putting on the gum by hand with a brush.

When the children were weary of watching the funny little brass fingers move along and hurry the sheets off into the hot-box, they turned to a corner where a workman was busy over a series of vats and buckets mixing the gum, which looked very clean and nice, and is made of dextrine, a vegetable product. The guide now showed them how the gummed sheets are pressed smooth for perforation, and then led them into a room where a score or more of odd little machines were in swift operation. Each machine is tended by two workwomen, most of whom wear fantastic caps of paper to shade their eyes, as the sheets must be fed into the machines with absolute accuracy in order that the perforations shall come in the right place. Each sheet has register lines printed in the margin, which must be adjusted exactly under a black thread fastened across the feeding-table. A quick whir of the wheels puts a neat line of pin-holes lengthwise between the stamps, cutting the sheet in half at the same time. The next machine perforates the sheet crosswise, and again cuts it in two, so that the sheets are now divided up into the regulation size of one hundred stamps each.

The children thought the minute disks of paper punched out by the perforators too insignificant to be considered, and were

accordingly much surprised to learn that the sheets again have to be smoothed out, under great pressure, to reduce their bulk and remove the "burr" caused by the perforation.

After inspecting the final process of making up the stamps into packages, to be mailed to the postmasters all over the country, the children were taken by their father to the office of the chief of the bureau. Here they received a cordial welcome, and learned many interesting and curious details about stamps and stamp-making. About 3,000,000,000 stamps are annually furnished the Post-office Department by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at the rate of five cents a thousand. Ninety per cent. of these are the two-cent stamps, and according to the last Post-office report the revenue from the sale of stamps is a little over \$6,000,000 a month.

"By-the-way," observed the chief, "you young people should be very much interested in the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for 1893, which contains a carefully prepared and elaborately descriptive list of every stamp and postal card issued by the United States government. It must seem hard to you stamp collectors that the most beautiful stamps issued—the newspaper and periodical stamps—are not permitted to be sold to the public. One of the chief reasons for this is that the values of these small squares of paper run up to such high figures, viz., \$24, \$36, \$48, and \$60, that they would offer a great field to counterfeiters if generally circulated. There are some queer denominations among these stamps, notably the \$1.92 stamp, which is about to be discontinued, and some very pretty colors. That reminds me—did they show you our ink-mills in your tour of inspection?"

Mr. Copeland explained that they had not seen the mills, so the children had the pleasure of being escorted by the chief himself into the grimy region which is seldom penetrated by the public. Here they saw the colors ground and mixed in small mills, from which the workmen—smeared from top to toe in a rainbow of colors—gathered the thick greasy ink by the bucketful. About one hundred thousand pounds of dry color is used annually for the two-cent stamps alone, the color being mixed with an equal quantity of burnt linseed oil, making two hundred thousand pounds of ink. Of course a large

percentage of this color is lost in inking and polishing the plate.

The tour was now ended, and leaving the oily little wheels to their ceaseless grinding, the children, with a grateful good-by to their new friend, went home with their young heads full of the interesting things they had seen in Uncle Sam's stamp factory.—*Round Table.*

Not a few of the stamp fraternity will agree with Miss Swift in her recent article in the Philatelic Post on stamp cranks, in which she says:—"Some writers have not hesitated to tell the public that a damaged stamp is worth absolutely nothing if the damage is visible, and very little even if it has been so skillfully repaired that a magnifying glass must be called into requisition before the mend can be located. "Never put a damaged stamp into your album, much better leave the space empty," said one of these worthy advisers, "it is worth nothing you will find if ever you wish to sell your collection, for dealers will not take that class except as they are thrown in free with the good stuff." I fear there is a good sized morsel of truth in the latter assertion, though there are exceptions, but it is the collector himself who is to blame if imperfect stamps are in such disfavor. As for the first part of the advice, I cannot endorse that at all. For my part I had much rather have a mended or out of center stamp than not have it in any condition. I am not willing to pay as much either in cash or trade, for an imperfect specimen as for a perfect one, but that is only because other collectors have made it impossible for anyone to do that. If the clan would agree to have one price for a stamp, regardless of its condition so long as the design was all there, I would be entirely willing to transcribe my consent to the law."

AN EXPERIENCED STAMP-MAN WRITES: "It is astonishing how many collectors do not know how to use a stamp hinge. It always disgusts and irritates me to see a collector take up a hinge, lick a bout two-thirds of it, attach it to the stamp and then bend it, sticking up his fingers and making a mess of it. Always bend your hinge first, calculating whether you want more or less than half of it to adhere to the stamp, then moisten the part that goes on the stamp, affix, then moisten the other part and attach to album or sheet."

BRITISH AMERICAN NOTES.

In 1870, Canada could boast of 3820 post offices, and a total post routage of 29430 miles. The postal system yielded a revenue of \$1,010,767.

In 1897, there were 9731 offices, with 17298 employees in the service and 64618 miles of postal routes, of which 14768 were rail, and the receipts were \$4,219,858.82 while the expenditures were \$5,036,240.20. The number of offices made the average, in comparison to area, one to every 375 square miles.

In *The Royal Gazette* of Charlottetown, P. E. Is., 1861, under the signature of L. C. Owens, Postmaster-General, and dated, Dec. 26th, 1860, the following was published: The public are informed that stamps for the prepayment of Letters and Packets to be sent by Post will, on the 1st January 1861, be ready for circulation. The design, colour, and value of each class of stamps are as follows:

The Queen's Head, profile	green,	6 pence.
" " " " "	blue,	3 pence.
" " " " "	red,	2 pence.

The blue or red stamp will be received for payment of half the sum it indicates, if cut in two diagonally.

These stamps can be had at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, and of all Postmasters on the island."

In announcing the issuance of the post cards for Canada *The American Journal of Philately* for June 1871 says: "After all the talk we hear about the progressiveness of our own country, and the old fogyism of the New Dominion, don't it strike our Post Office Department that it is rather curious that they should have got out post cards ahead of us, but unfortunately for the people, such is the case. Philatelists, however, will be delighted with these cards, which are decidedly the most beautiful of any yet issued. The design of the stamp consists of the head of the Queen to the right, same as the current set, in ornamental frame of shaded lines, with the value—ONE CENT, below. The inscription on the card reads CANADA POST CARD, THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE, with lines for writing the address. The engravers' imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa" is below in small type. The whole is sur-

rounded with a beautiful border of lathe work—size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in., color pale blue."

For the year ending June 30th, 1899 \$105.21 worth of Canadian stamps were returned to the Canadian officials from the U. S. Dead letter office and from the Dominion dead letter office 76,44 worth of U. S. stamps were sent back. The same year the U. S. office returned 92,645 pieces of unclaimed mail and received 94,865 pieces of the same nature back.

MISS SWIFT SAYS IN THE *Adhesive*: "It is seldom indeed that I venture to recommend the buying of any particular stamp, but my experience in trying to obtain a copy of the 6d. green centennial design of New South Wales, (Scott's No. 105) leads me to the suspicion that it is a stamp destined to fast rise in value. It was in use less than a year, and is hard to obtain either used or unused. Last year Gibbons catalogued it at 8d. unused and 2d. used; this year he puts that same stamp at 6s. unused and 8d. used. Scott does not price it at all. My attention was first called to it by receiving one on the exchange sheet of a New Zealand correspondent marked \$1 and labelled "rare." As my Gibbons priced it at 2d. at that time I returned it, but after thinking a few thoughts I set about trying to buy one. A number of dealers were interviewed but reported it "not in stock," while the very few (only two) seen were miserable specimens. I have finally secured a fair copy, paying only 15c. for it, and am thoroughly assured that the bargain is a good one. Get a 6d. yourself, friend, and be wise."

THE FOLLOWING FROM AN EXCHANGE HAS THE RIGHT RING ABOUT IT:

It is pleasant to note on all hands the report that comes that young collectors are taking up their albums once more with their old interest. All the dealers in the country are being overrun with orders from young people who are either beginners or who have renewed their interest in collecting. We trust that all our older friends will do what they can to encourage the young in this pursuit, for it is certain that the future value of stamps and prosperity of all collectors is dependent upon the increase in their number, which is sure to come with proper encouragement. We have often called attention to the fact that

there is no way in which older collectors can do more for the good of philately in general than by giving of their surplus stamps to young collectors whose interest is thus kept alive in their collections. Young collectors grow more and more, as the years go by, into a liking for stamps, so that the collecting fever is sure to break out from time to time through their lives. Unless they are encouraged when they begin, it sometimes happens that they give up too soon and in some instances may never again take up collecting. It is perfectly evident that the whole value in stamps is dependent upon the great demand which comes from all parts of the world for stamps as specimens for collectors. Rarity is nothing in itself without a desire on the part of some one to possess. There are many things in this world that are very scarce, but no one desiring to possess them they attract no attention and have no particular value.

We reproduce the following very interesting article on the local stamps of Montreal taken from the September issue of the Montreal Philatelist.

MONTREAL LOCAL STAMPS.

During the past few months we have had several enquiries from our readers about the so-called local stamps of Montreal. We thought these labels were dead and buried years ago, but as one advances in years he seems to overlook the fact that a younger generation is constantly growing up, to whom the old familiar discussions of his own youth are unknown, and as there is no philatelic encyclopaedia for our gallant young students to consult, it is not surprising that old friends should be constantly turning up with new features.

The publisher who will undertake to index and print in cyclopaedic form all the topics that have been discussed in the philatelic press, since we had a press, will confer a lasting benefit upon stamp collectors for all time.

In the *Canadian Philatelist* Vol. I. No. 3, printed in Quebec, December 1872, we published the results of a careful investigation made by the present editor of the *Montreal Philatelist* into the standing of all Canadian locals we could then hear of. We cannot do better than reproduce in a somewhat condensed form, the facts given in

that article, as it embodies all the essential particulars about which our correspondents have made enquiries.

No genuine locals have ever been used in Canada, the labels that are passed off for such, are merely the work of speculating dealers. The first issued of these stamps was "Ker's City Post" 1d., which appeared in 1864, this was soon followed by other values—3d., 2 cents and 5 cents all manufactured in Montreal and they are supposed to have originated from the fertile imagination of S. Allan Taylor, who was then a stamp dealer in this city. The design of the first mentioned consisted of the arms of Great Britain in centre; above KER'S CITY POST; below ONE PENNY; oblong oval; printed in black on blue, rose and green papers. The second issue was similar in design but had the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto in centre instead of the British arms and consisted of the 1d. orange, 3d., green, red, yellow and orange. The third issue was a rectangular stamp, with portrait in oval, same inscription above; value below; printed first in blue and afterwards in black on white paper, and consisted of two values 2 cents and 5 cents. There was a quite a large sale of these fraudulent stamps at the time but they are rarely met with now. Shortly after their appearance Mr. Taylor removed to Albany, N. Y., and from that city introduced a stamp, purporting to be used to pre-pay letters forwarded by "Bell's Dispatch" of Montreal, this was for a long time believed in, and had perhaps a much larger sale than any other Canadian local. It is often seen in old collections. The design consists of the arms of the city of Montreal in centre; above BELL'S DISPATCH; below on ribbon MONTREAL; beneath ribbon CENTS; figure 2 in circle at each corner printed in mauve on white paper. In those days Mr. J. A. Nutter was the largest stamp dealer in Montreal, this gentleman still lives here, but has long since given up the stamp business. He originated the scheme that afterwards made Mr. Seebeck's name famous. He arranged with Mr. Bancroft proprietor of the "City Express Co., to supply him gratis with stamps to be used on parcels delivered by the express. A few may have been used for that purpose, but that they could never have been employed for the payment of letter delivery is self evident, for the cost (5 cents) was in excess of the post office charge for the distribution

of local letters, which then was 1c. if delivered at the post office or 2c. when delivered by carrier. There are three different varieties of this stamp, the first was a wood cut, which not proving satisfactory was rejected, not however, before S. A. Taylor had obtained a copy and struck off an imitation; the third variety was printed from copper plate and is finely engraved. The Nutter stamps were printed in dark blue on white paper, while the Taylor stamp was in light blue; it represents an individual with long Dundreary whiskers and the inscription reads STRR instead of ST. In the advertising pages of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1865 and 1866 the stamps were offered by Nutter at 2s. 6d. per dozen, and must have been quite extensively sold. The City Express Co., was afterwards known as Bancroft and Sharpe's express, and the business is still in existence as "Sharpe's City Express" but their charges for delivery have never been collected by means of stamps.

Other stamps that have been offered as Canadian locals, are "Winslow & Co's. Express" between Montreal and Portland, Me., "British American College Stamp," "Grand Trunk Railway" newspaper stamp and "McLachlan's Post." These are merely advertising labels except the G. T. Ry. stamp; the latter was an imitation of the English railway newspaper stamps got up probably by Taylor, but was never used by the G. T. Ry.

CANADA STAMP EXCHANGE.

For the sale of stamps belonging to subscribers.

Advertising rates 5c. per line which can only include 1 stamp or set. Not packets or lots.

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Sheet No.	Price.
12 Canada 1859 17c blue used.....	\$0.70
12 Cabot Newfoundland set of 8, mint	2.75
12 8c blue Canada Registration, mint	1.40
13 1897 Canada Jubilee ½ to 50c, mint	2.00
13 \$5 Canada Jubilee, used.....	2.25
13 \$2 " " "	1.25
13 \$1 " " " mint.....	1.20

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

M. R. Boston.—Your reference to "The Canada Stamp Sheet" is very gratifying. No expense will be spared to keep it well to the front as the collector's adviser.

(2) We think "Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting," advertised on another page of this issue, would be very serviceable to you.

M. B. Owen Sound.—Yes, you are perfectly at liberty to ask any question regarding stamp collecting, and an early answer may be depended on through our columns. This is the mission of the Query and Reply Column, and as it is freely thrown open to our readers we trust it will be largely used to the mutual benefit of all.

A. R. Lewis.—We understand that the question of allowing periodicals to use stamp cuts for illustrating purposes is now under consideration by the Post Office Department. As you say, stamp illustrations are no doubt of great service to young collectors in arranging their treasures.

Flora R., New York.—There are at least three shades of the two cent 1898-99 Canada numeral. It is our impression that this stamp is a good one to secure now, especially in mint condition.

J. L. Como.—No, the four and seven cent Canada stamps have not yet been issued, although places for them are found in the most recent albums. They are expected to be issued, however, from Ottawa early next year.

J. P. St. John's.—While the white wove paper on which the 1868 issue of Canada is printed varies in thickness, we have never heard of the stamps of this issue on a purely pelure paper.

N. Y. Shefford, Quebec.—Your small two-cent green Canada is probably not "printed on both sides"; it shows, no doubt, what is termed by printers an "off set," which results from the pressure of the face of one sheet, not wholly dry against the back of another.

J. R. Nova Scotia.—It is a disputed question as to whether the so called Wood Block triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope should come under this designation. Some affirm that they were merely produced by typography.

A good team is
Energy and the
Philatelic Advocate

1 inch in both papers	40c.
2 " " " "	65c.
$\frac{1}{4}$ page " " "	\$1.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	1.50
1 " " " "	2.25

giving a circulation of over
4500 monthly.

Where can you equal this offer?
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papers 25c. Address either

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S. E. MOISANT,
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1000 Omega Stamp Hinges	.07
20000 " " "	\$1.00
50000 " " "	2.00
25 Blank App. Books....	.25
100 " " "75
500 " " "	3.00
1 Stamp Button, handsome	.10
100 Blank App. sheets....	.19
1000 " " "	1.50
The Duplicate Stamp Album	.05
100 Var. Foreign Stamps	.07
1 pound good mixed stamps	.75

EVERYTHING POST PAID.

.. BARGAINS ..

ALL UNUSED.

Austria 1900, newspaper stamps, 2, 6, 10, 20h, the set.....	\$ 15
Austrian Levant 1900, 10, 20pa, 1, 2pia, the set.....	30
Austrian Levant 1900, 5pia.....	40
Bosnia 1900, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10h, the set.....	12
Bosnia 1900, 20, 25, 30, 50h, the set.....	40
Panama 1900, Registration, 10c bl. gr.....	12
German South West Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20pf, the set.....	22
Japanese Offices in Corea, 5r, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5s, the set.....	20
Japanese Offices in Corea, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25s, the set.....	70
Japanese Offices in Corea 1900, Wedding stamp.....	04
Labuan 1899, 4c on 25, 50c, \$1, set.....	65
North Borneo 1899, 4c on 25, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, the set.....	1 50
Tasmania 1900, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6p.....	70

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited,
18 EAST 23d. ST., N. Y. CITY.

Biggest Premium List Yet.

THE CANADA STAMP SHEET

GIVES ANYTHING YOU WANT AS A PREMIUM.

We will send you free of charge ANY ARTICLE THAT CAN BE PURCHASED IN QUEBEC if you will form a club of subscribers for **The Canada Stamp Sheet** among your friends and neighbors, provided, of course, that the size of your club entitles you to the article selected as your premium. By the simple rule given below, you, yourself, can easily determine IN ADVANCE the size of the club required to entitle you to the premium chosen. DO NOT write and ask how many subscriptions are required to get this or that article as a premium—you can figure it out for yourself by the rule.

Rule how to tell Size of Club required

To find out the number of yearly subscribers required in order to get free the article which you want as your premium, it is only necessary to multiply the usual retail price of the article by two. To illustrate:

If the retail price of the premium is \$1 (or less) it will require a club of EIGHT yearly subscribers to get it free; if the retail price is \$1.50 it will require a club of TWELVE yearly subscribers; if the retail price is \$2, it will require a club of SIXTEEN yearly subscribers; if the retail price is \$5, it will require a club of FORTY yearly subscribers, and so on, as the retail price may be. That is, multiply the price, in dollars, by two, and it gives the size of the club required to get the premium free. We are only able to make this extraordinary offer because we buy all of our premiums at the lowest factory and wholesale cost, and do not make any profit on premiums. The clubs of subscribers satisfy us.

All Quebec Stores to Choose From

Here in Quebec City we can and will get anything of any kind that you want as a premium for securing a club of subscribers to **The Canada Stamp Sheet**. This gives you a premium list as big as all the Quebec stores to choose from. Thus you can get exactly what you want—your choice of musical instruments, watches, furniture, games, cameras, toys, guns, fountain pens; in short, any book or article of merchandise you can think of.

SAMPLE COPIES AND NAME BLANKS, SENT FREE: ADDRESS:

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592, John Street, QUEBEC, Canada.

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SAMPLE COPIES AND NAME BLANKS, SENT FREE: ADDRESS:

Publisher of "**CANADA STAMP SHEET**"

592, John Street, QUEBEC, Canada.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Inserted in the following Spaces at the rate of \$3.00 per annum.

Only Name, Address, and Speciality (The latter not exceeding 4 words) can be inserted under this heading.

<p style="text-align: center;">A. H. DINGWALL, Ambawella, Weston-Super-Mare, ALSO 5, Orange Grove, Bath.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Le PHILATELISTE PARISIEN 25, Avenue d'Orleans—Paris, Wholesale Stamp Dealer. Speciality: French and Colonies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OTTO WEISMANN, <i>Export, Import.</i> Rotterdam, Holland. Speciality: Holland & Colonies.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">THE SANTOS STAMP CO. <i>Dealers in English,</i> 35, Alwyne Villas, London, England. Common English and Stationery.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">J. S. ROE, <i>Foreign Stamp Importer,</i> Halesworth, Suffolk. Wholesale, Retail on Approval.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">T. H. HINTON, I.P.U., A.P.A. <i>Wholesale and Retail.</i> Established 1868. 5, Paulton Square, Chelsea, London, S. W.</p>

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted to the interests of the Collector of British North American
Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. I, No. 3.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1900.

2 Cents.

Gathering the Harvest

THE most successful merchants of to-day are gathering a rich harvest from advertising seeds planted during many years.

During the time we have been in the stamp trade it has regularly been our practice to advertise freely and at taking prices everything in stock. The success which has followed our efforts along this line is too well known to need comment here.

We offer this month a large consignment of Albums from England at fair prices. Send for list. These are up to date, well bound books, suited to the pocket-book of each and every collector.

Our Canadian Illustrated Album,
Red Cloth Binding - - 60 cts. post free.

All issues of British North American postage and revenue stamps in stock in mint and used condition.

Blocks of Stamps a speciality.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
592 JOHN STREET, QUEBEC, CAN.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

*Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 2 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 45 cents per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS 5 CENTS PER LINE.

Smallest space sold 12 lines, price 60 cents.

Advertisements received unaccompanied by the cash will be carefully laid aside pending remittance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to, appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER, 15th, 1900.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Reader! Are you a subscriber to the "Canada Stamp Sheet?"

If you are, well, if you are not kindly send on your twenty-five cents and join the ranks at once. Back numbers of this Sheet are not kept in stock, so do not delay your subscription until next month feeling sure that all you have to do at any time is to write "Begin my sub. with the October issue."

And a word to the stamp dealer. Now is his time to hustle and make himself and his wares known to the public. There is no lack of mediums to meet his wants that way. The Stamp Sheet in this connection has no desire to toot its own horn further than to say that the collectors on whom it drops in monthly, belong to the buying class. Provided prices are reasonable and stamps seasonable good returns are received from ads. placed in its columns. All interested should fill out and return contract blank which accompanies this number.

The indications are that the high prices hoped for by many and expected by some in the compilation of Scott's 60th stamp catalogue will not realize. The advance sheets of the U. S. A. issues, postal and revenue, have come to hand and show but little increase in values. It is likely that prices on many foreigners will be higher than in former quotations, owing to a depleted market, but on the whole there is not likely to be a very material change. The new catalogue is expected out this month.

Speaking of stamp values brings to our mind the constantly increasing trend upwards of the once much sat upon Canada Jubilee series. At the commencement of the issue there was much speculation particularly in the ½c., 6c., 8. and 10c. denominations, in fact owing to the wild rush for ownership the first two stamps (½c. and 6c.) changed hands at figures ranging from one to three dollars each. The other values were bought up in large quantities and held for an immediate rise, but the collector, as a rule, is too wary a person to be caught with chaff, and although greatly desiring the series he refused to pay big prices and quietly awaited developments.

Many outsiders who bought on speculation after holding a few months began to unload at face value, and others seeing this and either afraid or unable to hold their purchases any longer sold out at a slight discount on cost. Most of these sales were to newspaper offices, and as our men of type do not as a rule keep such things around merely to look at, the stamps found their way again to the post offices and were scattered on mail matter to the four corners of the globe.

As only an ordinary three months supply was prepared of the Jubilees, the holdings to-day of stamp dealers are very small.

Of the two cent green this is particularly the case, and in our opinion this stamp is likely to rank next in rarity to the half cent. Prices all along the line of Canadians are much stiffer now than they were six months ago, and this issue bids fair before very long to occupy the position of favor and rarity predicted from the first for it by old and experienced collectors.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES OF CANADA.

BY "G. C. WILCOCKS."

On the 6th April, 1851, was affected the transfer of the post office in Canada from the control of the Royal to the Colonial Government. Soon after the transfer, the Hon. J. Morriss, the first Canadian Postmaster-General entered into a contract with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, for the manufacture of postage stamps to correspond with the reduced rates of postage. Three values were prepared and issued June 1st, 1851:

Issue of 1851, thin laid paper; unperforated
 3 pence—red
 6 pence—violet.
 12 pence—black.

Three additional values were issued in June, 1852, the ten pence replacing the twelve pence, which was withdrawn from circulation. The twelve (12) pence is now almost unattainable, only eight hundred and twenty copies being issued.

Issue 1852, thick wove paper, unperforated
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny—rose
 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence—green
 10 pence—blue

The three and six pence, in various shades, also exist on thick wove paper. In 1857 the three lower values appeared with perforations.

Issue 1857, thick wove paper, perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny—pink.
 3 pence—red.
 6 pence—violet.

About this time appeared stamps, surcharged in black 1d and 8d, which were spurious, no such stamps ever being issued by the Canadian Government. In 1859 the Canadian currency was changed from pence to cents, and a new set of postals was prepared by the American Bank Note Company.

Issue 1859, thick wove paper, perforated.
 1 cent—red. 1 cent—rose pink.
 5 cents—vermilion. 5 cents—brown red.
 10 cents—violet. 10 cents—red lilac.
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—green. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—blue green.
 17 cents—blue.

Same issue, unperforated.
 5 cents—vermilion.

Issue 1864, thick wove paper, perforated,
 2 cents—pink.

By Her Majesty's proclamation, issued in 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were to form one Dominion, which took effect July 1st, 1867. A new stamp series was prepared by the British America Bank Note Company, and issued April 1st, 1868.

Issue 1868, stout wove paper, perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent—black. 3 cents—red.
 1 cent—brown red. 6 cents—brown.
 2 cents—green. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—blue.
 15 cents—lilac.

In the latter part of 1868, the one, two, three and six cent values were reduced in size to correspond with the half-cent stamp.

Issue 1869, small size, perforated.
 1 cent—orange.
 2 cents—green.
 3 cents—rose.
 6 cents—brown.

Issue 1874, small size perforated.
 10 cent—rose pink.

Issue 1875, large size perforated.
 5 cent—olive green.

The die of the large size five cent was prepared in 1868, but not being needed was laid aside until brought into temporary use by the change in the postal rates. It was replaced by the small size five cent in the latter part of 1875.

Issue 1875, small size perforated.
 5 cent—olive green.

Issue 1880, large size perforated.
 15 cent—steel blue.

On the first of June, 1882, a new half-cent stamp was issued. The general arrangement of the former design is adhered to, but the ornamentation is much simpler and the stamp itself smaller.

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

Shortly after this the tints of the 1869 small size issue, and 15c, 1880 issue, were changed to the following:

2 cents—yellow green 6c—rich brown.
 3 cents—orange. 10c—carmine red.
 5 cents grey. 15c—blue grey.

An 8, a 20 and a fifty cent stamp was introduced in 1892, the first for registration and the two latter for parcel and book post purposes.

The 8 came in two tints. Issue of 1892.
 8c slate. 20c vermilion.
 8c lilac grey. 50c deep blue.

Towards the latter part of 1896 the 8c. was changed to a decided purple tint.

On June 19th 1897, a series of stamps to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was prepared by the American Bank Note Co., at Ottawa, having the following denominations:

JUBILEE ISSUE.

½c black.	15c steel blue.
1c orange.	20c vermilion.
2c green.	50c ultramarine.
3c bright rose.	\$1.00 red.
5c deep blue.	2.00 dark purple.
6c rich brown.	3.00 yellow brown.
8c violet.	4.00 purple.
10c brown violet.	5.00 olive.

Early in 1898 the Jubilees were replaced by the so called Maple Leaf issue, comprising the following stamps:

MAPLE LEAF ISSUE.

½c black.	3c carmine red.
1c blue green.	5c dark blue.
2c purple.	6c chocolate.
2c light purple.	8c orange.
	10c brown violet.

Owing to dissatisfaction on the part of the public, the Maple Leaves were superseded in 1899 by the present Numeral series, as follows:

NUMERAL ISSUE.

½c black.	3c carmine.
1c green.	5c blue.
2c dark purple.	6c brown.
2c light purple.	8c light orange.
2c red.	10c deep violet.

The remainders of the 3c Maple Leaf and Numeral issues were surcharged 2c in black in 1899.

Stamps for registered letters appeared in 1876, and were engraved by the British American Bank Note Co. The eight cent value was withdrawn from circulation in 1880.

Register stamp issue of 1876.

2 cents—orange.
2 cents—vermilion.
2 cents—scarlet
5 cents—green.
8 cents—blue.

The change of postal rates from 3c to 2c on letters brought out the Mulock Imperial Map 2c stamp on Xmas 1898 which remained in use about twelve months.

We next come to stamped envelopes, the first issue of which appeared in 1861, they were manufactured by G. F. Nesbitt & Co., of New York.

Issue 1861, white, and blue laid paper.
5 cents—vermilion.
10 cents—brown.

Envelopes of this issue were withdrawn from circulation after a limited currency, and are now in great demand. In 1877 two new Envelopes for the Dominion were issued.

Issue 1877, large and small white paper.
1 cent—blue.
3 cent—vermilion.

In 1895 a new specimens was issued.

Issue of 1895, white laid paper.
2 cents—blue green.

Four envelopes were issued in 1898, one of which, the purple, was recalled, making the issue very small and specimens rare.

Issue 1898, white laid and wove paper.
1 cent—dark green.
2 cents—purple.
2 cents—red.
3 cents—red.

Remainders of the 3c 1877 and 1898 issues were surcharged 2c in black in 1899.

CANADA STAMP EXCHANGE.

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13 1897 Canada Jubilee ½ to 50c, mint	2.00
13 \$5 Canada Jubilee, used.....	2.25
13 \$2 " " "	1.25
14 2c pink used.....	0.70
15 5c vermilion, '59 ribbed.....	3.50
15 10c violet black.....	3.50

AVOID THE PERIL.

There is one word that has dragged down more people into bankruptcy and state prison and perdition than any other word in the commercial world, and that is the word "borrow." That word is responsible for nearly all the defalcations and embezzlements and financial consternations of the last few years. When an executor takes money out of a large estate to speculate with it, he does not purloin it: he only "borrows." When some man of large financial institution, through flaming advertisement in some religious paper or gilt-edged certificate, gets country people to put their money into some enterprise for carrying on an undeveloped nothing, it is not fraud; he only "borrows." When a young man having easy access to a money drawer, or a confidential clerk having easy access to the books, takes a certain amount of money and with it makes a Wall Street excursion, he is going to put it all back, he is going to put it back pretty soon; he only "borrows." What is needed is some one with giant limb to stand at the curbstone at the foot of Trinity Church and at head of Wall Street, and when that word "borrow" comes bounding along, kick it clear to Wall Street Ferry; and if it strike the deck of the ferry-boat and bound clear over to Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn Hill, all the better for the City of Churches. Why, when you are going to do wrong, pronounce in such hot weather so long a word "borrow," a word of six letters, when you can get a short word, a word more accurate, a word more descriptive of the reality, a word of five letters—the word "steal"?

It is high time that people learn that it is death to borrow for speculative purposes. We all sometimes borrow. We borrow legitimately, and we borrow with the divine favor. Christ, in his sermon on the mount, enjoined: "From him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away." A young man borrows money to get his education; all right. A man purchases a property and cannot pay all down in cash, and rightly borrows on mortgage. There are crises in business when it would be wrong not to borrow. But here is a warning: Never speculate on borrowed money—not a dollar, not a cent, not a farthing.

(*Christian Herald.*)

WISE RULES OF CONDUCT.

STEPHEN ALLEN, once mayor of New York City, carried these maxims in his pocketbook:—

- 1.—Keep good company or none.
- 2.—Never be idle.
- 3.—If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
- 4.—Always speak the truth.
- 5.—Make few promises.
- 6.—Live up to your engagements.
- 7.—Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
- 8.—When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
- 9.—Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.
- 10.—Good character is above all things else.
- 11.—Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
- 12.—If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.
- 13.—Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
- 14.—Ever live (misfortunes excepted,) within your income.
- 15.—When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.
- 16.—Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
- 17.—Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.
- 18.—Never play at any kind of game of chance.
- 19.—Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
- 20.—Earn money before you spend it.
- 21.—Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
- 22.—Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.
- 23.—Never speak evil of any one.
- 24.—Be just before you are generous.
- 25.—Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
- 26.—Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.
- 27.—Read these rules at least once a week

THE COLLECTION OF STAMP SHADES.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

Among the list of minor varieties in stamps, shades are accorded much attention by advanced collectors. And shades are very collectable. Take for instance a stamp which was officially printed in one color only, red, for instance. And yet it has been found almost impossible for printers to stick to one tint—the colors cannot be mixed just always the same, and so it happens that other tints than red are indulged in—carmine, vermilion, rose, etc.

The field of shade collecting is almost inexhaustible, and one who devotes himself to it experiences much pleasure in searching for and comparing stamps. Even if you are not a shade collector don't despise others for collecting them, for remember you are not forced to collect them. Therefore, philatelists, let us have less of that "mud-slinging" reading in our stamp papers which has occupied much space in the past.

Collecting shades is besides a profitable branch of philately, for the reason that you can often procure a scarce shade in a mixture of common stamps for almost nothing. There are lots of scarce shades listed in the catalogue whose price is much higher than the ordinary specimens, but dealers often pay little attention to these for the reason that they have so much other business on hand that they are forced to pass them by.

The current United States 2 cent stamp comes in pink, red, carmine, vermilion, scarlet, rose, etc.

There are many shades not catalogued by Scott. There are lots of shade varieties to be found in the Belgium postage and newspapers stamps. Many of these are scarce, and therefore I advise all shade collectors to try and buy them at once, as there is no knowing when they will be catalogued, and then note what price is put on them over ordinary specimens.

Another point in shade collecting, and that is this. There are sometimes cheap shades which will by exposure or with chemicals change in color from a common to a rare shade variety, worth many times the price of the ordinary. I know of no remedy to detect these, but would advise shade hunters to examine all they buy carefully, so that they will not be taken in, and buy "fake" stamps.—*Stamp News*.

Sir Rowland Hill and his influence on The Postal System of Great Britain.

BY INSEPERABILIS.

Sir Rowland Hill, the author of the penny postal system, the third son of T. W. Hill, was born on December 3, 1795 at Kidderminster. His health during childhood was very feeble, owing to an affection of the spine. He was an apt student of mathematics, and at the age of twelve taught mathematics in his father's school, which was, at his suggestion, removed to Hazelwood in 1819, on account of the greater number of boys in that vicinity and for the purpose of carrying out properly a new system of education, devised principally by Rowland. After his marriage in 1827 he was forced to retire on account of ill health in 1833. He had been appointed in 1832 secretary to Gibbon Wakefield's scheme for colonizing Australia, and this is supposed to have led to his zeal in reforming the postal system. He made numerous investigations into the system, the result of which is so comprehensible that there is great danger of its originality and thoroughness and its greatness as an element in human progress, being lost sight of. He was not a post-office official, but after a laborious collection of statistics, he demonstrated to the world that the principal expense in letter carriage was in receiving and distributing, and that the cost of conveyance differed so little with the distance, that a uniform postage was in reality the fairest to all parties that could be adopted. In his famous pamphlet published in 1837 he, trusting that the deficiency on the postal rate would be made up for in the increased amount of correspondence, recommended that within the United Kingdom the rate for letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight should be only one penny.

The employment of postage stamps is mentioned only as a suggestion and in the following words: "Perhaps the difficulties might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to be a stamp and covered at the back with a glutenous wash which by applying a little moisture to might be attached to the back of the letter."

In 1838 a committee was appointed to look into the matter, which reported favorably, and a bill was brought in by the

government which received the royal assent in 1839 and the penny rate commenced on January 10, 1840. Hill received an appointment in the treasury in order to superintend the introduction of his reforms, but he was compelled to retire when the Liberal government resigned in 1841. In consideration of this loss, and to mark the public appreciation of his services, he was in 1843 presented with the sum of £13,360.

When the Liberals returned to office the same year he was appointed secretary to the postmaster general, and in 1854 was made chief secretary. In these positions his ability as a practical administrator made itself felt in every department of the postal system, and enabled him to supplement his original discovery by practical expedients, realizing its benefits in a degree commensurate with continually improving facilities of communication, and in a manner best combining cheapness with efficiency. In 1860 his services were rewarded with the honor of knighthood, and when failing health compelled him to resign office in 1864, he received from Parliament a grant of £20,000, and was also allowed to retain his full salary of £2,000 a year as retiring pension. He died on the 27th of August, 1879, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—*Tribune*.

PRINTS MONEY AND STAMPS.

From the desperate haste in which bank notes are turned out at the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington the casual observer might think the country was going to be flooded with paper money. Such is not the case. It takes \$1,000,000 in paper money every day to redeem the worn-out bank bills sent to Washington by the banks of the country. Then it takes nearly \$12,000,000 a month to redeem the circulating notes of national banks.

This bureau last year produced 3,715,828,875 postage stamps. Three and a half billions of these were the ordinary stamps, but 200,000,000 were issued to celebrate the Omaha Exposition. There were 16,000,000 postage-due stamps printed and 6,000,000 special delivery stamps.

There is a \$100 stamp printed and it took 55,000 of them to satisfy popular demand. Last year 3,000,000 stamps were issued for the internal revenue tax. Cuba got over 18,000,000 postage stamps last year. Porto

Rico and the Philippines 4,000,000, while Guam applied for and got 45,000.

United States bonds are printed by the bureau, for coupon bonds are constantly being exchanged for registered bonds which have to be in the names of the new purchasers. It is said in one year this bureau does work which represents a sum equal in value to all the money in circulation in the United States.—*Chicago News*.

THE DOLLAR MARK.

Why do we use this sign \$, to represent dollars? The following theory seems reasonable:

Before America became an independent country some of the colonies—particularly those in the South—used certain Spanish coins for money. Among these was one called a dollar, which was equal to eight *reals*, a real being a small silver coin, also Spanish. Because it was equal to eight reals, this dollar was generally known as "a piece of eight." Now, when the merchants and others who kept accounts wanted to put down in their books the different amounts of money received and paid out, they had to have some convenient way of telling the difference between the dollars and the reals. So, whenever they wanted to represent dollars, or pieces of eight, they made the figure 8 and drew two lines through it like this \$, so that it would not be mistaken for a figure. The figures placed after this cancelled 8 were then known to be dollars; and the reals were distinguished by placing a period in front of the figures, just as we divide dollars and cents nowadays. When America became independent, this same sign was used for the United States dollars. But, as time went on, people forgot that the dollar used to be "a piece of eight," and so they didn't bother to draw a complete 8 when making the dollar-sign, and that is why it looks as it does to-day.

Talking of dollar-marks reminds us that the letter L, with a stroke drawn through it like this, £, is the sign used to represent pounds in English money. At first this may seem as strange as the dollar-mark, but it is easily understood when we know that the Latin word for pounds is *libra*, and we therefore see that it is simply the first letter of the Latin word that is used. It is also explained that a *d* is used to represent pence in English money, because the Latin for penny is *denarius*.

THE STAMP REPAIR SHOP.

It has been a standing question, ever since stamp collecting was introduced, as to whether damaged stamps have any commercial value. Ever since envelopes were cut square, collectors have asked if cut-round specimens are worth anything. As to the latter, several authorities have decided that a cut-round envelope, otherwise perfect, is worth just half of a cut-square variety.

When it comes to damaged stamps the question is a harder one to answer. Some collectors hold that a used stamp is not perfect unless the cancellation is light, and that every perfect stamp should be well centered, and even in color, and if a perforated variety that the perforation should be on all sides. However, we find that catalogue values refer to average specimens and not to extra-fine ones; also that the name of "condition crank" has been applied to the person who is too particular about the condition of his stamps,—all of which leads us to believe that the average philatelist considers a stamp slightly off centre or even quite heavily cancelled as good enough. With torn stamps the question is different. Of course they cannot be worth full value, but for that reason we do not believe they should be considered valueless. We believe that a mere fragment of a very rare stamp should be worth something, and considerably more the damaged specimen that can be repaired.

The fact that damaged stamps are put up for sale and actually sold at all the large auctions proves that an intrinsic value may be attached to these stamps. We are told that a rare Hawaiian 13c stamp skilfully mended by a European stamp doctor once sold for \$1000.

So neatly have some badly-torn stamps been mended that it would be almost impossible to distinguish them from perfect specimens. Cut-round envelopes are mounted on square pieces of paper of the exact shade and texture of the original envelope. A hole nearly the size of the envelope stamp is cut out in the centre of the square piece of paper on which the envelope is to be mounted. The edges of the envelope are then rubbed to the thinness of tissue paper with emery and the stamp is next glued over the hole. The two pieces of paper are then pressed together by rubbing a hard, smooth surface over them, and the

envelope appears to be a perfect, cut-square specimen.

Rents are successfully mended with liquid glue so as to stand soaking in hot or cold water, and grease stains, discolorations, etc., are removed by the application of chemicals. Stamps that have age stains are made to look as if they were printed but yesterday. Cardboard proofs are also cut down to the thinness of ordinary paper and perforated upon a machine such as used in the manufacture of the real stamps.

Perforating has lately become an important part of the work the stamp repairer has to do. Stamps off centre are brought to him for re-perforation, and also those minus a perforation on one or two sides, as is the case with some stamps coming from the margin of the sheet. Where a part of the perforation has been torn out of a stamp a small piece of perforated paper is glued on the back of the specimen extending over to the margin, to supply the place of the missing perforation.

False cancellation marks also help to cover up any defects in a patched stamp, and the repairer must have several varieties of cancelling stamps on hand to use for this purpose.

One party who makes it his business to mend postage stamps, and restore old engravings and manuscripts, has published a small book on stamp repairing in which he describes briefly his method and gives prices for the various kinds of work, charging 25c for mounting envelope stamps, repairing small rents, etc., but for "stamps expertly repaired so as to appear perfect and which will stand soaking in hot water," he charges \$1.00. He also advertises repaired stamps for sale at a low price.

The man who makes it his business to repair stamps is as useful to the collector as the watchsmith to the man who carries a watch. But some of these fellows know too much about stamps and go into counterfeiting by supplying false surcharges upon genuine stamps, by altering the size of perforations and by placing false grills on the back of certain stamps worth more in that condition. To such an extent has this work been carried that one scarcely knows when he is purchasing a rare stamp that is genuine in every respect, unless he is fully aware of the many tricks played by unscrupulous parties upon the unwary and uses his eyes, both of them before investing his money in stamps of the rarer grade.

Youth's Realm.

Mr. Fussyman's Trip for U. S. A. Revenue Stamps.

When Mr. Fussyman had finished his breakfast and was getting ready to go out his wife came to him with a look of annoyance on her face.

"Well, well, my dear. What's the matter now?" he cried. "Cook going to leave or do you want some more money to waste for clothes?"

"No," she said. "It isn't either of them. I've got to send a check off right away, and I have't got a stamped blank. I want a two-cent internal revenue stamp, and I haven't an idea where to get one."

"Why, send out to one of the stores. I see signs all about saying 'Internal revenue stamps for sale here.'"

"Yes, I know. I've seen the signs, too, and I went out this morning to get a stamp and at every place I went to they said they were just out of them."

"That's the way with a woman. No idea of business, and always gives right up when anybody says! Go to the office of the internal revenue agent for the district—that's only five blocks from here—and get all you want. Never mind, don't bother. I'm going that way myself, and I'll get some stamps for you and bring them home at lunch time. Always the way, women ain't any use anyway."

"Well, I tried; but if you'll get them for me I'll be much obliged."

Mr. Fussyman went out and pointed straight for the internal revenue office. When he got to the building he found that the office had been moved half a mile away. He was in a hurry, so he jumped into a car and spent five cents to get to the new location. There he found the office, with plenty of men running about, and also a lot of people there, all intent upon getting stamps. There was a long line of men waiting to get to the cashier's window. He looked about. There were two windows over which were the signs saying "Documentary and proprietary stamps" and the other "Cigars and tobacco stamps."

"Documentary is what I want," he said to himself, as he walked briskly to that window.

"Five twos!" he exclaimed, shoving ten cents at the clerk within at the same time.

(To be continued.)

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

B. T., Salem—In France it is the rule when dealing with compound perforations to indicate by the letters v and h after each perforation, which is vertical and which horizontal. Amongst English collectors, however, in referring to compound measurements, the horizontal is generally first given.

S. P. Charlo Sta.—It is difficult to give a definite answer to your question. The following classification of stamp collectors made by a German philatelist will, perhaps, be helpful:—1. Beginners. 2. Average collectors. 3. Serious collectors (whose albums represent a value of \$10,000). 4. Important collectors (collections worth \$25,000). 5. Prominent collectors (\$50,000). 6. Great collectors (who have spent over \$100,000 on their collections.)

G. L. Boston—The regular Connell, 5-cent brown, New Brunswick, is perforated 12: proofs of the stamp are imperforate and usually on India paper. The paper of the original stamp is thick, yellowish-white wove. A writer sometime ago said: "Very new-looking 'proofs' of all the cents' issues are now being freely offered at a very high price. I do not know anything of their history, but they certainly do not look thirty years old, and I should be inclined to call them reprints."

D. F. B., Waupaca—The thirty thousand pounds sterling stamp transaction to which you refer, was consummated a few weeks ago in England. The seller was the well known collector Mr. Castle, and the deal carried through by Messrs. Hamilton Smith & Co., but the name of the purchaser, an Englishman, has not yet been made public. The stamps, principally unused Europeans, filled sixty-seven Albums. The profit derived by Mr. Castle from the sale was very large, proving once more that stamps intelligently bought are not only a safe investment but also a paying one. Of course a collector must not expect to buy stamps to-day and sell them to-morrow at a big profit; but one who has the patience to wait his opportunity can, when he has fine stuff to dispose of, almost always depend on a good and profitable result.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,

592 JOHN STREET, QUEBEC, Can.

NET PRICE LIST OF REVENUES.

Canada Bill Stamps

Issue of 1864.

		Used
1	1c Blue	1
2	2c "	2
3	3c "	1
4	4c "	7
5	5c "	3
6	6c "	1
7	7c "	12
8	7c " Error (Sfven)	\$4.00
9	8c "	12
10	9c "	1
11	10c "	4
12	20c "	4
13	30c "	6
14	40c "	20
15	50c "	10
16	1.00 "	25
17	2.00 "	50
18	3.00 "	1.10

Issue of 1865.

19	1c scarlet	2
20	2c "	2
21	3c "	1
22	4c "	15
23	5c "	5
24	6c "	1
25	7c "	50
26	8c "	25
27	9c "	1
28	10c blue	2
29	20c "	3
30	30c scarlet	3
31	30c "	30
32	40c blue	15
33	50c "	5
34	1.00 green and red	30
35	1.00 red and green	50
36	2.00 red and purple	1.90
37	3.00 red and blue	3.25

Issue of 1869.

38	1c brown	1
39	2c "	5

40	2c light brown	1
41	3c green	1
42	4c brown	2
43	5c orange	1
44	6c green	1
45	7c light brown	3
46	8c brown	2
47	9c green	1
48	10c blue	1
49	20c "	1
50	30c "	1
51	40c "	2
52	50c "	2
53	1.00 blue and grey	3
54	2.00 brown	10
55	2.00 " (invert head)	20.00
56	3.00 green and brown	15

Nova Scotia Bills, 1869.

N. S. Black Surcharge.

57	1c brown	4
58	2c light brown	7
59	3c green	2
60	4c brown	12
61	5c light brown	10
62	6c green	2
63	7c light brown	60
64	8c brown	25
65	9c green	3
66	10c blue	5
67	20c "	10
68	30c "	12
69	40c "	25
70	50c "	40
71	1.00 blue and black	1.00
72	2.00 brown and black	3.00
73	3.00 green and black	7.00

Canada Weights and Measures

1876.

Red number across centre.

74	1c blue	30
75	2c "	40

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SPACE	1 MO.	3 MO.	6 MO.	1 YR.
One Inch.....	\$0.60	\$1.57	\$2.70	\$3.60
One Column....	3.00	7.75	13.50	18.00
One Page.....	5.00	13.00	22.50	30.00

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W. G. L. PAXMAN, PUBLISHER,
 QUEBEC, CANADA.

Date

In accordance with subjoined scale of advertising rates we agree to use..... of space in each monthly issue of the Canada Stamp Sheet for a period of.....consecutive months, agreeing to enclose \$.....in advance for each insertion. The publisher is authorized to repeat the last advertisement inserted until fresh copy is furnished, it being our privilege to change copy as often as desired.

Name

Address

 Forms close 7th of the month.

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Date

In accordance with published scale of advertising rates we agree to use _____ of space in each monthly issue of the Canada Stamp Sheet for a period of _____ consecutive months, agreeing to enclose \$_____ in advance for each insertion. The publisher is authorized to repeat the last advertisement inserted until cash copy is furnished, it being our privilege to change copy as often as desired.

Name _____

Address _____

Forms close 7th of the month.

One Page.....	2'00	13'00	22'00	30'00
One Column.....	3'00	1'29	19'00	19'00
One Inch.....	\$0'00	\$1'00	\$2'00	\$3'00
1'00" x 8".....	1'00	8'00	15'00	1'00

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3	50 do	0 60
4	60 do	1 00
5	80 do	1 50
6	100 do	2 50
7	17 do 3d issue Canada Bill Stamps.....	0 25

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The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. I, No. 4.

DECEMBER 15th, 1900.

5 Cents.

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Used $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10c. Canada postage, 1882-90.....	\$0 12
Used 2, 5c. (oblong) and 8c. (1892) (registry).....	06
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The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.

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QUEBEC, DECEMBER, 15th, 1900.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Before the Stamp Sheet will again greet its readers, the festivities of Christmas shall have held full sway, and the year 1900 with all its changes, joys and sorrows shall have given place to the New Year, 1901.

The year now about completed has been, speaking from a philatelic standpoint, an unusually eventful one.

On the one hand, war has been the means of giving birth, if not to many new stamps, to such a flood of surcharges as to make the hair of the specialist stand on end when he comes to contrast the sum total cost of the same with the slim lining of his much abused pocket book. The average collector, however, laughs at the fun and lets the stamps go.

On the other hand an odd stamp issuing country has been absorbed by a stronger or more lively one, thus making its contributions to philately a thing of the past.

Larger conventions of stamp men have been held during the year than usual, and more important business transacted.

A host of new stamp papers have come to the fore, some of course only to make their initial bow and then disappear forever, but many to stay and with no uncertain sound discuss the questions of the hour.

The various exhibitions which have been held have also done much for our hobby, and the large space which the Press through-

out the world has given to matters directly or indirectly connected with this branch of science, indicates the general interest which is now taken in the collection of stamps.

That the year 1901 will see a wonderful accession to the ranks of the present great army of collectors can not be doubted, and such a state of things will naturally effect prices. Where there are 1000 stamps of a given issue and denomination and but a hundred or two collectors, specimens are apt to be little thought of and prices rule low, but should the number of collectors swell to 5000, a different valuation naturally follows.

While wishing every one of our readers a right Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, we would strongly recommend to them the motto "Buy now. Tarry Not."

We wish to direct special attention to our advertisers this month. Mr. Jack Thomson, the revenue stamp specialist, is one of our most popular and best known Quebec men. Unlike Zaccheus of old, he is a man of long statue, standing head and shoulders over most of his friends on the street. His straight dealing and honesty are beyond question, and every reader should send him a trial order and find this fact out for himself.

The Canada Stamp Company has its usual attractive stamp exhibit on our front page. The great success which has followed the publication of the Canadian Stamp Album by this Company speaks well for the book. Orders accompanied by sixty cents should be sent in at once before the edition is exhausted. No more handsome or useful present for the coming holidays could be desired.

In referring to Messrs Starnaman Bros. (The Philatelic Advocate) F. I. Weaver. (Energy) E. R. Elliott, (International Philatelic Review) S. E. Moisant, (Stamp Exchange) L. D. Brodstone, (Philatelic West & Camera News) we have only to say that these publishers and stamp papers are first class.

Mr. Richard R. Brown, of Keyport, is still open to receive large wholesale consignments of stamps, and from our business experience with him we are confident that sellers as well as buyers will receive most satisfactory treatment.

Space will not allow reference to all the names on our advertising list, but we bespeak liberal patronage all around.

NUTSHELL HINTS FOR COLLECTORS.

BY SMYTH.

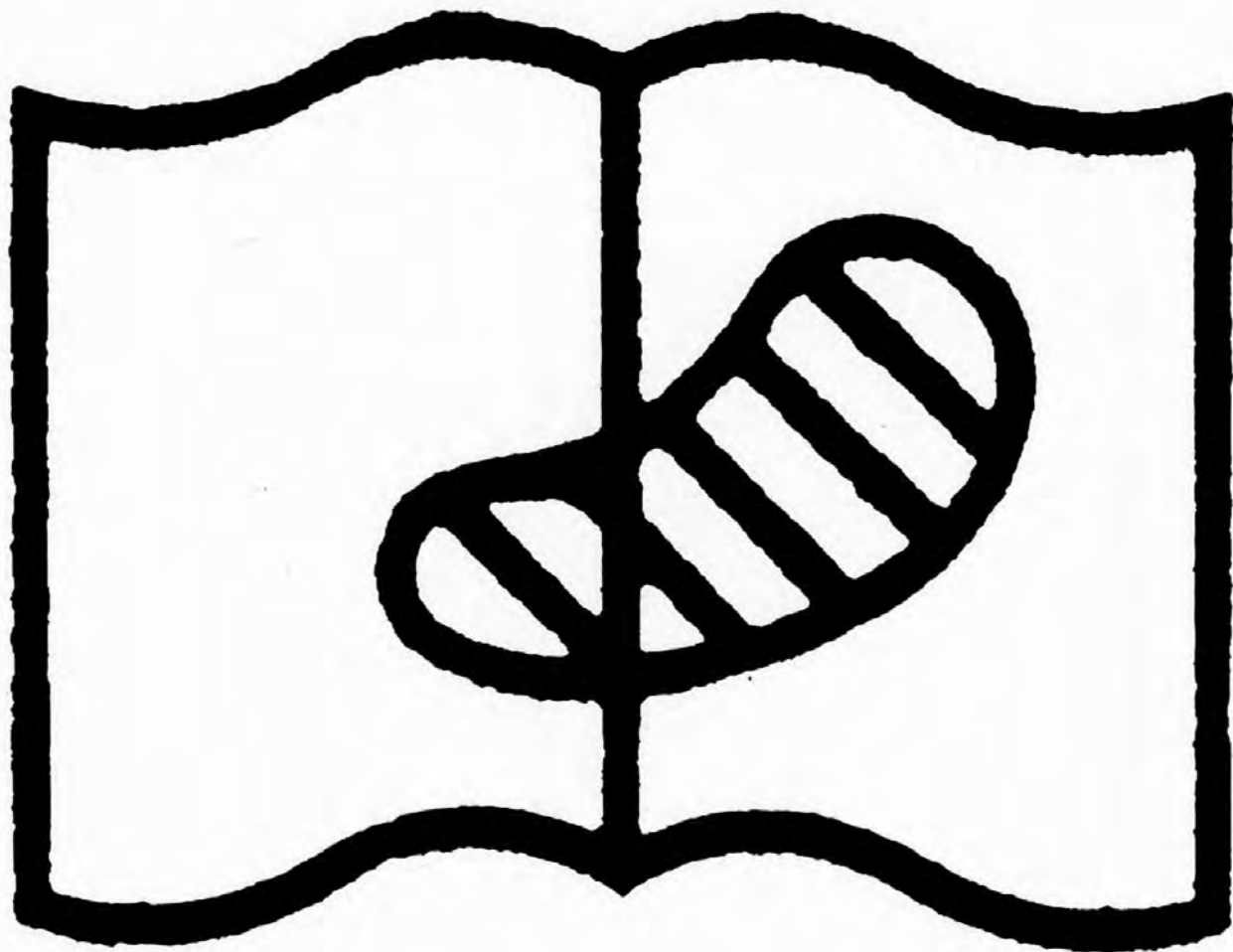
It is popularly supposed, in outside circles, that stamp collecting is the most foolish pastime imaginable, an utter waste of time of money. And this sage opinion is "aired" quite seriously by individuals who spend their leisure and intellect on pursuits which on sober consideration they would admit to be far more frivolous and unworthy of attention than the hobby they so uncharitably condemn. But in this, as in other cases, "there are none so blind as those who won't see." "Collecting stamps" does not consist in sticking down dirty little bits of paper in a book, any more than "writing a letter" can be accomplished by emptying the contents of an ink-bottle over a clean sheet of paper. One half-dozen of the commonest stamps will start a collection which in a few weeks or months may number some hundreds of varieties, and these may be acquired by almost anyone, the sole qualification necessary being an intelligent interest in the subject. An unlimited supply of cash is *not* essential to success in stamp-collecting, although there are constantly-recurring opportunities for laying out money in stamps in order to see it back with a profit. There are an immense number of varieties at present obtainable for a few cents, which in a short time will probably be worth so many dollars, but to look too much on stamps for the money there is in them, instead of for their own charms, is a fatal error. A collector just starting can generally obtain, say, a hundred different stamps, those in current use in the chief countries of the world, absolutely free of charge, from friends having a foreign correspondence, or for the outlay of twenty-five cents on a "packet" from a reliable dealer. Then an album can be purchased—though even that is not necessary, any blank book will do, of any size—and the stamps carefully mounted therein by gummed hinges, each country having a page to itself. Scientific classification can come later. So much for a commencement.

PURCHASES.—Care is always to be exercised in the laying-out of money, and in these wide-awake days most of us are fully aware of that fact. But perhaps this is especially important when the subject of trade is a stamp. In the case of a really

rare stamp, care must be taken to guard against forgery, and if possible, the advice of an expert should be obtained. Many stamps are more valuable in the imperforate state than perforated, the two issues being precisely alike otherwise. In such cases specimens showing a very close margin should not be purchased; they have probably been "clipped"—*i. e.*, the perforations denoting the common variety have been cut off to make the stamp appear imperforate. Old stamps *in pairs*, imperforate between, are always good to buy. Certain countries in South and Central America have put their unused "remainders" on the market in large numbers, the sets being offered for sale at an enormous reduction on the face value. Such issues are usually very pretty to look at, but they are practically worthless, and many dealers of repute refuse to handle them. Any genuine *unused* stamps belonging to issues of British colonies, the United States or European countries, are good to buy, but mint specimens should whenever possible have their "original gum" on the back, and when the original gum is there, it should never be removed, as it greatly enhances the value of such stamps. In sending bids for stamps at auction sales, the *condition* of the specimens offered should be carefully ascertained, and if possible, a buyer at a distance should have a representative in the sale-room, or at least someone to examine and report upon the lots for him beforehand.

ALBUM PREPARATION.—Stamps adhering to a scrap of paper should be floated face upwards on a dish containing clean cold water until the paper comes away. By this means the delicate colours, which be likely to run if water were allowed to cover the face, are preserved in their original brightness. The face of a stamp soiled by handling can generally be cleaned to some extent by gently rubbing with a piece of soft bread. To decipher a watermark on a stamp, which cannot be readily seen by holding up to the light, brush over the back of the stamp with benzine. Some philatelists discourage this practice, however, for various reasons, and it is always safer to moisten with clean water only. The great point in detecting a watermark is to know what to look for.

To mount stamps in an album, transparent gummed hinges should be used.



Lay the stamp on its face with the bottom row of perforations touching the upper side of the space it is to occupy. Then moisten the mount and place it half on the stamp and half on the album page. When dry it can be folded over, and after pressure it will lie flat, in its proper position. The dates of issue of stamps can generally be ascertained by consulting a reliable catalogue.

STAMP EXCHANGES.—There are two general principles on which philatelists undertake the exchanging of stamps. The first, and favourite system, is to price up a sheet of duplicates at "catalogue prices," send them to the collector wishing to trade, and receive his selection in return after he has taken what he may need. In this case the party sending *first* has to take care that his correspondent, if previously unknown to him, is thoroughly reliable. Another method of exchanging between private collectors is to fix a *lowest bargain price* on each of their stamps, without regard to the "catalogue" values. When a dealer exchanges with a collector, taking, say, a hundred stamps all of one kind, he naturally expects to acquire them at *wholesale* price (or less if possible), he sending his approval sheets, or stamps ordered from his price list, at *retail* rates. Exchanging in this way is often of great benefit to philatelists who have travelled, or have by some means acquired a large number of stamps of a particular country or colony.

TACT AND POLITENESS.

"There is a science in doing little things just right," said a downtown business man a few days ago, "and I notice it in my office. I had two office boys there whose main duty it was to bring me notes or cards that were sent in to me, or to fetch things that I wanted to use. One of those boys whenever I send him for a book or anything heavy would walk rapidly by my desk and toss it indefinitely toward me. If it happened to miss me and land on the desk it was all right. If it fell on the floor the boy always managed to fall over it in his eagerness to pick it up. Then if he had a letter or a card to deliver he would come close up to the desk and stand there scanning it over with minute care. This being concluded he would flaunt it airily in my direction and depart.

"The other boy always came and went so that I could hardly hear him. If it was a book, ink stand, or box of letters, he would sit it quietly down at one side of the desk. Letters and cards were always laid—not tossed—right where my eye would fall on them directly. If there was any doubt in his mind about whether he ought to lay a letter on my desk or deliver it to some other person in the office he always did his thinking before he came near me, and did not stand annoyingly at my elbow studying the letter. That boy understood the science of little things. When New Year's came he got \$10. The other boy got fired."

Now, it pays boys and men to be polite; just as polite as though they were trying to follow Lord Chesterfield's advice, or intended to become a member of the "four hundred." One does not have to know all about the rules of etiquette to be a gentleman. That word means something more than is generally understood. Just cut it into two parts and see what it is—gentleman. The fellow that is rough *inside* is likely to be a good deal more rough *outside*. If he is ugly at heart he will be equally ugly in action. Just as a fellow who is dishonest at heart is sure to be dishonest the first time he finds an opportunity.

From a business man's point of view it pays to have every boy and every man about the place polite and gentlemanly in word and action. People like to be treated well, and they will take pains to go where their treatment is perfectly satisfactory. When a merchant is known to have polite, obliging and gentlemanly clerks in his employ, when his errand boys are always known to be neat, careful and quiet, he will have advantages in holding his trade which the man who employs rough help will never understand, although he will probably feel it to his sorrow.

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ILLINOIS NOTES.

BY S. E. MOISANT.

Mr. Fred Michaels, who carries a stock of stamps as a side line in his store, had a valuable stock book of stamps stolen from him a few days ago. It seems that while he was waiting on a customer some one who had been in the store for some time walked off with the book and has not been seen since. Mr. M. immediately notified the trade, but it is not likely that the stamps will be offered for sale in Chicago.

Mr. B. L. Drew was in Chicago a couple of weeks ago with the stamps to be offered in his next two auction sales. Many fine stamps were contained in these sales and the Chicago collectors entertained him one night after a meeting of the A. P. A. Branch.

The Chicago Philatelic Society will hold their annual election the last Thursday in December. It looks as though there will be an entire change in the officers. The present officers fill their positions very efficiently, but want to give the other members a chance and show outsiders that there is lots of good stuff in the C. P. S.

The seventh auction sale of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held on Saturday evening, Nov. 17, at Palmer House. Owing to the absence of the auctioneer, who could not be present, Messrs. Wolsieffer, Massoth and Michaels acted alternately in that capacity. Prices realised were about the same as usual and every lot was sold. The next sale will be composed entirely of wholesale lots, and will be held early in December. A sale will be held at least every four weeks thereafter.

Mr. Z. G. Stebbins left for New Orleans, November 15 to spend the winter.

Three new stamp papers are chronicled to appear from the Prairie State with the advent of the new year. Mr. Reginald Green, 204 Dearborn St. announces the Illinois Philatelist to appear on January 1st. Subscription rates 15 c. per year. The Illinois Stamp Co. Prophetstown, Illinois announce that they will issue the first number of the Illinois Monthly on January 1st. Then comes party, who does not give his name, with a new paper to be called the Philatelic Globe, Quincy, Illinois.

The Chicago Junior heretofore published by R. W. Cobbe, Chicago has been sold to

S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Illinois, who will consolidate it with his paper, the Stamp Exchange, which will appear as a monthly, commencing with the coming January, number.

In less than eight months a prominent Chicago collector has got together a collection of over twelve thousand varieties of Foreign stamps, all in fine condition and a great number unused. Another collector in Chicago, who is an invalid, and who has not spent a single cent on his collection, has gathered together ten thousand varieties.

UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

THE DOOM OF POSTAGE STAMPS. NEW-ZEALAND LEADS THE WAY. EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS ON THE SITUATION

IMPERIAL Penny Postage has scarce become *un fait accompli*, before Universal Penny Postage threatens to replace it. Collectors will receive with mixed feelings the announcement just made by the Government of New-Zealand, since, with the reduction in postal rates, the necessity for higher value postage stamps must cease. We shall in fact return *in status quo*, and the post offices of 1940, like those of a hundred years before, will know only 1d. and 2d stamps.

New Zealand's Universal Penny Postage scheme is to come into force on January 1st next, after which date the postage of a ½-oz. letter from that Colony to any part of the world, whether foreign or colonial territory, will be the modest penny. The *Daily News* has the following to say on the matter.—

"New Zealand is about to go even further than Imperial Penny Postage. On the first of January she will inaugurate a system of Universal Penny Postage. A penny will after that date carry a New Zealand letter to the remotest regions of this globe to which postal arrangements penetrate. She asks for no similar treatment in return, and calmly anticipates a loss of £80,000 on the first year's postage under the new conditions. This deficiency,

however, the New Zealand Government believes will disappear with the gradual stimulus to correspondence resulting from the diminished rate. The new departure is important, not only in itself, but in the example it affords to the Australian Commonwealth and the rest of the world. The lead of New Zealand will almost compel the Commonwealth to consider the question of an inter-colonial, an Imperial, and perhaps even a Universal Penny Postage. No wonder New Zealand is much pleased with her own plucky experiment. It is no joke facing a loss of £80,000 even for one year, and some faith is required to look forward to an ultimate success. So pleased, indeed, in this enterprising Colony that it has commissioned Sir Edward Poynter to design the new stamp, and it is to be richly symbolical of the blessings of cheap postage which New Zealand is endeavouring to diffuse throughout the world. Philatelists will look forward with pleasure to the first universal penny stamp, and everybody will watch with interest the results of the New Zealand experiment. That it should cost 2½d. to send a letter to Calais, and only a penny to India is, we may be sure, an anomaly which is not likely to survive very long."

THE NEXT STEP.

After Universal Penny Postage has established itself, no doubt the limits of weight will be gradually extended, as in Great Britain to-day, till but few letters require more than a 1d. stamp.

With improved methods of conveyance, it is not impossible that another forty years may see uniform and universal rates for letters of 1d. (up to 1lb.) for circulars and newspaper of ½d. (up to 1lb.) and for parcels of 3d. (up to 10lbs.) Such rates may seem absurdly insufficient at the present day but not more so than uniform penny postage throughout the United Kingdom would have done 100 years ago.

At the present day, new issues are multiplying at a tremendous rate, but this will not continue much longer. Federation and Penny Postage may be expected to leave their mark.

If we allow our imagination to carry us to the year. A. D. 2000, we may even look back upon the issue of postage stamps as merely an episode in the history of modern civilization!

Taken from the New-York Press.

This is the busy season among the postage stamp collectors and dealers, when many auction sales of collections are held in the fine home of the Collectors' Club, No. 351 Fourth avenue. Henry C. Merry, the auctioneer, has a monopoly of this business. All kinds of people gather at these auctions, and it is not uncommon to see a well-known business man bidding against some schoolboy to secure a coveted lot of stamps, usually to the disappointment of the latter. One school-boy, William Hildebrand, 15 years old, who lives in Fifth street, Brooklyn, has a collection which many gray-haired collectors might envy.

F. W. Hunter, the well-known Tammany man who tried to persuade the Board of Aldermen recently to change the name of Nassau street to Philatelic alley, sold his collection at auction recently for \$28,000 and has taken instead to collecting ceramics and old pottery. Another noted collector who sold his collection lately is Albert R. Gallatin.

Louis Strauss of New York is credited with having the most complete collection of United States revenue stamps in the world. They are worth a small fortune. Gilbert Jones of New-York has a fine general collection. Ernest R. Ackerman, Theodore P. De Vinne, William Thorn, William A. Smith, Jr., P. F. Brunner, H. J. Duvee, F. de Cappept, Clement H. Eagle, Benr Loewy, John C. Miner and many other prominent New York men have collections which are in beautifully bound volumes kept in safes and heavily insured. General W. T. Sherman collected stamps, and left fine collection.

Besides the Collectors' Club there are several societies with headquarters in the city, including the National Philatelic Society, the American Philatelic Association, the Staten Island Philatelic Society and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

It is estimated that over \$1,000,000 worth of old postage and revenue stamps are sold in this city alone every year, and the trade is increasing in jumps and bounds.

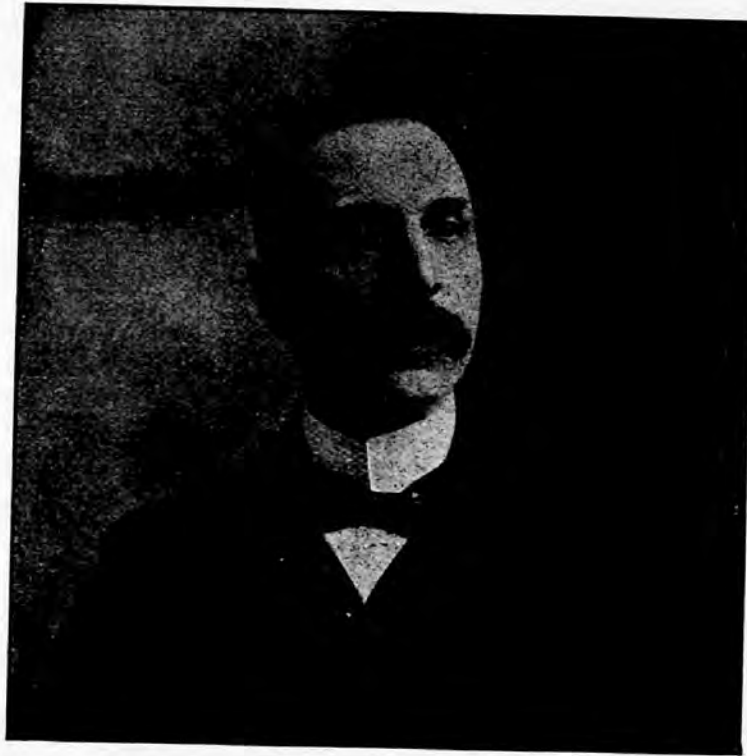
As a rule the bidding at an auction sale of postage stamps is much more spirited than that on the Real Estate Exchange and occasionally some rare stamp brings price sufficient to buy a house and lot.

It will surprise a great many people to learn that the United States ever issued



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counterfeit stamps, yet stamps which are fac-similes of the 5 and 10-cent stamps of 1847 are catalogued as "Government counterfeits," though really reprints. Just before the Spanish-American war it was found that spurious stamps of Hayti were being sold even in the postoffices of that little republic, and a new issue immediately was put in use. Meanwhile many of these counterfeits had been used legitimately upon letters and these letters now command a higher price than those bearing the original stamp.

There always has been so much danger from counterfeit stamps of the various republics of Central and South America that new sets of stamps are issued each year and the old stamps immediately becoming valueless for postage upon the advent of the new set.

Among the experts at detecting counterfeits and with a comprehensive knowledge of stamps are J. N. Luff, Percy G. Doane and George Tuttle, all of them members of the Collectors' Club.

his is what the "Christian Herald" has to say about perfect men.

There never was but one perfect pair, and they slipped down the banks of paradise together. We occasionally find a man who says he never sins. We know he lies when he says it. We have had financial dealings with two or three perfect men, and they cheated us. Do not, therefore, look for an immaculate husband, for you will not find him. While you are thinking he is perfect he will some day, while in a great hurry to meet an engagement, find a shirt button off, and your illusion concerning him will break, or he will find that one of the children has been sharpening slate pencils with his razor. Let me tell women that there are no perfect men. We have been much among men and understand the whole tribe. On a clear morning, when they are well dressed, and the road is clean, they look admirably; but none of them enjoy having a passing vehicle splash mud on their newly blacked boots. None of them look placid when some one treads on their sore corns. If you want to find out that no man is perfect, just marry him. But I think that the two sexes, laying all sentimentalism aside, are about equal. If you secure for the companionship of some one about

as good as yourself, you are to be congratulated. Better have the two blades of a scissors as near as possible alike. Get married, but with your eyes wide open. Remember the old proverb: "You have tied a knot with your tongue you cannot undo with your teeth."

CANADA STAMP EXCHANGE.

For the sale of stamps belonging to subscribers.

Advertising rates 5c. per line which can only include 1 stamp or set. Not packets or lots.

Rules: Stamps can be seen at the office 592 John St. Quebec, but are not sent on approval. Cash must accompany all orders, but money will be returned for any that may prove unsatisfactory, if returned immediately on receipt. As a rule only the special stamp advertised is for sale, therefore immediate application is necessary to prevent disappointment.

The stamps have been rated as to condition by the manager, not by the owner.

Sheet No.	Price
12 Canada 1859 17c blue used.....	\$ 70
12 Cabot Newfoundland set of 8, mint	2.75
22 8c blue Canada Registration, mint	1.50
23 25 Canada Jubilee, 1c. mint.....	50
23 25 " " 2c. "	1.00
23 25 " " 3c. "	1.00
14 2c pink used.....	70
15 5c vermilion, '59 ribbed.....	3.00
15 10c violet	30

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1000 Omega Stamp Hinge	\$ 7
9000 " "	50
20,000 " "	1 00
50,000 " "	2 00

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10 Blank Approval Sheets.....	\$ 3
20 " "	6
50 " "	10
100 " "	19
500 " "	80
1000 " "	1 50

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We have a large stock of old stamp papers to sell. In order to make room for other goods we will sell them as long as they last at 2 for 1c.

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7 " "	10
25 " "	25
100 " "	80
500 " "	3 00

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Mr. Fussyman's Trip for U. S. A. Revenue Stamps.

(Continued).

The clerk looked at him blankly and shoved the dime back, pushing with it a printed blank slip.

"What's that?" said Mr. Fussyman. "I don't want that. I want five two-cent check stamps."

"Fill it out," said the clerk.

Mr. Fussyman took the blank and went to a desk. Then he examined the blank. After he thought he had mastered it he wrote in the description and number of the stamps he wanted, and pushed it at the clerk again with his dime.

"Foot it up again and sign it," said the clerk, shoving it back.

Mr. Fussyman was in a hurry, and was getting riled by this time, but he took the blank and studied it again. He wrote in the footing of ten cents, and signed his name and address. Then he took it to the clerk at the window again.

"Don't want a reference, do you?" he asked, sarcastically, pushing in his dime again.

"Take it to the cashier," said the clerk.

Mr. Fussyman was in no humor to indulge in more light repartee, and when he looked at the line of people in front of the cashier's window, which was ever growing larger, he was inclined to give up his stamp hunting. He joined the line, and in course of 15 minutes he got to the window.

"Five twos!" he said, as he shoved the money and blank at the man within.

That clerk took the blank and dime, dropped the money into a till, stamped something on the blank with a rubber stamp and handed it back.

"Other window for the stamps," he said.

By this time there was a line formed in front of the documentary stamp window. Mr. Fussyman joined that line at the tail, of course, and waited. The line did not move forward as fast as the other, for those ahead of him were evidently making larger purchases. Some went away with packages of stamps that weighed many pounds each.

(To be continued.)

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

H. P. Ottawa.—Specimens of the Canada Jubilee, and Maple Leaf series on laid or ribbed paper have not as yet been listed, but it is possible, indeed probable, that some exist. Now that these issues are becoming fashionable to collect, and therefore more sought for, we may expect to hear of differences in paper, perforation, etc.

C. B. Carlton.—United States stamps on ribbed paper have been known for a long time; but many collectors believe the ribbing to be incidental to the course of making the stamps—that is, the paper was not ribbed paper when first put to press.

F. C. Brandon.—The only Album that we know of intended exclusively for Canadian postage stamps is the one advertised by the Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, at sixty cents.

S. R. Coverdale.—The Belgian stamps, with or without the Sunday label, are very common, as millions are used every month. The Belgian government receives a great revenue from the post-office. Nearly one-half the postal receipts is profit. In the United States the government loses some millions of dollars every year in running the post office.

M. H. Wawrig.—The placing of letters in the upper corners of English stamps began in 1858, and was discontinued in 1887. The £5., 1882, was printed in sheets A A to G. P.

R. E., Acadie.—Great care should be taken in soaking or cleaning grilled stamps. In many instances the grilling is so faint that prolonged soaking and pressure when damp entirely obliterate the grill, and make a scarce stamp a very common one.

Alice, F. New Haven.—The 5-cent Nova Scotia on blue paper alluded to is blue probably on the face side of the paper only; when the plate is not perfectly polished, the surface of the stamp receives to some extent a colored impression.

G. I. Oakland.—When stamps are printed in two colors, the centre has been known to be printed upside down. It is then called inverted.

NET PRICE LIST OF REVENUES.—Continued.

Canada Stamp Company, 592 John St., Quebec, Canada.

Weights and Measures.			Used	Canada Supreme Court, 1876.			Used
76	5c	Black	5	120	10c	Blue	20
77	10c	"	5	121	20c	"	20
78	15c	"	5	122	25c	"	80
79	20c	"	5	123	50c	"	20
80	30c	"	5	124	1.00	"	70
81	50c	"	5	125	5.00	"	60
82	1.00	"	5				2.00
83	1.50	"	10	1898			
84	2.00	"	10	126	10c		
85	1c	" 1887	12	127	20c		
86	2c	" "	12	128	25c		
		Red number across top.		129	50c		
87	5c	Black	17	130	1.00		
88	10c	"	12	131	5.00		
89	15c	"	12	British Columbia Law, 1879.			
90	20c	"	10	132	10c	Blue	15
91	30c	"	35	133	30c	"	25
		Blue number across centre.		134	50c	"	15
92	1c	Black	10	135	1.00	"	70
93	2c	"	10	136	10c	Black (1889)	10
94	5c	"	3	137	30c	Red	15
95	10c	"	3	138	50c	Brown	15
96	15c	"	3	MANITOBA LAW, 1877.			
97	20c	"	2	C. F. Black, surcharge			
98	30c	"	2	139	10c	Green	7
99	50c	"	2	140	20c	"	10
100	1.00	"	8	141	25c	"	7
101	1.50	"	10	142	50c	"	7
102	2.00	"	6	143	1.00	"	12
103	Red, no value		1.00	144	2.00	"	60
		Electric Light Inspection, 1895.		L. S. Blue surcharge			
104	25c	Red and blue	40	145	10c	Green	15
105	50c	"	40	146	20c	"	15
106	1.00	"	40	147	25c	"	2.00
107	2.00	"	90	148	50c	"	6
108	3.00	"	90	149	1.00	"	70
109	5.00	"	1.80	150	2.00	"	1.25
110	10.00	"	4.00	1886			
		Gas Inspection, 1876.		C. F. Black and J. F. Red, surcharge			
111	5c	Blue	40	151	10c	Green	40
112	25c	"	2	152	20c	"	12
113	50c	"	2	153	25c	"	12
114	1.00	"	2	154	50c	"	30
115	1.50	"	10	155	1.00	"	2.00
116	2.00	"	10	156	2.00	"	2.30
117	3.00	"	12				
118	4.00	"	20				
119	10.00	"	1.00				

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The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. I, No. 5.

JANUARY 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

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592 John Street, - - - QUEBEC.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

*Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

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ADVERTISEMENTS 5 CENTS PER LINE.

Smallest space sold 12 lines, price 60 cents.

Advertisements received unaccompanied by the cash will be carefully laid aside pending remittance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to, appear in next issue.

Commercial references to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, JANUARY, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

We count on the New Century issue of the Stamp Sheet falling into the hands of five thousand readers. Only a part of this number are regular subscribers at the moment, but we hope to see most of their names appear on our permanent list shortly.

In this connection we may say that by special arrangement with The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, and at its cost, we are to send a copy of the Sheet for the next three months to each of its customers, as per list furnished us. The Company will during this period make special announcements through the columns of the Sheet intended to boom business, and we are sanguine enough to expect that very many of the collectors who receive these copies will remain permanently with us as subscribers. Every effort will be put forth during the coming year to make the Sheet indispensable to the fraternity, and we look forward to a very large subscription list.

With the new year the announcement is made that Mr. Jack Thomson, the well and favorably known stamp collector and dealer, becomes a member of and will in future act as Manager of the Canada Stamp Company, Quebec. The amalgamation into one, of two such immense stocks of postage and revenue stamps necessarily brought about by this change, will no doubt increase the already large business heretofore done by the Company.

We learn that a new method of collecting the contents of the letter boxes in Toronto has been inaugurated by Hon. Wm. Mulock. In a few days the collections will be made with quadrocycle carriages propelled by carbon engines. Each carriage will cover $2\frac{1}{2}$ routes and two of them will do the work of what now requires the services of five men. The innovation will not cause the dismissal of any employés. Employés taken off the collecting routes will be transferred to other departments. The quadrocycle carriages are being manufactured in Toronto Junction and will be ready in a few days.

Christmas week was one of record-breaking business for the Toronto Post Office. One morning a thousand packages arrived by the English mails, the heaviest in the history of the office. They came in 37 parcels post baskets. The mails on New Year's night were the heaviest the Toronto Post Office has ever known, and the clerks were kept continuously on duty in eight hour stretches. During the month of December one ton of letters was sent to Great Britain and several tons of newspapers.

We can not complain of the patronage up to this time given the Sheet by the trade, but should like to have

the ad. of every reputable dealer appear in our columns monthly. The Sheet is a welcome visitor in the homes of those who have money to spend in stamps, and ads. offering good and marketable specimens at fair prices, the lower the better, bring buyers. Our ad. rates are low considering the service given, particularly on six months and year contracts. Your ad. please for the February number.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

And. C. Hull.—In reply to your query we can not do better than to reproduce the following front page remarks taken from a recent stamp auction sale catalogue:

"AS TO CONDITION.—The stamps are in ordinary condition unless otherwise specified. When preparing these stamps governments do not consider the desires of stamp collectors and perforate their stamps exactly in the center and cancel them very lightly. It is the exception when stamps are found perfectly centered and lightly cancelled, and in this state are worth and will bring from 10% to 500% over catalogue prices. Therefore do not expect to find in auction lots stamps in unusually fine condition unless especially so described. You can, however expect stamps in ordinarily good shape."

S. T. Madison.—We have not as yet come across any specimens of the late Canada issue on laid paper, but it is likely that they exist our attention having been called lately to an item in an exchange in which the writer says:

"I recently received from one of my correspondents a lot of Canadian stamps, and for lack of anything else to do, I began to tear off the covers from the backs of them, and accidentally held up several of the 1869-99—3c. red toward the light. I was much surprised to find one copy which was on horizontally laid paper the lines showing very distinctly. Now I have searched a good many of the 3cts. stamps in the hope of finding some more on laid paper, but the search was fruitless. I myself do not believe that many exist on laid paper, and all lucky enough to secure one or two copies on this variety of paper will, no doubt, do well to keep them."

E. R. Richmond.—We have not as yet received a copy of the new postage stamp of Canada to which you refer, but it is probably the twenty cent green which is listed as follows in the Era of the 5th instant:

"The 20c. numeral type Canada postage stamp was issued on 29th December, 1900. It is uniform in design with the other stamps of the current set, and is printed in sage green of exactly the same shade as the \$5.00 of the Jubilee issue.

The issue was made in consequence of the supply of Burland and Jubilee 20c. running out. These are both obsolete. No new 15c. will be issued and there is a sufficient supply of 50c. Burland print to last a long time yet.

The new 20c. stamp is printed on machine wove paper, uniform in weight, texture and colour with that used for the other values (except the 5c) and like them has 100 stamps to the sheet. Perf. 12.

The imprint is Ottawa No. 1 in hair line capitals."

P. B. Utica.—From official sources we learn that there is no probability of the high value Canada Jubilee stamps remaining in stock at Ottawa being surcharged either 4 or 7 cents for ordinary postal duty. It seems that the dollar values of this series are rapidly being used up at face, and that of the lower denominations none remain. We agree with you that the Jubilees have a great career before them, and will before long rank second to no postal issue in scarcity and consequently money value.

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OFFICE OF THE
CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
592 JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

We have pleasure in informing our philatelic friends and all with whom we have had business relations in the past, that Mr. John Thomson, the well known stamp specialist and dealer, has just been admitted into the Company, bringing with him a large and select stock of British North American Stamps, Postage and Revenue. This addition to the already large stock held by us will ensure the prompt filling of pretty nearly any order, which may come to hand. We solicit your want lists for B. N. American's, and at the same time it would be well to include United States and foreign issues, as some of these are in the new stock, and will be sold at rock bottom prices.

Our Mr. Paxman will continue to give matters his personal attention, but after the 17th instant, Mr. Thomson will be the General Manager of the business.

CANADA STAMP COMPANY.

THE NO RETURN POSTAGE MAN AND THE WASTE PAPER BASKET.

BY LIONAL.

How is it that so many enquiries are made by letter without enclosing stamp for reply? Enquiries as a rule of little interest and still less profit to any one but the sender.

Take a stamp dealer for instance. Hardly a mail comes in but brings a batch of enquiries among his other correspondence, ninety per cent of which is minus the reply stamp. Are you buying stamps? Do you keep packets of stamps in stock? Please send me your buying prices? Can you furnish such and such a stamp, and at what price? Will you kindly tell me whether the enclosed specimens are genuine? When will the 1901 catalogue be issued, and at what figure will you mail me a copy? What make of stamp hinge do you consider the best, and don't you think ten cents a preposterous price for any dealer to charge? Should I use a printed or a blank album for collecting stamps?

The foregoing is but a small sample of the questions asked the dealer by the average "No Return Postage Man," and I am ashamed to say Woman also. Now what is to be done in these cases?

Must the rule of courtesy and do as we would be done by, be applied in each and every instance, and a polite reply given, or shall the ever-grping mouth of the waste paper basket solve the difficulty.

If the former plan is adopted, it means the loss of many hundreds of dollars annually to the trade; if the latter many sore heads and possibly lost customers. It would seem, therefore, that a line must be drawn somewhere between the two extremes. When an enquiry is made which will likely lead to business, a reply should be promptly given, but on the other hand where the enquiry appears to have been made simply out of curiosity the expense and trouble of a reply should not be undertaken. Of course there will be exceptions, but this rule is a wise one to follow. Thoughtlessness has no doubt much to do with the decrease of the "No Return Postage Man," and the dealer may to a certain extent bring such into line by the simple notice on his printed forms "Return Postage must accompany all Enquiries," but the mean interrogator will, as a rule take no such hint, and the waste paper basket is no doubt in his case the best and only cure.

STAMP NEWS vs. BALDERDASH.

BY EDMONDS.

Has it not occurred to you O Collector that there has been a great lack of No. 1, or in other words, real worth, in many of the articles which have been dished up of late in our periodicals to meet the wants of stamp collectors. But perhaps you answer the subject of stamps is a worn out one. It has been dug into, picked apart, thoroughly threshed and pressed out time and again until nothing but the bony skeleton remains. Editors in their sanctums, dealers behind their counters, empty headed knights of the pen in their near roof apartments, school boys at their desks, etc., have each and every one in his turn put violent hands on the subject and pounded it to death. Right you are my friend to a large extent, but is it not possible that the pounding you mention has not been administered in a way to bring out the realness, if such an expression is allowable, and touch the core of the subject.

Some one has said "It is easier to find fault with the actions of a man than to set him an example worth following," and you will be apt to say. Well what is your idea of a model stamp article?

I answer First: Something short, crispy and to the point. Second: Something that has been thoroughly studied out, not a sackfull of words merely jumbled together. Third: More cream, my friend, more cream, and less skim milk.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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KEEP YOUR CREDIT CLEAN.

A merchant's credit is a part and parcel of his capital, and very frequently it constitutes by far the larger portion thereof. It would naturally be supposed, therefore, that every man in business into which credits enter, would guard his reputation in this respect, at all points, and leave nothing undone to prevent the slightest spot from tarnishing it.

There are, however, a certain class of men in the stamp, as well as in every other business, who, while they pay their larger bills promptly, are negligent of smaller accounts, permitting them to run on and on—not with the purpose of shirking payment, but for no better reason, perhaps, than that the bills seem too insignificant to warrant them in going to the trouble of buying a draft or two or postal orders with which to settle them.

Never was there a greater mistake than in pursuing such a course. The failure to pay a small account on maturity has as often proved the ruin of a merchant's credit as the failure to pay larger ones, and the only safety lies in meeting both promptly when they become due. The little flecks in the brightness of its surface spoil the mirror quite as effectually as a large one, and the mirror of credit will stand neither of them.

There are several ways in which the neglect to promptly pay small accounts may react upon the merchant's credit. Forgetting the account for the nonce he may make another order on the house crediting him, and it comes back unfilled. The world of business is too closely allied, there are too many sources of information, and too close an espionage is kept on the affairs of every individual, for this fact to escape outside knowledge, and if it does not cause immediate trouble for the neglectful merchant, it is certain to be remembered and to operate against him.

Outside from these considerations the habit of procrastinating payment of small accounts may, and frequently does, prove the source of great annoyance to those who deal with one who practices it. A concern, most of whose accounts are small, may depend upon the payment of these bills in order to meet its own obligations. Failure to collect means the disappointment of its creditors, employees, etc. Nothing is more inexcusable and unbusiness-like than lack of prompt-

ness under such circumstances. The payment of a small account frequently enables the settlement of several other—it goes to one who pays a third, until it may come back to the party who paid it out. Thus money fulfils its function as a circulating medium.

Let stamp dealers and stamp collectors at least show a good example in this connection, and with the advent of the New Year, 1901, resolve to turn over a fresh leaf and allow small bills no longer to drag from month to month unheeded and unpaid.

RANDOM NOTES.

BY ERA.

The Journal Junior of Minneapolis, which is published as a supplement to *The Saturday Evening Journal* is responsible for the following:

Certain monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have in their leisure moments decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes glowing in color and full of life, which are formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. Palaces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage, perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pictures are most artistic, in the style of Chinese landscape gardening, and already between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 of stamps have been used.

* * *

Speaking of decorative features to which stamps have and can be used, I was this week shown by a local dealer a cigar tray, the entire bottom of which was covered with cancelled foreign stamps, a thin glass cover being over them. It was neat and attractive. I have also recently seen a picture of a group of philatelists mounted under a mat, covered closely with cancelled 1, 2, and 3 cent U. S. stamps and this being placed on an easel rack made a very pretty ornament for on a piano.

* * *

Père Marquette, who is the central figure on the one cent Transmississippi issue is soon to be honored with a \$30,000 monument to be erected in the National Park at Mackinac Island. A shaft of New England granite, thirty feet high surmounted by a heroic sized figure will

THE OLD BOOK.

YE OLDEN TIMES.

A Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, imprisoned by order of the crown lest he should aspire to the throne, was kept in solitary confinement in an old prison at the "Place of Skulls," Madrid. After thirty-three years in this living tomb, death came to his release. Many remarkable researches, taken from the Bible, and marked with an old nail on the rough walls of his cell, told how the brain sought employment during the weary years. The following were among the researches found :

In the Bible the word "Lord" is found 1,853 times. The word "Jehovah" 6,855 times.

The word "Reverend" but once, and that in the 9th verse of Psalm 111.

The 8th verse of the 97th Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible.

The 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther is the longest.

The 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John is the shortest.

In the 107th Psalm four verses are alike: The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st.

Ezra 7: 21 contains all the letters of the alphabet except J.

Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike.

No names or words of more than six syllables are found in the Bible.

The 37th chapter of Isaiah and 19th chapter of II, Kings are alike.

The word "girl" occurs but once in the Bible, and that in the 3d verse of the 3d chapter of Joel.

There are found in both books of the Bible 3,538,483 letters, 773,693 words 31,373 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

The 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is the finest chapter to read.

The most beautiful chapter is the 23rd Psalm.

The four most inspiring promises are John 14: 2-6, 37: Matthew 11: 28: Psalm 37: 4.

The first verse of the 50th chapter of Isaiah is the one for the new convert.

All who flatter themselves with vain boasting should read the 6th chapter of Matthew.

All humanity should learn the 6th chapter of St. Luke from the 20th verse to its ending.

Mr. Arthur J. Priest in *The Philatelic Trader* gives the following reminiscence of early postage, which goes to show that our forefathers were no way backward in using their wits to save their pockets.

Previous to Rowland Hill's time, newspapers passed through the post free, but the expense of postage on letters was very high. All sorts of devices were used to evade the virtually prohibitive postal duty.

It is related that a London newspaper addressed:

"MR. JOHN SMITH,
Grocer, Tea-dealer, &c.
No. 1, High Street,
Edinburgh."

conveyed a concealed meaning. To Mr. John Smith, however, the code was thoroughly understood. It told him plainly that on Tuesday the price of sugar was falling, and that his remittance had been duly received; while, on the other hand, if the paper had been addressed:

Mr. J. SMITH,
Grocer, &c.,
High Street,
Edinburgh,"

he would equally have known that on Wednesday the market was dull and stationery, and that the bills he had sent had been dishonoured.

The following was the system by which, as they subsequently confessed, Mr. Smith's London correspondent managed to evade the high postal rates. Six changes in the personal address were employed to indicate the date of the news conveyed, thus:

Mr. Smith,	signified Monday.
Mr. John Smith,	" Tuesday.
Mr. J. Smith,	" Wednesday.
J. Smith, Esq	" Thursday.
John Smith, Esq.	" Friday.
—Smith, Esq.	" Saturday.

The *despatch* of goods to him was indicated by the address, "Grocer, Tea-dealer," e. g., if the goods were sent on Wednesday, the newspaper was addressed:—"Mr. J. Smith, Grocer, Tea-dealer, 1, High Street, Edinburgh."

The *receipt* of goods was understood by the omission of the trade, e. g., "John Smith, Esq., 1, High Street, Edinburgh," implied that the goods were received on Friday.

The events of the market were thus indicated:

Tea-dealer (alone)—Price of tea rising.
 Grocer — do tea falling.
 Grocer and Tea-dealer do Sugar rising.
 Grocer, Tea-dealer, etc. do Sugar falling.
 Grocer, etc.—Markets dull and stationary.
 While "Tea-dealer, etc." "Tea-dealer & Grocer," "Tea-dealer, Grocer etc." and other variations were employed to give other information.

Pecuniary transactions were thus indicated:

No. 1 High Street—Remittances received.
 High Street—Bills sent for acceptance.
 1 High St. —Acceptances received.
 High St. —Bills dishonoured.

While by using flourishes, or red or blue ink, all the foregoing variations were made to give information on other matters.

The devices, however, but slightly diminished the daily and hourly inconvenience which the high rate of postage, and the general inefficiency of the postal service inflicted upon the community, and for this state of things, so long as the Government were unwilling to jeopardise the large revenue they received from the Post Office, there was but little hope of amelioration.

SAFE BUSINESS RULES FOR 1901.

1. In business hours attend only to business matters.
2. Confine social calls to the social circle.
3. State your business in few words, without loss of time.
4. Let dealings with a stranger be carefully considered, and let tried friendship be duly appreciated.
5. A mean act soon recoils, and a man of honor will be esteemed.
6. Treat all with respect, confide in few, wrong no man.
7. Never be afraid to say No, and always be prompt to acknowledge and rectify a wrong.
8. Leave nothing for to-morrow that should be done to-day.
9. Because a friend is polite, do not think his time is valueless.
10. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.
11. To preserve long friendship, keep a short credit.

12. The way to get credit is to be punctual.

13. To preserve credit, do not use it much.

14. Settle often: have short accounts.

15. Trust no man's appearances, they are often deceptive.

16. Rogues generally dress well.

17. Be well satisfied before you give a credit, that those to whom you give it are safe men.

Good Business Habits for 1901.

1. Be strict in keeping engagements.
2. Do nothing carelessly or in a hurry.
3. Employ nobody to do what you can easily do yourself.
4. Leave nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit.
5. Keep your designs and business from others, yet be candid with all.
6. Be prompt and decisive with customers, and do not overtrade.
7. Prefer short credit to long, cash to credit, either in buying or selling, and small profits with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazards.
8. Be clear and explicit in bargains.
9. Leave nothing of consequence to memory which can be committed to writing.
10. Keep copies of all important letters, etc.
11. Never suffer your desk to be confused by papers lying upon it.
12. Keep everything in its proper place.
13. Always be at the head of your business.
14. Constantly examine your books, and see through all affairs as far as care and attention will enable you.
15. Balance accounts regularly.
16. Make out and transmit all accounts current to customers, both at home and abroad.
17. Avoid all sorts of accommodation in money matters and lawsuits where there is the least hazard.
18. Be economical in expenditure, always living within your income.
19. Keep a memorandum book in your pocket, in which you note every particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash.
20. Be cautious how you become security for any person.
21. Be generous when urged by motives of humanity.

(Continued from page 54)

be the design. The idea is said to have originated with Geo. Bancroft the historian and a committee is actively pushing the work and nearly a third of the amount is already subscribed.

From the annual report of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, for 1897 we learn that there were in 1896, 21875 postmasters in the U. S., whose yearly pay was \$50 or less, 15363 more did not exceed \$100, 13022 received between \$100 and \$200, 11692 between \$200 and \$500 and 451 between \$500 and \$1000. This embraced all the fourth class offices. Of the presidential offices 2776 were third class carrying a salary between \$1000 and \$2000, 701 were second class, salary ranging between \$2000 and \$3000, and 158 were rated as first class and paid up to \$6000, except New York which paid \$8000.

Canadian envelopes are occasionally met with surcharged H. M. S. These were prepared by private individuals and are not official at all. During the Riel rebellion in the north-west in the eighties a company of militia from Halifax, N. S. was ordered to the scene and its captain, then a shining light among Dominion Philatelists, is said to have used such envelopes for all his correspondence.

THE COLOURS OF THE FLAG.

What is the blue on our flag, boys?
 The waves of the boundless sea,
 When our vessels ride in their tameless pride
 And the feet of the winds are free;
 From the sun and smiles of the coral isles
 To the ice of the South and North,
 With dauntless tread through tempests dread
 The guardian ships go forth.

What is the white on our flag, boys?
 The honour of our land,
 Which burns in our sight like a beacon light
 And stands while the hills shall stand;
 Yea, dearer than fame is our land's great name,
 And we fight wherever we be
 For the mothers and wives that pray for the lives
 Of the brave hearts over the sea.

What is the red on our flag, boys?
 The blood of our heroes slain,
 On the burning sands on the wild waste lands
 And the froth of the purple main;
 And it cries to God from the crimsoned sod
 And the crest of the waves controlled
 That He send us men to fight again
 As our fathers fought of old.

We'll stand by the dear old flag, boys?
 Whatever be said or done,
 Though the shots come fast as we face the blast,
 And the foe be ten to one;
 Though our only reward be the thrust of a sword
 And a bullet in heart or brain,
 What matters one gone, if the flag float on
 And Britain be Lord of the Main.

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8c.—Violet "		10
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1c.—Blue		02
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1897.

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25 Varieties Canada Postage only.....	10
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Cape G. H. (triangular) 1p. red or blue		65
	1898.	
U. S. Omaha 5 & 10.....		03
1000 Omega Hinges		07

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 SOREL, P. Q.**

SHIRLEY E. MOISANT,
Kankakee, Illinois.

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EVERYTHING POSTPAID.

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1000 Omega Stamp Hinge	\$ 7
9000 " "	50
20,000 " "	1 00
50,000 " "	2 00

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20 " "	6
50 " "	10
100 " "	19
500 " "	80
1000 " "	1 50

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7 " "	10
25 " "	25
100 " "	80
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The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. I, No. 6.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

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QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

At 6.55 p. m. on January 22nd, 1901, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, passed away our much beloved sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, Empress of India, at the ripe old age of 81 years, 3 months and twenty-nine days.

Canada, the United States, and in short the people of every clime have heard the news with the deepest sorrow. To the sons and daughters of England more particularly the death of the Queen comes as an overwhelming affliction. The great loving heart of the sovereign mother has ceased to throb, her words of pity, consolation and sympathy will no longer be heard by the distressed and sorrowful, but the memory of her life and kindly deeds will ever remain bright and shining in the hearts of all.

How will the accession of Edward the Seventh to the throne of England affect philately, is the question that is being asked on all sides by lovers of the science. It is perhaps a little early to make a reliable forecast of what is to come, but it seems but reasonable to expect that the advent of a new ruler will naturally lead to a fresh issue of stamps all along the line.

So far as our Canadians are concerned, it has been rumoured for some time past that the plates used in the manufacture of some of the denominations, the one and two cents for instance, are so worn as to be almost useless. That steps will be taken immediately by the Ottawa authorities to have these old plates replaced by new ones bearing the portrait of the King must be taken for granted.

There is little doubt but that a great rush will now be made by collectors to fill in the blanks in their albums with stamps of the reign of Her Late Majesty. That this large demand will bring up prices is to be expected. Holders of these stamps, particularly of the older issues, are not likely to throw them away at this juncture and an immediate stiffening of the market may be looked for. It would not be surprising if the prices given in Scott's 1901 Catalogue should be maintained net, and in some few cases a premium on these prices demanded.

Dealers, as a rule, report that the month of January was an exceptionally good one in the way of stamp sales. Generally orders begin to flow in with the beginning of February, but this year collectors appear to have taken up their albums much earlier.

In any case the prediction that

1901 is to be a boom year in the stamp line seems about to be fulfilled.

We are glad to say that the circulation of the "Canada Stamp Sheet" is growing day by day. Quite a large number of our century issue reached collectors who had not seen the monthly before, and the response to our appeal for new subscribers is very gratifying. Twenty-five cents in stamps brings the Sheet to your home for twelve months. Do not delay, but oblige us with your name to-day.

The practice of cutting ad. rates to please certain patrons is, in our opinion, a most undesirable and unfair one. Is not one dealer's money as good as his neighbor's, and why should the latter be better treated than the former? "The Canada Stamp Sheet" has one rate for all, and that is very reasonable considering its circulation and prompt service given. Dependence may be placed on its reaching the post office on the 15th of each month, and this feature should commend itself to every business man. Rush in your orders for space before the 7th of each month.

THE PRUNING HOOK AND SHEARS.

The report that a speculator had bought up from the Hawaii post office the entire lot of stamps remaining on hand at the time of its annexation to the United States is unfounded. It is understood that these stamps are to be destroyed shortly at Washington.

* * *

The Manchester, England. Post Office Employees had their hands full at Christmas, some 6,325,000 letters, having been handled and delivered in that city. Nearly half a million parcels or about 45,000 more than last year, were sent out.

The well known philatelist, Mr. Wells, whose fine collection of plate numbers was utterly ruined, so as not even to be available for postal purposes, in the Tarrant fire in New-York, in November, has recovered the full amount of the face of the damaged stamps from the Post Office Department.

* * *

Now that the collecting of pre-cancelled stamps has become so general it may be interesting to note the post office requirements in their regard, which are as follows:—

The concern desiring to use the pre-cancelled stamps makes application to the local postmaster, and if there seems to be no valid ground for objection, permission is granted. At the time the application is made it is to be specified what value stamps are desired. The firm then buys the desired number of sheets of stamps, and a sworn official of the Government is detailed to be a party to the pre-canceling. This may be done by means of a rubber stamp, or by running the sheets through a printing press. Then the stamps are *affixed* in the presence of the Post Office official, the number of pieces of mail corresponding with the number of stamps purchased.

* * *

The United States has declined to join with Great Britain in arranging for penny postage.

* * *

Scott's Standard for 1901 is practically a reproduction of the old catalogue with the necessary additions of new issues. Prices have not been changed materially, although a number of the cheaper U. S. revenues of the first issue have been considerably advanced in price, as also have many of the stamps of South Africa. Although the book is well printed, the binding is not as good as in previous years. Very thin covers have been used which overlap the edges of the book so far that they are likely to become badly creased and bent in the mails.

* * *

A \$50,000.00 mortgage of the Third Avenue Railroad was recorded a few days ago in the Register's Office of Westchester County. It was decorated with twenty-five one thousand dollars revenue stamps.

WATERMARKS ON PAPER.

BY FOSSIL.

Amongst the curiosities connected with the manufacture of paper none are more interesting than the water-marks on paper. From an early period in the history of the manufacture these marks have been used. It is in 1330 we first find a manufacturer's symbol; it is a ram's face, and this figure seems to suggest that wool might be one of the fibres used in the preparation of the paper. Holland gives evidence of the use of water-marks rather earlier than this—1301: among the memorials preserved at the Hague there is an account-book, the paper of which has a water-mark of a circle or globe surmounted by a cross; while on some paper of a little later date appears a rude representation of a jug or pot. The globe and jug are consequently the most ancient marks as yet discovered. The next specimen is from the paper on which is written the account of one of our own countrymen, Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln of the expenses of an embassy in which he was employed in the year 1337. The mark is very like a pear.

By means of these marks we obtain certain fixed points, and they render great assistance in determining the age of manuscripts of great importance. The mark of the manufacturer has often been found of use in the detection of literary forgeries. This most ingenious and admirable invention was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, but the originators of it are veiled in obscurity. The marks of the fourteenth century were for the most part very rudely executed. The most noteworthy amongst these, besides those already mentioned, were a circle enclosing the letter S lying longitudinally, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis; a circle containing what appears to be letter h, and a straight line as if suspended by a thread; 'a can and reaping-hook,' which appears on a letter dated 1353, written by Edward van Gelre to the Zutphen magistrates; the 'Two Cans,' 1384; the 'Human Head,' 1386; and the 'Half-lily,' 1390. At the commencement of the sixteenth century the marks begin to present a symmetrical and artistic appearance.

The oldest document or paper as yet discovered with a mark is the account-book of 1301, supposed to be manufactured out of linen rags by the Holbein

family at Ravensburg. Except this particular specimen, all paper manufactured by the Holbeins bears the 'Bull's Head,' doubtless taken from the coat-of-arms of that family, whereas, as we have already stated, this account-book is marked with the 'Globe and Cross.' The Globe and Jug are the most ancient marks as yet discovered; and these, together with the Post-horn, which appeared about 1370, became by the end of the fourteenth century the principal marks on paper manufactured in the Low Countries, whence they spread during the ensuing hundred years to Gouda and Delft.

Paper, as a rule, without any characteristic sign is the oldest; since the water-mark signifies a certain progress in the art of paper-making. Other noteworthy marks are: a sprig with leaves and a fruit or flower; a drawn bow with an arrow; a perpendicular line with stars at each extremity between two circles; the letter R ensigned by a cross; two crescents through which a perpendicular line passes, terminating at each end; a cross, a bull's face, a demi-griffin, a pair of balances, the unicorn, an anchor, and 'P' and 'Y,' the initials being those of Philip of Burgundy and his wife Isabella, whose name at the time would be usually spelled with a Y. The Duke married Isabella in 1430, and before that date P only is found; after that date, P and Y. Caxton seems to have used paper chiefly obtained from the Low Countries, and in addition to the 'Bull's Head' and the 'P' and 'Y' there will also be found the 'Open Hand' worked on the paper on which the *Golden Legende* was printed in 1483, and also the 'Unicorn.' Other paper employed by this famous printer came from Germany, since in his *Recueil of the History of Troy* (1463) there appears the 'Bunch of Grapes,' which was a German mark. In the *Game of Chesse* the paper bears evidence of Italian origin, as there is the mark of an 'Anchor enclosed by a Circle.' The 'Dolphin and Anchor' was a very famous mark, and after the 'Bull's Head,' perhaps the best known; the reason for this being because the device was extensively used by Aldo Manuzio, who has thus perpetuated to our day the ancient symbol of the city of Venice.

Many of these water-marks have determined the names of the different-sized papers. For instance, the post-horn was the mark of a paper now called Post paper, the texture and size of which have been little altered. Then there is the

fleur-de-lis of the Demy, which also retains its primitive device and nearly its proportions. There is little doubt that the Fool's Cap gave name to the paper now distinguished by that singular epithet, although it has resigned its mark and adopted various others, such as Britannia, and the Cap of Liberty on a pole. Many of the water-marks for a considerable period have been emblematic, so to speak, of the subject-matter of the book. One of the early Strasburg Bibles, although it contains the common 'Bull's Head,' yet adopts a 'regal crown' on those pages which were devoted to the printing of the two Books of Kings. In the *Berlingheri Geographia*, the pages will when held to the light be found to be embellished with ships, ladders, arrows, and other figures symbolical of discovery and speed. At the present time, nearly every manufacturer has his own special device, so that any attempt to form a collection would be a task of immense labour. 'Paper-mark' is the more correct term to be used in speaking of these marks, since they are merely ornamental figures in wire or thin brass sewn upon the wires of the mould, and like those wires, they leave an impression, by rendering the paper where it lies on them thinner and more translucent. The manufacture of paper intended to be distinguished by a mark requires three contrivances—the sieve, cross-wires, and the mark or mould; to the second of which are to be ascribed the upright or transverse lines; and to the latter the particular figure or ornament of which it is the counterpart. These contrivances have in recent years been improved upon, so that shaded water-marks of the most artistic forms can now be produced.

As in the human countenance, while a general conformity of design exists, there is nevertheless sufficient distinctness to mark the identity of the individual; so among paper-marks, the various species or families, as they may be termed, while consisting of the same general figure or design, present a variety of minor characteristics by which they may be particularised. We have alluded to the names given to denote various kinds of papers, which are curious and in many instances absurd terms. In ancient times, when comparatively few people could read, pictures of every kind were much in use where writing would now be employed. Every shop, for instance, had its sign as every public-house; and those signs were

not then, as they are now, only painted upon a board, but were invariably actual models of the thing which the sign expressed. For the same reason, printers employed some device, which they put upon the title-pages and at the end of books; and paper-makers also introduced marks by way of distinguishing the paper of their manufacture from that of others, which marks becoming common, naturally gave their names to different sorts of paper. And since names often remain long after the origin of them is forgotten and circumstances are changed, it is not surprising to find the old names still in use, though in some cases they are not applied to the same things which they originally denoted. The same change which has so much diminished the number of painted signs in the streets of our towns and cities, has nearly made paper-marks a matter of antiquarian curiosity, the maker's name being now generally used, and the mark, in the few instances where it still remains, serving the purpose of mere ornament rather than that of distinction.

It is perhaps too well known to collectors for their pocket's sake, that postage stamps on water-marked paper bring from five to fifty times the price of the same stamps on ordinary paper. Take the 1868 mint issue of Canada for instance.

The 1 and 2c. on wove paper is quoted by Scott at 75c., on watermarked paper \$10; the 3c. wove, 85c., watermarked, \$10; the 6c. wove, \$2, watermarked, \$15; the 12½c. wove, \$1.50, watermarked, \$15; the 15c. wove, 50c., watermarked, \$25.

From my Note Book.

E. R. ALDRICH.

In 1895, a writer in the *Eastern Philatelist* described an unsevered pair of 4c. black 1882 stamps so perforated that they varied in width, one being 14mm. across while the other was 16mm. This could only be accounted for by some accident to the managing of the perforating machine.

In 1856, no less than three different postal rates prevailed between Canada and Great Britain. The cheapest 7½d. was for letter endorsed *via* Halifax and went by Clipper sailing from that point, the next, 10d. was by British Packet sailing from U. S. port, and the third rate

was 1s. 5½d. which was required when letter went on U. S. Packet sailing from Boston or New York. Letters were seldom sent this last way except when time was an object and sender did not wish to wait for next British mail as was sometimes the case in business transactions. This was single (½ oz.) rate.

One of the great varieties of Newfoundland is a one penny first issue pin perforate which rests in a prominent English collection. Only one specimen is known to exist and is said to be highly esteemed by its owner.

Mr. Donald A. King is the authority for placing the total issue of 12d. Canada at 1510 stamps, deducing this from the various reports given out from the post office, but at the best this would only mean the number issued for sale to the different postmasters and would not be what may have been actually sold. The report of March 31. 1856, shows that 49,490 were on hand at the supply department and that is the last ever heard of them officially.

Speaking of the 12d. I recollect noting early in 1893 that an unsevered pair had passed into the possession of a New York dealer. Wonder what became of the pair as it is hardly likely that they would be sold separate and in unsevered shape they were very likely unique.

Although they list the U. S. seals, the publishers of the Scott Catalogue leave out the Canada seal. The consistency of the position is one not easily understood as if one is collectable the other certainly is. The unperforate Canada seal is quite a rarity.

New Zealand's Universal One Penny.

The first universal penny postage stamp has been printed, and was issued by New Zealand on the first day of the new century. The scheme was put through so expeditiously in New Zealand that very little time was left for the preparation of the stamp. Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Royal Academy, was to have designed the new stamp, but ill-health prevented him from doing so at once, and there was no time for delay. The designing and printing of the stamp were, therefore, entrusted to Messrs.

Waterloo & Sons, Limited, of Sidney. They have produced, if not a very striking stamp, at all events a thoroughly graceful and artistic one.

The stamp is carmine, the color selected by the Postal Union for all penny stamps. On the shore stands New Zealand, a tall and graceful female figure, clad in classic flowing robes, her hair streaming in the fresh breeze that is blowing over the Southern Seas, over which she is gazing. In the background, faintly outlined, is seen Mount Egmont's snowy, tapering peak. With her right hand New Zealand points across the sea, on which a steamer is conveying her tidings of goodwill to all the nations of the earth. Her left hand pointing earthwards, grasps a caduceus, Mercury's winged rod entwined by two serpents, the symbol of swift communication and commerce. Thus is indicated the despatch of her mails by land and sea. The globe behind her typifies the world-wide extent of her correspondence. In a ribbon above are the words "New Zealand," in one below "Universal Postage." The value, "one penny," appears in a broad band at the foot. The stamp is bordered by ornamental scrolls, while each top corner is occupied by a circle enclosing a six-pointed star.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

First William, the Norman
 then William, his son;
 Henry, Stephen, and Henry,
 then Richard and John.
 Next Henry the Third,
 Edwards one, two and three;
 And again, after Richard,
 three Henry's we see.
 Two Edwards, third Richard,
 if rightly I guess;
 Two Henrys, sixth Edward,
 Queen Mary, Queen Bess.
 Then Jamie, the Scotchman,
 then Charles whom they slew.
 Yet received after Cromwell
 another Charles too.
 Next James called the Second
 ascended the throne;
 Then good William and Mary
 together came on;
 Anne, Georges four, and
 fourth William done;
 Beloved Queen Victoria, then
 Edward the Seventh in 1901.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

Roy P. Concord.—The Ocean Post Office to which you refer must be the one in the Magellan Straits, which has done duty for years. It consists of a small cask which is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in the straits, opposite Tierra del Fuego.

Each passing ship sends a boat to open the cask and take the letters out and place others in it. The post office is self acting, and is under the protection of all the navies of all nations, and at last accounts there was not a single case to report in which any abuse of the privilege it affords had taken place.

C. L. Elgin.—It is hardly correct to call the two cent purple Canada envelope of 1898-99 an error. This envelope was issued in the regular way at the time when the ordinary two cent postage stamp was printed in purple, but awaiting the exhaustion of the old two cent in green, was not immediately supplied to postmasters.

It must be borne in mind that the two cent envelope was primarily intended, and in fact was seldom used in any other way than for drop letters in the cities of the Dominion.

A few hundreds only of the purple envelopes had been sent out when the new two cent letter rate took effect in Canada, and in accordance with the Postal Union agreement the two cent postage stamp and envelope were afterwards, printed in red instead of purple. As but a small quantity of the purple envelopes fell into the hands of the public they are not easily picked up to-day, and specimens are therefore quoted high.

J. R. Como.—All the plates, dies, etc., of Newfoundland stamps, of the issues of 1866 to 1896, in possession of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, were destroyed about this time last year. Among the plates were the 6c pink, 12c brown, 13c orange and 24c blue. As the plates in possession of the British American Bank Note Company, of Montreal were destroyed several months before and also the plates of the Cabots, there will be no further reprints of Newfoundland.

S. B. Como.—We believe the following to be a complete list of the Colonies of Great Britain which have issued stamps bearing a portrait of Queen Victoria.

Bahamas, Bermuda, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Honduras, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Natal, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Niger Coast, Queensland, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Trinidad, Victoria and Western, Australia.

All the above still issue stamps, but in the following Colonies, special stamps, are no longer used:—Antigua, British Columbia and Vancouver Islands, Dominica, Heligoland, Ionian Island, Montserrat, Nevis, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and St. Kitts.

Six Colonies—Barbados, Mauritius, Turk's Islands, Labuan, Transvaal and New Zealand—have at one period or another issued stamps bearing Queen Victoria's portrait, but no longer do so.

ON THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

Come Britons come and with me mourn
Our widowed Queen's demise,
Our Empire' Queen who in her tomb
So silently now lies.

Your heartfelt mourning robes put on,
With them the soul adorn,
Thus for her will we grieve as one
The chief of women born.

A noble type of womanhood,
With virtuous thoughts refined
Drawn from the fountain of all good
Deep in the heart enshrined.

The wisdom which does life prolong
Was bountifully given,
Which led her safely all along
The path that reaches heaven.

Within its sacred portals, we
Believe she liveth there,
And with the saints eternally
Eternal joy shall share.

CHARLES BENTLEY, Quebec.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The letter carriers of Canada have addressed a petition to the Postmaster General, setting forth that the cost of living has increased since the inauguration of the free delivery system in 1874, and asking for an increase of 20 per cent in their pay. They begin at \$360 a year and work up to \$600. The increase asked for would bring the maximum to \$720. The hours of labor are from 8 to 10 per day. This agitation has been started at different times during a period of some years past, but the prospects for an increase in salaries are considered to be better now than before.

Robbers broke into the Hull Post Office on the night of the 27th ult. and either took away or tore up all the letters they could lay their hands on which were supposed to contain money and ransacked the place generally. The safe was left untouched. An entrance was effected in the back of the building by breaking open a shutter. The authorities believe that they are on the track of the culprits. The latter, very foolishly for themselves, have passed in Hull several of Mr. Gilmour's orders taken from the Post Office and the police hope to be able by these to secure the robbers. Shortly before noon on the following day, Chief Genest had a young man arrested on the charge of breaking into the Post Office. Several letters and cheques were found on his person. The prisoner is well known in Hull and comes of a very respectable family, for which much sympathy is felt.

POSTAL REFORM.

The postal revenue of Canada has now fully recovered from the effects of the reduction of the foreign and domestic letter rates. In 1896-7 before the accidental drop from three to two cents the revenue was \$3,202,938. The Jubilee stamp speculations swelled the receipts of 1897-8 to \$3,527,809, but in 1898-9 they dropped to \$3,193,777, under the influence of cheaper postage. This gave the progress of postal reform a temporary check, which has, however, been quite overcome by the results of the past year. The receipts for 1900 reached \$3,205,535 and may be considered normal. There is still a deficit, which amounts for the past year to \$552,479, but it is a deficit to which we have long been accustomed and, in spite of cheaper postage, is smaller than the shortage of \$586,540 shown by the ac-

counts for 1896. The "accident" by which the two cent rate was secured is still quite familiar to the public. The Postmaster General decided one fine morning that he would do a good stroke of business for the flag, and, perhaps, for the party too, by reducing the rate on letters between Canada and the Empire from five cents a half ounce to two cents. So he dashed off a proclamation, beginning with his famous "I William Mulock," which decreed and brought the change into effect. Soon afterwards he discovered that the matter was regulated by international treaty, and that the rates cannot be changed by a mere proclamation from "I, William Mulock." By following carefully the instructions of those who knew the law the Postmaster-General was able eventually to bring the change into effect, and a very good one it was. He soon discovered that however much the people of Canada might like to communicate cheaply with New Zealand, they were far more anxious for cheap postage between the different parts of their own country. The absurdity of charging only two cents for a letter going ten thousand miles and three cents for one carried five miles forced the P. M. G. to another reform, namely, the extension of the two cent rate to Canada. He did not, however, see any reason why such a reduction should be made on letters going to the United States until it was pointed out that under the law the domestic rate in both countries is also the rate that must prevail between them. Thus the third step in the reform of the postal rates was taken, unwillingly it may be, but irretrievably beyond a doubt. Thanks to this chapter of accidents postage was cheapened, and as the figures show the public treasury is now as well off as it would be if the old rates still prevailed. Like a true reformer, the Postmaster-General is now looking for other worlds to conquer. He is inquiring into the proposed rural free delivery, by means of which the peripatetic post office will pass every farm in the country at stated intervals, delivering and collecting mail matter. The idea is an attractive one, and as it is being utilized in the United States with success we may soon witness its introduction into Canada. The Postmaster-General is certainly enterprising. The results of his ventures so far ought to encourage him to make further reforms.

Quebec Chronicle.

WHAT IS A POST LETTER?

A very important legal point of interest to all who are in any way interested in the working and efficiency of the post office, was raised at the preliminary trial on the 26th ult. before Judge Chauveau of a Quebec letter carrier named Trepanier accused of robbing the mails.

The charge against the prisoner, read as follows:—"Accused of having stolen a post letter with the sum of \$4.50 enclosed in it, the property of the Postmaster-General."

The prisoner's Attorney, Mr. Lane, claimed.

1. "That the letter in question was not a letter:
2. "That it was not a letter entrusted to the post."

In support of these two points, the Attorney for accused quoted many definitions of a post letter, among others the definition found in the Revised Statutes of Canada, Vol. 1, Ch. 35, Art. 2, Sec. 1, that says:

"The expression "post letter" means any letter transmitted or deposited in any post office to be transmitted by the post or delivered through the post, or deposited in any letter box put up anywhere under the authority of the Postmaster-General, to be transmitted or delivered through the post; and a letter shall be deemed a post letter from the time of its being so deposited or delivered at a post office, to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed; and a delivery to any person authorized to receive letters for the post, shall be deemed a delivery at the post office; and a delivery of any letter or any other mailable matter at the house or office of the person to whom the letter is addressed, or to him or his servant or agent, or other person considered to be authorized to receive the letter or other mailable matter, according to the usual manner of delivering that person's letters, shall be a delivery to the person addressed."

Consequently, so that a document be a post letter, it has to be mailed and transmitted through the post. It is a communication sent from one party to another. It can be a business letter, commercial letter, friendly letter, etc.

Did the document taken by Trepanier answer these dispositions required by the Code to constitute a "post letter"? No. It was simply a document placed in an

envelope. It had been forged in the post office. Supposed persons were created and their names attached to the said document. It bore the post mark of Murray Bay post office, and a stamp, once used, was made use of, so as to give the fictitious letter all the appearances of a post letter. Hence the supposed letter in question was not a post letter, but only a document placed in a bundle of letters to try the honesty of the accused.

Since there was no letter, the accused could not be sentenced to stand his trial for having stolen a post letter, when no such letter ever existed.

In support of the stand thus taken, Mr. Lane quoted many cases of a similar strain, among others, Regina vs. Rathbone, Regina vs. Young, and Regina vs. Gardner. The first mentioned, Regina vs. Rathbone is analogous to the present case.

Rathbone was suspected of having stolen letters out of the bag and keeping them. The post office officials invented a letter and placed a marked sovereign in it. The letter was dropped in with the letters that Rathbone had to deliver. The letter disappeared and the marked sovereign was found in Rathbone's possession. Two accusations were brought against him: one of having stolen a post letter, and the other minor offence of stealing a sovereign. Fifteen English Judges declared that the first accusation could not be maintained, because the fictitious letter was not a "post letter." The gist of the offence being that a letter should be posted in the ordinary way, otherwise the letter sent was not a post letter.

The other cases quoted by Mr. Lane were of the same nature, all showing that the prisoner could not be condemned for stealing a post letter and of thus violating the Postal Laws.

Mr. L. Brunet, on behalf of the Crown, contended that it made no difference whether the letter was a postal letter or not; the facts were there to speak for themselves. The prisoner had the intention of breaking the law.

The defendant's Attorney, replied, in this case then, that Trepanier would have to be accused of stealing \$4.50 and not of breaking the Postal Law. In answer to the Crown's contention that it made no difference, Mr. Lane made the case clear by the following illustration: A man burns

a shed, and for this is accused of murder. If the accusation of murder is allowed to stand when it should be an accusation of burning a shed, the result would be that the prisoner would stand his trial in a case wherein he was liable to be hanged, while in the case of an accusation for setting fire to a shed, simple imprisonment would follow, if convicted.

So it is in Trepanier's case. If the present accusation is maintained, and he is sent to stand his trial for breaking the Postal Law instead of stealing \$4.50, the result will be that instead of being condemned for a few months, he would be liable to imprisonment for life.

Judgment was reserved, and subsequently it was decided to make the case a reserve one for the full Court of King's Bench in February.

READER! This sample copy of the **STAMP SHEET** is sent you in the hope that you will become a subscriber. If not interested in stamps collecting yourself, will you kindly hand it to a friend who is.

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Labuan (1897).....	6 Var.	12
New Borneo (1897).....	6 Var.	12
Greece (Olympian).....	5 Var.	08
Uruguay	5 Var.	08
"	10 Var.	18
U. S. Omaha,1, 2, 5 and 10 cts.		04
British Colonials	25 Var.	08

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Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
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VOL. I, No. 7.

MARCH 15th, 1901.

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QUEBEC, MARCH, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Quite a stir has been caused in collecting circles and outside of such circles as well by the death of Queen Victoria and the consequent early expected change in postage stamp designs for Great Britain, her Colonies and dependencies. Albums which have long been laid aside are now being brought out by their owners and their contents scanned to see what stamps are needed to complete the sets of the late reign, and in consequence dealers are very busy making quotations and filling orders.

The speculator is also on the war path buying up current issues wholesale and laying his hands on everything in the shape of a stamp that bears the likeness of the late Sove-

reign. He is not a man who sticks at prices either when once he has made up his mind as to the lines along which he will purchase. Holders of certain stamps during the past few days have been surprised at the alacrity with which the speculator has taken hold of their stocks and handed over the gold instead.

Naturally this boom and demand has had the effect of stiffening values already, and if the enormous sales of the week past continue, the stamp market in several lines can not fail to be depleted and prices rise sky high.

The stamps of Canada and Newfoundland seem to be prime favorites at the present moment. This is but natural for outside of the fact that they in most cases carry the Queen's head, their general get up in every way is unsurpassed by the issues of any other country. This remark is especially true of the two Jubilee issues.

Wide awake speculators are picking up all the one cent and two cent used and mint Canada Jubilees that they can lay their hands on.

The present catalogue prices for these two denominations are ridiculously low, but judging from present indications an immediate and lasting rise in values may be looked for.

What has become of the six cent Numeral of Canada is the cry on all sides. We are told that the same quantity of the six cent Maple Leaf and Numeral issues were printed, but while the former stamp is rather rare the latter can hardly be picked up at all either used or unused. Has some one cornered this stamp, and if so who is the fortunate individual? Time alone will tell.

Items from England.

The following breezy bit of news comes to hand from across the water in regard to the inner working of one of the most important post offices there:

J. G. Graves, a large advertiser in the jewelry mail order business at Sheffield, has been waging a battle royal with the Sheffield post office. Mr. Graves advertises in all parts of the kingdom, and the orders for his goods come in by letter and the goods are dispatched in return either by registered letter packet post or else by registered parcel post. This distinction is all important in connection with the present incident. Registered letter packets weighing the maximum of 10 oz. cost 2½ d., which, added to the registration fee of 2d., amounts to 4½ d. per packet. The minimum cost of a registered parcel is 5d., i. e., 3d. postage and 2d. registration. Mr. Graves has daily occasion to send a large number of each. In the case of the registered parcels the postal authorities grant to firms carrying on such enormous businesses as Mr. Graves' and for their own convenience, the right to have their parcels fetched by the parcel postmen, but no such arrangement has been made for fetching the registered letter packets, however numerous they may be. In order to make the work of the postal authorities as light as possible, Mr. Graves has been in the habit of keeping books at his establishment similar to those used by the postal authorities at the registration counter for parcels and letter packets. In these the various packets have been duly entered up and made ready for being dealt with at once by the sorting clerk after being run over and checked when they arrived at the post office, thus saving a large amount of clerical labor at the post office. In order, however, to take these packages to the office, Mr. Graves has had to employ a man who was so fully employed that it was not possible for him to do anything else. Mr. Graves felt—and was undoubtedly justified in so doing—that as he was paying clerical postal labor in his own office in writing out and filling up receipt forms at his premises, and thus saving the cost and labor at the post office, at least the authorities could do was to allow their parcel postmen to take his registered letter packets as well as parcels. For the last three years Mr. Graves has persistently made a claim to have his registered letter packets fetched by postmen, but

without result, and he eventually communicated his attention of no longer assisting the authorities. He would claim the privilege of being dealt with as a private individual, and would flood the office with letter packets, which would have to be registered singly by the clerk or clerks in charge. Some idea of what the threat meant can be gathered from the fact that during the months of September and October the total number of letters, parcels and packets dispatched through the post was not less than 500,000. Between 4.30 p. m. and 5 p. m., a few days since, a cab was dispatched containing three gentlemen with something like fifty letter packets to be duly registered. When the clerk in charge at the counter had nicely commenced to deal with this little dose other employees walked in, some with one packet, others with more than one, all to be registered, until just over a hundred men awaited attention, in order to register some 200 letter packets.

The next day Mr. Graves went one better. He chartered a large number of cabs, posted upon which were red and white bills bearing legends reading: "Down with red tape." "Why should Sheffield wait?" "Reasonable duties for Sheffield postmen," "Grant proper facilities for Sheffield trade." In addition, every vehicle bore a conspicuous notice reading: "J. G. Graves' Postal Packet Department." As the procession passed through the street much interest was occasioned. Arrived at the post office, the staff—which had been largely augmented—was kept busily at work for nearly an hour, and during that time no registration was possible to private individuals.

The Lord Mayor has now called a truce, readily assented to by Mr. Graves.

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QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

C. B. Mexico.—The postal note system was inaugurated in Canada the 1st of August, 1898. The notes consist of seventeen denominations, ranging from 20c. to \$5. The Government's commission is one cent on notes up to 40 cts, two cts. up to \$2.50, and three cents on the \$3, \$4 and \$5 notes. These postal notes are issued by postmasters throughout the country, and bear the date stamp of the office of issue. They must be cashed within three months of the date of their issue.

L. F., Boston.—Opinion differs very materially as to whether the lately issued sea green 20c. Numeral Stamp of Canada will become a rarity. Much will depend on the quantity issued. If the first printing which is now in use is not followed by others the stamp will doubtless prove a valuable holding. On the other hand should the suggestion, which has been given some prominence, be carried out, that this denomination alone of the current issue should retain Her Late Majesty's portrait, the stamp would have little value, the supply more than exceeding the demand by collectors. It is always well, however, to secure a specimen or two of any new stamp issue for your album as soon as put on sale, as then you are safe should a change in color or die take place soon after.

B. R., Waco.—Early stamps of Canada in fine condition are well worth gathering for one's collection. So many of the specimens of these early stamps either come cut down very close to the margin or are so heavily cancelled that those which are in fine condition are very desirable. Canada did not, in the early days of its postal service, use anything like the number of stamps that it does at present.

* * *

The particular attention of lovers of very rare and therefore high priced postage stamps is drawn to the ad. of The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, on the front cover of this issue.

It is seldom that such gems are met with except, as in this case, at the breaking up of a very old stamp collection.

Right up-to-date **POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM** Free for getting five subscribers to **THE CANADA STAMP SHEET** at 25 cents each.

THE PRUNING HOOK AND SHEARS.

A New Stamp Clearing House is announced from Boston.

The exchanging of collectors stamp duplicates is to be its chief business. There should be money in the scheme if properly managed. Hundreds of good stamps are being held back by collectors simply because they do not know how to set about exchanging them safely.

* * *

The Postal Department of the late Republic of Hawaii and all that appertains thereto, so far as the United States Government is concerned, officially, is a closed incident. The last vestige of unfinished business was cleaned up a few days ago, at Washington, when all of the stamps on hand at the time the United States Government assumed control of the Hawaiian Islands were destroyed. Their face value was \$58,000, and it is said that more than this in cash had been offered for them by stamp dealers in New York.

* * *

The United States Post Office Department has informally taken up the matter of a regular new series of stamps. Nothing definite has developed save that it has been practically decided that the series will consist of stamps of the same denomination as at present in use, from 1 cent to \$5.

* * *

Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, Managing Director of the Stanley Gibbons Company, after a four months' trip through the United States and Canada, has returned to England taking with him many thousands of dollars, the proceeds of stamp sales made during his holiday.

The W. F. Morgan stamp collection which is being broken up and offered for sale by Mr. H. K. Sanderson, of Lynn, Mass., contains, outside of thousands of dollars worth of foreign issues, the following lots of British North American postage stamps:

Canada	\$2,873 07
Prince Edw. Is. and B. C....	695 17
New Brunswick.....	1,218 96
Nova Scotia.....	2,082 55
Newfoundland.....	1,753 84

A great revival of interest in the collection of postage stamps has taken place since the empire underwent a change of sovereigns. Persons who never before had a hobby of any sort are now assiduously gathering together the various issues of Great Britain and her dependencies issued during the Victorian era. Old collectors are retaining in their possession every British stamp they hold. Some dealers who make it a business to trade in stamps are buying up everything that bears the impression of the Queen's head, and they have stored up thousands of the present issue of Canadian stamps in expectation of a rise in value.

* * *

It is said that the revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps in Labuan and Borneo last year totalled \$100,000. Of this amount only \$4,000 worth of stamps were actually used to convey letters, the difference being absorbed by stamp collectors.

\$20,000 STAMP AUCTION.

DUKE OF CORNWALL REPORTED A HEAVY BUYER.

The record stamp sale at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's was concluded last night.

Altogether over £4,000 has been realized for the 825 "lots." No previous auction sale of stamps in London ever summed up more than £800 in sales.

The rarity of the stamps and the excellent condition of the collection, added to the wide advertisement of the sale, account, say the experts, for the enormous prices obtained.

Yesterday £72 was paid for an 1851 Hawaii "5c. blue, outline slightly torn."

Another Hawaiian, "13c. blue, 1st type, slightly damaged, and rather heavy red cancellation," brought £46.

British Guianas were "frisky." One "4c. blue" fetched £58; a second, an 1850 "4c. yellow, pelure paper," was bought for £48, while an 8c. green went for £17, and a 12c. blue, cut square, for £24.

Neither of these is the rarest of all British Guiana stamps. That is in the possession of a French nobleman. Fanciers in their lighter moments talk of fitting out a privateering expedition to capture it.

Other prices:—£13 10sh. for a Turk's Islands, 1873-79, "watermark star, 1sh.

lilac, no perforations at top;" £11 for a 10c. lilac Antioquian; £16 15sh. for a Columbian Republic, 1863, "50c. red error"; £14 10sh. for two Peruvians, one "medio peso rose, error," and one "peseta rose, on entire original."

At the very end of the sale there was a little boom in Westralians.

An 1879 Western Australian, "2d mauve error," realized £15, and a 2d brown on red, roulettes on three sides," was disposed of for £9.

The Duke of Cornwall, who is an enthusiastic philatelist, is said to have been a large buyer, through the medium of an agent.

London, (Eng.) Daily Mail, Feb. 20.

The "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

A translation

from (Le Philatèlist Français.)

A newspaper of Réunion speaks in a recent issue as follows of the "POST OFFICE" stamps, attributing to the error of an engraver, the substitution of the words "POST OFFICE" originally adopted.

The special particulars furnished to us by a Mauritian philatelist whom we consulted, Mr. Albert Rae, allow us to establish the actual facts of what took place.

Well on in the year 1846, the first issue of postage stamps for Mauritius was decided upon.

Regulation 13 of 1846, was passed by the Council on December 17th of that year, authorising the creation of a postal service in the Colony.

Article 9 of this Regulation, prescribed that every letter, journal, or packet of every kind, sent by post in the Colony and dependencies, should bear one or more labels (*cachets*) or stamps, *which were to be furnished by the Government.*

Article 10, provided the penalty to be inflicted upon any person who made or imitated a plate, a label, a stamp, &c:—

1st.—Transportation for a period not exceeding 7 years.

2nd.—Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.

Article 4, set forth the postage dues:—

1st.—For each letter or closed packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz,

To Foreign Countries 2d
Inland " 2d

(To be continued.)

We are doing our very best to make the Stamp Sheet bright, newsy and of real use to collectors, as well as the reading public.

It has been said that we are aiming too high when we speak of reaching the five thousand subscription mark, but persistency and hard work count for much. Our offer in this number of a copy of the Canadian Illustrated Stamp Album just received from the binders for every five subscriptions sent in will we are confident result in a largely increased number of subscribers. Try yourself for the Album

WE WISH TO BUY
Quebec Assurance Stamps

OF THE

\$2, \$3, \$4 & \$5

Denominations.

HAVE YOU ANY?

CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC.

1000 Canada, common, 20c; 500 Green Laws, Canada, \$2.00; 500 Bill Stamps, Canada, \$1.50; 100 8c. Maple, Canada, \$1.65; 1000 All different foreign, \$3.50; 2000 All different foreign, \$18.00; Adams' 1901 Canada Revised Catalogue, 10c; £1 English, fine copies, 75c.; 19 Jubilee Stamps, Canada, Newfoundland, etc. 40c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bargain Lists and copy Canadian Philatelic Magazine, Free.

WM. R. ADAMS, - - TORONTO, ONT.

READER! This sample copy of the STAMP SHEET is sent you in the hope that you will become a subscriber. If not interested in stamp collecting yourself, will you kindly hand it to a friend who is.

We Mean What we Say!

If you want good stamps and want them by return mail send us your order. You dont have to wait and worry. Just try and see how it works.

We refund your money if you are not satisfied.

40	Var. British Colonials.....	.15
6	“ Newfoundland 1887-99..	.14
6	“ 1897 Labuan, 1c to 8c..	.12
6	“ 1897 North Borneo 1 to 8..	.12
5	“ Bolivia .....	.05

SINGLE STAMPS.

1898	British Guiana, 2c on 5c...	.04
1897	“ “ 1c .....	.02
1897	“ “ 2c02
1860	New Brunswick, 1c.....	.05
	“ “ 12½c.....	.25
1895	U. S., Orange, 50c.....	.08
1898	“ Omaha, 50c.....	.25

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J. T. ROBERGE,

SOREL, P. Q.

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Not one of your friends or neighbors will refuse twenty five cents when you offer them the monthly for a whole year. Perhaps you may be able to get ten, twenty or thirty subscribers when you will have a right to two, four or six Albums which you can sell and make a handful of money on.

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The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. I, No. 8.

APRIL 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

'TIS CANADA FOREVER.

WE offer presentable specimens of the following Canadians in
singles, and in many cases strips and blocks to taste. Prices
first column unused, second used. Orders under fifty cents
should include two cents for return postage. The stamps men-
tioned here are but a small portion of our Stock.

Write for any others which you may need.

1882-90 Old Issue.

½c Black	2	2
2c Blue Green	4	1
2c Yellow Green	4	1
3c Carmine Red	10	5
3c Orange	5	1
3c Red	5	1
5c Grey	8	1
6c Rich Brown	10	2
8c Slate	15	2
8c Lilac Grey	20	3
8c Purple	25	10
10c Carmine Red	20	3
15c Blue Grey	25	10

1897 Jubilee Issue

½c Black	20	20
1c Orange	2	1
2c Green	5	2
3c Bright Rose	5	1
5c Deep Blue	8	5
6c Rich Brown	30	30
8c Violet	15	15
10c Brown Violet	15	15
15c Steel Blue	23	20
20c Vermilion	30	20
50c Ultramarine	60	25
\$1.00 Red	1.25	
2.00 Dark Purple	2.25	
3.00 Yellow Brown	3.25	
4.00 Purple	4.25	
5.00 Olive	5.25	

1897-98

Maple Leaf Issue

½c Black	1	1
1c Blue Green	2	1
2c Purple	4	1
2c Light Purple	4	2
3c Carmine Red	5	1
3c Surcharged 2c	5	2
5c Dark Blue	8	2
6c Chocolate	10	6
8c Orange	12	2
10c Brown Violet	15	10

1898-01

Numeral Issue

½c Black	1	1
1c Green	2	1
2c Purple	4	1
2c Dark Purple	8	1
2c Light Purple	8	1
2c Red	3	1
3c Carmine	5	1
3c Carmine sur. 2c	5	2
5c Blue	8	2
6c Brown	9	6
8c Light Orange	12	3
10c Deep Violet	15	5
20c Sea Green	25	20

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY.

592 John Street,

QUEBEC.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

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Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, APRIL, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

And now comes the rumour that peradventure the proposed new postage stamps for Canada will not all show the portrait of King Edward the Seventh, but that following the example set by our friends on that large island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, popularly known as Newfoundland, some of the denominations will picture the Dominion as she is in regard to scenery, commerce, etc.

It is not likely, however, that any thing definite and reliable will be known in regard to this issue until the return of The Honorable the Postmaster General, which is not looked for before the month of June or July next.

The stiffening of prices on the old stamp issues bearing the late Queen's head looked for last month has taken place, and in the revision of dealers' wholesale and retail lists the change is quite apparent. It is not at all likely that values will fall off again, and more than likely that a continual advance may be counted on, the supply of some B. N. A's being woefully small.

Dealers are having quite a time to fill orders for certain early Canadian issues in an unused state. In fact it has been found necessary to refuse some such orders even at full catalogue, the stamps after much hunting for not being found in any dealer's stock. There is little doubt that those who invested years ago in mint specimens have done very much better from a speculative point of view than those who secured used stamps. Whether the same rule will apply in the future is a much disputed question, but as we have remarked before collectors should take advantage of the opportunity they have while stamps are current and secure specimens in both conditions. The outlay at this time is so small as to be within the means of all, and there is certainly no risk attached to the investment.

We wish to call special attention to the advertisements in this issue. Stamps are there offered at very reasonable prices. Now is the time to buy, you will certainly not be able to do better later on.

The long talked of and much needed post office insurance of money letters is shortly to go into effect. Valuables posted at any post office in Canada which now handles registered mail may then be insured against loss to a maximum of \$25.

Another very desirable convenience and one which will be appreciated by the public at large is that the letter carriers in future will be permitted to receive letters for registry and grant receipts for them while making their rounds.

THE PRUNING HOOK AND SHEARS.

Universal Postage is still a thing of the future if we are to judge from the news which comes to us from New Zealand. This country had decided on the change, and had fixed January 1st, 1901, as the date of its inception. A new penny stamp was designed, printed and issued on the desired date, but alas, at the final moment it was discovered that in order that the change should work, the consent of the neighboring Australian colonies and of the Universal Postal Union must be had. Developments are now anxiously awaited. In the meantime the new stamp is doing duty for local postage and on letters to British possessions.

* * *

It is expected that the new Pan-American two color postage stamps will be issued about the 20th of May, and that the sale of them will extend to December 1st next.

* * *

Reports of recent auction stamp sales show conclusively that catalogue quotations cannot be taken as a criterion of true values in the case of really rare stamps. Dealers, as well as collectors, have considered themselves very fortunate this season in picking up some stamps from under the hammer at a large premium over catalogue.

* * *

The engraver to the Royal Mint, Mr. G. W. De Saulles, was honored by His Majesty King Edward with a sitting a few days ago in connection with the forthcoming new coinage for England.

* * *

The New York Philatelist, The Perforator, The Jubilee Philatelist, The Alleggheny Philatelist and The International Philatelic Review have all changed owners within the last few weeks, and now comes the rumour that one of the up-to-date western stamp papers may be bought on reasonable terms. Surely ye publishers must have amassed wealth quickly to be able to retire from active journalistic life at so early an age.

The question of a new issue of postage stamps for the Old Country has not been lost sight of in Parliament judging from the following taken from the *Times*:—

Mr. Henniker Heaton gave notice of his intention to ask the Secretary to the Treasurer, as representing the Postmaster-General:—"If he can state what steps are being taken to issue new postage stamps; will he take care that a clearly visible mark of the value of the stamp, such as that on the present 2d. stamp, be impressed on each new stamp; will he give the public an opportunity of seeing the designs of the proposed stamps; and will he provide for the issue of the penny stamp in royal scarlet or red colour in place of the present mauve colour; also whether he will arrange with the present contractors to issue the new postal orders with a counterfoil to be torn off by the senders; and whether, if the present contractors decline to do this without extra charge, he will give an opportunity to other printers to print and supply the new postal orders at even a reduced price and with the counterfoil desired by the public."

* * *

In answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton—Mr. Austen Chamberlain said: "The necessary steps are being taken for the issue of new postage stamps, but it is not expected that they will be ready for some months to come. The Postmaster-General would point out to the hon. member that, with the exception of the half-penny, penny, and shilling stamps, all the adhesive stamps now in use do bear figures clearly indicating their value, and the same plan will probably be continued. In the case of the three stamps particularized, they are of so distinctive a character that it was not thought necessary to print on them the value in figures as well as in words, and the Postmaster-General is not aware of any inconvenience having resulted. He does not think it desirable to submit the designs of the proposed stamps to the public. The Postmaster-General is not satisfied that any sufficient reason exists for altering the colour of the penny stamp, as suggested by the hon. member."

* * *

The allegorical figures upon the new French stamps no longer represent Commerce and Peace as given upon the issue just gone out. On the values 1c to 5c we have a representation of Liberty holding

the scales of Justice. The 10c to 30c stamps show the Republic seated, and holding across her knees a tablet bearing the declaration of the rights of man. Stamps from 40c to 5f represent the Republic with Phrygian bonnet, seated, in an attitude of meditation. Speaking of the old issue a noted Frenchman once remarked "Our French stamps always make me think of a gentleman and a lady, lightly clothed, in dispute about an orange." The design was not a popular one and so it was thought best to change it.

A GOOD STORY.

A story is told of a New York drummer who was detained at a small town in Western New York a while ago, where a revival meeting was in progress. He had met a party of convivial friends during his stay there, and had what is popularly known as 'a load on.' Nevertheless he drifted into the revival meeting and took a seat well up in front. It was rather close in the church, and the warm air was conducive to sleep. The drummer yielded to the drowsy god, and, after nodding a little, sank into a profound slumber, and slept through the minister's rather long and dry discourse. The audience sang a hymn and the drummer slept on. Then the evangelist began his address, and wound up his fervid appeal with this request: 'Will all who want to go to Heaven please rise?' Every one in the church except the sleepy drummer arose. When the evangelist asked them to be seated one of the brothers in the same pew as the sleeping drummer accidentally brushed against him as he sat down. The drummer rubbed his eyes and partially awake, heard the last portion of the evangelist's request, which was: 'Now I want all of you who want to go to Hell to stand up.' The drummer struggled a little, leaned forward unsteadily and rose from his seat in a dazed sort of way. A sort of suppressed laugh he heard from some of the younger people, and an expression of horror he noticed on the face of some of the older ones. Steadying himself against the rail he looked at the evangelist an instant, and then said: 'Well Parson I don't know just exactly what we're voting on, but you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority.'

The "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

*A translation
from (Le Philatèliste Français.)*

(Continued).

2nd.—Journals, price-lists and catalogues were to be post free, under certain conditions set forth in the regulations.

3rd.—For each pamphlet, periodical, sample packet or other merchandise, not more than 6 ounces—

To Foreign Countries 2d.
Interior - - - - 3d.

and for each ounce or part of an ounce over provided that the weight did not exceed 9 ounces—

To Foreign Countries 1d.
Inland - - - - 1d.

These tariffs were modified by Regulation 42, of 1848.

It will be seen that the stamps of 1d. and 2d. served without distinction for both home and foreign postage, and a letter seen by the writer addressed to Thos. Jerome, Esq., Bombay, is franked by means of two "POST OFFICE" stamps of 1d. value.

The engraver of the "POST OFFICE" stamps was Joseph Barnard, a clock-maker, whose shop was on the Chaussée, and he was the father of Henry Barnard, founder of Central Dock. He had the curious idea, a detail little known, of engraving his initials (J. B.) on the edge of the Queen's neck in the design of the stamp.

The reason which caused the substitution of "POST PAID" for "POST OFFICE" will be found in a letter addressed May 2nd, 1848, by Mr. Brownrigg, Postmaster of the Colony, to the Colonial Secretary: "I have the honour to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Governor, that the perfected plates, containing *twelve impressions* of each stamp (one and two pence) are finished and ready to be put to work."

1 plate containing 12 varieties of 1d. (red)
1 " " " 12 " " 2d. (blue)

It is true that there has been an unavoidable delay in the work, the engraver, Mr. Joseph Barnard, having for some time been under treatment for failing eyes. This delay has not been, in the meanwhile, any inconvenience, nor has it occasioned any disappointment to the public, as during the delay, the original plates (dies) have been used.

(To be continued.)

NEW STAMPS AND COINS.

BY McDougall.

Collectors of stamps and coins, more formidably known as philatelists and numismatists, are eagerly awaiting the new series of designs which will in due course mark the reign of King Edward VII. There are certain rules governing the side of the coin upon which the head of the sovereign appears. The design of the head will be chosen by the King, and he will also decide whether the crown is to be shown or not, but whatever other alterations are decided upon, the head must be shown in profile. The reason that the head must always be in profile is that it is required to look to left and right in alternate reigns. George III, looked to the right, George IV to the left, William IV to the right, and Queen Victoria to the left. Edward VII, therefore, will look to the right. As the postage stamp only dates from the Queen's reign, there are, of course, not the same precedents as in the case of coins. But English stamps bear the Queen's head in profile looking leftward, and there are very few exceptions to this rule in colonial stamps. We in Canada are perhaps the loosest of all countries in respecting etiquette of this kind. We sport a coat of arms that is a horror to heraldry, and we have despised all tradition in our stamps, of which we have about a dozen between 1868 and 1882, in which the head looks to the right. The head of our 1894 stamp also looks to the right, and our Jubilee stamps have the Queen's head both full face and in profile. All the new English stamps, however, will doubtless be printed with the King's head in profile looking to the right, and this custom will generally be followed in the other colonies. The reverse of the coins, however, will depend altogether upon the personal taste of His Majesty. The designs will be submitted to him, and he will personally select them. As his tastes and those of his family are well known to be artistic, the reverse of the new coins is expected to make an especially fine appearance. Few persons are aware of the significance of the wreath of laurel, tied at the back of the head by a ribbon, which appears upon some of the earlier Victorian coins. This wreath appears on the coins of George III and George IV, but not on those of William IV, and it appears upon most of those of Queen Victoria, until superseded by the crown

and veil of the 1887 Jubilee coins. This is the laurel wreath of victory, and is never used until some great victory has occurred in the reign of a sovereign. It cannot, therefore, appear upon the new issue, and the King and his subjects will be the happier if there never occurs an opportunity to use it during the period that his reign continues.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

J. T., Quebec.—We have been trying to find out something for you respecting the question raised in your letter about the "Special Canadian Official Wrappers" once used by the Inland Revenue Department and of which you enclosed a specimen, but have been unable to ascertain anything very definite about the case. All that is certain is this, that their issue took place a long time ago, so long indeed that the matter is now only a memory and very few are now in Ottawa who can tell anything about it. Putting this and that together we find that some quarter of a century ago the Inland Revenue Office had a certain quantity of wrappers embossed for them by the Post Office Department at Ottawa, but what the quantity was cannot be traced now.

These wrappers must have been paid for by the Department of Inland Revenue just the same as if they were bought from the Post Office. They were doubtless issued to the Ottawa Post Office, for sale to the Department of Inland Revenue. We need hardly say that no Department except the one authorized by law would attempt to issue anything in the shape of a postage stamp, so that it is not correct to say that the wrappers in question were issued by the Department of Inland Revenue.

There is no doubt at all but that you have come across an unlisted B. N. A. rarity in the wrapper line. As to its present value we are unable at this writing to even venture a guess, the number issued and demand therefor probably deciding whether it should bring one dollar or ten dollars.

If but a trial lot of one hundred copies were struck off, each specimen should certainly bring not less than ten dollars to-day.

Right up-to-date POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM Free for getting five subscribers to THE CANADA STAMP SHEET at 25 cents each.

U. S. REVENUES

One 1/8 of Scott's 1901 Cat.!

1 Packet of U. S. Rev. 1861 (all different)
Catalogue \$2.00 for 25c.

1000 OMEGA HINGES 6 cents.

COOLEY BROS., 73 JOHN ST.
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EXCHANGE DESIRED.

in all parts of the world, especially in the British Colonies and good North Americans. Basis, Gibbons, Scott, Senf, Berlin. Offer Spain, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines and good others.

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Address: JUAN ESTARELLAS CARBONELL,
SAN MAGIN 142, PALMA DE MALLORCA, SPAIN.

References "On BARBAR" Reference Register, 170 Strand, London. I am not responsible for unregistered correspondence. Fine assortment of view cards of Spain and Palma: 100 different unused, \$1.60.

SPECIAL OFFER IN UNUSED RARE HAYTIAN

1893-95, 7c. and 20c. }
1896, 1c. to 20c., 6 var. } **85c.**
1898, 2c. and 3c. }

This is a Special Bargain Offer and orders must be received not later than April 30th.

10 Scarce Jamaica 15c.

6 Omaha, 1c. to 10c. 14c.
8 Uruguay 10c.

Catalogue sent free. Stamps & Collections wanted

W. F. Bishop & Co. LaGrange, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

1000 Canada, common, 20c; 500 Green Laws, Canada, \$2.00; 500 Bill Stamps, Canada, \$1.50; 100 8c. Maple, Canada, \$1.65; 1000 All different foreign, \$3.50; 2000 All different foreign, \$18.00; Adams' 1901 Canada Revised Catalogue, 10c; £1 English, fine copies, 75c.; 19 Jubilee Stamps, Canada, Newfoundland, etc. 40c.

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WM. R. ADAMS, - - TORONTO, ONT.

We want you to be Satisfied

Send us your order and you will be.

Every Stamp a Picked Copy. Order
filled by return mail.

Australia,	20	Var.	....	.10
Bolivia,	5	"	....	.05
British Colonies,	40	"	....	.10
" Guiana	10	"	....	.10
Canada Revenues,	15	"	....	.05
Ecuador, 1892,	4	"	....	.06
Gold Coast,	4	"	....	.11
Greece Olympian	5	"	....	.06
Hayti, 1893-1900	10	"	....	.16
Labuan, 1897,	6	"	....	.12
North Borneo, 1897,	6	"	....	.12
Uruguay	10	"	....	.15

New Brunswick 1860,	12½c.	.25
Newfoundland 1887,	03c.	.02
" 1890-95,	03c.	.02
" 1890-95,	06c.	.09
" Cabot,	03c.	.03
Nfld. Portraits 1, 2, 3, 5cts.		.11
U. S. Omaha, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10cts.		.08
U. S. " 50c.....		.25
U. S. " 1895, 50c.....		.08

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J. T. ROBERGE,

SOREL, P. Q.

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Not one of your friends or neighbors will refuse twenty-five cents when you offer them the monthly for a whole year. Perhaps you may be able to get ten, twenty or thirty subscribers when you will have a right to two, four or six Albums which you can sell and make a handful of money on.

Work to day, don't wait until to-morrow.

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MAY 15th, 1901.

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QUEBEC, MAY, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

The management of the Stamp Sheet have had quite a conundrum to solve since the April number went out owing to the acquisition of "Energy" of Berlin, Ont. One of the conditions of purchase was that the name of the latter journal should be continued in combination, which was duly brought about by making the new title CANADA STAMP SHEET AND ENERGY, but how now to designate the volume and number of issue was a question. Energy was in its third volume and the Stamp Sheet in its first. Amongst others the suggestion was made that the issue numbers be added and Vol. 4, No. 10, grace the first number of the combine. Finally the matter was

arranged by making the present, May, number 9 of Vol. 2.

In this connection we beg to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Weaver's valedictory, taken from the last number of Energy, just to hand.

It would seem that the coming summer is to be an exceptional one in the stamp collecting line. Instead of a general putting away of albums at the commencement of the warm weather, the indications are that they will in most cases accompany their owners to the different seaside and rural resorts, there to play no indifferent part in the season's amusements.

After all what is there more restful and time-passing to the stamp devotee than the fingering of his beloved album "when stretched beside some sparkling brook or rocky base."

There is no doubt at all but that the turn out of the new Pan-American Buffalo stamps will give an important impetus to the hobby.

Thousands of persons who never thought of collecting before will by the mere purchase of a part set of the Pans for souvenir purposes be touched with the stamp fever and gradually develop into full fledged philatelists.

Then again there has been much speculation in stamps of late by persons, also ignorant of the science, whose sole aim in purchasing was the immense profit which they hoped to realize by their later re-sale. Is there any escape for them? No, decidedly not; they will also fall victims to the album and stamp craze. The old adage which runs "You cannot easily play with fire and escape burns" must surely apply in their case.

Mr. WEAVER'S VALEDICTORY.

This is the last number of "Energy" under its present management. I have disposed of it to the proprietor of *The Canada Stamp Sheet*, of Quebec, who will merge the two papers into *The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy*. When I established "Energy" in June, 1899, it was a variety monthly, but as such it was not much of a success. In February, 1900, I devoted it entirely to philately and since that time the patronage, in the way of subscriptions and advertisements, has been indeed gratifying, and it can readily be understood that, after publishing the paper for over a year under these favorable conditions, it is not because the paper is not a paying proposition that I have disposed of it. My time is fully taken up with other journalistic work which demands more of my time. Energy has never had the attention it should have had, therefore some months it has gone out with typographical errors which have caused me as much annoyance, and probably more than they have to many of my readers. But it is only natural for such mistakes to occur, the proof-reading having, in some cases necessarily, been left to the heartless printers, who by the way are not of philatelic persuasion. This, however, cannot be said of the issues gotten out by Messrs. Starnaman Bros., who, being philatelists, know all about the philatelic words which seem worse than Latin to the uninitiated. I have been in the philatelic publication business since September 1896, when I was associated with the Messrs. Starnaman in launching the *Philatelic Advocate*, which by the way, I had the honor to name. You all know the successful career of that journal, and though I was connected with it only for one year, I have ever since had a warm place in my heart for the old *Advocate*. It is, I believe, because of my having connected myself with that paper, that I owe my present occupation on the reportorial staff of a daily newspaper, and the many things I learned in amateur journalism, mostly by mistakes, I have since found to be very beneficial to me. No doubt there are many instances of amateur writers finding their way to their life work through first having entered the mystic realms of the "Fourth Estate" by publishing a small stamp paper. For this reason, if for no other, I am glad to see young men bring out new stamp papers, and especially when they show

their mettle by continuing publication even though it is apparent that the paper is a losing venture. I say it is well worth the money spent, for it teaches many things which the young publisher will appreciate in after years. I hope the many patrons of "Energy" will extend to Mr. Paxman the same liberal support they did to me, and am sure the paper he will give you, will be far more worthy such support, than "Energy" has been under my hands. It was always hurriedly gotten out, and with many imperfections, for the reason that I had not the time at my disposal to give the paper the attention it deserved. Again thanking you for all past favors, I remain,

Very sincerely,

FINDLAY I. WEAVER.

PICK UPS.

E. R. A.

The date of the issuing of the first Oldenburg stamp was January 5, 1852, as was instanced by the the official decree given forth on December 28, 1851. The values are expressed in fractional parts of a thaler, the thirtieth part of which (the lowest value) was equivalent to a silver groschen, the current basis of most of the North German States at that time, which was worth about two and a half cents of our money.

* * *

Under the date of December 22, 1850, the Director of Posts (Zarazaga) notified the public that the Spanish issue of 1850 would become obsolete on December 31 and that.

"The letters mailed from January 1st 1851, and bearing stamps of the year 1850 shall be considered unpaid."

During the first fifteen days of the new year, Postmasters were instructed to exchange the new issue for the old, but after that date the holders were the losers.

* * *

In First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones' report for 1896, he discoursed thus on postmark counterfeiting.

The act of August 23, 1894, requires postmasters at offices of the fourth class to administer the oath made by pensioners and their witnesses in executing pension vouchers "with like effect and

force as officers having a seal, and such postmaster shall affix the stamp of his office to his signature to such vouchers." Counterfeit postmarking stamps have been made, and while I am not informed that they have been unlawfully used in executing pension vouchers their use has resulted in complaints against the postal service for missending and improperly delivering mail. I think that a penalty should be provided for the use of the postmarking stamp for unlawful purposes, or for counterfeiting it, or for placing an impression thereof upon an envelope or postal card for the purpose of deception.

* * *

It is said on good authority the picture of the ocean liner depicted upon the Pan-American 10c. is the "St. Paul," which during the Spanish-American War did service as an auxiliary cruiser. No better choice of a subject to reproduce could have been taken, linking as it does the thought of the advance made in the science of ocean navigation with the patriotic thought that even commerce can be laid aside in the defense of native land.

Should Stamps be Wasted Thus?

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless that millions of postage stamps, and revenues, too, are yearly used up in the ornamentation of bric a brac, picture frames, jewelry and such like and, must it be said, even in the place of wall paper.

Writing on the fad of papering rooms with stamps the genial editor and publisher of *The Adhesive*, Mr. H. A. Chapman, some little time ago had the following to say:—"Probably the idea would almost seem impossible to most people, but in reality, as far as the number of stamps is concerned, it would not be so very hard after all. The putting them in position, especially if one looked out for æsthetic appearances, would take considerable time. Of course no reasonable person would think of pasting them on the wall one by one, but rather would make up sheets, on which there should be a margin on two sides, for the next sheet to lap over. A person with taste could arrange the stamps so that the blending of colors would look prettily on the wall. Many persons have rooms in their houses devoted to stamps. On my travels I can recall Messrs. Dodge, Kissinger, Herbst and Johnson in that class.

Brother Petersen of New York generally has from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000, and he probably owns one of the skyscrapers to keep them in, and if he chose he might paper the whole block and let his rooms to stamp cranks. If all these gentlemen choose to have their surroundings suited to the fitness of things, they could have the walls of their dens papered with stamps, overhead and all. I certainly shouldn't care to have a bed-room papered with stamps. During my waking hours the "pesky things" (as our unsympathetic friends call them) occupy our thoughts enough, and I shouldn't care to have them blinking at me the last thing before I blew the light out nor be confronted with them when woke up by the madam with the information that "breakfast is ready," while Old Sol streamed into the windows lighting up the faces of Ben Franklin, George Washington, Daniel Webster, Queen Victoria and all the other notables who appear. We all have night mare enough without adding "stamp mare." But I am getting away from the statistical features of my subject. A rough estimate convinces me that 40,000 stamps would paper the wall of a good sized room, and it doesn't take such a great while to gather that amount of common letter stamps, and if not able to collect them, if you go to the right place you can buy 40,000 stamps for a couple of dollars or so. Fact! It might of course be well, in putting the stamps on the wall, to consider whether certain colors would be deleterious in case of damp weather and act accordingly. It would be too bad to go to the trouble of papering a room with stamps, and then, after the thing is done, to be poisoned with the results caused by climatic action on a mass of sickly green stickers which, while they would be harmless singly, in a lump might deal us a death blow. The old saying that "In Union there is strength" is all very well sometimes, but a union of paris green or any other green might not be so nice. By the way, it is a wonder that some of the designers of wall paper have not turned up with the stamp craze in their noddle, who would plan a wall paper in which the varieties of stamps figure as the basis of operations. Of course it wouldn't do to put on pictures corresponding with our home stamps, for arrest and incarceration might follow. The subject is one full of imagination. If you don't think so, get your mind fixed on it, and you have my sympathy.—SELAH"

A Fortune in Stamps thrown away.

Late advices from Barbados, West India Islands, tell of a wholesale destruction of valuable stamps there. It appears that the records of the Official Assignee's Office, in the shape of bankrupt's ledgers, day books, account books, etc., had accumulated during the last fifty years to such an extent that they were some ten years ago removed to a room in the Court House. This room had also got filled up, and a short time back the Official Assignee decided to have the old ledgers carted away to the reef and buried. But, besides the old books, there was a vast mass of correspondence from England and various West India Islands relative to bankrupts, and numbers of old and valuable stamps remained on the envelopes, as in those days the stamp-collecting craze had not yet arisen. It is rather surprising that, when the number of local philatelists is considered, and when such heavy catalogue prices are asked for old West India stamps, a mine of unexplored stamp wealth should have remained hid away in this musty old lumberroom. But the manner in which they were brought to light was even more peculiar. The order to throw away the ledgers was taken to mean clearing away everything in the room. Deep trenches were dug on the reef and some twenty cart loads of old ledgers and correspondence deposited therein. The matter would have possibly been forgotten but for the fact that a few street arabs picked up some of the envelopes that had blown away, and finding stamps on them determined to search for others. Dozens of these grubbing arabs were soon at work, and they unearthed thousands of stamps. But the methods of the Philatelist and the street arab are very different, and the latter's treatment spoiled hundreds of splendid specimens. When, moreover, a block of five or six was found on one envelope, a scrimmage usually ensued and the victor often only secured a useless fragment.

As soon as the matter came to the notice of the Government orders were immediately given to disinter and burn what yet remained of the lumber room deposit, which was accordingly done.

Those collectors, however, who got wind of the find and were early on the spot secured many stamps that are not easily duplicated.

WIDDER GREEN'S LAST WORDS.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Green,
 "I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene;
 It ain't no place for me to stay
 In such a world at 'tis to-day.
 Such works and ways is too much for me.
 Nobody can't let nobody be.
 The girls is flounced from top to toe.
 An' that's the hull o' what they know.
 The men is mad on bonds an' stocks.
 Swearin' an' shootin' an' pinkin' locks—
 I'm real afraid I'll be hanged myself
 Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
 There ain't a creature but knows to-day
 I never was lunatic any way.
 But since crazy folks all go free
 I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me.
 There's another matter that pesky hard—
 I can't go into a neighbor's yard
 To say 'How be you?' or borry a pin,
 But what the paper'll have it in.
 'We're pleased to say the Widder Green
 Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene,
 Or 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Green has gone
 Down to Carkhamsted to see her son.'
 Great Jerusalem! can't I stir
 Without a raisin' some feller's fur?
 There ain't no privacy,—so to say, [day
 No more than if this was the Judgment
 And as for meetin'—I want to swear
 Whenever I put my head in there—
 Why even Old Hundred's spiled and done,
 Like everything else under the sun;
 It used to be so solemn and slow,
 Praise to the Lord from men below;
 Now it goes like a gallopin' steer,
 High diddle diddle! there and here.
 No respect to the Lord above,
 No more'n ef He was hand and glove
 With all the creturs he ever made,
 And all the jigs that ever was played.
 Preachin' too—but here I'm dumb,
 But I tell you what! I'd like it some
 Ef good old Parson, Nathan Strong,
 Out o' his grave would come along,
 An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire—
 Judgment an' justice is my desire.
 'Taint all love an' sickish sweet. [plete.
 That makes this world nor t'other com-
 But law! I'm old! I'd better be dead
 When the world's turnin' over my head;
 Sperits talkin' like o'tarnal fools,
 Bibles kicked out o' deestrect schools,
 Crazy creturs murderin' round—
 Honest folks better be under ground.
 So fare ye well! this airthly scene
 Won't no more be pestered by Widder
 [Green."

The Quaker City Philatelist comes to us in new form for April, and the change is decidedly for the better. We take the following article from its columns which deals with an evil that directly concerns every stamp collector:

"The cancelled-to-order practice among dealers grows with a discouraging pace, and we find every day some new and irresistible attack on our pocketbooks. The argument advanced is that by these means alone the stamp collector is able to fill the spaces in his album cheaply and with dispatch. He need not contemplate any longer the unfilled spaces at the far end of his set; he need not spend his days and his nights writing letters to distant correspondents; modern enterprise facilitates his stamp progress so that all he requires to advance is to take his hard-earned wages, go to the nearest dealer, and there obtain shiny with original gum, cancelled to prove its authenticity, lovely in every particular, a complete set of stamps. "The only object of the stamp collector," saith the dealer "is to fill his album spaces. If he can do this at little prices, let him be generous enough to thank us for his great good fortune." This absurd argument robs our pursuit of all its charms. Who of us who really love our calling would care to follow it zealously as we do were it merely a question of dollars and cents in completing our books. The charm of gathering among ourselves, and by means of our own devices, is the side of our pastime that gives it all its zest and pleasure; the delightful means of creating friendship which one establishes by corresponding is another; and had enterprising dealers in former years loaded the market with stamps which have no postal value or have never done duty as postage stamps, philately to day would be followed as it used to be when we were boys."

* * *

The Editor of "The American Philatelist," a new paper in the stamp line from Minden, Nebraska, gives his opinion of the free sample copy craze in the following words:

"Why the publishers of so many philatelic papers should refuse to send out sample copies when a collector writes for one, is more than I can conceive. The applications, questions, answers, etc., which come direct from the collectors themselves are the best kind of advertising that can possibly be done. Yet these publishers who will not send a sample copy when requested will take

down a directory and send sample copies to people who in all probability never heard of philately. Which pays the best? When one publisher refuses to send a sample copy on request, the applicant in nine cases out of ten will send for one of another publisher and generally subscribes of him. One sample copy is sufficient, a collector who asks for more than one is a fiend and publishers have such to guard against.

* * *

Speaking of the Pan-American series of U. S. postage stamps issued May 1st., Mr. Scott, the veteran New York dealer says:

The printing is superbly done, showing the superiority of hand over steam printing in a marked degree. While the execution is all that can be desired I think that some other object could have replaced the vignette on the ten cents with advantage, the two steamships being too nearly alike. The view of the locks on the canal at Sault de Ste. Marie, while a very interesting object, is scarcely suitable for the purpose for which it is here used. The poorest of the series is the 5c., as it gives no idea of the vast structure it represents or its historic location. Niagara Falls in the distance would never be recognized as such while the placid water below the bridge gives no idea of the rapids. The cars on the bridge are probably in correct proportion, but will never be recognized as such by the ordinary observer. The lettering Commemorative Series, 1901, together with the names of the objects, are on most of the values much too small to be seen by the public, but of course nothing is too small to be seen by the philatelist. The colors of the one and two cents are remarkably beautiful and brilliant; while the four and eight have about the same appearance; it is a pity that the same latitude was not allowed in mixing the ink for the last named, and by making the amount more on the violet the appearance of the set would have been much improved. In order of beauty I should place them as follows: 2, 1, 4, 10, 8 and 5c. As a series it is the finest ever produced by this government."

* * *

Mr. W. H. Robinson, writes us from Swan Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, under date April 4th. "Please stop ad., as I am leaving here for a trip to England and America early next month and will not be back for about 9 months or a year." He desires that no exchanges, etc., be sent during his absence.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

J. Z. Tolsta.—Your question is rather a hard one to answer. It has been computed, however, that a million ordinary size postage stamps should weigh 64 pounds, that joined together in one line they would reach 15 miles, 4833 feet, or cover an area of 5200 square feet; and that stacked together they would reach a height of 125 feet. To count them would take one person 4 weeks, 3 days, seven hours and 40 minutes, allowing one count each second, and 10 hours work a day.

M. D. Moncton.—A packet of stamp hinges is supposed to contain a thousand. Ten cents for such a packet of good hinges is a reasonable price. Your enquiry reminds us of the case of a man who called on a stamp firm some time ago and soundly rated the clerk because a packet which he had recently bought contained but 993 instead of a 1000 hinges.

F. J. Oneida.—It is a mistake for a person to say that the \$5 Canada Jubilee Stamp cannot be used postally. Not long since *The Star*, a Montreal newspaper, sent out over one thousand pounds weight of sample copies in one day. At one cent a pound the postage on the lot came to over ten dollars, for which prepayment two stamps of the \$5 denomination would certainly be the most convenient. Further these high value stamps are occasionally used on large parcels of deeds and other valuable papers going from lawyers and banks to England and France.

N. C. Boston.—You are right in the assertion that the double line, so called, is not confined entirely to the 5c., 1859, Canada Beaver stamp. Specimens of the 2 cent vermilion and also orange Canada registry stamp of the 1875-89 issue, have been found with the double line.

READER! This sample copy of the **STAMP SHEET AND ENERGY** is sent you in the hope that you will become a subscriber. If not interested in stamp collecting yourself, will you kindly hand it to a friend who is.

The "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

*A translation
from (Le Philatéliste Français.)*

(Continued).

The only objection to their employment was, as I have been led to understand, that only one impression at a time could be obtained, and it would have required a long time to produce a sufficient quantity.

When the stamps "POST OFFICE" were first issued, there were prepared 1000 copies (500 orange colour of 1d. and 500 blue colour of two pence), and the public were so anxious to use them, principally for local letters, that they were all exhausted in a few days.

It was brought to my knowledge some time ago, that stamps had been ordered from England, but as it will expend considerable time awaiting any supply from this order, I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of His Excellency the necessity of starting with the new plates, the series of stamps asked for so frequently by inhabitants of both town and country."

Mr. W. W. R. Kerr, the Auditor-General at the time, to whom the Postmaster's letter had been submitted, had written under date September 25th 1847. "It is probable that the surest and simplest means for procuring an issue of postage stamps, would be obtained by procuring the necessary quantity from the Post Office in London, by means of requisition of the Colonial Secretary to the Colonial Agent."

Agreeably to this suggestion of Mr. Kerr, the Government had addressed an order for stamps to England in January, 1848. No less than ten years passed before this order was executed. Actually the stamp was engraved in London, the 6th May, 1858. It was the stamp known as the "Britannia," of which there was only one type—no denomination of value—and the colours employed were green and vermilion.

It was during these ten years—1848 to 1858—that the "POST PAID" stamps were in use. Out of the 1000 postage stamps called "POST OFFICE" printed and issued in Mauritius in 1847, only twenty copies have been gathered together by collectors, their rarity explaining the great value attached to them at this day.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Fussyman's Trip for U. S. A.
Revenue Stamps.

(Continued).

"Pretty way to treat the public, growled Mr. Fussyman, as he waited. Finally, he got to the window, shoved in his blank and got his five two-cent stamps. He had been half an hour in the office.

As he went away his anger was at white heat. Some persons heard him mutter things that sounded revolutionary. It was too late for his morning engagement, and he determined to go straight home and tell his wife what he thought of her sending him on a fool's errand, and to explain what ought to be done to the administration for bothering busy men to death. As he passed a corner he thought it would be well to get something cooling. He went in. Half an hour later he stepped into another corner store to cool down a little more, and he made many more such stops on his way home, for every time he thought of his stamp-buying experience he got hot inside again. It was six o'clock when he finally reached home.

"Oh, said his wife. "I am so glad you have come. If I don't send that check to-night it will make trouble. Did you get my stamps?" she asked, anxiously.

"Of course I got 'em. Always get everything I go for. Surprised any body should make such a bother about a little thing like that. Takes a man to do things. Easiest thing in the world. Just walk right up to the window, hand in your money and there you are." All this time he was feeling in his pockets and turning them inside out, but finding no stamps. "Funny thing where those stamps must have got to. Put 'em right in this pocket soon as I got 'em." He hunted and hunted, but found no stamps. Finally, when he exhausted every pocket in his hunt he began to look blank. "Must have pulled 'em out with my handkerchief," he exclaimed, and then remembering all the worry and bother he had suffered during the day because of those stamps he grew hot again. "Darn the stamps, anyway," he exclaimed. "Nobody but a woman would bother a man to get a simple two-cent revenue stamp. If you want a stamp go out and buy it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

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The Canadian Stamp Album

For all B. N. A. Postal Issues to date,

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592 John Street, QUEBEC. Canada.

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The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. II, No. 10.

JUNE 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

— ❧ — **\$1.90** — ❧ —

WE have been fortunate enough to
pick up this week a few select unused
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1897 JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS,
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592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 45 cents per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS 5 CENTS PER LINE.

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SPACE	1 MO.	3 MO.	6 MO.	1 YR.
One Inch.....	\$0.60	\$1.57	\$2.70	\$3.60
One Column...	3.00	7.75	13.50	18.00
One Page.....	5.00	13.00	22.50	30.00

Advertisements received unaccompanied by the cash will be carefully laid aside pending remittance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, JUNE, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

A new faddist or style of stamp collector has recently made his appearance among us, and by present indications is likely to make things hot before long for the old and conservative styler, we allude to the Complete Sheet Man. His manner of collecting is princely, cost with him being of small moment when compared with artistic nicety.

His first move is to obtain a full mint sheet of each of the denominations of the current issue of his pet country, taking care that the get up and centring of the stamps are as nearly perfect as possible. The preliminary outlay is not considerable, as in most instances the currents are

secured at face or at a small advance over face value.

His next move is to have these sheets mounted taking care not to destroy the original gum at back, and then enclosed in neat glass framed frames, and as may be supposed in the selection of these stamp repositories much play is given to his artistic taste. Having completed and hung at hap-hazard for the time being this first purchase he sets to work and secures the series preceding and so on back, back until perhaps after the fifth or sixth purchase, seldom the seventh, he finds that he has reached the end of his tether, no more old stamps in the condition he requires being obtainable.

The half dozen or so framed issues which he has acquired are now properly hung on the walls of his study or library, and show such a rich and happy combination of shade and color that they never fail to call forth congratulatory remarks from friends and visitors, which amply repay the owner for his large outlay and many hours spent in stamp hunting.

Then again there is the Block Collector. This is the man who collects in panes of four, eight and sometimes twelve stamps each. He is to be numbered to-day by the thousand, and no wonder for of all styles of stamp collecting his is without doubt the most satisfactory from both the standpoint of beauty and of investment. We must all agree that there is no comparison whatever between a collection of single stamps and a collection of the same stamps in blocks.

What effect will this large absorption of mint stamps by single individuals have on the means of the average collector who confines himself to the old fashioned, one specimen of each style? Will he, owing to the

heavy drain, particularly on the old issues, be forced before long to pay 75 or 100 per cent advance over present quotations, or will the extra demand for rare stamps be the means of causing renewed research on the part of dealers leading to the uncovering of vast stamp treasure now in the hands of persons ignorant of its true value? We cannot say.

Time alone must tell.

Special attention is directed to the good things offered by our advertisers this month. Beginning with the cover we find the Canada Stamp Company out with half sets of 1897 Canada Jubilee Stamps at a very low price; then J. T. Roberge, of Sorel, has his usual column of bargains; W. R. Adams, of Toronto, has something of everything in the stamp line to offer; R. R. Brown, of Keypport, wishes to buy and is also ready to sell wholesale lots of stamps; T. H. Hinton, the large dealer and album publisher of London, England, has also rare bargains to offer; the Revenue Stamp Supply, Quebec, the Empire Stamp Company, Ottawa, have each attractive ads., and the Book and Novelty Company, Quebec, offers among other things a medal which owing to its rarity will no doubt be snapped up at once by some wide-awake collector.

FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

A point of importance to collectors is the knowledge of the different kinds of paper used. There are many varieties—wove, laid, silk thread, batonne, manilla, quadrille, pelure, etc., but of these the first two are the most important. Wove paper is the kind used by most newspapers, the texture being practically uniform throughout. Laid paper is the kind used for most writing papers. In this the pulp passes over a frame composed of parallel wires, which produce alternate dark and light lines plainly visible when the paper is held so that light passes through it. Silk thread paper is that used in the English one shilling and the tenpence stamp 1847-48. It was also used by Bavaria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, etc., in the fifties. Manila is a coarse paper made of hemp, used for

wrappers, etc. Pelure is a very thin paper not much used. The New Zealand stamps of 1862, for instance, are found on this paper. The materials used in the manufacture of paper and the processes employed make the same kind of paper in different shades. For instance, the United States stamps previous to 1870 are on a white wove paper of a creamish hue. The 1875 reprints of these issues (rare and valuable) are on a snow white wove paper.

YES or NO?

BY EDMONDS.

Should the well-to-do, up-to-date, reliable stamp paper of to-day contain nothing but matter strictly relating to philately, or should it while making stamps and stamp collecting its chief object of existence allow some space in each issue to general matters of interest outside of the hobby? To judge from the utterances of certain scribes recently, stamp news and that only should fill our weeklies and monthlies from cover to cover. This view is no doubt a right one from a certain standpoint, but it seems to an onlooker that very much weight can be brought to bear in favor of the other side also.

Let us look at the matter more closely. What is really the mission of the stamp paper? It is, you say, to collect together the happenings of the world over in the stamp line, compress and serve them up to the reader in the most easily digested and interesting way. Just so, but surely the definition does not stop here. What about new recruits. Should not the swelling of the regular army of stampers be at least part of the mission of the stamp paper? We old collectors venture to say it should. But how to reach the stranger.

To the average outsider the contents of the ordinary stamp paper is about as dry as sticks. Let his attention, however, be drawn to something original in the paper, a curious fact a laughable item, a poem or such like, the chances are that he will read on and becoming interested in stamp matters generally will before long develop a love for the science and eventually turn out an ardent collector. The question is one that has hitherto received but scant attention from either publisher or collector but notwithstanding that fact it is of great importance.

SEARCHING FOR STAMPS.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

None except those that have tried stamp hunting, and with some success, can describe the joy and pleasure they experienced during the search, even if they frequently had little or no reward for their pains. I speak from experience, for I have always embraced every opportunity to secure permission to search over old letters, etc., for stamps; and although I have never yet made a "find" of any importance I can still remember the pleasant feeling as I turned over letter after letter with the thought (and what stamp hunter has not experienced it?) that the next might be a rarity. I have never yet, I think, found any stamp that catalogued in value over 25c., but gained much pleasure through the search, and that amply repaid me for my time and trouble in my opinion.

But it was my intention at the beginning of this article although I did not thus express it to tell of some places where scarce and rare old stamps can be found by the hunter. There are some collectors eager to commence on a search for stamps but who totally lack the necessary information and advice how to begin. For the benefit of these, and all others interested in this subject I will now point out where to and how to search for old stamps.

If you have not yet done so inquire at your nearest post-office, or post-offices if you live near several towns, and see if the post master will sell you unused old issues at face, those that now command a good price in unused condition over face value. If you should go a travelling it would be a good plan to visit every post-office on your route, and strive to make friends with the post-master, and buy up old issues at face. It often happens that you can secure an old rare stamp at face unused in this way the catalogue value of which greatly exceeds the price you pay for it. Again and again persistent stamp hunters have made such finds, sometimes also they are chronicled in the stamp papers.

There is a good chance for finds in old bank basements and old business houses where rare old stamps can often be secured with little or no expense. These stamps have been stored away many years ago by old business firms, and they are only brought to light again by the philatelist who is at the same time a stamp-hunter. By inquiry you can often secure

permission to search over old letters and take the stamps therefrom. Even if this should cause you some expense you can easily reimburse yourself as the finds you make, or should make, if it be a likely place for finds, would amply repay you.

Then there is the proverbial stamp bidding place, where it has often occurred that finds of rare stamps have been made; this is the old attic or garret, sometimes called grandfather's store room. There good folks have stored away their old correspondence probably for future reference. It was only last year that several thousand dollars worth of rare confederate locals were unearthed during the process of house cleaning in an old attic down in the "Sunny South." If you have not access to an attic in your home probably you can search through your neighbors' old rooms for stamps where you may be so fortunate as to make a find, who knows? Again, in some old drug store you may sometimes procure old Proprietary Revenues. Even if the druggist will not give the stamps away as a gift, on the plea that they must remain on the medicine bottles, buy the medicine if the stamps are worth it and thus secure the stamps. Again, in closing, let me urge you to be a patient and persistent stamp-hunter, one who does not mind a rebuff from an impolite non-collector, and no matter how unsuccessful you may be at first do not give it up for the chances of a find still remain.

OLD BRITISH STAMPS.

TO BECOME UNAVAILABLE.

Mr. Walter T. Wilson contributes the following interesting item to "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News":—

Perhaps your readers have not noticed that by a notice issued in the "London Gazette," of the 19th inst., the famous "Mulready" Letter Sheet and Envelope and various Adhesive Dies have been "discontinued," and after June 1st, 1901, will be no longer available. The adhesives thus demonetised are: All 1d. except that in current use, first issued 13th December, 1881; all ½d., 1½., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1/-, previous to set first issued 1st January, 1887; all 10d. except current one, first issued 22nd February, 1890; all 5/-, 10/-, £1, previous to those issued 1st April 1884; all Lettergraph Dies. Certain fiscals are also mentioned in same notice.

STAMPAGRAPHELETS.

BY A. LLOYD JONES.

Indianapolis for convention seat next year.

Mr. Cass' picture is the latest to make the rounds.

The "International Philatelic Review and Exchange" is perhaps more name than magazine.

A rather strong effort is being made by some philatelic publications to boom souvenir cards.

The enterprise of a New England firm in arranging for space on the exposition grounds at Buffalo for the furtherance of their stamp business is commendable.

It is the exception now to receive a stamp paper that doesn't contain an essay that was provoked by Queen Victoria's death.

The Mekeels' have issued another big special. It is such issues as these that make us proud to be known as stamp collectors.

Over one million pounds of pre-cancelled mail matter was sent from Chicago during February and March, so don't expect big prices for Chicago pre-cancellations.

Ohio, at present, is quite prolific of new publications. We hope some of them will live longer than former ones from this state.

"Building a collection" by Albert H. Hall in the May "Adhesive" is one of the most sensible articles we have ever read on so old a subject.

In view of the law making it a crime to give erroneous reports about the circulation of a periodical, it is to be wondered what some of the two-by-twice papers will do.

A stamp paper with separate publisher, editor and advertising manager seems to be too much of an innovation for the philatelic world.

The largest editorial staff maintained by a stamp paper is probably that of the "Philatelic West and Camera News." It also has the largest name and is the largest paper. An all around "Jumbo."

Are not these auctions reported from places where affairs of this nature were never before held an encouraging sign of the present high tide of philatelic interest?

The absorption of "Energy" by "The Canada Stamp Sheet" reduces our exchanges from our cousins across the line by one, but there is little doubt but that "Energy" in combination will be a greater power than it proved to be single. It is rumoured that two or three other stamp papers are to enter "The Canada Stamp Sheet" combine, which if true will place that paper well in the front rank in regard to circulation.

Father Scott's Journal was not, after all, the first to use the designation of "Pre-Cancelled." We learn that Mr. W. H. Mitchell used the term about five years ago.

And now, at last, the long and much prophesied discontinuance of the "Philatelic Post," with its combination of ten other publications, has been effected. We are sorry to see it go under, and much more so now than at any other period of its lively career, for under the new editorial management it was very interesting and bid fair to stand well to the front.

Canada's 2c. Surcharge.

The *Philatelic Advocate* calls attention to a variation of surcharge on the 3-cent Canada that is of fraudulent origin and while it is of a character that makes it a weak enemy to philately yet it is interesting as showing the resources of the stamp aforesaid:—

Mr. W. D. Boyd, Simcoe, Ont., submitted for our inspection a 3c. Canada numeral surcharged with the figure "2" above the word "cents," the whole being in the center of the stamp. The letter had been posted at Jarvis, Ont., and passed without detection. We sent the stamp to the P. O. Dept. at Ottawa and received the following reply:

Ottawa, April 23, '01.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of the 20th I am directed to say that the surcharge in this case is clearly a spurious one, as anyone acquainted with the authorized surcharge may easily see. There was only the one lot of 3c. stamps surcharged by this Dept., and these were all surcharged by the same plate, which bore the inscription "2" cents at the lower edge of the stamp, and occupied only one line.

E. J. STANTON,
Supt. P. O. Stamp Branch."

Exchanges received for month of May.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, The Philatelic Record, Wiedling's Monthly Stamp News, The Philatelic Advocate, The Philatelic Chronicle, Odds & Ends, Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, The Metropolitan Philatelist, The Philatelic West, The Montreal Philatelist, The American Philatelist, The Canadian Philatelic Magazine, 20th Century Fireside, The Youths Realm, The Adhesive, Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, Scottish Philatelic Advertiser, The Weekly Philatelic Era, Stamps, Philatelic Literature, The International Philatelic Review and Exchange, The Philatelic Referee.

The "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

*A translation
from (Le Philatériste Français.)*

(Continued).

One copy was lost in a strange manner, according to Mr. Rae, who obtained the facts from M. Noirel the loser.

This copy is not enumerated in the list published by M. Moens.

In 1868 M. Noirel found two "POST OFFICE" stamps among a lot of old papers. He sold the first, a 1d. value to M. T. Lionnet, and unfortunately, put the other one also a 1d. value, in an underpocket, which went to the wash with other linen. When Noirel remembered his blunder, it was too late—the stamp had disappeared for ever.

The last copy found, obliterated 21st September, 1847, was discovered by Madame Duvivier, in Mauritius in 1898, and was sold March 30th, 1898, to Mr. Peckitt, of London, for 15,000 francs (£600), he re-sold the same for (25,000) francs (£1,000) to an English collector, who constrained Mr. Peckitt to conceal his identity. To this same collector Mr. Peckitt sold for 45,000 francs (£1,800), the two 1d. "POST OFFICE" stamps on the letter addressed to Thos. Jerome, Esq., found by Mr. Howard among some old letters of which he became possessed during a journey in India. This letter, surcharged for insufficient postage, clearly establishes the fact, which has been controverted up to the present, that these stamps served equally for postal communication outside the island.

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A three line ad. here free once to each new subscriber. Subsequent ads. at regular rate ½ cent per word.

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Friend or foe must pay cash.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS-BOOK. 25cts.

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577 Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The size of our new 1901 Canadian Postage Stamp Album is 7½ x 10½, full bound in red cloth, gold embossed, printed one side only on heavy paper. Numerous stamp cuts. Indicated space for every British North American stamp issued to date, extra space being allowed for prospective issues of Canada and Newfoundland. Much information interesting to collectors given. Securely Wrapped, by mail 60 cents.

CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
592 JOHN, STREET, - - QUEBEC, Can.

REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY.

Our stock of Canadian Revenue Stamps is very complete, and we shall be pleased to make quotations for single specimens and wholesale lots.

Large well bound Revenue Album for all issues, and 40 different Canada Revenue Stamps.

ONE DOLLAR, Postpaid.

REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY,
Corner Taschereau St., Quebec, Can.

An inch. ad. in both "Adhesive" and "Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy" for 60 cents.

32 CENTS

Will bring you "The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy" and Mr. Chapman's A1 monthly, "The Adhesive," post free for a year. Send the 32 cents to day.

W. G. L. PAXMAN,
592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

TRY ONE OF THESE PACKETS

They are the best of any at the price.

300 Varieties .....	.40
500 do	\$ 1 00
1000 do	4 00
2000 do	17 00

These packets contain only genuine Postage Stamps. No Reprints. No Cut Cards. No Revenues.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

UNUSED B. N. A.

New Brunswick, 1860.....	1c....	.05
do do	2c....	.04
do do	5c....	.02
do do	10c....	.15
do do	12½....	.24
do do	17c....	.11
Nova Scotia, 1860-64.....	1c....	.32
do do	2c....	.32
P. E. Island, 2p. rose.....		.10
do 3p. blue.....		.10
do 4c. green.....		.15
do 12c. violet.....		.12
Canada Jubilee, 5c.....		.07
do do 8c.....		.12
do do 10c.....		.13

With any order from this list we will supply one set of

PAN AMERICAN'S AT FACE VALUE, 30c.

J. T. ROBERGE,

SOREL, P. Q.

Quebec

Y. M. C. A. Medal

IN ALUMINUM

= 1893 =

FACE.—An open book, with legend in circle: "A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit."

REVERSE.—Quebec Y. M. C. A. Library, re-opened May 1st, 1893.

This medal was issued subsequent to the partial destruction of the Y. M. C. A. Building by fire, and but 100 copies were struck off.

A RARITY \$2 Post free.

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STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Canadian and Foreign Revenue stamps in large variety, Postage, etc. Give me your want list for prices.

FREE.—Price-lists and copy "Canadian Philatelic Magazine." 1901 Canadian Rev. Catalogue, 10cts.

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500 Stamps and a year's subscription to

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ARTHUR R. MAGILL

MONTREAL, CAN.

Box 1019.

UNEEDA RUBBER STAMP.

I exchange 'em for foreign stamps, over 3c., at rate of 25c., catalogue value a line. My selection. Fine printing and Ad. space for stamps. Write me to-day.

A. E. CARR,

42, MARIANNA ST., LYNN, MASS, U. S.

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Only Name, Address, and Speciality (The latter not exceeding 4 words) can be inserted under this heading.

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FOR 30 DAYS

We will give free a set of 1/2c. to 8c. used Maple Leaf Postage Stamps with each copy of

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For all B. N. A. Postal Issues to date,

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AND

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ON

STAMP COLLECTING.

An A, B, C, of Philately, 40cts.

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CANADA STAMP COMPANY,

592 John Street, QUEBEC, Canada.

Are you collecting Revenue Stamps?

Then order a first class Album at

80cts. post free, from the

REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY,

Cor. Taschereau St., Quebec, Can.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. II, No. 11.

JULY 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

THE WARM WEATHER has come and the fitting of our families to the mountains and sea-side is in full sway.

* * * * *

In a week or two, however, the head of the house will find himself in the City once more, and with leisure to take up his Stamp Album in the evening.

* * * * *

After a general re-arrangement of his stamps he will find that there are still spaces to be filled in, and will wonder where he should write for the missing specimens.

* * * * *

He should not be troubled on that score, but send his list of wants at once to us, and we will do the rest. Our specialty is the postage and revenues of Canada, Newfoundland, etc., but we also have some old foreigners that are not easily picked up.

Try us for rare or current issues, then judge for yourself

1901 CANADIAN STAMP ALBUM. 60cts.

REVENUE, 85cts., FREE.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.

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QUEBEC, JULY, 15th, 1901.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

What is considered in stamp circles as the most inspiring bit of news that has come to hand for many a day is the merging into one grand total with a subscribed capital of \$450,000 of the three largest stamp concerns of the United States of America; the Scott Coin and Stamp Company, of New York; the New England Stamp Company, of Boston and the American Collectors' Company, of New York.

The name of Scott in connection with the Broadway stamp business has been a household word for very many years, but it may not be generally known that as an incorporated company it took its birth in 1886. It is said that the transactions of this Company for 1895 amounted to \$225,000.

The New England Company has perhaps had more free advertising than any other stamp firm. owing to its purchase at different times of large and expensive stamp collections. It is only a few months since it acquired the Thorne collection at a cash price of \$45,000. The stamps were exhibited in the principal cities of the States and Canada, and afterwards in England.

The American Collectors' Company (which by the way is to be the style of the new corporation) is comparatively speaking but young, dating back perhaps five years. It has, however, from the first been under the capable and energetic management of Mr. Crawford Capen who, as might be expected, made it a success right along.

Branches of the new company will likely be started every where, and it does not require much long sightedness to see what an immense influence for good this will have upon philately.

The addition also of the principals of the two last named concerns to the editorial staff of the Standard Catalogue should also make this popular and indispensable handbook a more complete and safer guide to the value of stamps, and therefore a work of greater value to the amateur as well as to the advanced collector.

It is thought by some that the absence of competition caused by the amalgamation will make the stamp market more buoyant and prices stiffer. This may be the case to a certain extent, but there are too many persons engaged in the business to-day to allow any corporation no matter how large to completely monopolize the stamp market. Some few issues, however, which are nearly controlled by the combine may be expected to soar upward, and perhaps out of the reach of the average collector.

WHY THEY WERE ISSUED.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

Why have certain stamps been issued? This is a question often propounded by beginners of our hobby, and seldom have they been answered by their more learned brethren, unless they have just asked one who has ample time at his disposal to answer any question put by him or her. This being the case the author or writer rather of this article has herewith compiled a brief history of some stamps, and stated the exact reason why they were issued. Some of this information may have been printed before, but as there are always new collectors among us who may not have heard of this before we will have to beg the indulgence of these readers and proceed.

Doubtless many persons not informed have wondered why the 1889 issue of Salvador were surcharged in the same year with the date "1889" in several colors of ink. The reason generally given for their issuance is this: Sometime in the latter part of 1839 the national palaces of Salvador were destroyed by fire. The post office also was destroyed, but some smoked stamps were found in the ruins, and for the purpose of preventing these stamps from being used by people who chanced to find smoked sheets of them the government caused all the stamps remaining on hand to be surcharged as aforesaid. In the hurry and confusion of doing this many errors of surcharging occurred, such as inverted surcharge, double surcharge, etc. Probably all of these are authentic.

Some collectors have wondered why the first (1870) issue of Paraguay was in 1878 surcharged with a large figure "5." The explanation is this: In 1878 the national currency was changed from 'reales' to "centavos" and "pesos," and this necessitated a corresponding change in the stamps. This caused the postal authorities to take the 2 and 3r and surcharge them with a large "5" in either black or blue, until a new issue came into circulation.

* The Paraguay 1881 surcharges 1c. and 2c. on the 10c. green of the 1878 issue were caused by a lack of supply of these two values; and the surcharges were in use until a fresh supply of the 1c. and 2c. stamps arrived. The same thing occurred in 1884, then the 1c. gave out, and as no more of the other values of the current issue were available for surcharging, the

supply of these being very low, the authorities were at a loss as to what to do. Finally a large supply of remainders of the first issue 1r. rose, was unearthed and these were then surcharged with a large "1" and then used as "1 centavo" stamps, even though they still bore the word "real" on the face.

The Sarawak 1876. 2c. on 3c. brown on yellow paper was issued owing to a shortage of 2c. stamps, and as there were a large lot of 2c. on hand, this value was pressed into service for surcharging purposes. Only a few of these must have been made however; otherwise they would not be so rare.

The Norway 1867-68 issue was made owing to a reduction of the postage on letters; the new rate called for new values and the dropping of old ones, so a new issue was made all round. The 1877-78 issue was made owing to a change in currency from skillings and thaler to "ore and krona.

The writer has endeavored to interest and instruct his readers, and if ye editor permits, some more on this theme will appear later on.

THROWN AWAY.

BY W. G. L. P.

That a lack of knowledge means the loss of money especially in the stamp line was well exemplified here, in Quebec a few days ago. An elderly gentleman: Captain T. living just outside the City, had occasion to clear out the papers from an old desk which had belonged to his wife's father, and in the course of rummage he came across an old envelope in which he found part of a sheet in mint state of the rare imperforate, 1857, half penny pink stamps of Canada. Thinking the stamps were entirely out of date for postal purposes and therefore of no value, he threw the envelope and stamps on the floor with other old papers for burning. His wife, however, who happened to be near by had an idea that some little value might be attached to the stamps, and so picked them up replaced them in the envelope and put them in the Captain's pocket that he might make enquiry on his next trip to the City. There the stamps lay for weeks forgotten until one day happening to be in the Post Office they were pulled out by chance with letters for posting, and the Captain asked the young lady at the wicket if they were of any value. She was unable to tell him

at the time, but promised to make enquiries, and with a view to this the sheet was left with her. No enquiry of consequence seems to have been made or if made at all not in the right direction, for on his return three weeks later she could only inform him that the stamps were of no use for postage, but could be sold to collectors. He took the sheet once more and went down town where some person offered him four dollars for the lot, which he gladly accepted. The transaction leaked out in some way and our local collectors were immediately on the quiver to secure specimens, but the stamps had already been sent to the States by the fortunate buyer, who will doubtless reap a large harvest from his four dollar sowing. The stamps are catalogued at \$6.50 each, and as there were some thirty specimens the first holder simply sold over \$150, worth on which he could easily have realized at the rate of only one third catalogue, \$50, for the insignificant sum of Four Dollars. However, the first cost of the stamps was only fifteen pence, equal to thirty cents currency, so that the \$3.00 surplus represented the interest on thirty cents capital for forty-four years.

STAMP MERCHANTS.

The paths of our large American stamp dealers are not always strewn with roses, if we are to judge from a recent utterance of Mr. Scott. In speaking of our men of stamps he said:

A late visitor from an interior State who makes a comfortable living by dealing in stamps, was quite disheartened by a sight of the large stores in the Metropolis. We fancy many of the so-called large dealers would gladly exchange places with our country friend. Stamp dealers, the same as other mortals, are all working for their daily bread with more or less jam on it, and the man who secures the combination with the least expenditure of energy is the best off. The great advantage of the stamp business is that it is a "one man shop" and the fewer the employees the greater the profit. To keep up a large establishment necessitates the addition of at least ten per cent. additional capital every year. New stamps are issued every day. The firm that aspires to be up to date must keep all in stock without letting the old stock go down. A truly gigantic task. At the

present time an effort is being made to float a stamp company with a capital of \$300,000. To pay a modest dividend of 5 per cent. would require a yearly deduction of \$15,000 from the capital, earnings, or whatever it may be called, while, as we have before stated, \$30,000 per year should be added to supply the necessary increase demanded by the business. The catalogue value of the stamps to be secured for this large sum is stated to be over a million dollars. We do not doubt but that a man of commanding ability could handle a business of this nature, but the same man with three hundred thousand capital could build a railroad or open the largest dry goods store in the country. Thirty, enterprising young men, with a knowledge of the stamp business and ten thousand dollars each, could earn in the aggregate a much larger sum than can be made by any one man with even half a million capital. Several times in the past we have stated that the stamp trade is a one man's business and every month confirms us in this opinion."

New Post Office Regulation.

Hitherto it has been the custom for publishers of newspapers and periodicals printed in Canada and enjoying the second class rate of one half cent per pound, to prepay each issue by affixing postage stamps to the amount on a printed form furnished by the Post Office Department. The following letter indicates that hereafter such payment shall be made in cash:

Quebec, 27th June, 1901.

To the Publisher of

"Canada Stamp Sheet," Quebec.

Sir,
I have to inform you that postage on newspapers and periodicals mailed as second class matter must, on and after the 1st July next, be prepaid in cash instead of in postage stamps as heretofore and I therefore request you to be so good as to return to me after that date all forms Rev. 49 P. M., remaining in your possession.

Your humble servant,

E. T. PAQUET,
Postmaster.

J. B. C.

A New Use for Postage-Stamps.

BY F. A. N.

There are more ways of killing a cat than by feeding it with cream, and not every one who buys old postage-stamps does so for the purpose of making up an album of varieties for his own use and pleasure. Some years ago a cigarette-manufacturing company, about to bring out a new brand, debated a long while as to the name of the brand and how best to advertise it. They soon determined on the name, and finally on the plan of advertising, which was to make a series of cards, printed in colors, and done in the best style of lithography. One series of the cards showed the flags of each country, another the working of the post office in all ages and all lands, etc., and on each card was a blank space in which a foreign postage-stamp was pasted. One of these cards was placed in each box of cigarettes, and the success of the scheme can easily be imagined when it is known that the cigarette company bought of one stamp-dealer in New York nearly one hundred million stamps. Of course most of the stamps were of the commonest kinds, but a few scarce stamps were found and saved by collectors. Probably a great many others were thrown away by those who did not know their value.

About thirty years ago Berlin and Vienna began the manufacture of glass plates, ash-receivers, trays, etc., in which postage-stamps were pasted on the back of the plates, the face of the stamps showing through the glass. The writer has an ash-receiver in which are two stamps, common thirty years ago, but rare to-day. Unfortunately the perforations have been carefully cut off, thus making the stamps valueless. Probably many millions of stamps were used up in the manufacture of these articles.

One of New York's oldest collectors has devised an entirely new use for stamps. In going through one of the large bazars or department stores his attention was attracted by an enormous display of easels, varying in size from those intended to hold large oil paintings to diminutive gilt easels no larger than a lady's brooch. He bought a few of the small ones at 25 to 75 cents each, and taking the smallest, placed in it the portrait of Queen Victoria, cut out of a one-penny envelope. The result was charming, the effect being that of a delicate cameo. Encouraged by this he proceeded to fill out the larger

frames with similar portraits from stamped envelopes and postage-stamps, containing from two to ten portraits. One contained portraits of President Lincoln, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and other statesmen of the Western Hemisphere.

The exhibition of these miniature easels and frames to his friends has led to further experiments in similar directions. One gentleman has made quite an assortment of brooches, which have given great pleasure to the little girls to whom they have been presented. A more ambitious performance is that of making up in one frame a representation of all the various animals which have been depicted on the stamps of various countries, such as the beaver from Canada, crocodile, stag, and peacock from North Borneo, hippopotamus and elephant from Liberia, seal and codfish from Newfoundland, kangaroo from New South Wales, swan from Western Australia, tiger from Sumbilan, etc. This frame is not yet completed, as the additions of late are quite numerous, but Noah's ark hardly contained more varieties, and certainly no more wonderful animals.

Another frame contains the illustrations of ships and boats, such as the steamer from the United States (1869), caravel from Portugal (1894), ships from British Guiana (1862), etc., fishing-boat from Newfoundland (1897), junk from China (1894), boat from Puerto Rico (1894), etc. Quite a lesson in marine architecture.

Still another large frame, and perhaps the handsomest of all, contains illustrations of all the landscapes, including the large registration envelope from San Marino, the late New Zealand issue, the Omaha 1898, etc. During the past five years landscapes and animals have been the favorite designs, and great efforts have been made to produce showy stamps. In the future we may probably expect most stamps to be printed in two or three colors, and probably we shall eventually have really artistic stamps.

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592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

Those who have not completed their set of the surcharged series for the Philippines, would do well to get them now, while they may be had at face value. Parties who care to lay in a supply of these stamps may appropriate the same suggestion. At the rate matters are now moving, the time may not be far distant until the surcharged stamps will be superseded by the regular unsurcharged series. The time may be six months and it may be very much less, probably much less. The President is firm in his purpose to establish civil government in the Philippines at an early date, possibly by July, and as soon as the machinery is well in operation, a move will be made to place the postal affairs of the islands under the control of the United States Post Office Department, as was the case with Hawaii, Guam and Porto Rico. I do not anticipate that any effort will be made to corner any denominations of the Philippine series, but the unexpected sometimes happens, and the change may come with unexpected suddenness in the case of the Philippines. That it came suddenly in the case of Guam is still fresh in memory.

Metro. Phil.

The size of our new 1901 Canadian Postage Stamp Album is $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, ful-bound in red cloth, gold embossed, printed one side only on heavy paper. Numerous stamp cuts. Indicated space for every British North American stamp issued to date, extra space being allowed for prospective issues of Canada and Newfoundland. Much information interesting to collectors given. Securely Wrapped, by mail 60 cents.

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VOL. II, No. 12.

AUGUST 15th, 1901.

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BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

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QUEBEC, AUGUST, 15th, 1901.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

"In union there is strength" is an old saying, and that its truth is being relied on becomes more and more apparent as the days go by in the number of amalgamations of interests constantly taking place. Last month we had occasion to refer to the new \$450,000 Stamp Combine or Trust, and now comes the news that "Redfield's Weekly Post" has been absorbed by "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," of St. Louis, and a joint stock company formed with large capital to carry on the combination which will have its headquarters in New York City.

"Straws show which way the wind blows" and judging from the activity displayed by representatives of some

of the old stamp concerns of the old land as well as of the new in searching out and picking up desirable lots of stamps, at way up prices too, a big boom in values must be expected in the stamp market this fall. This tendency to acquire has been very pronounced in the case of the postal issues of Canada, and would lead to the prediction that British North Americans are to be, if not the leaders, among the popular issues demanded by collectors this coming season.

"When men meet, etc." By the time this number reaches our subscribers a large number of stamp lovers will be in convention met. The Empire State Philatelic Society will gather at St. Cloud Hotel, Syracuse, New York, on August 15th. The Philatelic Sons of America at Buffalo, New York, August 19th, and the Sons of Philatelia at the same place and on the same date. The American Philatelic Association will also meet at Buffalo, but on the following day, August 20th. It is an unusual sight for three of the most prominent societies to have their annual at the one place, but the Pan-American Exposition may be thanked for that in part the rest being due to the cordial and most pressing invitation extended by the good citizens of Buffalo. Much is expected of the meetings, and our honored science will no doubt be brought more prominently before the world by the publicity given by the press to these gatherings.

Hon. Wm. Mulock is to sail for Canada from England on the 10th instant. It is generally understood here that he will not take any action in regard to the proposed new issue of Canadian stamps until the new designs for the mother country have been received. Mr. Mulock has been consulting the Imperial authorities on the subject during his stay in London.

## THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

The postal convention recently concluded between the United States and Canada brings into operation a number of excellent reforms. The increase in the maximum sum which can be transmitted from one country to the other in the form of a money order and the great reduction in the scale of commission charges have already been alluded to. The sending of money in this form is probably the cheapest and safest mode of transmission that can be devised. To be able to forward as large an amount as \$100 for so small a charge as thirty cents must be a great boon to business men; and for smaller sums the commission continues to decline, until it really become infinitesimal. Perhaps the greatest advantage of the new convention, however, is the fact that money orders sent from either the United States or Canada can be cashed in any office of the other country. The advantage of this arrangement is not to be overrated. Previous to July 1st only a small proportion of the money offices in the United States could be drawn upon for money orders issued in Canada. Up to that time the money order advice had to pass through what were known as exchange offices, which resulted in great delay before it reached the paying office, and caused the public untold inconvenience. Under the new arrangement with Washington Canadians can draw on 30,000 money order offices in the United States instead of only 3,000 as formerly. The exchange offices in the two countries are abolished, and from this forward the money order advice will travel direct from the issuing office to the paying office, thus avoiding the delay formerly caused by the intervention of the exchange office. The abolition of exchange offices has greatly simplified the book-keeping in connection with money orders in the two countries, and renders it possible for the United States and Canada to render accounts and settle them more promptly than before. Washington now sends weekly to Ottawa a list of the money orders issued in Canada and paid in the United States, and is credited with the total. The same procedure is followed with respect to money orders issued in the United States and paid in Canada. At the end of a certain period a balance is struck, and each country accounts to the other for the commission due it.

Hon. Wm. Mulock is entitled to a large share of the credit for the adoption of this convention, which confers undoubted advantages upon the people of Canada. The Postmaster-General conducted the negotiations which preceded the inaugurations of the measure, and they were on the point of completion when he was summoned to Australia. The accountant of the department, Mr. Johnstone, who visited Washington in connection with the matter, was also of great service from his thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and matters of finance.

## PHILATELIC ITEMS.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

Mr. Paalzow's article on "More Ploughing of Neglected Ground" in a recent issue of the *Virginia Philatelist* was very interesting for me. At the close, in giving a description of the design of the last stamped check known to him, he stated his belief that "this one was in use yet, when on July 1st., 1883, the tax on checks was abolished." My collection at present contains a specimen of this last named stamped check, color yellow, dated 1898, which seems to indicate that the last design made was re-issued and placed into use in 1898, when the war with Spain called for a new issue of revenue stamps. Mr. Paalzow evidently neglected to state or else was ignorant of this fact.

We have heard of another stamp check which is not included in Mr. Paalzow's list. A rough description of the stamp is as follows: The stamp measures in the extreme, 49 and 108 mm. The centre contains a circle in which is contained a profile of Washington, facing to the left. Surrounding the circle is "United States Internal Revenue" in capitals. At either side is "Two Cents." At the left side and below the stamp "Good only for Sight Draft" appears in two lines of capitals. This stamp has been called by collectors "a stamped sight draft" (stamped) check.

Last year was published in the *Virginia Philatelist* an exceedingly valuable and interesting article on *The Postage Stamp of Japan*. The author, Lucus Viridus stated that the 1888-92 issue is found only perforated 13, 13½, 14 or 14½, and expresses a doubt as to whether any other sizes of perforation in these stamps exist. Now,

as we were of the opinion that larger perforations of these stamps have been made we carefully measured all copies in our possession, and were soon rewarded by finding a specimen of the 15 sen purple (1888-92 issue) perforated 11½. I am not well versed in Japanese and as the cancellation marks are in that language I am unable to give any information concerning the year in which this stamp with larger perforation was used.

Speaking of Japan and its stamps, reminds me of the excitement in that country incident to the issuing of the 1896 issue War Stamps of Japan, *re* this the following is clipped from an old issue of a now-philatelic journal.

"All persons interested in philately know that the Japanese government has lately issued four new postage-stamps. They are commemorative of the recent war with China, and bear portraits of Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa who died while it was in progress.

"To Western collectors it may seem strange that with only two portraits there are four stamps. The probable explanation is that the post-office department did not think it appropriate to honor one prince above the other by engraving his picture on a stamp of a higher denomination. Hence there are two two sen stamps, one with Prince Arisugawa's portrait, the other with that of Prince Kitashirakawa; and two five sen stamps similarly adorned.

"Another difficulty has arisen from the use of these pictures. The reverence with which the Japanese regard the Imperial family is well known. Several writers in the newspapers have accused the officials of showing disrespect to the dead princes. What an indignity it is that their portraits should be polluted with saliva and blurred over with post marks. One man has given public notice that he will receive no mail matter that bears the new stamps. It is said that some postmasters have asked permission to put on the marks of cancellation in a way that will not deface the princely features.

"If any extreme conservatives do so far conquer their prejudices as to use one of the new stamps, they will doubtless first raise it reverently to their bowed heads, carefully moisten the back part with pure water, and then repeat some of the Shinto formulas as they carefully affix it to the envelopes."

### The "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

*A translation  
from (Le Philatelist Français.)*

(Concluded.)

The following is a table of all the "Post Office" stamps known:—

1d. unused (2) used (10)=12 } 20 copies  
2d. unused (3) used (5)=8 }  
7 are in England, 12 in France and 1 in Russia. The two stamps to which the name of the late Mr. Tapling are attached, were left with his collection to the British Museum.

Particulars of all known "POST OFFICE" stamps.

| Date of last sale. | Description.        | Owner,             | Price paid. | First recorded price and date. |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1881               | 1d. and 2d. used.   | La Renotière.      | £40         | 8s.—1864.                      |
| 1893               | 1d. and 2d. unused. | Avery.             | £700        | £8—1866.                       |
| 1870               | 1d. used.           | Rothschild.        | £20         | £4—1870.                       |
| 1890               | 2d. used.           | Mirabaud.          | £150        | £40—1889.                      |
| 1897               | 1d. and 2d. used.   | Bernichon.         | £1,900      | £8—1869.                       |
| 1881               | 1d. and 2d. unused. | La Renotière.      | £20         | £12—1870.                      |
| 1896               | 1d. and 2d. used.   | Mors.              | £1,680      | £8—1870.                       |
| 1872               | 2d. used.           | Rothschild.        | £24         | £4—1872.                       |
| 1890               | 2d. unused.         | Tapling.           | £40         | £12—1875.                      |
| 1892               | 1d. used.           | Tapling.           | £75         | £30—1878.                      |
| 1897               | 1d. used.           | Kirehner.          | £400        | £4—1897.                       |
| 1898               | 1d. used.           | British Collector. | £1,000      | £600—1898.                     |
| 1898               | 1d. and 1d. used.   | British Collector. | £1,800      | £50—1897.                      |
| 1898               | 1d. used.           | Th. Lemaire.       | £1,800      | £50—1897. <sup>7</sup>         |

## SPECIALIZE.

BY A. B.

Stamp collecting in recent years has attained such proportions, the new varieties accumulate so rapidly, the pursuit through the researches of collectors now covers such an immense field, that only men of great wealth can ever hope to possess anything approaching a complete collection of the postage-stamps of the world.

For this reason many prominent collectors devote their time and energy in trying to get together a collection of stamps of only one country or a number of countries, such as Great Britain and her Colonies, British North America, etc., while many give their attention only to the stamps of the United States.

It is conceded that the object of every collector is to get something complete, and it being impossible to complete the stamps of the world, it is better and more to the interest of the pursuit for the collector to choose certain portions of the globe which he can hope to get entire, and should this object be accomplished, he can then take up another section, and so on, to the extent of his time, money, and inclination.

For a collector to attempt to obtain the stamps of our own country is a big undertaking, and especially if he includes the envelopes, revenues, and proprietary stamps. Many of these are out of the reach of the ordinary collector owing to their extreme rarity, and for this reason collectors giving their attention to the United States stamps usually prefer the adhesive stamps of the regular government issue, and including the departments. While many of these are advancing rapidly in price, they seem to be the first choice of collectors, and it shows the patriotic feeling of the present generation of boys and girls, as quite a few of the latter collect stamps.

The Confederate States of America have been chosen by many as a field to collect, but the high prices ruling for these stamps debar them from any but the wealth. Mexico is a country which has received much attention, and one steadily growing in favor, its greatest drawback being the large number of surcharges met with. One of the largest stamp firms in the country give special attention to the Mexicans, and it is largely through their efforts and researches

that the stamps of that country have grown in favor.

Turkey, Italy, Ceylon, Spain, Russia, and many others are the countries selected for special study, and it is through this method of collecting, and by having so many specialists, that in these days counterfeit stamps are so seldom seen. The collectors are educated to a higher standard than formerly, and when buying they are better equipped to pass on the genuineness of the specimens.

If collectors can obtain from friends many varieties of stamps, then it is well to have a general collection, but when buying it will please you more, and add greatly to the attractiveness of your collection, if various sets and countries are made as complete as possible.

TERMS USED EVERY DAY BY  
STAMP COLLECTORS.

**Albino**—A stamp which is only an impression of the plate upon the paper, without color.

**Batonne**—Has parallel lines in its substance further apart than in laid paper, and serves as a guide in writing. It may also be laid or wove. English collectors call this "foreign note."

**Bogus stamps**—Those of which there are no originals. This name is sometimes applied to counterfeits.

**Continental**—European stamps of common grade.

**Counterfeits**—Imitations of genuine stamps.

**Diagonally laid**—Paper with lines appearing diagonally across.

**Dies**—The engraving of stamps from which the impression is taken.

**Embossed**—Stamps having the design in relief, which are printed from a sunken die. See United States envelopes. This word is sometimes used to designate "grilled" stamps.

**Enameled**—Paper with a colored surface finely calendered.

**Error**—A stamp on which some mistake is made, either in the engraving, color, perforation, printing or surcharge.

**Essay**—A design for a stamp submitted for approval, and which shows the stamp as it will appear when printed. This name is usually given to designs that have been rejected.

**Fac-similes**—Imitations of stamps. They only differ from counterfeits in that they are made and sold as copies of rare stamps.

**Fake**—A name given to a stamp that has been fraudulently manipulated in order that its value might be increased: also used to denote bogus or "suspicious" stamps.

**Fiscals**—Revenues.

**Forgeries**—See counterfeits.

**Glazed**—Paper much like enameled, but usually thinner.

**Government counterfeits**—Stamps which are obsolete and the plates destroyed, and which are reissued by a Government from new plates in imitation of the original issue. See United States 1847 issue, called reprints.

**Government reprints**—Stamps reprinted by a government from the original plates after the issue is obsolete.

**Grille**—A number of minute indentations on the back of stamps made by a steel die divided into very fine points. Grilling, or embossing, was invented to break the texture of the paper, so that the paper would absorb the ink in the cancellation of the stamp, to prevent the stamp from being cleaned and used again.

**Horizontally laid**—Paper with horizontal lines.

**India paper**—A very thin paper fibre paper.

**Imperforated**—Stamps having nothing to assist in separating. Unperforated.

**Laid paper**—Has parallel lines close together in its substance.

**Locals**—Stamps used by a private corporation or individual. Not government issues.

**Milimetre**—The standard in the scale of measurement of stamps, etc. It is a one-thousandth of the metre, and is equivalent to four-hundredths of an inch.

**Native Paper**—Used in stamps of Cashmere, Japan, etc.

**Obliteration**—The marks of cancellation applied to the stamp by the postoffice.

**Obsolete**—Stamps out of use and not receivable for postage.

**Oddity**—A stamp with inverted design, a mistake of perforation or peculiarities out of the way from original design.

**Originals**—Genuine stamps.

**Overprint**—A printing added to a stamp usual to complete its design and to make the stamp serviceable for a particular duty.

**Pane**—Descriptive of a block of stamps separated from another block or blocks on the same sheet of paper by spaces or margins between the blocks.

**Pelure**—A very thin and tough variety of wove paper.

**Perforated**—Having holes or indentations between the stamps.

**Perforating Gauge**—A gauge to ascertain the number of perforation. The perforation of a stamp is determined by the number of holes counted within the length of two centimetres; thus, if there be just fourteen holes within this space, the stamp is said to be "perforated 14."

**Pin perforation**—Stamps perforated with holes pricked in the paper as with a pin or needle.

**Plates**—A series of reproduction from the same die, on plates of metal, thus making it practicable to print a large number in single sheet.

**Proof**—The first impression of a stamp, showing it as it will appear when issued, and may be in different colors. They are generally on India paper or thin card board.

**Provincials**—Stamps used only in one Province.

**Provisionals**—Stamps used temporarily until a new supply of the regular issue is received, and may consist of surplus stamps surcharged with a new value, or of fiscals surcharged with the word "Postage."

**Quadrille Paper**—Paper in which the water-marked lines cross each other and form squares or rectangles.

**Re-engraved**—Signifies that the design has been re-engraved.

**Remainders**—Old stamps remaining on hand when a new issue is placed on sale.

**Reprints**—Stamps reprinted from the original plates after the issue is obsolete.

**Retouched**—Plates that have become worn are retouched to produce a clearer impression.

### "Energy" Obligations.

The publisher of "The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy" has brought to my notice several complaints from persons who claim that ads they had sent me did not appear in "Energy." If this is true I know nothing of it and I would prefer to have complaints made to me as I hold myself responsible for all things in connection with "Energy" previous to its consolidation with the Stamp Sheet. If substantial claims are made of my part of any contracts not having been filled to the letter I will be only too glad to bear them and right matters.

F. I. WEAVER,

17 Wilton Crescent, Toronto, Can.

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By sending 2 cents for a year subscription, and a 25 word exchange notice in the "Philatelic Era," America's Best stamp paper. To the Advertiser the "Era" offers the most exceptional opportunity for a small outlay of any American publication, An inch ad., only 25 cents, 3 inch 60 cents, 6 inch \$1.00, 12 inch only \$1.75. As a special inducement will give a trial inch, (No more, no less) for 20 cents. Guaranteed circulation 1000 monthly. Can prove it.

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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Will give a 15 word notice whether you subscribe or not.

**You will be sad** if you don't read this ad for sending for oldest collectors paper of America by non-dealers "Philatelic West," Superior, Neb., U. S. A. Average 100 pages each number for this year, with illustrations of leading collectors of the world. Reviews, leading foreign col. papers. Depts. on revenue stamps, post-cards, covers, curios of all kinds, etc. Advertisers will find West hard to beat, for covers largest field of all. Organ for over 15 societies membership over 5000. More paid subs. with the lowest ad. rate, quality considered, offered to-day. Is paying others and will pay you. "Philatelic West" 25 cts. a year. Sample free. Superior, Neb., U. S. A.

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Our stock of Canadian Revenue Stamps is very complete, and we shall be pleased to make quotations for single specimens and wholesale lots.

Large well bound Revenue Album for all issues, and 40 different Canada Revenue Stamps.

ONE DOLLAR, Postpaid.

**REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY,**

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**Quebec**  
**Y. M. C. A. Medal**  
 IN ALUMINUM  
 = 1893 =

**FACE.**—An open book, with legend in circle: "A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit.

**REVERSE.**—Quebec Y. M. C. A. Library, re-opened May 1st, 1893.

This medal was issued subsequent to the partial destruction of the Y. M. C. A. Building by fire, and but 100 copies were struck off.

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# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Energy.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

## JUST THE THING FOR 1901 BEGINNERS.

Our Illustrated Canada Postage Stamp Album  
60 CENTS POST FREE.

Album is  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, full bound in red cloth, heavy paper printed one side only.

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We can supply you with all the stamps you need to fill the Album too. Try us with an order.

Set  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 8 cts. used Maple Leaves including the two surcharges, 12 cents.

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592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF TWELVE STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,  
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the  
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Commercial reference as to standing is required  
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QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER, 15th, 1901.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

With this issue of the "Stamp Sheet" we reach the 3000 copy mark, and we expect from now on to increase our subscription list by large strides until it reaches well on into the ten thousand.

By the recent absorption of other publications the "Stamp Sheet" has made itself indispensable to every dealer in stamps and supplies who wishes to reach the real collector and money spender. From the beginning our monthly proved a good trade bringer, and to day its success along that line is well known. Our rates are most liberal and will compare very favorably with those of other journals which are profitable to the advertiser.

The fraternity meetings at Buffalo turned out successful both in respect to attendance and business transacted. Every one seemed to be in good humor and enjoyed himself to the utmost.

It is possible that the attractions of the Pan American Exhibition made the regular appearance of a few members rather unsatisfactory, but on the whole the meetings were large and business moved on merrily. The reports submitted showed real progress along the different lines for the past year. The membership of each society has been well maintained, and the all around prospects for the coming twelve months are very encouraging.

Will one cent letter postage come into existence under the present McKinley administration? The indications are that it will. The matter has been seriously considered by the United States Postal Department for years past, but up to a short time ago there seemed to be no way of bringing about this boon.

Now, however, the order which has recently come into effect excluding certain second class matter from its standing in the mails will, it is expected, effect a saving of several million dollars annually to the department, or an amount sufficient to warrant the introduction of one cent postage, and perhaps other reforms in the service. Once the ball is set rolling in the way of cheap postage, it will be hard to confine it to the place of its birth, and our own Postmaster General will doubtless lose no time in giving Canada the one cent rate.

The Summer is gone, and the Fall is upon us once more. With the passing away of the warm weather and long days labor replaces relax-

ation. And with the doffing of his backwoods suit the thoughts of the stamp collector returns once more to his album.

Wide awake dealers are already on the war path (advertising) and the coming season's indications are very bright indeed. Happy is the collector who is able to get what he needs at once while prices are still undecided. Stiff, more stiff, most stiff is likely to be the market returns regarding the value of many stamps very shortly.

**After Five Years—The Finish.**

Five years ago the first issue of the PHILATELIC ADVOCATE appeared. It was a very crude number printed on a hand press one page at a time.

Mr. F. I. Weaver was editor and Messrs. Starnaman Bros. publishers. The paper struggled along for a year with such success that the publishers were enabled to add a new press that printed two pages at a time. From that time the patronage steadily increased. After one year Mr. Weaver disposed of his interest to Starnaman Bros., who have had entire control since that time. Our aim has been to give as much as possible in proportion to the patronage received.

When we commenced the publication of the ADVOCATE there were few papers that appeared on time, especially in Canada, so we made it our main endeavor never to appear out of the month of date. In this we have been successful, thus accomplishing something never done by a Canadian paper and by few in the U. S. viz: the publication of sixty-one numbers without missing a number, doubling a number or appearing outside of the month which the paper was dated. During this time we issued one number containing 60 pages, one of 64 pages and our "Twentieth Century Number" with 104 pages.

Our job printing department has also been steadily increasing and this with the addition of a rubber stamp making outfit takes up so much of our time that we have

decided after much deliberation that we must discontinue the publication of the ADVOCATE. We regret very much to take this step but anyone acquainted with the work of publishing a journal of this kind will know the amount of work involved in printing, binding, wrapping, mailing and addressing each issue. We have not come to this decision hastily—we have been contemplating the move for several months. We wish to thank our many friends for the support given us in the way of advertising and manuscript.

We have made many friends through the ADVOCATE and trust that our discontinuation will in no wise affect this friendship. To thank each person individually would be a task too great to attempt.

The last few years of the ADVOCATE have been very successful. In the five years we have had very few losses through dishonest advertisers. In fact we have only three bad accounts on our books and these were made before we adopted the cash in advance system. We offer the following accounts for sale cheap.

- Williams & Co., Lima, Peru. \$7.00
- Matthew R. Knight, Boiestown, N.B. 6.10
- C. T. Reno, Allentown, Pa. .17

Our subscribers will lose nothing by this change as the entire subscription list, back numbers and good will of the ADVOCATE has been sold to Mr. W. G. L. Paxman, 592 John St., Quebec, Que., who will consolidate the ADVOCATE with *The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy*. Mr. Paxman will accept our ad checks in payment of space.

We intend to keep up our mail order business and will be pleased to quote prices on anything you need in Printing, Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencil, Key Checks, Etc. About Sept. 15th we will issue a large illustrated price list which we will send free to anyone requesting it. We want one agent in every city and town in Canada.

We hope our subscribers and advertisers will give our successor the same hearty support they have given us.

Again thanking our patrons for their kindness to us.

We remain, yours truly,

**STARNAMAN BROS.**

## HOW I MADE MY CANADIAN COLLECTION

BY EDMUNDS.

Early in 1899 after going through the album of a friend and admiring the arrangement and beauty of what he termed his "sleep bringers" I made up my mind to do something in the collecting line myself. My friend's collection was made up of specimens from all countries, but it was particularly rich in British North Americans.

Fine mint copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny, 3 p., 6 p., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. and 10 p., of early Canada interspersed with lightly cancelled stamps of later dates, together with the rare old shillings and six pences of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia made up from my point of view by far the most attractive portion of his Album. There were two paths of difference, however, with regard to my friend's now nearly complete collection and my proposed one. In the first place the former was commenced long years before when the gems of to-day were put in at face value, or at a slight advance, and in the second place the owner had always been blessed with lots of money, whereas in my case a few dollars a month was my income. However, where there is a will there will always be found a way, and I made up my mind that a Canadian collection I should have at all costs.

Having resolved, my next step was to act, and I began to look about me for a suitable repository for the treasures which I hoped to acquire. After much search and enquiry for an album intended exclusively for British North American Stamps, I was disappointed to find that no such an album was published and I was forced to buy an ordinary blank book for the purpose. This at my leisure I began to rule in sections, a rather tedious job by the way, and was so engaged one evening when a friend dropped in to see me. He was rather interested in my self imposed task of ruling, and finding him a ready listener I told him enthusiastically of my plans for building up a stamp collection. In conversation he threw out the remark that although not a collector himself he thought that a printed album would be preferable to my blank book, and cost a great deal less labor in the long run. I told him of my hunt for such an album and of its non-success. "Why said he" I saw a Canadian Album advertised a day or two ago

by The Canada Stamp Company, of Quebec City, and judging from the description given of the book I should say that it is just the thing you need."

That same night I wrote to Quebec, and three days later received the Album. It suited me to a T, being spaced to take in all the postal issues of Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, comprising adhesives, envelopes and wrappers. The illustrations given in it of many of the stamps I found very helpful as I went along.

I now had an album and about fifty specimens of the cheaper grade of Canadians, and began to look around for further additions to my pile. There lived on the same street as myself an old lady who kept a little of everything shop, and amongst other wares displayed in her window at this time was a few sheets of cancelled stamps. I had often before noticed the stamps in passing, but not being then interested in collecting paid little attention to the wee scraps. Now, however, I paid a visit to the shop and got the owner to show me her stamp stock. Although but a new beginner I had by dint of much studying up price lists and catalogues arrived at a fair idea of the value of the stamps which I desired, and was therefore much struck with the very low prices which the old lady put on her stamps. For instance I picked out and secured for one dollar a used copy of the 17c. blue, a 2c. pink, a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. green, a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue and a watermarked 1c. brown red of Canada. I did equally well in Newfoundlands securing a 2 pence, a 3 pence, four pence and six pence at about one fifth of catalogue. Other less rare specimens were also added to my stock at a low figure, bringing my collection up to something over one hundred stamps.

I have often thought since that this my first very cheap purchase of stamps proved in the long run a not too satisfactory bargain after all, for it gave me the bargain disease and lead to my losing several very desirable stamps shortly afterwards because they were not to be had at a big discount off catalogue, a blunder which I have since deeply regretted.

But to resume. About this time I received an invitation from an uncle of mine who resided just outside of New York City to pass a few days with him, which I gladly accepted, for beside the pleasure of meeting him again I recalled

to mind the vast quantity of old correspondence which I had seen in the lumber room of his house on a former visit, and I began to conjure up visions of great finds of stamps for me there. A few days later with my uncle's permission I was going through pile upon pile of old letters pretty nearly all still encased in their original envelopes.

Having done an extensive business in his day, my uncle's correspondence naturally took in foreign as well as home covers, and I found several denominations of the early Canadian issues, more especially a half penny and three pence on ribbed paper, which added materially to the quality and value of my collection. The 1c. pink and 5c. beaver were very abundant, as also nearly all denominations of the 1868 issue. I was rather surprised to find so many of the 5c. olive green of the 1875-77 issue, which was rather a rare Canadian stamp then and is more so now, and in my opinion is rated much too low in our catalogues.

(To be continued.)

## NAMES

Speaking of famous people who are known only by names that were not originally theirs, F. B. Wiley in the current September number of the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "How many know that John Rowlands, for instance, is one of the greatest explorers of his generation? Yet, that is the real name of Sir Henry M. Stanley, the indomitable hero of "Darkest Africa."

Suppose that some morning there should appear in the newspapers such an item as this: "Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Wettin, accompanied by their nephew, Mr. Frederick W. V. A. Hohenzollern, sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York." How many people would give more than a passing glance at this announcement? Yet, it would be a piece of news of the most astounding interest calculated to throw the people of New York and thousands of others throughout the country into a paroxysm of excitement and feverish expectation, as must be admitted when the names of King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra and the Emperor are respectively substituted for the true family names given in the supposititious item.

## The Postal Issues of British North America

No one with an eye to the beautiful in art can fail to appreciate the stamps of Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., and we can not but agree with the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to a certain extent when it regrets the existence in our series of such a stumbling block as the twelve pence Canada.

On the other hand the very being of such a stamp is perhaps an incentive to collectors to take up the collecting of B. N. A's. in the hope of some day falling upon this rarity for a trifle, as well as its near neighbors the five cent Connell New Brunswick, and the shillings of the same country and Nova Scotia. The reference reads as follows:

"It is a great misfortune for a country to be saddled with a rare stamp. The existence of the 12p. Canada has prevented thousands from attempting the stamps of that colony. Barring the 12 pence our northern neighbor offers one of the most interesting fields for the stamp collector. Every stamp issued by the Dominion is a beautiful work of art, and no page in a collector's album is more beautiful when filled with uncancelled stamps. All of the British North American colonies are similarly afflicted with a rare stamp, and this has gone far to injure the sale of the other stamps which are well within the reach of the average collector."

Advertisers wake up and send in your copy. Remember that the "Canada Stamp Sheet" now reaches three thousand addresses, and by a rough calculation is read by about ten thousand persons.

We believe our monthly to be a good advertising medium, and are sure that you will admit the fact after a fair trial. The stamp season is about to open, don't be laggards, but bring what you have to sell before collectors at once, and rake in the gold.

No collector can afford to do without the "Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy." It gives him the stamp news of the day, points out the latest discoveries along the line of stamp collecting, throws out warnings and at times tenders advice, in short is as invaluable to the junior as to the senior collector, and should be in the hands of both. Only twenty-five cents a year.

By the purchase of "The Philatelic Advocate" there is now consolidated with "The Canada Stamp Sheet," five other stamp periodicals making a grand total of twelve, as follows:

Boys' Own Philatelist, Canadian Philatelic Weekly, Canadian Philatelic Review, Canadian Collector and Philatelic Punch, Philatelic Fun, Energy, Philatelic Messenger, Ontario Philatelist, Stamp Reporter, Jubilee Philatelist and Mount Royal News, and Philatelic Advocate.

We expect our circulation to reach the five thousand mark before the passing of many moons.

### WANTED TO BUY FOR SPOT CASH.

Jubilee Canada, 1c., 2c., 3c.  
Maple Leaves 2, 5, 6, 8, 10 cts.  
Numeral 1, 5, 6, 8 cts. Surcharged 2c. on 3cts. numerals and maple leaves, Maps, Newfoundlands and old Canada. We will pay good prices for above. Also all other Can wanted for spot cash.

Send for lists.

MARKS STAMP CO., TORONTO, CAN.

FREE! 3 Brussels Exhibition stamps to new agents 50%. 121 var. 10. 1000 mixed 25c. Scott's 1901 catalogue 52c. Chas. F. Harris, 7 Chadwick St., Worcester, Mass.

CHILI! Joseph M. Garrigo, P. O. Box 2156, Santiago, Chili. Exchange wanted with all collectors of the world. I don't send first.

AUCTIONS.—List Free. A fine U. S. collection sold. H. Wendt, Sterling, Neb. U. S. A.

|                       | Uncut. | Cut. |
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| \$1.00 Green and Grey | .08    | .02  |
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| 2.00 Gray             | .07    | .01  |
| 3.00 Gray             | .20    | .06  |
| 3.00 Brown            | .09    | .03  |
| 5.00 Red              | .15    | .06  |
| 5.00 Gray             | .30    | .08  |
| The above lot fine    | .90    | .25  |

I will pay 4 cts. each for 6 cts. Canada Numerals.

FRANK B. KIRBY,  
227 ARNOLD ST. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

CANADIAN and United States stamps wanted in quantities. Send offers and lists to "Philatelic Department" Metropolitan Talking Machine Company, 106 Tanner Street, Dockhead, Bermondsey London, S. E., England.

### APPROVAL BOOKS.

Stamps priced by latest Standard catalogue Discount 50 per cent everything except choice specimens of the rarities. For filling in blank spaces cheaply try some of my Jumbo books of stamps catalogued from 1 to 5 cts. If you are after higher priced ones, send for sheets containing 6c. to \$5 specimens. Or if you want them by countries, that's good. Any way suits me, so you are pleased, and buy.

I don't make a specialty of want lists, but mention any specimens particularly wanted.

Send reference or deposit with first order.

ARTHUR R. BUTLER.

1818, 8th St. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I WANT to buy all kinds of Canadian and Newfoundland Postage Stamps in any quantity. What have you to dispose of? Kindly make your own prices on stamps for sale—have also all kinds of Canadians for sale—make offers for anything you require. Address.

F. W. SNIDER,

Stamp Dealer.

TRENTON, ONT. - - CANADA.

# Quebec

## Y. M. C. A. Medal

IN ALUMINUM

= 1893 =

FACE.—An open book, with legend in circle: "A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit."

REVERSE.—Quebec Y. M. C. A. Library, re-opened May 1st, 1893.

This medal was issued subsequent to the partial destruction of the Y. M. C. A. Building by fire, and but 100 copies were struck off.

A RARITY, \$2 Post free.

THE BOOK & NOVELTY CO.,

592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

### YOUR ONLY CHANCE THIS SUMMER.

The first six stamps are unused.

- 1 Fr. on 1 sh. Bermuda ..... 2c.
- Finland Mourning Stamp ..... 2c.
- 2d. Error New Zealand ..... 10c.
- 2d. 1896, St. Helena ..... 6c.
- 1d. 1895 Transvaal Jubilee ..... 5c.
- 1c. Rose 1897 Nfld. .... 5c.
- 2c. Orange 1897 Nfld. .... 6c.
- 4c. Dog's Hd. Black Nfld. .... 1c.
- 5 Var. Nfld. 5c. 10 Var. 15c.
- 5 Var. Hawai 10c.

For 10c. silver and 2c. stamp, I will mail post paid a packet of different stamps cataloguing from 1.50 to 2.00. If you are not satisfied with it, I will make you a present of it. Packet contains old Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Etc. Order at once.

MEMBER D. P. A. J. H. JOST,  
L. of C. P. BOX 244, HALIFAX, N.S.

500 Stamps and a year's subscription to

"THE PHILATELIC RECORD"

ONLY 25 cents.

ARTHUR R. MAGILL

MONTREAL, CAN. Box 1019.

You will be sad if you don't read this ad for you lose more than we by not sending for oldest collectors paper of America by non-dealers "Philatelic West," Superior, Neb., U. S. A. Average 100 pages each number for this year, with illustrations of leading collectors of the world. Reviews, leading foreign col. papers. Depts. on revenue stamps, post-cards, covers, curios of all kinds, etc. Advertisers will find West hard to beat, for covers largest field of all. Organ for over 15 societies membership over 5000. More paid subs. with the lowest ad rate, quality considered, offered to-day. Is paying others and will pay you. "Philatelic West" 25 cts. a year. Sample free. Superior, Neb., U. S. A.

### REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY.

Our stock of Canadian Revenue Stamps is very complete, and we shall be pleased to make quotations for single specimens and wholesale lots.

Large well bound Revenue Album for all issues, and 40 different Canada Revenue Stamps.

ONE DOLLAR, Postpaid.

### REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY,

Corner Taschereau St., Quebec, Can.

### EXCHANGE.

Wanted! Stamps of your country, any quantity. Will give in exchange stamps of Britain and colonies, or best cash price. Reply always to letters but *not* post cards.

W. E. BARKER, 42 Wynyard Rd. Hillsbro,  
D. P. A. 556. Sheffield England.

Journals reproduce this ad and get stamps to value.

### SEA SHELLS FREE.

Send 15c. for 1 year's subscription to *The Curio Exchange* and we will send you a box of beautiful sea shells absolutely free. The Curio Exchange has depts to stamps, coins, sea shells, curios, botany, etc. Also prize letter and free ex. depts.

Address:—THE CURIO EXCHANGE,  
New Kamilche, Wash., U. S. A.

### LEARN LANGUAGES!

- German-English Dictionary ..... 25c.
- French-English Dictionary ..... 25c.
- Latin-English Dictionary ..... 25c.
- Spanish-English Dictionary ..... 25c.

Send for list. Agents wanted.

N. STOLLER,

202 N. Desplaines St. Chicago, Illinois.

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Only Name, Address, and Speciality (The latter not exceeding 4 words) can be inserted under this heading.

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| <p><b>RICHARD R. BROWN,</b><br/>Keyport, N. J., U.S.A.<br/><i>Large Wholesale Consignments<br/>wanted.</i></p> | <p><b>REVENUE STAMP SUPPLY.</b><br/><i>Only Canadian Revenues<br/>handled.</i><br/><b>Corner Taschereau Street.</b><br/><b>QUEBEC, CAN.</b></p>                | <p><b>"THE ADHESIVE"</b><br/><i>Handsome Philatelic Monthly</i><br/><b>30 Cts. A YEAR</b><br/>Including 80 Word Notice.<br/><b>ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.</b></p> |
| <p><b>THE CANADA STAMP SHEET<br/>AND ENERGY,</b><br/>25cts. A YEAR.<br/><b>QUEBEC, - - - CAN.</b></p>          | <p><b>THE CANADA STAMP Co.</b><br/><i>Album Publishers.</i><br/><b>592, John Street,</b><br/><b>Quebec, Canada.</b><br/>Canadian, Revenue, Postage Stamps.</p> | <p><b>THE<br/>BOOK &amp; NOVELTY CO.</b><br/>592 John Street<br/><b>QUEBEC, Canada.</b></p>                                                                        |

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## Scientific American.

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SALE ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR

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They relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating: are a perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, **TORPID LIVER.**

**They Regulate the Bowels.  
They Cure Sick Headache.  
A Single One Gives Relief.**

# WANTED

A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Accept no substitute. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the packet. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.



# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 2.

OCTOBER -15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

## ONE DOLLAR.

Your chance to save money.

The following sent postpaid during the next thirty  
days on receipt of one dollar.

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2c. Canada Jubilee postage stamp (unused) | 1c.  |
| 1 1c. do do do                                | 1c.  |
| 1 2c. do do do                                | 1c.  |
| 1 3c. do do do                                | 1c.  |
| 1 5c. do do do                                | 1c.  |
| 1 8c. do do do                                | 1c.  |
| 1 1/2c. Numeral (present issue) Stamp         | 1c.  |
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| 12 Months subs. to The Canada Stamp Sheet     | 25c. |
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To get the benefit of the above low prices the complete list  
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They Cure Sick Headache.  
A Single One Gives Relief.**

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A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Accept no substitute. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

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|    |        |                                       |       |      |
|----|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| 1  | 1/2c.  | Canada Jubilee postage stamp (unused) |       | 1c.  |
| 1  | 1c.    | do                                    | do do | 1c.  |
| 1  | 2c.    | do                                    | do do | 1c.  |
| 1  | 3c.    | do                                    | do do | 1c.  |
| 1  | 5c.    | do                                    | do do | 1c.  |
| 1  | 8c.    | do                                    | do do | 1c.  |
| 1  | 1/2c.  | Numeral (present issue) Stamp         |       | 1c.  |
| 1  | 1c.    | do                                    | do do | 1c.  |
| 1  | 2c.    | do                                    | do do | 2c.  |
| 1  | 5c.    | do                                    | do do | 5c.  |
| 12 | Months | subs. to The Canada Stamp Sheet       |       | 25c. |
| 1  | 1901   | cloth bound Canada Stamp Album        |       | 60c. |

To get the benefit of the above low prices the complete list  
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THE CANADA STAMP CO.,  
592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF TWELVE STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,  
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

**Price 5 Cents per Copy.**

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 45 cents per year.

**ADVERTISEMENTS 5 CENTS PER LINE.**

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1 inch, 50c, 2 inches 90c, 1-4 page \$1.10, 1-2 page \$1.75, 1 page \$3.

#### REDUCED RATES.

8 inches of space given for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. 2 checks equal 2 in. ad., 3 equal 1 page, etc. Ads. and checks MUST be paid in advance.

Advertisements received unaccompanied by the cash will be carefully laid aside pending remittance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 15th, 1901.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

In our last issue we referred to the probability of a one cent postal rate coming into force in the United States under the then McKinley administration, but hardly had the forecast appeared in print when the whole world was shocked by the news of the President's death by assassination. Beloved and respected by all who had ever been brought in contact with him either in social or business life, as well as those who knew him simply by his high reputation for honesty of purpose and action his death, particularly under such sad circumstances, is nothing less than a universal calamity, and a blow from which the great nation over which he

was called to preside will take years to recover.

Stamp collecting is being taken up again in real earnest, and many are the recruits who are taking hold of this pleasant as well as profitable pastime. During the last few days the sale of albums big and little has been enormous, in fact some dealers report their regular supply exhausted. This state of affairs so early in the season has filled the trade with hopefulness, and wants in stock all along the stamp line are being filled up as rapidly as possible by each dealer in expectation of coming very busy months.

With this number a revision of our ad. rates has taken place.

With a very much increased circulation it would seem more consistent on our part to increase the rates for space in "The Canada Stamp Sheet" than to lower them, but in order to harmonize as far as possible our figures with those heretofore charged for space in the "Philatelic Record" we have adopted a new scale of rates which appear on page 10. We have also adopted the check system so successfully run by Messrs. Starnaman Bros. in connection with the above mentioned stamp monthly. Eight inches of space can now be bought in "The Canada Stamp Sheet" for \$2, or twenty-four inches for \$5.

On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These ad. checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Two checks equal a two inch ad. three equal a quarter page, etc. Of course spot cash in advance is required before an ad. check can be issued to anybody.

We would take it as a great favor for all ad. copy to be in by the 7th of each month in order to do away with the possibility of its being too late. Last month several ads. had to be held over because of their late arrival, and although we do our very best to run in any late copy no guarantee can be given respecting the insertion of any thing arriving here after the seventh of the month.

### HOW I MADE MY CANADIAN COLLECTION

*(Continued.)*

After adding something over fifty varieties of Canada, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to my Album, I listed and bundled off the rest of the find to one of the dealers, and in due course received a cheque for fifteen dollars in payment. I am afraid that this stamp man imposed a little on me, as thirty dollars would have been a fair wholesale figure for the foreigners alone, not speaking at all of the United States envelopes and adhesives on original covers of which there were a large number. However, I received fifteen dollars only and proceeded to lay that out to the best advantage.

Walking down town one afternoon on my way to the office, I espied an open stamp album in the window of a second hand dealer's store and stopped at once to investigate. The album appeared to have done good service as some of the leaves were loose and the binding slightly torn. I entered the store and asked to see the collection which was immediately handed to me.

Strong in United States issues, British North Americans appeared to be hopelessly in the minority both in number and value until one stamp caught my eye and held it there. It was an extremely fine used copy of the Nova Scotia shilling, regularly catalogued at over one hundred dollars. There were several other stamps of the same province and of other provinces, but all more or less common. The value of the album was probably at a low estimate a couple of hundred dollars, and the price asked from which no discount could be had eighty-five dollars.

Nothing could be cheaper or suit my inclination better than this windfall, but where was the money to come from. I had at the time in round numbers but thirty-

five dollars in cash, and little prospect of getting more for some time to come. I stated my predicament plainly to the man behind the counter, and mustered up nerve enough to ask him for time in which to make up the very absent but necessary fifty dollars. At first he demurred, saying that the sale must be a cash transaction, as he had advanced the eighty-five dollars asked as a loan on the album months previously which had never been repaid and he was now selling to recoup himself. However, I at last prevailed upon him to accept the thirty-five dollars in hand and six monthly promissory notes of ten dollars each endorsed by my brother, who as luck had it, had lately opened up a small wood yard in the same quarter of the city, and was therefore known to my knight of the album. It seemed too bad to have to pay an extra ten dollar bill because of the lack of ready money, but such misfortunes happen people every day I said to myself. I was now the owner of the precious collection, but with a burden of debt on my shoulders. My first move was to disencumber myself to the best advantage of what foreign stamps it embraced. The lesson which I had received by my former sale of stamps to a regular dealer made me shy of approaching one again in the role of seller, and I therefore called upon a well off collector and showed him what I had to dispose of. He seemed much interested in the stamps, examined them closely, and

*(To be continued.)*

Advertisers wake up and send in your copy. Remember that the "Canada Stamp Sheet" now reaches three thousand addresses, and by a rough calculation is read by about ten thousand persons.

We believe our monthly to be a good advertising medium, and are sure that you will admit the fact after a fair trial. The stamp season is now fairly open, therefore bring what you have to sell before collectors at once, and rake in the gold.

No collector can afford to do without the "Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy." It gives him the stamp news of the day, points out the latest discoveries along the line of stamp collecting, throws out warnings and at times tenders advice, in short is as invaluable to the junior as to the senior collector, and should be in the hands of both. Only twenty-five cents a year.

THE LATE PRESIDENT  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Born—Niles, O., Jan. 29, 1843.

Educated—Country schools and Poland Academy and Allegheny College. Taught in public schools.

War record—Enlisted at 18. Distinguished at Antietam and other places. Mustered out a major at 22. First enlistment as private in Twenty-third Ohio; commissary sergeant, 1862; first lieutenant, 1863; captain, 1864; served on staffs of Hayes, Cook and Hancock. Brevetted for gallantry.

Admitted to Ohio bar—1867, and settled in Canton, O., which has since been his home.

Congress—Elected to Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congress on Republican ticket, retiring in 1891.

First mentioned for presidency about 1888.

Tariff record—In his early Congressional record he became prominent, but in 1889 he was chairman of Ways and Means Committee. Author of tariff bill, 1890.

Nominated and elected Governor of Ohio—1891; re-elected, 1893.

Nominated and elected President, 1896, by 600,000 plurality over W. J. Bryan.

Re-elected to Presidency, 1900.

Shot by Leon Czolgosz, a self-confessed anarchist, in the Temple of Music at the Buffalo Exposition, Friday, Sept. 6, 1901, at 4 p.m.

Died, Sept. 14, at 2.15 a.m.

By the purchase of "The Philatelic Advocate" there is now consolidated with "The Canada Stamp Sheet," five other stamp periodicals making a grand total of twelve, as follows:

Boys' Own Philatelist, Canadian Philatelic Weekly, Canadian Philatelic Review, Canadian Collector and Philatelic Punch, Philatelic Fun, Energy, Philatelic Messenger, Ontario Philatelist, Stamp Reporter, Jubilee Philatelist and Mount Royal News, and Philatelic Advocate.

United States Minutes.

USONA.

The Bay State Philatelist is now the official organ of the Dominion Philatelic Association, vice the Philatelic Advocate. The closing up of the latter periodical was a surprise to many, and to me but as Mr. Paxman is good enough to keep me on as correspondent, I "make my bow to the readers of *The Canada Stamp Sheet*."

\* \* \*

There is no doubt but that the death of our President has caused a dullness in the stamp trade. It is probable that his vignette will appear upon the proposed new issue; Lincoln was murdered April 15, 1865 and the 15c black bearing his portrait appeared June 17, 1866; Garfield died on September 19, 1881 and his likeness appeared on the 5 cent brown of April 10, 1882, replacing the old Taylor 5 cent stamp. It has been proposed to issue a "mourning stamp" the proceeds from the sale of which should be applied to erecting a monument to the late President, but this roundabout way of securing a subscription is unnecessary, the sum could be raised by direct request.

\* \* \*

An order of the Postmaster General of September 23, reminding postmasters that the sale of Pan-American stamps must be discontinued on October 31, and the remainders forwarded to the department for destruction, states that it is desired, if possible, to avoid remainders and orders, therefore, that if it appears likely that there will be any Pan-American stamps left over, that they be put on sale in place of the regular issue to clear them out.

\* \* \*

Since July 1, the charge for United States postal money orders payable in Canada is the same as for domestic orders. This reduction will be of interest to philatelists and dealers.

\* \* \*

The order granting domestic rates of postage to persons serving in the military or naval service of the United States in China has been revoked "in view of the fact that the conditions now existing in China render it impracticable" to carry out the provisions of that order. What the conditions are is not stated.

The Buffalo set is not popular with stamp clerks, and they will be glad when the issue is discontinued. The stamps are hard to tear apart, the tear seeming to follow the line of perforations sometimes, and sometimes to go across country. The 8 cent denomination is commanding the best price from buyers, but personally, the 5c. value has been the hard one to get a supply of used.

\* \* \*

Auction sales are many, and the prices are steady: the figures seem to be getting nearer to catalogue quotations, and there is more competition than formerly. Collectors are beginning to find out that it is a cheap way to buy stamps: but in sending in bids by mail be sure of the firm you are dealing with: many an off-color specimen, dirty or damaged, goes to the mail bidder at some auctions.

\* \* \*

Great economy is expected from the order respecting second class matter, but it is doubtful if a sufficient saving can be made to enable the Department to recommend one-cent postage without at the same time owing that a deficit will ensue.

## The Mysterious Stamp.

WILLIAM C. KNIGHT.

Speaking about stamps in connection with superstition and nonsense, that reminds me of my experience with postage stamps and now, even the mention of stamps arouses feelings in me, not unlike the red cloth and highly colored suits and trappings of the matador (bull-fighter) do to the wild and uncontrollable bulls which rip, roar and tear about in the Spanish bull pits.

Gentlemen, you need not smile, I have seen the rag thrown in front of the bull, coming at full speed at the wide awake matador with head up in the air snorting and tearing the ground viciously, with one burning desire to tear, demolish and carry ruin and death in its track; that's the way I felt exactly, gentlemen. I was completely sold and when I think of it I want to engage an attendant for fear I shall ask some one to hold me up, rob me, then help him to kick me out into the street. Don't ask me why I do not instantly see the beauties of stamp collecting. I am full of it clear to the end of my hair. We were

a lot of first water enthusiasts and all worshipped at the shrine of the Goddess of Philatelia.

We were off on a six weeks jaunt through the south, and in Jacksonville at the St. Charles hotel, we met the jovial whole souled, rather impulsive and eccentric Capt. Wilson, for a long time, commander of the "Goodrich" one of H. M. Ships running from Calcutta to Liverpool. He was put on the retired list, pensioned, and now spends his time in careless indolence. He gradually worked his way into our affections and we began to feel that our crowd was incomplete without old Cap. In the evenings we sat on the veranda, watching the merry bathers sport about in the foaming deep, smoke cigars and tell about those escapades we so delight to speak about.

It was the captain who was up for a story to-night. We were speaking of the many advantages of stamp collecting, which gave the Captain a subject for the following interesting narrative.

"Gentlemen!" he began, "It was evening in Calcutta in '67 and I was commander of the Goodrich in the Queen's service. We were to leave that night, for Liverpool, and you know none on board have time to fool when we are about to start. I was up in my stateroom, preparing the books when the first mate wrapped at my door and said that a native downstairs wanted to see me on important business. I knew I had no time to waste on a native and told the mate to tell him I could not see him.

The mate left, but returned in a few minutes with the intelligence that the fellow would not leave the ship until he saw the Captain. I cannot get the fellow to leave and what am I to do about it. What I said, when I heard this need not be repeated. I had the native sent to my room. He was a striking, young and handsome looking fellow with coal black hair and eyes and a clear cut expression with a sharp look about him that I did not exactly like. He greeted me in the usual native fashion, calling me Sir Captaine. I asked him what he wanted and told him to be quick about it. "Sir Captaine" he said in a low tone, "I have news; when you left home, you remember your wife complained of feeling ill, now she has pneumonia, and what is more, is on her death-bed; wait another message, the stamp tells me your

(To be continued.)

**PAN AMERICANS!!**

Will pay the following prices for good copies.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1c. .. 14c. per 100   | 5c. .. \$1.25 per 100  |
| 2c. .. 8c. per 100    | 8c. .. \$1.50 per 100  |
| 4c. .. \$1.10 per 100 | 10c. .. \$1.50 per 100 |

Complete set 10c.

Will pay half of above prices for poorer copies. Cash by return mail or will remit in 20c Numeral Canada

**R. F. WRIGLEY, 293 KING ST. W.  
TORONTO, ONT.**

**A**M BREAKING a fine collection of 4000 stamps and will sell them in order of the collection (no two alike) for only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Catalogue price. Send me \$1.00 or \$2.00 as a trial order and be convinced that stamps at  $\frac{1}{4}$  catalogue are a genuine bargain.

**FRED. B. FILSINGER,**

P. O. Box 360. Waterloo, Ont., Can.

**HAWAII Unused**

1898 25c. Purple \$1.00 each.

A Stamp worth 10c. free with each order.

**SHIRLEY STAMP CO.**

Winthrop, - - - Mass.

**1000 for 100!!**

Will give 1000 mixed foreign stamps in good condition for 100 mixed Pan Americans including at least 2 each of the higher values.

**R. F. WRIGLEY, 293 King St. W.**

Toronto, Ont., - - - D. P. A., 494.

**Some fine wholesale Lots and Packets.**

|                                                                    |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| * 500 Foreign (no continental) 75 Var.                             | .20    |
| 1000 " " 100 "                                                     | .45    |
| 500 Canadian, 15 varieties .....                                   | .50    |
| 250 " 20 " .....                                                   | .35    |
| A fine album consisting of 2 vol. full Morocco, cost \$15.00 ..... | \$4.00 |
| Packet A (no duplicate) Cat. at \$2.00                             | .50    |
| " B " " " 4.23                                                     | 1.00   |
| " C " " " 8.37                                                     | 2.00   |
| " D duplicates " 10.00                                             | 2.25   |

It would pay well, for every subscriber of the "Stamp Sheet," to possess these.

**FRED. B. FILSINGER,**

P. O. Box 360. Waterloo, Ont., Can.

100 Varieties of Stamps given away Free to every applicant for my approval sheets at 50% commission. If your collection numbers 4000 varieties or under, I have some fine bargains for you.

1 Complete Set, Pan-American used. .12

1 Set of Omaha, used, 1c. to 10c. .... .12

1 Set of Columbian, used, 1c. to 10c. .12  
150 Varieties of Stamps for \$1.00.

I have put up a packet of 150 varieties of the better class of stamps only, which catalogues at least \$5.00 and possibly more, which I am going to sell for only \$1.00, cash with order.

This packet is simply put up for advertising purposes and will not last long. Only 100 packets put up.

**A. A. VAN WIE,  
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.**

**WANTED TO BUY FOR SPOT CASH.**

Jubilee Canada, 1c., 2c., 3c.

Maple Leaves 2, 5, 6, 8, 10 cts.

Numeral  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6, 8 cts. Surcharged 2c. on 3cts. numerals and maple leaves, Maps, Newfoundland and old Canada. We will pay good prices for above. Also all other Can wanted for spot cash.

Send for lists.

**MARKS STAMP CO., TORONTO, CAN.**

Approval books and sheets of good stamps, catalogued from 5 cents to \$2.00 each, sent for reference or deposit.

**Postmarks--1000 all different  
\$1.55.**

Descriptive priced catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of all nations, published by Mason, 1874. Interesting to collectors. 6 cents.

**ARTHUR R. BUTLER.**

1816, 8th St. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



**EXCHANGE.**

Wanted! Stamps of your country, any quantity. Will give in exchange stamps of Britain and colonies, or best cash price. Reply always to letters but *not* post cards.

**W. E. BARKER, 42 Wynyard Rd. Hillsbro,**  
D. P. A. 556. **Sheffield England.**

Journals reproduce this ad and get stamps to value.

**SEA SHELLS FREE.**

Send 15c. for 1 year's subscription to *The Curio Exchange* and we will send you a box of beautiful sea shells absolutely free. The Curio Exchange has depts to stamps, coins, sea shells, curios, botany, etc. Also prize letter and free ex. depts.

Address:—**THE CURIO EXCHANGE,**  
New Kamilche, Wash., U. S. A.

**LEARN LANGUAGES!**

- German-English Dictionary..... 25c.
- French-English Dictionary..... 25c.
- Latin-English Dictionary..... 25c.
- Spanish-English Dictionary..... 25c.

Send for list. Agents wanted.

**N. STOLLER,**

202 N. Desplaines St. Chicago, Illinois.

**SNAPS AND ALL FINE COPIES.**

- Farthing on Shilling Bermuda..... .04
  - Gold Coast 1 sh. purple cat. 12c..... .05
  - Labuan 18c. (error) 1897, cat. 12c.... .06
  - Netherland, 1 gld., 1896, cat. 12c.... .07
  - Belgium, 2 franc violet, 86-91, Cat. 20c .09
  - Hawaii, 1c. green, unused, 1899..... .02
  - Canada Jubilee, 1c. gnd. 2c. unused. .05
  - Niger Coast, 2½d 5d, 1 s., 1894, set.... .70
  - Oil Rivers, 2d green and carmine.... .18
  - Nfld. Royal, set 5 var., complete.... .10
  - 5 only Prince Edward Island, 3c. rose  
on original envelope .....\$1.25
- Cash with order.

**C. W. N. USSHER,**

137 BALDWIN ST. TORONTO, Can.

**Camp's Curious Cards**

**Puzzle Progressive People**

**Princes, Prodigies and Professors.**

YOURS FOR 2 DIMES.

**C. BÉN. CAMP, Kettle Falls,**  
**WASHINGTON.**

I WANT to buy all kinds of Canadian and Newfoundland Postage Stamps in any quantity. What have you to dispose of? Kindly make your own prices on stamps for sale—have also all kinds of Canadians for sale—make offers for anything you require. Address.

**F. W. SNIDER,**

Stamp Dealer.

TRENTON, ONT. - - CANADA.

**THE STAMP EXCHANGE**

**25cts. per Year.**

**ONLY MONTHLY STAMP PAPER IN ILLINOIS.**

Carries more paid advertising at regular rates than any other monthly stamp paper published. No free sample copies—5cts. each.

**PUBLISHER:**

**S. E. MOISANT, KANKAKEE, ILL.**

**"The Philatelic West,"**

The oldest independent stamp monthly (Estab. 95,) 80 to 100 pages monthly. "The best of everything, and plenty of it."  
On trial 5 mos. 10c., 25c. per year. The oldest, the largest, the best.

**L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher,**  
Superior, Nebr., U. S. A.

All those having stamps to sell should address at once giving lowest prices.

**JOS. DUFRESNE,**

P. O. Box 73. NICOLET, QUEBEC.

**A GOOD WATCH**

**For \$1.00 Post Free.**

Nice size for man or boy.

Handsome and Serviceable.

12 months guarantee given with each.

**THE BOOK & NOVELTY CO.**

592, JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

# BUSINESS CARDS

Inserted in the following Spaces at the rate of \$3.00 per annum.

Only Name, Address, and Speciality (The latter not exceeding 4 words) can be inserted under this heading.

|                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>RICHARD R. BROWN,</b><br/>Keyport, N. J., U.S.A.<br/><i>Large Wholesale Consignments<br/>wanted.</i></p> | <p>FOR REVENUE STAMPS<br/>of Brit. N. America<br/>TRY<br/><b>THE CANADA STAMP CO.</b><br/>QUEBEC CITY.</p>                                | <p>" THE ADHESIVE "<br/><i>Handsome Philatelic Monthly</i><br/><b>30 Cts. A YEAR</b><br/>Including 30 Word Notice.<br/><b>ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.</b></p> |
| <p>THE CANADA STAMP SHEET<br/>AND ENERGY,<br/>23cts. A YEAR.<br/>QUEBEC, - - - CAN.</p>                        | <p>THE CANADA STAMP Co.<br/><i>Album Publishers.</i><br/>592, John Street,<br/>Quebec, Canada.<br/>Canadian. Revenue. Postage Stamps.</p> | <p>THE<br/>BOOK &amp; NOVELTY CO<br/>592 John Street<br/>QUEBEC, Canada.</p>                                                                                  |

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE



**PATENTS**

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DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

## Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newdealers.

**MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

SALE ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR.

# RIPANS

THE WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

They relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating: are a perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They Regulate the Bowels.  
They Cure Sick Headache.  
A Single One Gives Relief.

# WANTED

A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents.

may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit.

They banish pain and prolong life.

One gives relief. Accept no substitute.

Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet.

Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Energy.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 3.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1901.

5 Cents.

## Another Combine.

Our combination offer of last month  
proved such a success that we make  
a still better this month. - - - -

ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Set 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50c. {<sup>OLD</sup>ISSUE.

Set 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 8, Maple Leaf Stamps.

Set 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5c. Numerals.

Set 1/2, 1, 2, 3c. present issue Nfd.

Set 1, 2, 5c. unused New Brunswick.

The Canada Stamp Sheet for one year.

The Catalogue value of the above stamps  
is \$1.30, add subscription 25c. Total \$1.55.

All for Fifty Cents.

This offer is good until December 20th, 1901.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,

592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF TWELVE STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,  
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

**Price 5 Cents per Copy.**

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 35 cents per year.

**ADVERTISEMENTS 5 CENTS PER LINE.**

### NET ADVERTISING RATES.

PRICE FOR ONE INSERTION.

1 inch, 60c, 2 inches 90c, 1-4 page \$1.10, 1-2 page \$1.75, 1 page \$3.

#### REDUCED RATES.

8 inches of space given for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. 2 checks equal 2 in. ad., 3 equal 1/2 page, etc. Ads. and checks MUST be paid in advance.

Advertisements received unaccompanied by the cash will be carefully laid aside pending remittance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER, 15th, 1901.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

The habitual cutting of ad. rates is an evil, often dwelt upon by competent writers, which has a tendency to breed trouble for both publisher and patron. The former generally loses money by the transaction, the latter is apt to fall into the habit of expecting much for nothing. "The Canada Stamp Sheet," unlike many of its contemporaries, has always held strictly to the published rate card thus treating all alike to fair play. It has been decided, however, for once to make a special cut rate, to apply to the December number only. Four inches of ad. space will be sold for Fifty Cents in that number, eight inches for One Dollar.

This is done to induce new advertisers to give the Sheet a trial. The trial once made, little difficulty will be experienced in keeping them.

Stamp dealers and others do not advertise for the sake of seeing their names on paper, but to make money. Those who have tried witness that the Sheet is a success in the way of opening the pocket books of collectors. Its circulation lately has been 3000 copies monthly, but it is expected that the 4000 mark will have been reached by December. Send in your copy and cash at once and so secure a choice of position.

The much discussed question of the use of stamp cuts for advertising and illustrating purposes has again come to the fore in Canada, and combined action in the form of a petition signed by the publishers, dealers and collectors of the Dominion will before long, we understand, be presented to the Honorable the Postmaster General, praying that permission be granted for the use of such illustrations in Canada under restrictions similar to those imposed by the Post Office Department of Great Britain for the reproduction of the stamps of that country.

There is some talk of a joint stock company with large capital being formed to buy out the stocks of our Canadian dealers and run the stamp trade here on much the same lines as those followed by the Collectors' Company of New York. Branches of the Company it seems would be started in all parts of the Dominion, Montreal or Toronto having the chief office. There is much to be said in favor of this project, and if properly managed there should be money in it for the shareholders and great possibilities for the collecting public.

Dealers report plenty of orders especially for the better class of stamps. Block collecting seems to be the rage at present.

Much difficulty is, however, experienced by the trade in picking up the older stamp issues in mint or unused condition. In years gone by the demand was for single stamps only, and no very large quantity of unused stamps was needed to be kept in stock to fill orders. The consequence is that to-day when an order comes in for a number of blocks or may be an entire sheet of one of the old issues, the dealer is at his wits end to find stamps to fill it.

Odd holders of these issues keep an eye on the market and when approached for quotations generally ask very high prices.

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Publishers thinking of discontinuing their stamps publications will find it to their best interest to secure our terms for filling unexpired subscriptions. All correspondence strictly confidential.

---

## HOW I MADE MY CANADIAN COLLECTION

(Continued.)

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I was more than surprised to find myself in such a favorable condition financially, and lost no time in calling on my old friend the dealer to see what could be done towards clearing off my debt. Without mentioning how I came by the money, I showed him the fifty dollars and asked if that amount would square our accounts. As an answer he took out

his pocket book and laid the six promissory notes which I had signed before me on the counter. I thanked him most heartily for his kindness in the matter, handed over the fifty dollars and left the store a very happy man indeed. Since this transaction I have added from time to time such stamps as have fallen in my way at reasonable prices and suitable in condition to my album.

The twelve pence stamp of Canada, the Connell 5c. New Brunswick and a few other very high priced B. N. A's. have not as yet dropped into my collection, but I am still living in hope that they will some time in the future. In the meantime I am proud of my Album as it stands, and so would you be if you were the owner.

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## The Mysterious Stamp.

WILLIAM C. KNIGHT.

(Continued.)

brother, chief officer at the Custom house at Belfast, was seriously hurt, wait, the stamp now turns blue, the money you invested in America is lost, wait, it turns green, not only that but it tells me—

"Not another word." I yelled, then was speechless, all the while I looked at the fellow in blank amazement; how could this man become acquainted with these startling facts. Was this a divine illumination from Heaven, was I in a hypnotic state, although the Svengalis method was unknown in those days and a person was considered to possess occult powers who was able to mesmerize, as it was then called, or did I lose my mind, or what was it. I knew my wife was ill when I left home my brother was officer at Belfast and I had invested in American stocks. Gentlemen, I cannot describe my feelings. I walked up and down my state room, a picture of hopeless despair, when I heard the Hindu say. "Sir Captaine look, the stamp changes color, "What do you mean?" I said, feverishly.

"Its red, look Sir Captaine ha! just this minute your wife is recovering, it turns brown let's see the message, ho! your brother is not so seriously hurt." "Gentlemen, have you ever been thousands of miles away from home and suddenly got the intelligence that some of your loved ones were seriously ill? When I thought of those at home I confess I sobbed like a child,

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tough fibred man that I was. I admit I was at a loss to know what to think about it, and yet there was something about the fellow that led me to believe that he was a regular Eastern fakir.

"Sir Captaine" he said "you look astonished. This stamp is known in the east as the Mysterious Stamp; it is a talisman presented to me by my father who was elder to the great Mahatma, like the chameleon it changes color, each color signifying important events. I have had this stamp in my possession for years and have never known it to speak falsely I have here, a code which explains the colors. I came to the conclusion he had heard of the facts in some manner and that he was an impostor. "Lying sneak," I said, "this is some devilish trick; get out of my sight." The words had not the least effect on the strange fellow, he looked me straight in the face and in that same low tone said, "Sir Captaine you are the cause of your own destruction; may the curse of the great Mahatma rest upon your head and may ruin and death follow in your wake. A long adieu, Sir Captaine."

"Well gentlemen, humanity is weak and erring. I called him back, I knew he meant to dispose of it for a consideration too great to mention, it only adds to the absurdity of the thing. His story was that the elder would pay all he had, to keep the stamp in his possession but he, the son, meant to pawn it only till Sir Captain returned to Calcutta again. He needed the money badly now, but would double it when he saw Sir Captaine again.

Well to make a long story short I took the stamp paid the amount he asked for, doubtful of the investment. I put the stamp in my pocket and walked away from the native. Well Gentlemen, let that end my story, have cigars on me?"

"No! No!" we all cried in chorus, "the end of the story how about the Mysterious Stamp, Cap?" "Mysterious stamp be hanged," said the Captain, when I looked in my pocket next morning I found five stamps." "How did they get there?" we all asked impatiently. "Get there? why the stamps were soft paper and all lightly pasted together and revealed the colors mentioned in the code.

"Beauties of stamp collecting, think of it, a hundred dollars for 5 stamps worth 10 cents a thousand. Come boys lets go to the bar and have something."

## STAMP DEALERS

This is for you.

*The Canada Stamp Sheet* wishes to see the advertisement of every respectable, pushing and straight forward dealer monthly in its columns, and with this end in view ad. rates have been reduced very materially. Twenty four checks representing one inch of ad. space each may now be purchased for five dollars. These checks may be used at any time, and are transferable. What is your circulation? may be asked. Reply, 3000 copies monthly at present, 5000 shortly. You can not afford to stay out of the Stamp Sheet. The Sheet must apologize to Mr. Jost for printing the following without leave, but it seems to come in so nicely at this point that, here goes:—

October, 15th 1901.

Publishers *Canada Stamp Sheet*.

Quebec, Que.

Gents,

Kindly oblige by inserting the enclosed copy of ad. for October number of Stamp Sheet if not too late. Forgot all about it. Had the best of success with ad. in September number was more than surprised at the number of answers received. Would advise you push your ad. space more than you do. I was quite surprised when I first received your paper at the few ads. it contained, however it is much better now. I think if you were to put the ad. rates down low for one issue and cater to the advertisers I am sure you would be fully repaid for it by the end of the year. I tried the ad. as an experiment and received replies from almost every nook and corner in Canada and U. S. Kindly pardon me for trying to dictate but these are my views on the experience I had with my first ad. in your paper.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. JOST.

We have received a neat price list of stamps and stamp packets from Mr. C. H. Neiman, 1161, 19 St., Des Moines, Iowa, U. S.



## HAPPENINGS.

The agitation in favor of a McKinley commemorative postage stamp has resulted in the placing of the portrait of the late President of the United States on the new postal card to be issued this month.

\* \* \*

The Pan-American stamp is a thing of the past, the term fixed for its sale by the post office having expired. It would seem by the high prices paid by dealers for this stamp in used condition that way up prices are expected shortly for it. How such a rise is possible considering the millions of copies turned out is more than the average thinker can make out.

\* \* \*

Why should the six cent numeral, 1898, postage stamp of Canada be so hard to get already? That a large quantity of this denomination was issued is well known, but the stamp has almost entirely disappeared to the great chagrin of collectors who owing to its being part of the current set neglected to buy. One of our dealers is out with an advertisement calling for the six cent, and offering double face for all unused copies that may be sent him.

This may have the effect of bringing out the hoard wherever it may be hidden.

\* \* \*

The high values of the Canadian Jubilee issue in used condition have taken a tumble in price. Fair specimens of the \$2.00, are to be had at from 50c. to 75c. the \$4.00 for \$1.25, and the \$5.00 for \$1.50.

Collectors should buy these stamps now, as they will never be as cheap again. The drop is due to a large number having been put on the market at one time by a holder who was hard up for money.

\* \* \*

Beginning with the New Year it is the intention of The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, to carry on their extensive business in stamps and collectors supplies by mail only. The trade of this reliable and pushing house by correspondence has increased to such an extent that notwithstanding a larger staff, it has been found impossible to fill all mail orders the day received and also attend to local counter wants. In future no such delays will occur, all orders receiving attention on day of receipt.

Dealers report a heavy demand for Queen's heads. The death of Queen Victoria has no doubt awakened philatelists to the fact that they must fill in the blanks in their albums at once if they wish to buy the issues of the late reign at a reasonable price, and hence the unusual demand for these stamps. Some of the issues will be almost unobtainable in the course of a few years.

## STAMPS AHOY!

That stamps are holding their own notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary of some think-themselves-wise-persons, is abundantly evinced by recent sales at auction. The Montreal Star's English correspondent lately wrote:

Stamp collecting, like yacht racing, will soon become a pastime in which only millionaires can indulge. At a sale held on Friday by some well known London auctioneers, a single collection (belonging to a well known personage) was put under the hammer, and fetched the astonishing sum of \$15,000! By far the most spirited bidding was excited by the Canadian and Newfoundland stamps. A 12d. black, unused, with gum on the back, issued in 1851, the first year stamps were used in Canada for postal purposes, fetched the highest price of all being run up to \$305 before it was knocked down. Only last February a similar stamp was sold for \$285. Next in price among the Canadians came a New Brunswick, 1s. mauve, issued in 1851, unused, and with no gum, which sold for \$180. A similar amount was fetched by a Nova Scotia 1s purple, 1851-57 unused, but with no gum. The following Nova Scotia stamps also fetched good prices; 1851-57 6d. green, unused, \$51; ditto, 1s. dark purple, used, with large margins, \$75 for one, and \$65 for another; 1s. violet, 1851 issue, \$81. Over \$40 was fetched by a New Brunswick 6d yellow, 1851 issue, unused, and \$35 by a Canada, 1852-57, 7d. green. Among the best prices obtained for the Newfoundland specimens were the following: 1857, 2d. scarlet, unused, \$205; ditto, 4d. scarlet, \$32; ditto 6d. scarlet, no margins, \$25; ditto 6d. scarlet, unused, \$36; another, unused, with large margins, \$52; ditto 1s. scarlet, unused, with no gum, \$142. These are some of the prizes which reward the wide awake collector, and nobody can deny that they are pretty substantial ones. Canadians may not be aware that among the keenest of Royal collectors is the Duke of Cornwall and York."

## United States Minutes

USONA.

"Hyphenhole" perforation is a unique term for the current revenue stamp separation.

\* \* \*

Clayton E. Jarchow, 470 North St. Appleton, Wis., wrote to a Washington, D. C. dealer, giving as reference the Kolona Stamp Co., of Dayton, O. That Company, in reply to an inquiry stated "We are unable to find his name on our list." Mr. J. was notified to this effect, but so far has made no reply.

\* \* \*

R. G. Snow, alias H. D. Shaw, of Fort Valley, Ga., was committed for trial on the charge of using the mails with intent to defraud, by the Grand Jury in the October term. He worked stamp dealers.

\* \* \*

The new order of the Postmaster General in regard to second class matter will cause the demise of some familiar publications. Back numbers, of excluded publications, though bearing a statement of entry to the second class, will be required to pay third class rates. The Munro and Seaside Libraries of New York, and the Sunshine Family and Fireside publications of Augusta, Me. are familiar to almost every reader.

\* \* \*

The writer has answered advertisements from the following for exchange relations, and has sent stamps, but so far has had no reply:—

On February 10th, 1901, A. Walbancke, Beechworth, Victoria, Aus.

On June 22nd, 1901, Dr. Jouon, Brain sur l'Authion, Maine et Loire, France.

On June 4th, 1901, B. O. Ewenmark, Abo, Finland.

\* \* \*

It is to be hoped that the new postal card to be issued December 1, and which is to bear the vignette of President McKinley, will be of better workmanship than the current series. If it is not it will be an insult. We seem to be about the cheapest nation in the postal business when it comes to postal cards.

"Mekeel's Drummer" for October, now an occasional price-list with interesting reading matter, intimates that if a sufficient number of subscribers at \$1.00 per head are obtained, it will become a regular weekly. Mekeel & Co., St. Louis. The field for new journals is a crowded one, but the publishers' names will be a guarantee of long life if they see fit to start the venture.

\* \* \*

At Mr. Wolseffer's sale of October 26th, the rare Die B of the current envelope issue sold for \$12.75 used, while a pair of 1c. inverted Pan-Americans each somewhat damaged, brought \$40.20.

\* \* \*

Some collectors seem to fail to catch the early, medium or late worm, as now that the Pan-American issue is retired the Department is daily receiving requests for sets.

\* \* \*

U. S. Revenues in particular and "Queen's heads" generally are booked for a raise in the new catalogue.

### SHADES IN CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

There are probably more shades in Canadian postage stamps than in the stamps of any other country. Though the issues are not numerous, and a collection of these stamps alone would make a very small showing, yet taking into consideration the minor varieties and innumerable shades a very fine accumulation would be the result.

The first on the list is the 3 pence red. There are practically no shades in this stamp, although by close examination two or three may be found.

The 6 pence is found in several colors, each color having a distinct shade of its own. A few of these such as lilac, brown lilac, violet, black violet, and purple might be mentioned, although by careful comparison various other colors and shades could be secured.

In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny there is the rose and pink. The 10 pence has chiefly the dark and light blue, while the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pence and 12 pence really have no shades at all.

Of course it must be remembered that by carefully comparing and examining your stamps many shades may be found which would never appear in any catalogue.

gue, yet they would be just as legitimate as those that are mentioned

Owing to a change in the currency of Canada from £. s. and d. to \$ and cts., a new issue of stamps appeared in 1859. This set consisted of five values, the 1, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cent, and five years later a 2 cent stamp was added.

Shades might be found in all of these, but the 10 cent is the only one that would interest variety collectors to any great extent. The principal shades in this stamp are violet, black violet, brown violet, lilac and red lilac.

Among the stamps of the 1868 issue many shades will be noticed. The ½, 1 and 3c. stamps have no shades of any great importance. The 2c. gives us dark green, light green and yellow green. The 6c. light and bark brown, while the 12½c. is found in pale and dark blue. In the 15 cent variety an almost endless number of shades are seen. The most common being violet, slate and lilac.

In 1869 a new 1c. stamp was issued. The color was yellow but it is also found in a dark orange.

The 1882-93 issues of Canadian stamps give us shades in abundance. The ½, 2, 6 10c. show about the same varieties as the preceding issue, while the shades in the other values are more numerous. In the 1c. you will notice yellow, orange and lemon. The 3c. stamp is found in a great number of shades some of them being red, rose, pink, carmine and lake. This is only a small list, as many others exist and with a little trouble a large number could be found. In talking to a collector the other day he stated that he had 27 distinct shades of this stamp.

You will find slate and slate green in the 5c. and pink red and carmine in the 10c. stamp. Very few, if any, shades will be noticed in the 20 and 50c. values, but the 8c. is in slate, lilac grey and purple, the last being by far the rarest.

It would be an easy matter to find 10 distinct varieties in the 2c. register although less would be considered a good showing. The orange is the commonest of these. Among others are red, vermilion, scarlet, etc. The 5c. register is dark, light and yellow green, and the 8c. is in one color only, blue.

Shades may also be found in the Jubilee of 1897, and in the Maple Leaf and Numeral issues.

**WANTED TO BUY FOR SPOT CASH.**

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 Maple Leaves 2, 5, 6, 8, 10 cts.  
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 Send for lists.

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100 Varieties of Stamps given away Free to every applicant for my approval sheets at 50% commission. If your collection numbers 4000 varieties or under, I have some fine bargains for you.

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150 Varieties of Stamps for \$1.00.  
 I have put up a packet of 150 varieties of the better class of stamps only, which catalogues at least \$5.00 and possibly more, which I am going to sell for only \$1.00, cash with order.

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DECEMBER 15th, 1901.

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Commercial reference as to standing is required  
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QUEBEC, DECEMBER, 15th, 1901.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Ring the Old Year out, ring the  
New Year in. Christmas with all its  
fun and frolic, the bringing together  
once more in our homes of the dear  
absent ones with the revival of old  
memories and associations, followed  
by New Year's Day with the turning  
over of new leaves in the way of  
good resolutions, etc., will have  
passed away when "The Canada  
Stamp Sheet and Energy" greets its  
readers again.

A very Merry Christmas and  
Happy New Year to one and all is  
the wish carried by the Sheet this  
issue.

There is not much change to note  
in stamp matters this month except  
it be the ever increasing trend upward  
of the market.

American and Canadian stamps of  
the better grades are particularly  
hard to pick up excepting at high  
prices, and this state of things natu-  
rally induces holders of medium and  
cheaper grade issues to refuse sales  
unless at a heavy advance over last  
summer's quotations.

Seventy-four members of the Ame-  
rican Philatelic Association suspend-  
ed for non-payment of dues. This  
is a thunder bolt indeed. That so  
many real stamp collectors and as a  
consequence interested to a more or  
less extent in the success and prosper-  
ity of America's foremost stamp  
society, should through sheer neglect-  
fulness allow themselves to be struck,  
even temporarily, from the roll of  
members and their names to appear  
in print in this connection is more  
than the ordinary mortal can make  
out.

Local Canadian philatelists are  
putting their heads together with a  
view to organizing as a mutual help  
society in the stamp way.

It is rather strange that up to the  
present no such society has existed  
here. The organization is to be know  
as The Quebec Stamp Album Asso-  
ciation we believe, and it has our  
best wishes for success.

The attention of our readers is  
drawn to the many and varied stamp  
ads. which appear in the Sheet this  
month. The cream of our American  
and Canadian dealers is represented  
here, and we are sure that there is  
hardly anything in the way of stamps  
or collecting requisites but that can  
be supplied by them.



Send in your orders quickly, and do not stint them as to dollars fearing that the bottom may be about to fall out of the stamp market. The reverse is the case, and never again will stamps be bought as cheaply-as they are to be had to-day.

Forty-one hundred copies of this, December, issue of the Sheet are being mailed to all parts of the globe. The growth of our circulation is phenomenal in the stamp publication line and the end is not yet. We are doing our very best to keep the Sheet in the front rank both as a helpful news bringer to the collector and a paying medium to the advertiser, and our efforts are being appreciated.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen copies of the Stamp Sheet sent to friends can send the names with addresses and we will be pleased to supply them, free of cost.

---

## STAMP ALBUMS.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

The subject that I am about to discuss may seem an old and chestnutty one, but as I am solely going to speak for the beginner I hope to be criticised not too harshly. As, however, in the ranks of beginners there are so many varying inclinations and tastes in regard to stamp albums. I find it rather a difficult task to bring forth something on the subject that will interest and instruct every junior or beginner collector, who may have trouble in the selection of that important article.

In the first place, I would not advise the beginner to buy an album before his collection contains at least a hundred or so varieties. Better for him to collect and procure stamps right along until he has amassed a nice lot, and then it is time to think of an album wherein to secure his wee bits.

Some collectors, whose collections number only a few dozen varieties, get a small duplicate album containing spaces for two or three hundred stamps or so,

and when they have succeeded in filling this they purchase an album containing spaces for 2000 or 3000 stamps. The foregoing albums contain cuts and illustrations of stamps of nearly every country; this is a great aid to the beginner, for it enables him to place his stamps in the correct position assigned to each country or colony. If, perchance, a beginner should happen to procure a stamp, or a set of stamps, from any country that is not included in his album (this sometimes occurs in the 25c or 30c books) I would advise him either to place them in the back part of the album, or, if this is not possible, to cut a piece of paper as near the color of paper and size of page as he possibly can, and then paste it in the album in the place where the stamps of right belong.

Speaking of this kind of album brings to my mind the very admirable one published by The Canada Stamp Co., Quebec, for the complete issues of Canada, Newfoundland, and the other British North American provinces. It can be had in a rich expensive binding also, but for the collector of average means the fifty cent style will meet every purpose.

When a beginner has his cheap spaced album filled with stamps he should buy a large album, the Scott's International, for instance; this is one of the best albums to-day on the market.

Some collectors after a time begin to specialize in a country or group of countries or colonies. Here a blank album comes in very convenient and handy; and for the specialist one of the best stamp albums on the philatelic market is the Ne Plus Ultra blank album, published by A. Krassa.

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We count on this number of the Stamp Sheet bringing its advertisers such large returns of business that they will each secure space early for the January number. But there is still room in our columns for a large number of ads. We wish to see the name of every reputable dealer there, and it is to his interest as well as to ours that he delay not his coming.

Our rates are low, 8 inches, or one column, \$2., 24 inches for \$5. On receipt of either amount we issue checks representing one inch ad. space each, which may be used at any time and are transferable. Ad. copy must be in by the 7th of the month, the paper appearing on the 15th.

## United States Minutes

USONA.

The Stanley Gibbons catalogue for the America's, with its minimum of two cents, and no 3 and 5 cent and other odd prices, will hardly prove popular as a basis for the cheaper stamps, though in the better grade the quotations compare favorably with the other standard price lists.

\* \* \*

The postal card with the portrait of President McKinley will not be in circulation until the middle of January.

\* \* \*

There are some interesting items in the report of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails for the year ended June 30th, 1901:

The weight of the parcels post mails increased during the year to 252,791 pounds or an increase of 82.92%.

Estimated cost of the service for the present year \$2,542,000.

Total weight of mails dispatched 9,198,933 pounds.

There has been no extension of the International Postal Union during the year, the cost to the United States of the Bureau at Berne for the year was \$931,23, and the volume of statistics just published by the Bureau for the year 1899 shows that the U. S. stands.

**First as regards the**

Number of Postoffices.

Number of Officers and employes.

Number of articles of mail matter received and sent.

Length of Mail routes.

Miles of transportation.

Deficiency, expenses exceed income.

Postal Expenditures.

**Second as regards**

Number of letter boxes for use of Public (Germany 1st.)

Postal Income (Germany first.)

She has one post office to each 840 of population and to each 138 square miles of territory.

\* \* \*

Canada during the same year (1899) had a rank of seventh in regard to number of post offices, 11th in regard to the number of officials, 11th as regards number of letter boxes, had one post office for each

513 of population and each 948 square miles of territory. 44 articles of mail matter were handled for each inhabitant.

\* \* \*

One cent postage is receiving condemnation from some quarters. It is very sensibly pointed out that so far we have an annual deficiency, and that even if the saving on second-class matter should cancel this, yet there are many points in the postal service where any surplus could be expended to advantage, say, for instance the rural free delivery service.

\* \* \*

The final step in the making permanent of the rural service was taken on November 27th, when President Roosevelt put the force employed into the classified civil service, thus doing away with the last vestige of the experimental feature.

\* \* \*

The Post Office Department is desirous of disposing of a surplus of "K" 1 cent postal cards, 2 15-16 x 4 15-16, and has directed postmasters at Presidential Offices to issue these cards unless other sizes are specially called for. This is the card with the John Adams bust.

Those of our subscribers who wish to have either "The Adhesive" or "The Philatelic West" as well, may add an extra seven cents. That is to say for 32c. "The Stamp Sheet" and either of the other two monthlies will be sent postfree for one year.

**WHY THEY WERE ISSUED.**

BY JOHN PELTZ.

A few months ago an article from my pen under the heading "Why They were Issued," appeared in the "Canada Stamp Sheet." At the conclusion of that article I promised, as some of my readers may remember to supplement the article with one or two more of the same character, providing that ye editor was willing to print them. With his consent, this appears to-day.

The first country on the list this month is Austria. Although it has issued many postage stamps to date, Austria has no high priced or rarities among them. It

may interest some to learn the reason for the second issue being made. As you may have noticed, the values of this set are expressed differently than in the first issue. Now, for the explanation: Up to 1855 the Austria kreuzer was worth: 100 kreuzers = 1 florin, 1 florin = 83 cents in U. S. gold. In 1858 the currency of Austria became depreciated and the florin after that was worth only 40 cents. Because of this it was necessary to issue higher denominations of postage stamps so that they should correspond with the new currency. For this reason the second issue was made.

The half-cent stamp of Canada is really intended for use on newspapers, but its use on letters, provided that sufficient stamps are affixed thereon, is permissible. This may not be news for Canadian collectors, but it is perhaps so for many philatelists residing in the United States. The host of Chinese surcharges made by that country in 1897, were caused by a change of the currency of China. Previous to 1897, the currency was always expressed in caudarins and mace, 10 caudarins being equal to 1 mace, but in the year named the Celestial Empire adopted the new currency now in use. Of course they planned to change their postage stamps, but while awaiting the new issue, they could not resist the temptation to try their hand at surcharging. Accordingly the "Chinee" went at the business with great enthusiasm and not only overprinted the postage stamps but surcharged revenues also for use as postage. Then the new issue made in Japan came into use, but it being another "case of strained relations," the contract was in 1898 given to a firm in Great Britain, who changed the issue somewhat so that it must be collected as a separate one.

There was a good reason on the part of the post office department of Hungary for issuing the 1888-91 stamps. During the years 1887-88 the government noticed a great falling off in the revenue of that country, and it decided that the postage on letter and mail matter was too low. So they raised the postal rates on all kinds of mail matter and ordered a new issue with new and high values to be made. That is why the 1888-91 issue was manufactured.

The many surcharges of Peru, including those of the various towns, made in 1881-89, were chiefly caused directly through the war with Chili, with which republic Peru was struggling in those days. As

Chili invaded Peru with such a large army, the Peruvians had all they could do to cope with the enemy in their own land without attempting to invade Chili, otherwise we would now have Chilian surcharges galore to collect.

I have heard that the Western Australia half penny is used almost exclusively for postage on newspapers. I cannot say whether this is true or not, though probably a collector interested in this colony could supply full information.

The study of the reasons why older issues of stamps have been made is a very interesting one to me, and if the readers of the Stamp Sheet can stand it I will touch on this topic again later on.

## IMPORTANT

Most of the subscriptions to "The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy" which include also those to "The Philatelic Advocate," of Berlin, Ont., expire with this number. Speaking to our host of readers individually, we ask that *you* will be good enough to send us your twenty-five cents by an early mail.

It may be sent in unused stamps, currency well wrapped, express or post office order, postal note, etc.

There is no necessity to write a letter if you are hurried for time. Just put your name and correct address on a slip of paper, add the 25c. and place the whole in an envelope addressed, W. G. L. Paxman, Quebec, Can., and you will have no further bother for twelve months to come. If you can send in a new subscription with your own so much the better, as it will help to bring about sooner what we have been and still are striving for, a ten thousand monthly circulation, allowing of increase in size and vast improvement in the general get up of The Stamp Sheet. Many papers after reaching a fair circulation raise the subscription and advertising rates. The Stamp Sheet has not done so although its circulation is now 4100 copies monthly.

We have received from Mr. T. L. Elder, of Pittsburg, Pa., whose ad. appears monthly in our columns, his latest price lists of old coins, broken bank and Confederate States Bills, etc. To our antiquarian friends who already have formidable collections there is still something in the array of treasures offered by Mr. Elder which will appeal to you, and those who are starting collections will surely find all they need.

These lists are free on application, and should be in the hands of every collector.

\* \* \*

The Victoria Stamp Co., of London, Ont., have just put out a very neat and up-to-date price list of stamps and collectors' supplies.

A 2c. stamp for postage will bring it to any reader of the Stamp Sheet, and we predict a good demand for it.

\* \* \*

Stanley Gibbons' priced catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire, fourteenth edition, (1902) is before us. The work is up to its usual high standard, but an unusual departure and one which will be welcomed by collectors of the New World consists in the pricing which is given in dollars and cents instead of the usual shillings and pence. As a rule the prices of most stamps are maintained, and in very many instances heavy advances on the figures of 1901 are given. Referring to this rise in value the publishers say: "As a matter of fact, we have found the greatest difficulty in obtaining for stock books stamps which only a year or two since were obtainable in large quantities. In many cases we have actually had to purchase at prices at which we were selling only a few months previously."

\* \* \*

Mr. T. H. Hinton, of Chelsea, London, England, has favored us with a sample copy of his "Handy Pocket Duplicate Stamp Book."

As its name implies it is intended as a depository for the collector's two of the same stamps, and is admirably suited to the purpose. The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, can supply copies at 35c. postpaid.

\* \* \*

Mr. Frank P. Brown (see ad.) will offer at auction in February, the finest lot of British North American stamps cat. for many a day. Several of the shilling values, also a strip of three 10 pence Canada, a pair of 7½ pence Canada, unused, etc.

### The Perforation Gauge.

Although I do not collect, or advise the collecting of minor varieties in all their details, I am of the opinion that all collectors should thoroughly understand the use of the perforation gauge and milimetre scale, and it is my intention to describe in a few words the use of this most important article.

As my readers doubtless know stamps are now issued, and nearly always have been issued, perforated by machines. These machines are made to cut an exact number of perforations or holes in a given length of paper, measured according to the metric system.

For convenience, the space of two centimeters or twenty milimetres has been taken as the basis of this spacing, and so stamps which are said to be perforated 12, have 12 perforations to the space of two centimeters. In like manner, stamps perforated 8, 9, 10 etc., have 8, 9, 10 etc., perforations to the space of two centimeters. The best perforation gauges come on transparent celluloid and contain a milimetre and centimeter scale, besides the parallel rows of circular dots for the measurement of perforations. Each of these rows is two centimeters in length and each row contains a given number of dots evenly spaced.

Applying the edge of the stamp to the proper row, the points of the perforations of the stamps which lie exactly within the interstices between the printed dots and the number of dots which the row contains is the exact number of perforations the stamp has within the space of two centimeters, and will agree with the number given in the catalogue for the stamp measured.

Your subscription has expired. Please send in 25c by next mail.

Our friends who occupy the advertising columns of the Stamp Sheet will please remember that all ad. copy must be in on the 7th in order to appear in the January number. Rush it in.

100 rare China, Chili, Mexico, Belgium, Switzerland Austria and album 10c.

A fine Bargain.

H. E. INGRAM, 1 MAIN STREET,  
NORTHFIELD, Vt.

**A STAMP BUTTON FREE!**

With every order of 25c. or over.

**AN UNUSED DOCUMENTARY STAMP FREE**

with all under 25c. Our newly issued PRICE LIST and 25 VAR. FINE STAMPS FREE to all sending 2cts. for postage.

**IN STAMPS WE OFFER: (\* unused.)**

- \*Canada Letter Card, 2 on 3c. .... .05
- \*C. P. R. Telegraph Frank, 1900. .... .10
- \*Hayti, 5c. unpaid ..... .05
- Japan Silver Wedding, 2 and 5 sen (2) .06
- Leeward Is. 1890, 1h. car. and green. .08
- Orange River Colony V. R. I. 1d. vio. .02
- \*Transvaal F. R. I. 1d. green (rare)... .08
- \*Mexico, 25c. cut sq. envelope surch. ....
- Habilitado Scott's No. 706, cat. \$1. 30

**IN PACKETS WE OFFER:**

- 25 Var. five stamps only ..... 10
- 50 " " " ..... 10
- 100 " " " ..... 10
- 1000 mixed foreign ..... 15
- 1000 var. excellent value, cat over \$20. 3.25
- 1500 " " " " 40. 9.50
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These packets contain excellent value. Scott's 61st Edition of the Standard Cat. Post Free 58c. Approval Selections at 50% and 33 1/3%—References.

We want Canadian and Pan Stamps. Send samples, number and prices.

We desire exchange relations in all countries for postage, revenues and entires. We give in exchange rare Canada, U. S., Newfoundland. List free.

Postage 2c. extra on orders under 50c.

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22 VICTOR ST. LONDON, Can.  
L. S. HOLMES, (Member D. P. A.) Manager.

**FREE?**

Set of Mexico \* '92, 1, 3, 5, 10c. Send 2c for postage, and names of two Collectors.

- \*Costa Rico '89, 1, 2, 10, 20c. 3c.
  - \*Servia, 1d blue green. A1 condition, o. g. Cat. 50c, 10c.
  - \*Porto Rico, 10 kinds, cat. 43c. 10c.
  - 300 diff. 38c, 1000 U. S. before 1893, 10c.
  - 1000 Foreign, 15c. 2000 hinges, 10c.
  - \*Spain, 62, No. 560 cat. 15c, 3c.
- Big Catalogue for Stamp.

**T. A. SMITH,**

68 Vernon Street, Springfield, Mass.

**DOMINICA, 1py. REVENUE, Cat. 75c**

FREE with every order over 25c.

Postage 2cts. Extra on all orders,

- 25 Var. U. S. before 1889. .... .15
- 1-2-3-4-5-6-8-10cts., 1890. .... .05
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- Special Delivery, 4 Var. (Complete)... .15
- 1-2-3-5-10cts., 1895, Postage Dues. .... .05
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- 1-2-3-5-10cts., 1879-89 " " ..... 20
- 21 Var. U. S. Revenues, (cat. 40cts.)... .15
- 4 Var. Hawaii. .... .06
- Austria 1900, 1-5-10 Heller. .... .01
- " " 2 " ..... .01
- " " 6 " ..... .01
- " " 25 " ..... .01
- Argentine, 1900. 2 Cent. .... .01
- " " 5 " ..... .01
- France, 1900 10 " ..... .01
- " " 15 " ..... .01
- " " 5-25 " ..... .01
- Germany, 1900, 20, 30c. 40 pfg. each... .01
- Spain, 1900, 5, 10, 25c. each. .... .01

I buy Stamps and Collections.

**W. C. ESTES, Omaha, Neb.**

- 100 different 5c. 5 Belgium 5c. 15 U. S., different, 10c. 25 United States 3c. 10 different 5c. 20 different 6c. 27 different 14c. 50 different 5c. 25 different 5c. 40 different 10c.

**GRANITE STATE STAMP CO.**

P. O. Box 164,  
Fitzwilliam, N. H., U. S.

**"THE ACORN"**

ONE YEAR 2CTS.

- \*Servia 1900, 1d Blue green, cat. 50c, (fine condition O. G.) price 10c.
- \*Costa Rico 1889, 1, 2, 10, 20c.—3c.
- \*Mexico 1892, 1, 3, 5, 10c.—2c.

**J. B. ROYCE,**

EDWARDS ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**SOMETHING NEW.**

Our famous packet of new issues containing 45 varieties of stamps ALL NEW ISSUES, of various countries of the world which have of late come on the market.

This packet contains many good stamps and high values cataloging from 1c to 4c each. In this offer we give them to you at nearly 1/2c. each. This packet will make a good addition to any collection.

**SPECIAL PRICE, ONLY 25CTS.**

Our Scandinavian Packet contains 70 stamps from Norway Sweden and Denmark only. A fine collection of these countries.

**SPECIAL PRICE, ONLY 35CTS.**

Our South American packet contains 30 good varieties from the South American countries. Price only 23c.

Our Central American packet is a special bargain containing 22 CHOICE varieties, nearly all used of a superior quality. Cataloging from 2 to 8 cents each. **OUR SPECIAL PRICE 23c.**

**OUR SETS CAN'T BE BEAT.**

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Ecuador Jubilee unused complete,     |    |
| 7 var. catalogued \$1 00.....        | 36 |
| San Marino Jubilee unused complete.  | 27 |
| Guanacasta, 3 var. fine, used.....   | 08 |
| 33 France, set of old issues.....    | 14 |
| 20 Cuba, unused, fine set.....       | 18 |
| 25 Italy.....                        | 08 |
| 14 Roumania.....                     | 08 |
| 20 Russia.....                       | 09 |
| 10 Servia.....                       | 09 |
| 40 Japan, fine collection.....       | 35 |
| 70 var. from African Countries only, |    |
| a GREAT BARGAIN, only.....           | 95 |

We will buy all kinds of U. S., Canadian or foreign stamps for cash or trade at highest prices. Send reference for a sample lot of our approval sheets, they are the Best on the Market. Postage 2 cents extra on all orders under 50 cents.

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**"The Philatelic West,"**

The oldest independent stamp monthly (Estab. 95.) 80 to 100 pages monthly. "The best of everything, and plenty of it."  
On trial 5 mos. 10c., 25c. per year. The oldest, the largest, the best.

L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher,  
Superior, Nebr., U. S. A.

**400 DIFFERENT STAMPS 70c**

They are catalogued at over \$5.—A snap.

40 Different U.S. cat. 60c. for 12c.

Wanted to buy ;

Stamp collections and job lots of stamps.

The cash is ready.

**U. S. 1895 \$2.00, RARE, Price 85c.**

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| U. S. 1895, \$1.00, Price 28c. ; 50c..... | 6c.  |
| U. S. 1895, dues, 1 to 50c. complete,     |      |
| cat. \$1.13.....                          | 35c. |
| 50c. Omaha.....                           | 18c. |
| 50c. Columbian.....                       | 32c. |

Fine approval sheets at 50% discount.

WHY NOT WRITE US ?

**HAWAII—Unused.**

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1864 2c rose.....                  | \$0.18 |
| 5c cat. \$1.50.....                | 0.60   |
| 6c green.....                      | 0.30   |
| 18c rose.....                      | 0.45   |
| 1882 5c blue.....                  | 0.12   |
| 10c black, used.....               | 0.60   |
| 15c br., used.....                 | 1.25   |
| 1886 10c used.....                 | 0.12   |
| 1893 10c black, red surcharge..... | 0.30   |
| 12c " ".....                       | 0.60   |
| 10c ver., black surcharge.....     | 0.30   |
| 10c red br. ".....                 | 0.30   |
| 50c rose, ".....                   | 1.20   |

**OMAHA STAMP & COIN CO.**

1506 FARNAM ST., OMAHA, NEB.

**BARGAINS IN REVENUE STAMPS.**

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Canada Bill Stamps third Issue, set..  | .30  |
| " Supreme Court, \$1.00.....           | .12  |
| " " " 5.00.....                        | .60  |
| Quebec Law, 1869, dark, 10c to \$5.00. | .50  |
| " " " light, 10c to 5.00.              | 1.00 |
| " " " \$10, \$20, \$30.....            | 5.00 |
| " " " 1893, 10c to \$5.....            | .75  |
| " " " \$10, \$20, \$30.....            | 4.00 |
| " Registration, 5, 15, 30c.....        | .10  |
| " " \$1, \$2, \$5.....                 | 2.50 |

Lower Canada Registration, 5-15-30c. .30

Postage extra on orders of 50c and under.

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**200 Varieties Stamps**

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**35 Cents.**

SPECIAL OFFER—Three months trial subscription and 100 var. stamps, Only 10 cents.

THE STAMP TRIBUNE PUB. CO.,

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**YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.**

That's what you get when you buy stamps of C. H. NEIMAN, Des Moines, Iowa. If you doubt it, read the bargains below and be convinced.

**PACKETS.**

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 100 varieties good foreign stamps..... | \$ .7 |
| 200 " " " .....                        | .18   |
| 300 " " " .....                        | .40   |
| 1000 " " " .....                       | 3.45  |

These packets are the best on the market and make excellent Holiday presents. They contain no rubbish of any kind.

**SETS.**

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 4 Var. Hawaiian Islands..... | .10 |
| 4 " Barbadoes .....          | .05 |
| 3 " British Guiana .....     | .04 |
| 2 " Trinidad .....           | .02 |
| 7 " German Locals .....      | .10 |

**AGENTS**

We want beginners and agents to try our approval sheets, and, to all applying for the same we will give Free of charge either 500 hinges or 50 varieties foreign stamps, but don't forget a reference.

Postage two cents extra. Bargain list free. Our reference, publisher of this paper.

**C. H. NEIMAN,**

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**THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.**

For seventy-five years THE YOUTH'S COMPANION has been published every week as a family paper. In these seventy-five years the paper's constant y to a high standard has won the confidence of the American people. It has kept pace with the growth of the country. Its stories, its special articles, its editorials, its selections represent all that is best in American life. For 1902 the foremost men and women of the English speaking world have been enlisted as contributors. The work of an unprecedented number of new and promising writers has also been secured. Thus the constantly increasing demand for the best reading suited to all members of the intelligent American household will be fully met.

A twenty-eight-page Prospectus of the 1902 volume and sample copies of the paper will be sent free to any address. Those who subscribe at once, sending \$1.75, will receive all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901 free from the time of subscription; also THE COMPANION Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

**The Youth's Companion,**

195 COLUMBUS AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

**1902 Catalogue is out 1902**

**WILL SEND YOU ONE BY RETURN MAIL**

**For 58 cents,**

and some good stamps on cover thrown in.

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 to 20 Mexico, 1900 .....               | 10c |
| 10 Venezuela, all different, old issues. | 15c |
| 15 Philippines, all different and fine.  | 30c |
| 1d. Tobago, No. 1 Cat., 85cts. fine...   | 25c |
| 3d. Tobago, No. 2 Cat., 200, fine.....   | 75c |

Canadian high values and old issues wanted in exchange or for cash.

**RETURN MAIL STAMP CO.,**

DUBUQUE, IOWA, U. S. A.

I wish to exchange stamps with collectors all over the world.

Will always answer.

**LOUIS JOS. JODOIN,**

Waterloo, Quebec. - - - - Canada.

Ad. checks which were issued by "The Philatelic Advocate," of Berlin, Ont., are accepted for ads. in "The Canada Stamp Sheet."

## 100 Varieties Genuine Stamps FREE

Postage 2 cents extra

Send the names of two Collectors.

International Album 1902 Edition \$1.50.

## BARGAINS IN SETS.

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 30 different Sweden.....       | .10 |
| 20 " Norway.....               | .10 |
| 20 " Russia.....               | .10 |
| 12 U. S. 98, War Revenues..... | .05 |
| 10 U. S. old Revenues.....     | .05 |
| Congo, 5c to 1 fr. 7 var.....  | .60 |
| Labuan, 1897, Conf.....        | .39 |
| North Borneo, 1897, Conf.....  | .39 |

## BARGAINS IN SINGLE STAMP.

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Chili, 1 Peso, used.....            | .12 |
| Russia, 1 Rouble, used.....         | .12 |
| Newfoundland, 1901, 4c. unused..... | .07 |
| Norway, 1.50 kr.....                | .18 |
| " 2 kr.....                         | .15 |
| " 1 kr.....                         | .04 |
| Canada, 20c 1901, used.....         | .12 |
| Servia, 1894, 1d. cat. 50c.....     | .10 |
| Dominican Republic, 1/2d. 1901..... | .01 |

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| 300 Mixed Foreign Stamps 10c. 1000.....     | .17 |
| 1000 Faultless Hinges, 8c. 5000.....        | .30 |
| 50 Blank Approval Sheets, 10c. 100.....     | .19 |
| Scott's 1902 Catalogue, post free only..... | .58 |

## PACKETS

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| 100 all different, used..... | .05  |
| 150 " ".....                 | .10  |
| 200 " ".....                 | .20  |
| 300 " ".....                 | .50  |
| 500 " ".....                 | 1.25 |
| 1000 " ".....                | 4.00 |
| 10 " unused.....             | .03  |
| 25 " ".....                  | .07  |
| 50 " ".....                  | .20  |
| 100 " ".....                 | .50  |

## WHOLESALE.

|                                           | 10 sets. | 100 sets |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Chili, Telegraph, 3 var.                  | 15c      | .75      |
| Sardinia, 6 var..                         | 15c      | 1.25     |
| Roman States, 10 var.                     | 20c      | 1.50     |
| Cuba, unused, 5 var. assts., per 100..... |          | .25      |
| " " 1000.....                             |          | 1.50     |

We buy Canadian Stamps. Buying list of U. S. and Canadian Stamps 2cts.

Wholesale list Free to Dealers only.

Price list of Sets and Packets Free. Ask for our list of 1/2c and 1c stamps.

**TOLEDO STAMP CO.,**  
TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

A CHANCE FOR  
EVERYBODY

By bidding on the following:

New Brunswick 3d. used, fine.  
Canada, Scott's Nos. 18, 20, (perfect.)  
62, 65, used. 201, 202, 212, unused.  
30 sets 1898, 1/2 c. to 10c., used.

36 different Hawaii, nearly all  
unused, cat. about \$8.00.

New South Wales, No. 65, block  
of 4, unused, reserve price 75c., fine  
specimens.

Block of 6, 2 1/2c error, New Zealand,  
Philippines, Nos. 12, 14, 109, 110,  
178, unused. 54, 173, 175, 179, used.  
All bids must be in two weeks after  
receipt of this paper.

## HERE'S A BARGAIN OR TWO :

Complete set Royal Family, New-  
foundland 1897-1901, including 1c.  
carmine, 2c. orange and 4c. purple.  
8 different mailed with 1/2c. stamps  
and 1c. blue 1877 Stamped enve-  
lope per set unused 35c., used 30c.  
Greece 1901, 1-2-3-5-101., per set 10c.  
5 different Nfid. 5c. 10 dif. (good) 15c.

Successful bidders will be notified  
and they expected to remit on receipt  
of advise. Remit by silver or money  
order.

Postage extra on orders under 25c.

**J. H. JOST,**  
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| 592      | " 90c War.....                    | .50   |
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| 145      | Ceylon, 3c on 28c slate 1892..... | .08   |
| 12       | Gambia, 1/4 d. green 1887.....    | .03   |
| 38       | Egypt, 10 pa. green 1884.....     | .02   |
| 22-3     | Gibraltar, 5c and 10c 1889.....   | .02   |
| 27       | Newfoundland, 12c 1866.....       | .25   |
| 38       | " 5c 1876.....                    | .15   |
| 43       | " 5c 1880.....                    | .08   |
| 41       | " 2c 1880.....                    | .06   |
| 35       | " 1c 1876.....                    | .60   |
| 5        | Seychelles 13c 1890.....          | .12   |
| 62       | Austria, 1 gulden 1890.....       | .03   |
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1615 Edmondson Av. Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

## DEALERS

### Canada Stamps for Sale

My facilities for obtaining these stamps are materially augmented by my residence in this country :

#### CANADA STAMPS

- |                         | Per 100 |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 3c Jubilee.....         | 60c.    |
| 3c 1882-1890 issue..... | 30c.    |
| 8c 1893 issue.....      | 60c.    |
| 1c 1898 ".....          | 20c.    |
| 2c 1898 ".....          | 26c.    |

Cash with order. Remit by money order to

**A. M. KENNEDY,**  
252 HARGRAVE STREET,  
Winnipeg, Can.



# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 5.

JANUARY 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMPS

have advanced considerably in price in all the 1902 catalogues. Our Handy Net Price Catalogue issued in 1900, is still being used by us and many of the prices are very low. Send for one and see for yourself

### Newfoundland, (all unused.)

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| ½c rose red, 1887.....         | 03 |
| ½c black, 1890.....            | 02 |
| 6c carmine lake, 1890.....     | 10 |
| 1c green, Jubilee....          | 05 |
| 2c carmine lake ".....         | 05 |
| 3c ultramarine, ".....         | 05 |
| 4c olive, ".....               | 06 |
| 5c purple, ".....              | 07 |
| 6c red brown ".....            | 08 |
| 8c orange, ".....              | 10 |
| 10c black brown, ".....        | 12 |
| 12c dark blue ".....           | 16 |
| 15c dark red ".....            | 20 |
| 24c violet, ".....             | 32 |
| 30c slate, ".....              | 40 |
| 35c red, ".....                | 45 |
| 60c black, ".....              | 70 |
| 1c rose, '97. used or unused.. | 03 |
| 2c orange, 1897.....           | 04 |
| ½c olive, 1898.....            | 01 |
| 1c yellow green, 1898.....     | 02 |
| 2c vermilion, 1898.....        | 03 |
| 3c orange, 1898.....           | 04 |
| 5c blue, 1898.....             | 07 |

### Canada Jubilee Issue, 1897.

|                   | New  | Used |
|-------------------|------|------|
| ½c black          | 15   | 15   |
| 1c orange         | 02   | 01   |
| 2c green          | 05   | 02   |
| 3c bright rose    | 05   | 01   |
| 5c deep blue      | 08   | 05   |
| 6c rich brown     | 30   | 30   |
| 8c violet         | 15   | 15   |
| 10c brown violet  | 15   | 15   |
| 15c steel blue    | 23   | 23   |
| 20c vermilion     | 30   | 30   |
| 50c ultramarine   | 60   | 25   |
| 1.00 red          | 1.25 | 90   |
| 2.00 dark purple  | 2.25 | 90   |
| 3.00 yellow brown | 3.25 | 2.00 |
| 4.00 purple       | 4.25 | 2.00 |
| 5.00 olive        | 5.25 | 2.00 |

### MINT ENVELOPES, 1898-99.

|                    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|
| 1c dark green      | 3  | 03 |
| 2c red             | 04 | 02 |
| 3c red             | 10 | 10 |
| 3c red surch'd 2c. | 07 | 07 |

Orders under \$1 for the above bargains postage extra.  
A full line of Canadian Revenues on hand.

**THE CANADA STAMP CO.,**  
592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF TWELVE STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,  
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

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Advertisements received unaccompanied by the cash will be carefully laid aside pending remittance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, JANUARY, 15th, 1902.

## THE LEATHER CHAIR.

### A Happy New Year to All.

There has been quite a lull in the stamp mail order trade for the past ten days or so owing to the Xmas holidays, but this has been made up in most instances by the increased counter trade in albums which has certainly eclipsed that of other years and gives promise of a rush of orders for stamps in a day or two.

Scott's 61st catalogue for 1902 has at last put in an appearance being just two months behind time. The looked for advance in prices of many

stamps has materialized, and the unlooked for in some instances have made collectors sorry. Taken as a whole the publishers are to be congratulated on the get up of the 61st, and now that the book is distributed the stamp trade will likely take a bound forward.

The question is being continually asked "When will the new postage stamps of Canada be issued?" No certain answer can be given owing to the impossibility of getting reliable information on the subject from Ottawa. It was thought in some quarters that the first day of the new year, 1902, would probably bring in the King's Head stamps, as it did in England, but such did not turn out the case. It appears now that the stock in hand of the present issue is still rather large, and the intention is to run these all off before putting out the new issue.

Although the 'Stamp Sheet' subscribers have responded very well to our appeal last month, to renew their subscriptions, there are still many to hear from. All whose subscriptions have already expired or will expire with this January number will notice a blue pencil mark on the wrapper, and the favor of an early remittance is requested. Twenty-five cents will pay the renewal for the next twelve months. Do not delay but send the needful before the matter slips your memory.

We have again to call the attention of our advertisers to the necessity of having all copy in by the 7th of the month. Copy has to be returned or held over until the next issue very often, and for no other reason than its arrival here after the forms are closed. Kindly send in your copy early.

Our ad. rates are extremely low considering that 4100 copies of the "Stamp Sheet" go out monthly. \$2 buys eight ad. checks representing eight inches of space; \$5, twenty-four inches of space.

## Note the Blue Mark.

Should a blue cross be on the wrapper of your copy of the "Stamp Sheet" this month it means that your subscription is expired and gently hints that you should lose no time in remitting the very necessary twenty-five cents for renewal.

## CANADA'S POST and POSTMEN.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June, 1901, just issued, shows great extension of the service throughout the whole Dominion.

During the year increased facilities were given to the public in various ways, no less than 619 miles of additional railway being utilized for mail purposes. The total annual mileage that the mails were carried by rail exceeded the total mileage of the previous year by no less than 460,509 miles. The frequency of the mail service was increased from 347 post offices, while 227 new post offices were opened, and 13,375,500 more letters were carried than in the previous year.

The number of postal notes issued and paid during the year increased from 769,250 to 877,509, the aggregate value of the year's issue being \$1,459,015, an increase of \$108,349. This branch of the service was inaugurated in the month of August, 1898, the total sale of postal notes that month being 2,777, whilst for the month of June, 1900, it was 66,509. During the year 596 new postal note offices were established, being an increase for the twelve months from 3,160 to 3,756. In the money order branch 76,102 more money orders were issued than in the previous year. The aggregate value of the money orders for the year amounted to \$17,956,257.87, being an advance over the previous year of \$1,747,183.53, and an increase of \$1,874,183.25 over the value of

the money orders issued for the year ending on June 30th 1896, the last year of the Conservative Administration. The postal note and money order transactions of the Department for the fiscal year just closed aggregate \$19,415,273.62, being greater by \$6,373,416, than for the fiscal year closing on June 30th 1896, or an increase of 49 per cent. During the year the department arranged with the United States a plan for the simplification of the exchange of money orders and postal notes between the two countries, the result being that an agreement was come to whereby the United States pays all money orders and postal notes drawn upon it by the Dominion of Canada in the same manner as if the orders were to be paid in the Dominion itself. This arrangement practically adds to the list the names of some 30,000 offices in the United States upon which the Canadian Post Office Department may issue money orders and postal notes. Canada renders a similar service to the United States.

At the close of the year the deposits in the Postal Savings Bank amounted to \$39,950,812.62, or an increase of \$2,443,356.82, being the largest balance at the close of any year. There was also an increase of 6,381 in the total number of open accounts during the year, there having been inaugurated 157,368 new accounts, as against 150,987 during the previous year.

## THERE IS MONEY IN STAMPS.

A specimen of the 10cts. St. Louis provisional stamp was sold by auction in 1870 for the magnificent sum of \$2 now priced in Scott's 1902 catalogue at \$200; the 5c. and 10c Providence for 65c. now cat. \$5 and \$30; the United States 1868, set of ten for 60c. now cat \$18.34; the shilling Nova Scotia for \$3.75, now cat. \$90; the shilling New Brunswick for \$4, now cat. \$90; the shilling Newfoundland for \$5 now cat. \$150.

With this array of figures before us who can have the temerity to talk about castle building, fools' paradise, etc. in connection with the collection of stamps as an investment. Those who know by experience and are therefore competent to express an opinion worth hearing, most heartily agree that stamps bought with good judgment in regard to the future needs of collectors, must yield at least as good a profit as the first class investments of the day, and in most cases very much more.

## United States Minutes

USONA.

The new catalogue is a decided improvement in binding and typography over its predecessor. The information in the front is, however, decidedly archaic, the coinage table failing to give the "filler" and "krone" of Hungary, and the United States colonies being still listed under Colonial Possessions of European Countries.

\* \* \*

The Postmaster General has issued an order, with a diagram showing the minimum size of private postcards to be 2, 15-16 x 4 5-8 inches and the maximum size to be 3 9-16 x 5 9-16 inches.

\* \* \*

The features of the report of the Postmaster General just submitted to Congress are the extension of the rural free delivery service and the suppression of certain periodicals from second class rates.

\* \* \*

The Rural Free Delivery is being rapidly increased, by July 1st 1902 it is intended to have in operation 8,600 routes, on July 1st 1900 it was 1,276. The increase in revenue where it has been put in force is marked, under the old conditions about 2% was the annual rate in country communities, under the new 10% is found to be the figure. One sixth of the total cost of the service is provided for by the abolition of fourth class post offices and star routes, and the increase in revenue is expected to go far toward defraying the remainder.

\* \* \*

The abuse of second-class rates also fills several pages, and the list of periodicals denied the rate is steadily growing. A halt in this direction has been called by the chairman of the Committee on Post offices and Post roads of the House of Representatives pending an investigation into the matter by that Committee.

\* \* \*

The sale of the stamped letter sheet envelopes has been discontinued, and the remainder, which is all at the New Orleans post office, will be ordered in for destruction.

The entire number of Pan-American stamps supplied to postmasters during the period of their issue is given as—

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 cent.....  | 91,401,500  |
| 2 cent.....  | 209,759,700 |
| 4 cent.....  | 5,737,100   |
| 5 cent.....  | 7,201,300   |
| 8 cent.....  | 4,921,700   |
| 10 cent..... | 5,043,700   |

Total..... 324,065,000

\* \* \*

At an auction recently held in Chicago, 100 used sets of the Pan-American issue brought \$9.50.

\* \* \*

Several bills have been introduced in Congress with a view to the reduction of postage rates, among others is a sort of compromise, providing for 1 cent on each ½ ounce or fraction. All will probably die in Committee.

Thomas L. Elder, a well known collector and coin dealer of Pittsburg, Pa., whose advertisements appear in this paper, has written the editor, a letter giving some interesting data concerning his ancestors, which will bear printing here as it is closely connected with the stirring scenes of Wolfe and Montcalm's famous battle which occurred at Quebec, during the French and Indian war in 1759.

Mr. Elder's mother's maiden name was Knox, and his great-great grandfather, John Knox, was a Captain of the famous 43rd Regiment of England, which took such a brilliant part in the battle. Captain Knox with several other soldiers left his ship in a small boat for the battle, and before they reached a landing place several of his companions were shot dead at his side. It is said that after several of the British Generals were wounded or killed, Captain Knox took active command of a wing of the British army.

The Captain was not only a fighter, but a very learned man for his times. He wrote two volumes known as "Knox's Historical Journals," published in London in 1759, being a noted history of the "Campaigns and Battles of the French and Indian War," and many times referred to by the American historians, Bancroft and Francis Parkman.

For exactness, vividness and completeness, Knox's accounts of the battles of Quebec and Montmorency are unique, and are highly esteemed by historians.

Mr. Elder states that his family have original copies of these famous histories, a present from United States Senator Matthew S. Quay. It appears that the books had been long out of print, that Senator Quay sent to London, England, bought manuscript copies at large expense, had them finely bound in leather and presented them with his compliments to the family.

A spectacled professor taking a stroll along John Street, Quebec, meets a friend hurrying along with a red covered book under his arm. "Where to now, Harry?" is the greeting of the former.

"Why! down to No. 592 to get another of those stamp albums." "There must be merit in the book to cause you to make a second investment?" "So there is, the Canada Stamp Co. has made a decided hit in publishing their album. You see it is laid out for the stamps of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island alone, and thus a collector wishing to specialize in these British North Americans starts with a good prospect of filling his book. In the ordinary albums he must either collect the issues of all countries or put up with a book one twentieth full. Give me the Canadian Illustrated Postage Stamp Album for get up, utility, low cost, 50c., and up-to-datedness.

"In making an investment in stamps, it is necessary above all not to buy too many of any one Stamp. If a large quantity of one kind are acquired, they will be difficult to realize, owing to the necessity of finding a large number of buyers. If on the other hand, a small quantity of a number of different stamps are put by, they can be realized without difficulty on even a small market. The best way to make money out of Colonial stamps at present is to consider oneself the advance agent of a future generation of collectors, and to put by as many collections of current issues as can be obtained nearly complete. They must be complete or nearly so, or you will perhaps miss just the stamps which will go up in price most. About 70 sets are now cur-

rent and practically all must soon become obsolete. Such a change is absolutely unprecedented in the history of philately and being on so large a scale, it will be more difficult than ever before for dealers to adequately stock the old sets. Collectors consequently have a better opportunity of catching the market short and making big profits. Speculators who have bought up one or two kinds largely may cause a slump in such, but collectors who follow this advice and spread their investment over the whole of the Colonies have nothing to fear."

Such is the advice given last week by one of our contemporaries in England to its numerous readers and in our opinion it is sound and should be followed as closely by collectors of the new world as by those of the old. Those who are making a specialty of the postal issues of Canada are acting wisely in laying by as many as possible of the full sets of used and unused stamps of the half dozen or so issues with which it is blessed, as most of the denominations in each owing to the comparatively small number of copies printed will rapidly rise in value.

### BARGAIN PAGE.

Notices on this page 1c a word, 3 insertions of same adv. for price of two. No ad. taken for less than 20c.

I have several thousand varieties of stamps arranged on sheets of 25 each, every sheet catalogueing at least \$1.00. Stamps are in fine condition and my price is 25c per sheet regardless of value. Try a trial sheet. 300 varieties foreign for 30c. Unused stamps taken.

GEO. J. GEARY,

33 Clayton Ave.

Medford, Mass.

Collectors of the stamps of Canada will be glad to learn that an album especially for the issues of that country can now be had at the trifling cost of fifty-cents.

We have seen the book and would advise our readers to make the investment. Ask your book-sellers for it first, and if not in stock order direct from the publisher in Quebec.

## \$ CANADIANS WANTED \$

Cash will be paid for single stamps or quantity. Any of the early issues wanted up to 1873. Also the better grades of all issues from 1872 up to date. 5c-8c-10c-15-20c-50c and \$1.00 Jubilees, used and the early issues especially wanted. Two or three good Canada Albums for revenues partially filled also wanted. Other B. N. A. bought. State what you have with price and if satisfactory your letter will be answered with a deposit until stamps can be seen, then if satisfactory balance will be sent you or stamps immediately returned.

1902 CAT. AND A SURPRISE, 58c.

**Dr. J. W. FOWLER,**  
Dubuque, Iowa.

SALE ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR.

# RIPANS

## THE WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

They relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating; are a perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

**They Regulate the Bowels.  
They Cure Sick Headache.  
A Single One Gives Relief.**

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A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Accept no substitute. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

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1816 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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"WEEKLY STAMP TRIBUNE,"  
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A fine monthly paper for Stamp Collectors, Amateur Photographers and Coin Collectors. 75 Dealers advertise in the New Perforator. Best stamp men write for it. Sample copies 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

Subscribe now and get a few prizes thrown in and then write me if I'll see you at Springfield in 1902.

Send me your name and dues for P. S. of A.

**AB. LEVE, Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y.**

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**THE PHILATELIC WEST.**

On trial 3 months 10c. or 50c. a year, includes 1 free 15 word notice and membership to any one of the 19 societies it is organ of.

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Oldest, largest and best stamp monthly. More for your money ever before seen.

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Superior, Nebr., U. S. A.

**HUMORS.**

- 50 var. stamps, 8c. 100 fine ..... .14
- 1 set North Borneo, 9 var ..... .20
- 1 set Labuan, 6 var. fine..... .32

FREE.—All sending for app. sheets will receive FREE one set Chili Tel.

A stamp brings 1902 price list.

Wanted: British N. American Stamps.

MAPLE CITY STAMP CO.,  
Box 1223. Hornellsville, N. Y.

**Coin and Paper Money Bargains.**

- Queen Elizabeth shilling, made before 1600, good. .... .85
- Queen Elizabeth six pence..... .50
- Edward VI shilling, nice one, pure white silver.....1.00
- Athens silver Greek Tetradrachm, large, rude, 500 B. C. ....1.10
- Alexander The Great Tetradrachm, larger than 25c. pc .....2.25
- Coin of Aegina, oldest in the world, 650 B. C..... .75
- Small silver coin of Heraclea, 500 B. C. .40
- Genuine Confederate, \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills, 3 pcs..... .15
- Six beautiful var., Broken bank bills, uncir..... .40
- Two uncirculated pcs. fract. money and my lists ..... .10

Cat. of Coins, Paper Money, Gems, etc., FREE.

**T. L. ELDER,**

Princeton Place, Pittsburg, Pa., U. S.

**"1902 OPENERS"**

For 10cts. silver and 2c. stamped envelope for return postage I will send you another packet of fine stamps cataloging over \$1.50, containing 1859 Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, 1/4d. on 1 sh. Bermuda, Finland Mourning Stamp, etc.,—fine lot, better than before. 5 dif. Nfd. 5cts. 10 dif. Nfd. 15cts. Complete Royal Portrait Set, Nfd. 1/2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5cts., 8 dif. mailed with 1/2 and 1c. 1877 blue stamped envelope, per set unused 35c. used 30c. 1899 2c. purple stamped envelope, entire and unused, rare, 35cts.

Dont send unused stamps.

**J. H. JOST,**

P. O. Box 244. Halifax, N. S.

## Rubber Stamps AND PRINTING.

|                                                                                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Rubber Stamp with name and address.....                                        | .15  |
| Midget self-inker with name and address.....                                   | .50  |
| Dater (good for 7 years).....                                                  | .25  |
| 4 band numberer, just the thing for numbering and pricing approval sheets..... | .30  |
| 100 envelopes with card printed on it.....                                     | .25  |
| 250 do do.....                                                                 | .55  |
| 500 do do.....                                                                 | 1.00 |
| 100 note heads, name and business on.....                                      | .35  |
| 250 do do.....                                                                 | .70  |
| 500 do do.....                                                                 | 1.00 |

ALL ABOVE POST FREE.

**STARNAMAN BROS.**  
Berlin, Ont.

## Coin & Paper Money Bargains.

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Confederate States \$5, \$10, \$20, 3 pcs.....         | .15 |
| Nice U. S. 1c. 1806.....                               | .22 |
| Five Alabama State Bills, unc. cond.....               | .10 |
| Five dif. large Copper cents, fine con.....            | .35 |
| Hong Kong Mill and five var. Chinese Coins, 6 pcs..... | .15 |
| Queen Elizabeth Shilling, good cond.....               | .85 |

FREE—Price lists of Coins, Gems,  
Paper Money, etc.

**T. L. ELDER,**  
Princeton Place. Pittsburg, Pa., U. S.

100 China, Chili, etc. and album, 10cts.

A FINE BARGAIN.

H. E. INGRAM, 17 Main St., Northfield Vt.,

|                                                           |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 150 all different.....                                    | .25 |
| Egypt Salt Tax, 250 mil. 500 mil. £1 £2, set of 4.....    | .10 |
| 1898 New Zealand, London print, set of 3, 1d, 1d, 2d..... | .05 |
| Transvaal, set of 4: 1, 2, 2½ 1 V.R.I.....                | .25 |
| 1d on 2d E. R. I., Transvaal, unused.....                 | .05 |
| Finland mourning stamp.....                               | .02 |

Post free, money returned if not satisfied.

**W. D. BARKER,**  
42 Wynyard Rd. HILLSBRO,  
Sheffield, England.  
D. P. A. 556.

## For Collectors!!!

|                                             |  |
|---------------------------------------------|--|
| Approval Sheet No. 1, Cat. 75c for 12c..... |  |
| do do No. 2, " \$1.00, 16c.....             |  |
| do do No. 3, " 1.25, 20c.....               |  |
| do do No. 4, " 1.50, 25c.....               |  |
| do do No. 5, " 2.00, 33c.....               |  |

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|                            |     |
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| No. 2 Cat. 1.50 for.....   | .30 |
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at lowest possible figures.

|                               | Cat. Price                       | My Price |      | Cat. Price | My Price |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|------|------------|----------|
| U. S. 1847                    | 5c brown                         | 70c      | .... | 32c        |          |
| 1857                          | 1c blue                          | 12c      | .... | 06c        |          |
| "                             | 3c red, outer line               | 25c      | .... | 10c        |          |
| "                             | 10c green                        | 30c      | .... | 15c        |          |
| 1869                          | 1c yellow                        | 60c      | .... | 25c        |          |
| 1870                          | 1c blue grilled                  | 50c      | .... | 20c        |          |
| 1895                          | 50c orange                       | 10c      | .... | 05c        |          |
| 1895                          | \$1.00 black                     | 45c      | .... | 23c        |          |
| 1898                          | 50c Omaha                        | 30c      | .... | 15c        |          |
| 1893                          | 1c to 10c Columbian, set..       | 10c      |      |            |          |
| 1898                          | 1c to 10c Omaha, set.....        | 10c      |      |            |          |
| 1900                          | 1c to 10c Pan-Am., set ...       | 10c      |      |            |          |
|                               | 6c Navy Dept. used, 50c.         | 20c      |      |            |          |
|                               | 90c Navy Dept. used, \$1.00.     | 40c      |      |            |          |
|                               | 1895 50c postage due             | 60c      | .... | 25c        |          |
|                               | 30c postage due                  |          | .... | 12c        |          |
| Argt. Rep. 1892,              | 1 Peso Car.                      | 18c      | .... | 08c        |          |
| "                             | 2 "                              | 30c      | .... | 15c        |          |
| Belgium, 1893,                | 1 franc                          | 06c      | .... | 03c        |          |
| "                             | 1893, 2 franc                    | 12c      | .... | 05c        |          |
| "                             | '86, 2 fr. violet post. used     | 20c      | .... | 07c        |          |
| B. N. Borneo, 1897,           | 2c                               |          | .... | 02c        |          |
| Canada, 1893,                 | 20c vermilion                    | 12c      | .... | 07c        |          |
| "                             | 1893, 50c blue                   | 25c      | .... | 12c        |          |
| "                             | 1897, \$2.00 Jubilee             | \$1.50   | .... | 70c        |          |
| "                             | 1897, 4.00 "                     | 3.00     | .... | 1.50       |          |
| "                             | 1897, 5.00 "                     | 4.00     | .... | 1.75       |          |
| Chili, 1883,                  | 50c violet                       | 08c      | .... | 04c        |          |
| "                             | 1892 1 peso                      | 25c      | .... | 13c        |          |
| "                             | 1900 1c to 10c unused, set.....  | 27c      |      |            |          |
| "                             | 1900 1c-5c entire stp. env. set. | 12c      |      |            |          |
| "                             | 1900, same amber paper.....      | 12c      |      |            |          |
|                               | Above sets are unused.           |          |      |            |          |
| France, 5 fr. purple. used,   | 10c                              | ....     | 07c  |            |          |
| Germany, 1900, 80 pfg.        | 05c                              | ....     | 02c  |            |          |
| "                             | 1 m.                             | 04c      | .... | 02c        |          |
| "                             | 2 m.                             | 08c      | .... | 04c        |          |
| "                             | 3 m.                             | 12c      | .... | 07c        |          |
| Greece, 1891, 50l.            | 08c                              | ....     | 03c  |            |          |
| Gold Coast, 1884, 1 shilling  | 12c                              | ....     | 05c  |            |          |
| Great Britain, 1840 1d black  | 12c                              | ....     | 07c  |            |          |
| "                             | 1883 10s, blue 50c               | ....     | 23c  |            |          |
| "                             | £1 green                         | \$1.00   | .... | 68c        |          |
| India, 1892, 1 rupee          | 04c                              | ....     | 02c  |            |          |
| Japan, 1893, 1 yen            | 08c                              | ....     | 03c  |            |          |
| "                             | 1899, 1 yen                      | 25c      | .... | 10c        |          |
| Lagos, 1887, 1 s.             | 25c                              | ....     | 13c  |            |          |
| Malta, 1901, 1 far., unused   | 02c                              | ....     | 01c  |            |          |
| Seychelles, 1890, 2c, unused  | 04c                              | ....     | 02c  |            |          |
| "                             | 1893, 3c, "                      | 03c      | .... | 02c        |          |
| "                             | 1893, 4c, "                      | 10c      | .... | 04c        |          |
| Siam, 1884, 64 att.           | 30c                              | ....     | 15c  |            |          |
| Switzerland, 3 fr.            | 03c                              | ....     | 02c  |            |          |
| Tunis, 1885, 5 f.             | \$1.40                           | ....     | 62c  |            |          |
| Uruguay, 1887, 25c brown      | 35c                              | ....     | 16c  |            |          |
| "                             | 1897, 1 peso                     | \$1.25   | .... | 60c        |          |
| Liberia, '92, 4 green & black | 10c                              | ....     | 06c  |            |          |
| "                             | " 12c rose red                   | 18c      | .... | 15c        |          |
| "                             | " 16c lilac                      | 30c      | .... | 22c        |          |
|                               | All Liberia are unused.          |          |      |            |          |
| 1892                          | \$1 blue and black               | \$1.40   | .... | 1.25       |          |
| 1894                          | 5c carmine and black,            | 15c      | .... | 08c        |          |
| "                             | 5c "                             | 10c      | .... | 07c        |          |
| 1896                          | 1c magenta                       | 03c      | .... | 02c        |          |
| "                             | 2c "                             | 04c      | .... | 03c        |          |
| "                             | 5c carmine and black             | 09c      | .... | 07c        |          |
| "                             | 10c ch. yellow and blue          | 16c      | .... | 12c        |          |
| "                             | 15c slate                        | 25c      | .... | 20c        |          |
| "                             | 20c vermilion                    | 32c      | .... | 25c        |          |
| "                             | 50c red brown & black            | 75c      | .... | 65c        |          |
| 4c                            | Nfld. Jubilees, unused.....      |          | .... | 06c        |          |
| 6c                            | "                                |          | .... | 08c        |          |
| 8c                            | "                                |          | .... | 11c        |          |
| 10c                           | "                                |          | .... | 14c        |          |
| 12c                           | "                                |          | .... | 16c        |          |
| 15c                           | "                                |          | .... | 20c        |          |
| 24c                           | "                                |          | .... | 32c        |          |
| 30c                           | "                                |          | .... | 38c        |          |
| 35c                           | "                                |          | .... | 50c        |          |
| 60c                           | "                                |          | .... | 80c        |          |

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Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 6.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

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On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

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QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 15th, 1902.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

As anticipated some weeks ago, the issue of the 1902 Standard Catalogue has thrown fresh life into the mass of stamp collectors as evidenced by the deluge of orders with which dealers have been favored these last few days. Happy dealer when the stock on hand meets every demand, but personification of misery when no-get-able stamps are the main feature of a score of want lists.

The demand for Queen-heads has not abated in the least so far as British North American issues are concerned. A tendency to stiffness in the wholesale market along this line is very perceptible in Canada and must before long affect prices in retail.

And now comes the startling news that the King-heads issued last month

in England are to be recalled owing to the discovery that His Majesty faces the wrong way. The rule strictly observed hitherto on coinage, which it seems is to be applied to stamps also, is that the heads of successive sovereigns shall, for the sake of distinction, face opposite ways. The head of King Edward VII on the new stamps faces in the same direction as that of Queen Victoria and will have to be turned around if the rule is to be adhered to.

### United States Minutes

USONA.

A. Noyes, a veteran philatelist, sounds in the New York Philatelist a note of warning in regard to certain envelope stamps, stating that they were not in the official schedule, but were printed at the instance of some dealers, who are now putting them on the market at fancy prices. He lists them as 1886 issue 4, 5, 30 and 90 cent on oriental buff: 4, 30 and 90 on blue: 30 and 90 on manila, and 30, 90 on manila amber.

\* \* \*

A parcel post convention, taking effect February 1st, has been concluded between the United States and Bolivia.

\* \* \*

The war against spurious second class matter has now put an end to that rate on Railway and Travellers' Guides. The Postmaster General has also issued an order to the effect that samples of material attached to periodicals will subject them to fourth class rates, as for instance inserts consisting of samples of paper or paints or inks, and giving the price of such goods.

\* \* \*

Auction prices are strong, and many sales are being held. The fact that the Danish West Indies deal is pretty nearly complete has sent the prices of these stamps to far above catalogues and discounts, and British Colonials of the better class seem to change

hands without reference to the theoretical restraints of a catalogue quotation. United States are medium. Now is surely the time to invest in these issues, as the enormous number of collectors here will within a few years cause an absorption of the stocks of many of the medium priced stamps, and then there will be a jump. The inability to determine what number of any kind there is keeps the price at the old quotation until some one finds out that there does not seem to be any on the market, and then the price soars, followed by a greater flight in catalogue quotations.

\* \* \*

A bill providing for an easier method of redemption of revenues will shortly be enacted doing away with the necessity of furnishing a history of each stamp for which payment is asked.

\* \* \*

Mr. W. H. Colson, the representative of the New England Stamp Co., has been through the larger cities of the east with a beautiful assortment of goods, both high priced and medium, with many of the new issues.

\* \* \*

The McKinley postal card is to be out by the first of March, sure, and possibly before. Thus saith the Post office Department, which had promised it by January 1st.

### BARGAIN PAGE.

Notices on this page 1c a word, 3 insertions of same adv. for price of two. No ad. taken for less than 20c.

55 var. foreign, 4 Finland, 7 Belgium, 6 cents postpaid.

H. R. MCKENZIE,  
RUMFORD FALLS, ME.

I will exchange Stamps and Coins for a Camera.

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100 useful articles just purchased at auction. Send 10cts. and get one. Be quick. No Trash.

C. SELNAY, WILLIAMSTOWN, MO.

### Celebrities Shown on Postage Stamps.

BY M. Z. KUTTNER CHUMS.

Although the postage stamp is hardly more than half a century old, even in that short space of time it has been made the means of commemorating many events, important or otherwise, and of familiarising us with the features of many people; some great only in their own country, others famous or infamous throughout the world. In the present series it is intended to take, as it were, a short stroll through the philatelic portrait gallery. Not from Europe and America alone, though those continents necessarily supply most of the examples, will the portraits be drawn; but States and Dominions in all parts of the world, some not even enjoying an independent existence, will contribute to our list of notabilities.

#### FRANCE, MEXICO, BRAZIL AND SPAIN.

The stamps of France have always been considered especially interesting from a historical point of view. Thus, when we see the stamps of the Republic in 1872, bearing, in place of the head of Liberty, that of the President, Louis Napoleon, we are at once reminded of the means (the planting of cannon to command the principal thoroughfares of Paris) by which he succeeded in securing that position.

Equally significant is the portrait on the next issue, a year later, in which the only change is the substitution of "Empire" for "Repub" in the inscription at the top—slight but how important.

Having made his position secure for a time, at any rate—he proceeded to meddle generally in the affairs of Europe. His successes in helping the Italians against the Austrians are commemorated by a series showing him crowned with laurel. Thenceforth, however, the republican types again appear and the Empire of Napoleon vanishes for ever.

An interesting stamp issued during Napoleon's reign is the 10 centime of New Caledonia. This was essentially a local production, the design, which was redrawn separately fifty times, and then lithographed, being the handwork of Sergeant Triquera (or Triquerat), at that time stationed on the island. Naturally, high artistic merit was not to be expected—nor was it attained.

(To be continued.)

## KING EDWARD VII.

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

On and after the 1st January next, new Postage Stamps bearing the King's portrait of the value of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. respectively, will be on sale at the various Post Offices in the United Kingdom. The colour of the new 6d. stamp being the same as that of the present Penny Stamp, care should be used to avoid mistaking one for the other. New Stamps of other denominations also bearing the King's portrait will be issued afterwards.

All the Adhesive Stamps of the present issue bearing the portrait of the late Queen will still be available: a description of them is given below:—

- $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Green or red.
- 1d. Purple.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. Purple and Green.
- 2d. Green and red.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Purple on blue paper.
- 3d. Purple on yellow paper.
- 4d. Green on brown.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green and red

(This stamp will no longer be supplied when the existing stock is exhausted.)

- 5d. Purple and blue.
- 6d. Purple on red paper.
- 9d. Purple and blue.
- 10d. Purple and red.
- 1s. Wholly green or green and red.
- 2s. 6d. Purple.
- 5s. Rose.
- 10s. Blue
- £1 Green.
- £5 Orange.

The Stamps with the late Queen's portrait embossed or printed on envelopes, wrappers, post cards and letter cards will also be available.

No other stamps are valid in payment of postage.

By command of the Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

London, England.

17th December, 1901.

Stamps 35 dif. Cuba, Porto Rico, 15c.  
50 dif. Natal, Honduras, Mexico, 25c.

A. H. VAIL, 401 OAK St., Atlantic, Iowa.

Stamp collecting in London, England, is increasing every day. The very smartest people are going in for it. The present war has started more than 25,000 fresh collections, any number of officers, generals even, being bitten with philatelic enthusiasm.

All the war stamps are fetching large prices, especially the Mafeking stamps, those with the head of Baden Powell being particularly valuable. New shops are cropping up every day in the west end.

Lord Crawford probably spends more money on stamps than any other man in England. It is said that last year he added no less than £10,000 worth to his collection.

The Prince of Wales' collection is well known, but it can, by no means, be reckoned among the great collections of the world, though a well-known philatelist in the colonies has presented to His Royal Highness a number of very valuable specimens. It is said that one of the colonies sent over to London and purchased at a well-known dealer's no less than £300 worth of their own stamps to give to the Prince of Wales as they were unable to obtain them at home.

## “1902 OPENERS”

For 10cts. silver and 2c. stamped envelope for return postage I will send you another packet of fine stamps cataloging over \$1.50, containing 1859 Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on 1 sh. Bermuda, Finland Mourning Stamp, etc.,—fine lot, better than before. 5 dif. Nfid. 5cts. 10 dif. Nfid. 15cts. Complete Royal Portrait Set, Nfid.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5cts., 8 dif. mailed with  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1c. 1877 blue stamped envelope, per set unused 35c. used 30c. 1899 2c. purple stamped envelope, entire and unused, rare, 35cts. Dont send unused stamps.

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| Supreme Court, 1st issue, used                                         | .30  |
| Quebec Law, 1869, dark 10c. to \$5.00,<br>set of 14                    | 1.20 |
| Quebec Law, 1893, dark 10c. to \$5.00,<br>set of 14                    | 1.73 |
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Bids all in by March 15th. Successful Bidders notified.

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| Confederate States \$5, \$10, \$20, \$100 and \$500, all for                           | .52  |
| Southern Fractional bills of Ala. and N. and S. Car. 5 var. for                        | .12  |
| 4 Var. Crisp Broken Bk. Bills, over 25 years old                                       | .22  |
| 2 Carat Mexican Opal, or fine Garnet or a Cameo (Genuine), each                        | .15  |
| Mexican Filigree (finest sterling silver) stick pin, or Native silver nugget Pin, each | .45  |
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RIDGWAY, PENNA, U. S. A.

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Keyport, N. J., U.S.A.  
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| Canada complete set of 12 cards.....                                 | \$1.00 |
| 1860 envelope 5c vermilion, unused.                                  | 90     |
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| 1898 " 1c green, used.....                                           | .01    |
| 1898 " 2c red.....                                                   | .01    |
| 1898 " 3c red, used.....                                             | .04    |
| 1898 " 2c on 3c red, unused..                                        | .08    |
| 1898 " 2c purple.....                                                | .85    |
| Great Britain 1890 Jubilee envelope<br>and card while they last..... | .20    |
| Hinges 1000, 10cts., 3000.....                                       | .25    |
| Scott's 1902 Catalogue, post paid....                                | .58    |

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| " 12c 4-8 rose.....    | .03 |
| " 20c.....             | .08 |
| " 40c.....             | .08 |
| 1890 5c dark blue..... | .08 |
| 1890 8c green.....     | .05 |
| 1892 8c ult.....       | .08 |
| 1894 15c rose.....     | .15 |
| 1894 20c violet.....   | .10 |
| 1896 6c rose.....      | .25 |
| 1897 40c violet.....   | .30 |

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# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 7.

MARCH 15th, 1902.

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| 1 1/2c. | Numeral (present issue) Stamp             | do. 1c. |
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592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, CAN.

## DISCOUNTS.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

I am fully aware, in making a discussion on the subject of discounts, that I may not be able to bring out anything very original, as so many theories and arguments have been advanced by leading philatelic writers on this topic, that it is almost impossible to refer to it without voicing the opinions of others who have been before me. But it may do no harm, perhaps, to make a few remarks concerning the same, mostly for the benefit of beginners of our beloved pursuit.

The first thing to consider about this vexed question is, trade competition. In fact, the whole thing, if sifted, resolves itself into this—trade competition. The American has the instinct of a Yankee—he loves and seeks bargains. If two dealers offer the same stamp, one at 50% off, and the other at 60% off catalogue prices, condition in both cases being declared as "fine" or "good," it is a rich collector or personal friend of his who goes to purchase the stamp from the first dealer. A penny saved is a penny earned; and who doesn't endeavor to buy his stamps where he can get the best for the least money? Most collectors have to be economic in purchasing the "wee bits": every cent they save will go towards the purchase of coveted specimens which they still lack. Is it strange then that there are so many philatelic bargain seekers?

It is often the case that the cry is raised by collectors, that such and such a stamp is outrageously over-priced in the catalogue. When asked the reason for harboring such suspicions, they invariably declare that as several prominent dealers are offering choice specimens of those stamps at almost nothing compared with catalogue figures the stamps must not be so scarce as they are reported to be. Few philatelists dive below the surface to discover the real facts in the case to warrant dealers in offering such rare stamps at sacrifice prices. It is mainly for the purpose of clearing away the doubts of many collectors on this point that I am writing this article. I do not wish to pose as a soothsayer, but perhaps a few facts concerning the matter may prove acceptable.

The stamp dealer generally is not in the business for the fun of it; he has to make a living and how else can he attain this

end than with money? The glittering metal he must have, and the only way to obtain it readily is, when dealing in stamps, to bid below the other fellow so that bargain hunters will flock to him. Then the rival dealer, finding out how the case stands, if he is doing a poor business, generally begins to outbid his rival, offering stamps at the lowest possible price that it is possible for him to do, without losing all of the profit. If the two dealers are doing a large business, their actions must have some effect upon the market—generally a decline in the market value of the stamps they are offering takes place. This does some harm to the hobby, because collectors who have before purchased the stamps at very nearly full catalogue, finding the dealers are selling them at such large discounts, lose faith in the stability of the pursuit; and leave our ranks.

On the other hand, to counteract the evil done, collectors who have hitherto lacked the means to buy these stamps see them suddenly placed within their reach, and if they are true philatelists, the decline in values does not frighten them into doubting the stability of the pursuit; to them it merely proves a blessing whereby they are enabled to fill some spaces at low prices.

When some philatelists notice how cheaply these stamps are being offered, they begin to cry. "Those stamps are catalogued too high; for these dealers offer them at next to nothing." They are not aware of the real state of affairs and therefore cannot be blamed for making these statements, erroneous as they are. They simply state the side of the question as it appears to them. Too often the other side is hidden from their gaze.

As soon as this dealer, whom I have just instanced, has finally sold the supply on hand by offering it at such paltry prices, philatelists find that the stamps which he offered are not obtainable in quantity. This discovery results in a scramble to secure copies at low prices, with the ultimate outcome that these stamps once more seek their true value.

I wish to decry the practice of some dealers who are offering poor specimens at the value of a good one. Condition has so much weight with collectors now-a-days, that very few of us who have been collecting for any length of time care to spend our money on a poor specimen when we

can purchase a better one for practically the same price.

Discounts from catalogue figures have existed, I think, from the date when the first one was published; and collectors have everywhere become so familiar with the discount system that very many of them regard it as the proper thing.

United States Minutes

USONA.

The much talked of thirteen cent stamp is now definitely decided on. The portrait to be used is of the late President Harrison and represents him at his desk in the Executive Mansion (or "White House" according to the present occupant) with the face turned a little to the left from the camera. This stamp, as before stated is particularly designed for foreign registration (8 and 5 cents) to avoid the use of two stickers.

\* \* \*

The publishers of the Standard catalogue have put out a list of the changes since the 61st edition was given out. Naturally the changes are often upwards. In the Columbian series of 1893 unused the 15 cent goes from 30 cents to 50 cents, the \$4 from \$1.75 to \$5.00, the \$5 from 6 to 6.50. The 50 cents of 1895 jumps from 60 to 65. The Buffalo series is also promoted, unused, the 2 cent 3 to 4, the 4 cent 6 to 8, the 5 cent from 7 to 10, the 8 cent from 10 to 15, and the 10 cent from 12 to 18.

The \$3 red documentary revenue, series of 1901, before unpriced is now quoted at, cut, 75 cents.

Number 1a Danish West Indies goes from \$5.50 to \$10.

\* \* \*

The auction market is strong—at a Chicago sale the lots brought 53 per cent of the catalogue value. In Philadelphia, the U.S. Columbian Series, error, 4c. printed in color of 1c. brought \$27.00.

\* \* \*

In buying the Costa Rica set of 1892, it is well to remember that it has been demonetized, and instead of present catalogue quotations should be obtainable for \$3.50 or less.

My little net selections don't go at catalogue markings. FIRST COST'S the "Power behind the prices." If you are interested in superb copies of "hard to get" stamps at fair prices better get on the mailing list at once. Prices compete with any firm in the country.

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# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Enquiry.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 8.

APRIL 15th, 1902.

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## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 592 John Street, Quebec,

On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 35 cents per year.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

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8 inches representing half page of space given for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Checks must be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, APRIL, 15th, 1902.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

With this number The Canada Stamp Sheet becomes the Official Organ of the Dominion Philatelic Association, a brotherhood which during the eight years of its existence has contributed in a very large measure to the present spread of stamp collecting not only throughout Canada but across the border and even beyond the sea.

A cordial welcome is extended to every member of the Association, and it is expected that all will feel free to use the columns of The Sheet in promoting the interests and making known the delights of philately.

The Bay State Philatelist, of Melrose Highlands, Mass., is the latest addition to the already long list of stamp periodicals incorporated with The Sheet. Mr. Herbert Gile's note

of adieu will be found in another column, and as mentioned therein we have arranged to fill the unexpired subscriptions to his monthly and take over the ad. contracts.

Seven months ago in taking over The Philatelic Advocate, of Berlin, Ont., we reduced our ad. rates from \$4.80 to \$2. per eight inches in order to continue the cash with copy rule adopted by the Messrs. Starnaman. In no case has this rule been deviated from and it has proved a success. True there have been some who felt very indignant at our claiming cash with copy and also declaring that we were the first to question their reliability. To these we would respectfully state that we do not question their financial standing in the least, but we treat all alike, not granting any more concessions to the man with large capital than to the man with small capital. It is not wholly our loss if they do not place their advertisements in the STAMP SHEET. What is their loss is other people's gain, and if they prefer to lose a large amount of trade by refusing to pay cash (or unused current issue 1 and 2 cent Canadian or United States' stamps) it is their lookout. Merely because such and such a publisher allows payment on receipt of bill is no reason why we should do so. At present we feel comparatively safe in saying that we are the only stamp magazine publishers in Canada or United States who demand and get cash in advance for advertising. Quite a number claim they do so, but when a tempting offer is made by a large and reliable firm to pay on receipt of marked copy and bill, they succumb to the inevitable, but the STAMP SHEET treats all alike, and the sensible dealers and collectors think the better of it for so doing.



## United States Minutes

USONA.

On May 20 Cuba will be turned loose as one of the world-powers. It has not yet been decided what effect this will have on her postage stamps, whether they will still be printed at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, or whether the plates will be turned over to the Island government, in which latter case the American B. N. Co., will probably do the printing. The island may get out a new issue to celebrate her emancipation. Less events have caused a commemorative issue.

\* \* \*

Another question that will arise under this head is as to the rates between Cuba and the United States. At present they are the ordinary domestic rates but after May 20 it is doubtful if the U. P. U. regulations will permit this.

\* \* \*

Talking about the West Indies, it may seem a trifle premature, especially as the Danish West Indies deal is so slow going through, to advise collectors of U. S. and Colonies to fill up spaces in their Hayti and San Domingo pages. It will not be many years, however, before foresight in this direction will be repaid.

\* \* \*

The first philatelic journal to appear in the Postmaster General's blacklist of "Publications excluded from the Second class of Mail Matter" is "Perforator, (published at) Oswego, N. Y., by A. B. Leve".

\* \* \*

Mail Matter originating in the United States for transmission to or originating with officers or members of the crew of vessels of war on foreign duty is subject to United States rates of postage, and will be transmitted in sealed sacks addressed to the vessel.

\* \* \*

I wonder if it is fully known in the U. S. and Canada that a money order to pass from one country to the other costs no more than a domestic order. My correspondents from your side do not seem to be aware of the fact.

The postmaster General has issued a defining order for city postal stations. All stations will issue and pay money orders, register letters and parcels and sell postal supplies. Stations that receive and dispatch mails, either by carriers or through boxes and general delivery, will be designated by letters or local names, as "Station A" or "Austin Station". Stations that are not provided with facilities for receiving and dispatching mails, will be designated by Numbers, as "Number 1". Rural Free Delivery stations that receive and dispatch mail will be designated as "Rural Stations" prefaced by the local name as "Hickory Rural Station, Canonsburg, Pa."

The term "substation" is dropped.

\* \* \*

A commission, consisting of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, the Register of the Treasury and two persons from the Postoffice Department has been appointed to ascertain the practicability of the scheme to use the green-back as a sort of money order, by introducing a blank space for endorsement to order, and to affix a postage stamp: the bill then to be treated as a money order payable at any post office. Bills of the present denominations to be issued and in addition such fractional denominations as will render easy the remitting by mail of small sums.

## COSY CORNER COMMENTS.

AMY LOUISE SWIFT.

Commenting last month on the various prices asked by dealers for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d green Transvaal surcharged "E.R.I." I remarked on the authority of a reader that a London dealer was offering them at 36c per dozen. I have since seen the advertisement, and find that it referred to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d brown instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d green. The mistake is regretted, since it may have helped to cast discredit where none was deserved, but otherwise the paragraph and its quotations is correct.

Tucked away among society reports in the February *New York Philatelist* is an important "warning to collectors of U. S. envelopes." Now as society reports are seldom read at all by the outside collector it is more than likely that only a small part of those who would have been interested in the item, saw it at all, in fact, it

was only by accident that my own eyes fell upon it. This being so, I am going to put the warning of Mr. Noyes on exhibition in our "Corner", and trust others also will aid in giving it the publicity it deserves.

"Some years ago a number of stamp dealers joined in getting a number of envelopes printed on unusual papers: as these papers were not in the official schedule, this scheme was worked through influence at official headquarters. They then tried to sell them at enormous prices, but as the scheme was ventilated, it aroused such a storm of indignation that it did not realize the harvest promised, and the stock was laid by for the future. An effort is now being made to bring them out again, and saddle them on guileless collectors as rarities of the highest grade. Do not be gulled; they are worse than Seebecks. Those were made partly if not chiefly for actual use, but these envelopes were made purely for speculation and *never* used except what few specimens the holders used to bolster up their claims or to make used specimens for those who prefer used specimens."

The annexed list of these speculative affairs is as follows: 1886; 4, 5, 30, 90c on oriental buff; 4, 30, 90c on blue; 30, 90c on manila, and 30, 90c on amber manila.

The weeklies are remarking that we folks of the United States are going to have an entire new issue of stamps; the denominations will be the same as at present except that a 13c value is to be added for foreign postage plus registration necessities, and in the main the portraits will be the same too, the only change it is proposed to make in this respect being the substitution of Admiral Farragut's features for those of Perry on the \$1.00. The new value, 13c, the authorities plan to decorate with the portrait of our former President, Benjamin Harrison. It seems too bad that President McKinley should not have been chosen for this purpose, especially as the value is one which will be much used for foreign postage. It is added that the new series will most likely arrive within the year, that it will bear the year date, 1902, and that each stamp will give the date of birth and death of its subject. This news will be of interest to all, even though some are inclined to echo the groan of one reader that "We don't need another set of

stamps any more than we need two Presidents."

Those who bought the \$3.00 red documentary when it was selling from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a piece must be feeling rather out of temper when they note the advertisements of the present, and see how far the value of that stamp has dropped. There are some dealers who still try to maintain the price at \$1.00 or more, but there are many others who will sell copies as low as 45c, a few who are satisfied to get 40c and one who asks only 25c. This latter is for specimens with the punched cancellation, the most disfiguring and least desirable of all the cancellations. Sometimes it does not pay to delay buying when a variety is fashionable, much praised and high priced, but there are other times (and I think they are in the majority) when it is both wisdom and economy to "bide a wee" before purchasing.

I've just been reading an article in a current journal wherein Great Britain is referred to as that tight little island in Europe. I never knew before that Great Britain was "in Europe," had an idea it was situated off somewhere in the North Atlantic Ocean, but "live and learn." In spite of this comic mistake the article is a very readable one, touching, though only lightly, on some of the things which may be learned by collectors of fiscals.

There is a variety in the 1d Queensland current during 1899. Just which stamp this means, I am not certain, but think it must be the one catalogued as No. 111. My informant (I have not seen it) says it occurs in the right end bottom stamp of each sheet, and consists of the lower end of that stamp being missing, the defect seeming to have been due to a damaged plate. If this was the case the damage must have been repaired, as later issued sheets did not show the variety. My stock of Queensland is small, so a search for the oddity proved unavailing, but for the benefit of others who may be better supplied and of an inquisitive disposition, I make note that the variety exists.

A very similar variety exists in the 5p green 1898-1900 of Serbia. A specimen in my collection has a clear unprinted space at bottom between the left numeral and the lettering, a goodly portion of the circle containing the former being clear white paper from the bottom upward, and into the label containing the lettering.

OFFICE OF THE BAY STATE PHILATELIST,  
MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS, U. S.

April 1st, 1902.

To my Friends,

Finding that my studies at Tufts College Medical School require a large part of my time, I regretfully lay aside the pleasures of journalism. The *Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy* will fill unexpired subscriptions and advertisements. Thanking all my friends for any past favors, I bid them *adieu*.

F. HERBERT GILE, JR.

## Dominion Philatelic Association.

Organized Sept. 1st, 1894.

### OFFICERS.

President—R. S. Baker, Mandaumin, Ont.  
Vice " —R. G. Widdicombe, St. Catharines, Ont.

" " U. S.—W. M. Lester, Berkley, Cal  
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Ad & Sub. Agent—A Rene, 99 Ann St.,  
Toronto, Ont.

Official Organ—THE CANADA STAMP SHEET.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mandaumin, Ont., April 12th 1902.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:—

In accordance with the authority vested in me by your honourable body I call for the Annual Convention of our Association to be held in the City of Toronto on the first and second days of July. I would urge the importance of as many members as possible attending this year's gathering of our philatelic society. Bear in mind that Toronto is the seat of many attractions, the chief stamp centre of Canada, has two local societies, and many D. P. A. members. Nearly every officer will be present at the convention. A special programme is being prepared, most important business

will be transacted, and an altogether enjoyable time may be expected. The president will preside.

Our chairman of Trustees reports to me that all claims against the Exchange Department have been settled. This has been a very heavy and difficult piece of business and of such proportions as to threaten the financial stability of our Association. Its successful solution is a source of much satisfaction to me and the cordial thanks of the society are due Major Wurtele, and the different claimants against the Department, and all who have assisted in disposing of this matter.

Owing to pressure of other work the Committee on Revision of Constitution is not proceeding very rapidly and of course the publication of Official Handbook must be delayed until completion and adoption of revised constitution. As chairman of this committee I suggest the advisability of allowing ample time (even to the next official year if necessary) for the prosecution of this very important work.

The Sec'y-Treas. has been instructed to call for Nominations of Officers for the ensuing year. I hope there will be a full list and that the Association will continue to exercise the greatest care in the selection of those to whom its destinies are committed.

Very cordially,

RAYMOND SMITH BAKER,

President.

P S.—Mr. Gile informs me that he has sold the Bay State Philatelist to Mr. Paxman of Quebec. This leaves us again without an official organ. We regret this state of affairs for Mr. Gile's publication has served the Association well and he has acted most liberally. I take great pleasure however in appointing a thoroughly Canadian journal as our official organ—The Canada Stamp Sheet of Quebec. Mr. Paxman is publisher of this paper and a member of our society. It will be remembered at the last appointment, as I stated at the time, Mr. Paxman's journal was not eligible as a candidate by reason of the fact that he could not fill the constitutional requirement of having been a member six months. This difficulty now no longer exists and the D. P. A. may be congratulated in once more securing a Canadian official organ.

R. S. B.

## FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 14, 1902.

Fellow Members of the D. P. A.,

It is with pleasure that I take up my pen in the interests of our Society, and to greet the members again. I must acknowledge that I have been rather negligent in the past, though I might say in my own defense that my work takes up a great deal of my time.

Uppermost in our minds at the present time is the sixth annual convention which is to be held the coming summer in Toronto. Central to the members of this Province, and easily accessible from other points this should be the banner meet, and will be if the members rally to its support, and plan to attend. But a point in question seems at present to be the date on which it will be held. Personally, I am in favor of holding it on July 1st (Dominion Day) as usual, when cheap rates can be had from all stations in Canada at least. June, low rates can be had at Exhibition time also,—but it is also true that at that time every one is busy—some too busy to give their attention to anything but business. If those who attended our first convention held in Toronto in 1897 will let their memories run back to the time, they will see that this was once the case, and might also be so again. But a decision must be made quickly.

I notice that our Secretary's report shows a paid up membership of over 300, which I consider very good; but why not increase it? Do you not know of some friend collector who would take an interest in joining our Society? Now is the time to join, and thus become a member before the convention meets. Any officer will gladly furnish you with blanks and information on request.

It is indeed gratifying to see our society in a flourishing condition, but let us all lend our aid in making it greater.

Yours for its success,

R. G. WIDDICOMBE.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

## NEW MEMBERS.

663. Stephen H. Pope, Sulphide St., Broken Hill, N.S.W.  
 664. I. Eckhardt, Anderson, Grimes Co., Texas.  
 665. Herbert E. Turner, 29 Highland St., Auburn, Maine.  
 666. D. B. Mayes Americas, Ga.

The above will be admitted to membership May 4th, providing no objections are filed with the Secy.-Treas. before that date.

## APPLICATIONS.

- Chas. E. Willis, P. O. Box 118, Kingston, Ont., age 31. Refs. Clayton Campbell, H. E. Richardson. Robert Keene, Freemantle. Western Australia, age 22, Occupation clerk. Ref. Thos. S. Fletcher.

The above will be admitted to membership May 4th, provided no objection is filed with the Secy.-Treas. before that date.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

345. James Whiteside, 2639 Quebec St., Vancouver, B. C.

## RESIGNATIONS.

233. Chas. Wrigley, 167 Richmond St., W. Toronto, Ont.  
 582. John W. Bond, 2823 N. 12th St., Phila., Pa.

593. R. W. Norman Bassett, Oshawa, Ont.  
 119. Ernest C. Plaisted, Penn. Ave. N. Y.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Balance on hand.....        | \$39.13 |
| Received for dues, etc..... | 19.42   |
|                             | <hr/>   |
|                             | \$58.55 |

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Paid off. Organ.....               | 4.47    |
| “ postage during Jan.....          | 1.16    |
| “ claims of.....                   |         |
| “ H. S. Vanderburgh.....           | 7.00    |
| “ D. F. McCram.....                | 4.50    |
| “ F. A. Quimby.....                | 1.50    |
| “ Marshall Olson.....              | 9.00    |
| “ G. C. Cuenod.....                | 1.00    |
| “ postage, Express Orders, etc.... | 2.16    |
| Balance on hand.....               | 27.76   |
|                                    | <hr/>   |
|                                    | \$58.55 |

## Pay Your Dues.

The following have not paid their dues, and unless they pay them before May 4th they will be suspended from membership.

Jas. P. Allen, Geo A. Atkinson, C. H. Alley, Chas. Bailey, Dr. R. M. Bateman, M. Brown, W. L. Brown, Mrs. P. W. Bell, S. H. Brosseau, Ralph B. Barton, H. C. Buckholz, A. M. Badden, H. Bradford, Fred. H. Barrows, F. A. Brereton, Alf. S. Bertrand, B. M. Billingsley, D. A. Brown, W. E. Barker Chas. A. Bodell, Wm. Behrens, Frank Bullwant, Edgar Britton, Frank Brown, Scott Bannister H. G. Caddy, E. V. Campion, Herb. W. Campbell, Fred. R. Clappison, Joe S. Copper, E. Vincent Cowdry, Harvey Combe, K. D. Christie, J. A. Craig, A. E. H. Coe, Mrs. G. Cross, Jas. M. Chandler, O. Clark, Keith A. Colquhoun, R. Corti, John Culbertson, R. H. Coleman, G. F. Davidson, E. H. Dickenson, Thos. E. Davidson, Joseph Dubolt, Abraham Drolet, Jr., Geo. F. Dold, P. F. Dowling E. E. Elster, D. C. Evans, Enrique de la Fuente, Chas. Farr, Fred. B. Filsinger, H. L. Fulton, Alf. A. Fischer, Edgar Fortier, G. G. Fraser, Saxon Fraser, Elliot J. Gifford, Swen Goranson, Fred. E. Glasgow, Daniel Goldbach, Dame D. Gaudry, Mrs. F. Gough, Wm. F. J. Grimmond, Wm. Jas. Gee, S. H. Gould, P. C. Grover, L. W. Gwatkin, Walter A. Howell, Chas. H. Hayden, Julius Hineke, Geo. B. Howes, S. W. Huntingdon, Ernest E. Harris, C. H. Haas, R. Newton Johns, S. D'Ilarionoff, J. Jackson, Geo. W. James, Herman Jaeger, C. S. Iyer, Dr. E. G. Kittson, H. L. Kiefer, Mrs. Thos. E. Kelly, Emmet Kineman, John F. Kreissl, J. A. la Ferriere, J. Scott Levy, Allan Lees, J. Scott Levy, J. G. Lefrancois, H. H. Lewis, Grover B. Lewis, Wm. A. McDonnell, Clifton B. Morden, G. A. McIntyre, E. B. MacGillivray, Robt. G. McCram, Hugh McGillivray, Wm. A. McDonell, Alex. Mitchell, Prosper H. Neville, K. Nakanishi, Carl H. Neiman, Chas. H. Osgood, I. Pitblado, S. J. Petree, R. C. Potteiger, Will. Payne, Arthur Pouliot, Carl Poehrandt, J. Douglas Pettigrew, F. M. Robinson, Alton Rowland, J. A. Roy, C. A. Reber, Leon des Rivieres, John C. Stockwell, R. Schwedler, M. Steele, R. S. Smart, H. B. Stanwood, G. W. Fullman, Alp. St-John, Ed. Stephenson, E. A. Sinclair, F. W. Seavey, Amand Smitz, Allen D. Smith, M. Tausig, Nels. T. Thorson, W. E. Tulp, R. D. Thompson, Everett Tate, Geo. A. de Vletter, C. H. Vrooman, Chas. W. N. Usher, J. A. Wainwright, Willie Welch, Jas. Wurtele, A. E. Wideman, Alf.

F. Wicks, J. E. Wiedling, H. Woodall, W. R. Waldron, W. C. White, F. H. Wade, Alf. J. Walbaucke, H. W. Wendt, A. J. Young, Wm. H. Young.

## Nominations.

According to Art. X., Sec. 2, of the Constitution, it now becomes my duty to call for nominations for officers, and convention seat for 1903. All nominations must reach me without delay, 2nd. Nominations must be made according to Art. X., Sec. 2, of the constitution.

For application blanks and other information, address the Secy.-Treas.

GEO. W. STARNAMAN,

Box 101.

Berlin, Ont.

So far as possible, we are sending out back numbers of the *Stamp Sheet* to those who delayed renewing their subscriptions until now. The usual blue mark notice was given in the January issue, but it seems to have escaped the eye of many who received it.

The annual subscription, twenty-five cents postpaid, is altogether too low to allow of our sending our bills.

\* \* \*

There remains a few copies of Scott's, 1901, Standard Stamp catalogue still in our office. Fifty-eight cents will bring you a copy postpaid.

\* \* \*

The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, makes an offer in another column to send a copy of their 1902 Stamp Album on approval to any subscriber asking for it. All should avail themselves of this chance to see the book before purchasing. It is well worth the selling price, fifty cents, being well illustrated with good cuts of most of the stamps of British North America, cloth binding and admirably got up in every respect.

The sale of the album has already been very large, showing that it fills a long felt want by the collectors of Canadian Stamps.

Advertising stamps is vastly different from almost any other class of advertising. It is not always necessary to have a large convincing headline—although it is decidedly better to have one—because earnest stamp collectors begin on the inside cover and read every word to see if there is some particular stamp they desire. They read every ad clear through to the back cover, for fear there may be something they especially desire—and there usually is. When they find what they want the next thing in mind is the price and condition. Nowadays, above all things a dealer must be very particular to have nice clean specimens, no perforations missing, not too heavily cancelled, no slight tears, etc. If the stamp is not in fair condition it is sure to be returned, and justly so, for it is generally understood that unless otherwise stated, the stamp is A1.

In the case of the younger collectors they follow to a certain extent in the footsteps of their elders, the price being their favorite point in view, and packets, not single stamps, their quest.

Extra copies of this issue are being sent to all our foreign subscribers. Perhaps they will hand them to their friends and do a good turn for Philately as well as for the STAMP SHEET. We thank all in advance who do so.

Thirty-five cents a year is the foreign subscription, the extra ten cents over ordinary, being for postage.

---

### Wholesale Price List.

Foreign Stamps, New Issues, Sets, Etc.

ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS.

Sent on request to dealers only.

To see is to buy; the prices are right.

**ALFRED E. COLE,**


Plainfield, N. J.

---

I buy tin tags from "Newsboy", "Jolly Tar", "Neptune", "Planet", "Star"; bands from Cubanola cigars and Old Virginia Cheroot wrappers.

JNO. S. SHEPPARD, 111 E. State St.

Trenton, N. J.



I WANT to open up correspondence with a few dealers who will buy in from \$5.00 to \$100.00 lots if stamps are sent on approval and prices are right.

**FREDERIC LUTHER KLINE,**  
PHILATELIC IMPORTER.  
RIDGWAY, PENNSYLVANIA.

---

### YOU WANT AN ALBUM

Stamp albums, 5c. 10c. 15c. 25c. 50c. 60c. 75c. \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$1.75 each. Approval sheets 20c. per 100. Diamond Hinges 8c. per 1000. 5,000 for 30c. D. P. A., Directory 5c. Canadian Rev. Catalogue 10, Books (library) 10c. to \$1.50 each. Books 18 Jap. and 2 P. C. 8c.

Good Foreign and British Colonies wanted and for sale at right figure, will pay cash for good lots, (all must be clean.)

#### ADVERTISE.

And have your name, address and speciality in 13 Stamp papers. Circulation about 40,000 for 60c. or good used Stamp (cataloging 6c.) \$1.50.

Write us. We are out for business. Orders under 50c., portage extra.

---

**THOMAS STAMP CO.,**  
Toronto, Canada.

---

### Central America Steamship Co.

Send 10c. silver and the names and addresses of two of your collecting friends and we will send you by return mail an unused set of 3 stamps of Central America Steamship Co., cat. at 30c.

---

### THE NEPTUNE STAMP CO.

P. O. Box 4700, Station E.,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

# 33rd. D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded.

SALE CLOSSES MAY 5th.

SEND YOUR BIDS NOW.

| Lot No. | Res.                               | Lot No. | * Unused.                                   | Res.   |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| 663     | Canada 100 5c beaver               | 702     | St. Helena Set. 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 5, |        |
| 669     | " 100 1/2c leaf                    |         | 10 pence, unused.                           |        |
| 670     | " 100 1c "                         | 703     | India 35 THREE pies *                       |        |
| 671     | " 100 2c "                         | 704     | India 36 unused, 1/2 anna.                  |        |
| 673     | " 100 5c "                         | 705     | Newfoundland 30, 1/2c *                     |        |
| 574     | " 100 1/2c numeral                 | 706     | Shanghai 48 1/2c *                          |        |
| 676     | " 100 2c purple                    | 707     | Servia 39 1d. (No. 49) cat                  | \$5.85 |
| 677     | " 100 2c red                       | 708     | Zululand 5—1 penny                          | 15     |
| 678     | " 100 3c                           | 109     | Canada Jubilees 10—1c *                     | 15     |
| 679     | " 100 5c                           | 910     | " " 5—2c *                                  | 15     |
| 682     | " 25 surcharges                    | 711     | " " 5—3c *                                  | 18     |
| 683     | " 100 registers 2c                 | 712     | " " 5—5c *                                  | 40     |
| 684     | " 100 maps                         | 713     | " 1882, 6c unused cat.                      | 35c.   |
| 686     | " 25 "                             | 714     | " 1000, 2c red soaked                       | 20     |
| 687     | " 10 50c blue                      | 715     | " Registers 25, 2 var                       | 15     |
| 689     | Newfoundland, cat. 75c             | 716     | " 10, 5c beavers                            | 13     |
| 690     | Swiss. Post Cards, 15—5c. '70      | 717     | W. S. 500 Columbian 2c.                     |        |
| 693     | 50 foreign stamps on app. sheets   | 718     | Victoria 1 penny, Scott No. 31..            | 75     |
|         | cat. about \$1.05                  | 719     | " 4 " " No. 32..                            | 25     |
| 697     | 34 foreign cat. about 71c          | 720     | " 4 " " No. 33..                            | 25     |
| 698     | 10 English Army Off                | 721     | " 2 " " No. 16..                            | 40     |
| 699     | Packet Canadian Rev. cat. over     | 722     | " 3 " " No. 3..                             | 50     |
|         | \$5.00 (Laws)                      | 723     | Canada 1869, 50, 1c                         | 6      |
| 701     | Collection over 600 varieties in a | 724     | " " 25, 2c                                  | 6      |
|         | Scott, new \$1.50 International.   | 725     | " " 50, 3c                                  | 2      |
|         |                                    | 726     | " 1881, 25, 1/2c                            | 13     |
|         |                                    | 727     | " " 25, 5c                                  | 8      |

R. S. MASON, Auction Manager,  
HAMILTON, ONT., Canada.

## CLOSING OUT

I have not time to continue the Stamp Business. I have put my Collection and 3000 stock varieties on sheets at 60% from 61st Catalogue. Also a few lots at net prices based on cost.

I have several hundred dollars catalogue value in stamps I purchased for my approval sheet trade. There are no U. S.,—No common. No trash—No damaged—Not over five of a kind. Lots not satisfactory are subject to return.

### I WILL SEND.

For 25cts over \$1.00 Catalogue  
 For 50cts over \$2 25 "  
 For \$1.00 over \$5.00 "  
 For \$2.00 over \$11.00 "  
 For \$3.00 over \$16.00 "  
 For \$5.00 over \$30.00 "

List of other offers on application. I have ad space and wholesale lots on hand.

**FREDERIC LUTHER KLINE,**  
 Care of Elk County National Bk.  
 Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

References: BRODSTONE, LEVE, WENDT, Etc.

## ONE CENT SNAPS.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3 Argentine.      | 2 Levant.         |
| 5 Australia.      | 3 Luxemburg.      |
| 2 Brazil.         | 3 Mexico.         |
| 5 British Colons. | 2 Peru.           |
| 2 Bulgaria.       | 5 Portugal.       |
| 2 French Colon.   | 4 Roumania.       |
| 3 Greece.         | 2 West Australia. |

**Mr. LUFTBERRY,**  
 99 ANN STREET, TORONTO, Can.

## Important Notice.

Just published for 1902, my retail and complete price list No. 19 of all used and unused European Stamps.

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

It contains many bargains, that can only be obtained from

**A. O. MARIMIAN,**  
 139 Boulevard St. Michel,  
 PARIS, France.

## New Issues at Wholesale.

\* Means unused o. g., Postage Extra. Per 10.  
 \* Bulgaria 1901, 1, 2, 3 st., sets of 3..... .25  
 \* Bermuda 1901, 1 Farthing on ls. grey. .10  
 \* Crete 1901, unpaid, 1 lep., red..... .08  
 \* Malay 1901, 1c green and black, tiger .10  
 \* Corea 1901, 1 re grey..... .05  
 Jamaica 1900, 1d. rose, waterfall..... .08  
 Jamaica '01, 1d. rose and blk. wfall... .10  
 Tasmania, 1d. or 2d. pictorial..... .10

ALFRED E. COLE, PLAINFIELD, N. J., U. S.

## STAMPS ON APPROVAL

50% DISCOUNT.

### POSTMARKS.

Cut with stamps, 1000 different \$1.55.

### CRESTS.

I have for sale or exchange a collection of 600 or 700 Crests, Monograms &c., all embossed. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  Russia Album.

**A. R. BUTLER,**  
 1816 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



**SPECIAL BARGAINS.**

**HONG KONG.**

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 8- 2c. brown.....      | .12 |
| 12-12c. blue.....      | .08 |
| 37-10c. green.....     | .05 |
| 39-50 on 48 brown..... | .45 |

The 4 Stamps for 60 cents.

100 Hong Kong Stamps, cat. over \$5.00 for \$1.50 net.

500 stamps (postage only) from all parts of the world cat. at \$25.00 for \$5.00 net.

Orders over 25c. post free. Neatly arranged approval sheets at attractive prices.

Address all orders to the

**WESTERN STAMP CO.**

108 North Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**12cts. FREE.**

To test the "power" of the CANADA STAMP SHEET. I will give FREE to every one applying for my appr. sheets at 50% disc. 1 private propr. of 1899 and 1 department stamp, cat. 12c. This is a limited offer.

Here's a few of our bargains.

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 2c. Brown Hawaii.....              | .02 |
| 1/2 Piso, private propr. 1899..... | .03 |
| 50c. U. S. 1894.....               | .08 |
| 80 German "Reichspost".....        | .02 |
| 40 Different Stamps.....           | .05 |

Postage 2c. extra on orders under 50c.

**S. MANDELBERG.**

2304 DAVENPORT, St. OMAHA Nebr.

**A Wonderful Packet!**

Our 200 finely mixed U. S. packet is becoming world-famous. Over 800 already sold. It contains no trash. All stamps are free from paper. Send for one.

Price 10 cents.

**CONSOLIDATED STAMP CO.**

Florida, New York.

Free, 5 varieties of used Stamps to all applying for a selection of our approval sheet at 50% discount.

**SILVER CITY STAMP CO.**

Meriden, Conn.

Any one who has been overlooked by the publisher of the "Bay State Philatelist" in closing his accounts, kindly write to

F. HERBERT GILE, Jr.,  
Melrose Hlds., Mass.

**BARGAINS.**

1000 varieties stamps mounted on sheets, Cat. \$22 to \$25. Price only \$3.25.

1500 varieties stamps, Cat. \$40 to \$45. Price only \$8.25. \$5.00 Jubilees used at \$1.30. All post free.

BRUCE REESON,

Box 23, Markham, Ont. Can.

**Exchange Wanted.**

I will give fine British Colonials and Hawaii for good stamps of B. N. A., no common ones wanted.

Send along a selection and receive one from me. Catalogue value for catalogue value.

J. H. JOST,

P. O. BOX 244, HALIFAX, N. S.

An inch Ad. in "Adhesive" for 20 cents (Coin.)

C. P. DeKAY, Florida, N. Y.

**CLEARING**

Certain kinds, in cards, envelopes and adhesive U. S., and Foreign 50c. worth for 10c. silver post paid.

D. B. CROCKETT,

L. Box 4, - - Avondale, N. J.

**\$2.10 for 25 cents.**

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Millimeter Scale and perf. gauge..   | .10 |
| 75 Varieties foreign stamps, cat.....  | .75 |
| 1000 Perfect stamps hinges.....        | .10 |
| 10 Blank app. sheets.....              | .10 |
| 1 " " " book.....                      | .05 |
| 1 Sheet of stamps to sell at 2c. each. | .50 |
| 2 Sheets " " " " "                     | .50 |

\$2.10

The above for only 25c. Postage 5c extra.

**THE DOMINION STAMP CO.,**

70 Elmwood Ave.

London, Ont.

**RICHARD R. BROWN,**  
Keyport, N. J., U.S.A.  
*Large Wholesale Consignments  
wanted.*

**THE PHILATELIC WEST**  
On trial 3 months 10c or 50c a year.  
*Oldest, largest and best  
stamp monthly.*  
**L. T. BRODSTONE, Neb., U. S. A.**

**"THE ADHESIVE"**  
*Handsome Philatelic Monthly*  
**30 CTS. A YEAR**  
Including 30 Word Notice.  
**ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.**

**130** **FINE SELECTED VARIETIES, ALL FOREIGN, ONLY** **10**cts.

This collection includes the following desirable stamps: China and Japan, several scarce, surcharged Bermuda, Bosnia, Brazil, Hyderabad, Old Barbados, Egypt (old and new issues), Cape, Finland and Guatemala; USED Nicaragua, Br. Guiana, Grenada, several Jamaica (incl. new issue), Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico; several Greece, Cyprus and Argentine, and many others of equal value. Our new illustrated 68-page catalogue and a neat pocket album go FREE with each lot. Only one to each customer. 1000 foreign stamps, many different kinds from five continents, only 15c, postpaid. Our Approval Sheets and Books are concoded by all collectors who have tried them to be the BEST and CHEAPEST. We want YOU to send for a trial selection; we are confident to retain you as a steady customer. Our prices and discounts are absolutely RIGHT. A TRIAL will convince you. We handle all grades of stamps, from a package of continentals up to the greatest rarities. We buy old stamps and collections for cash. Our illustrated buying list for 2 cents. Address C.E. Hussman Stamp Co., Suite 415-416 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

## WANTED CANADIAN STAMPS

For Spot Cash, in any quantity.

All issues, from 1851 to 1901, including Jubilees, Maps, Maple Leaves, Numerals, Surcharges, Registers, Beavers, Law and Bill Stamps and Canadian Revenues, also Newfoundlands, New Brunswicks, Nova Scotia, etc., in large or small lots of 50 cents to \$1000 worth at a time for spot cash.

Buying list mailed free on application, showing prices we pay for each variety.

For Sale in Wholesale Lots.

Canadian Stamps.

Price List Free.

We have just issued spring and summer wholesale list of 28 pages, pricing stamps by the 100 and 1000, Packets, Sets, Mixtures Supplies at prices which defy competition. Write to-day for a copy.

We desire to receive from collectors, their want lists of British North Americans as we have a fine stock of same and can supply most anything at reasonable prices.

**MARKS STAMP CO.**

526, 528 EUCLID AVE., TORONTO, Can.

## We Trust You.

Do you wish to see one of our Canadian Postage Stamp Albums before buying? Then write giving your address and one will be sent.

We do this because we are sure you will be pleased with the Album and will remit fifty cents for it. Should it not suit you just return it by next mail.

Handsomely got up, well illustrated, spaces for all the stamps of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Isld., British Columbia, etc., it is just what you need.

**THE CANADA STAMP CO.,**

592 JOHN ST., QUEBEC, Can.

# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Enquiry.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 9.

MAY 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

## Here's a Jumble . . . . . . for a Dollar Bill.

A block of four 1c. 2c. and 5c. Canada  
unused Jubilees.

A block of four  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1c. Canada  
unused Maple Leaves.

A block of four  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1c. Newfound-  
lands unused.

1902 Canada Stamp Album bound in  
red cloth.

American Stamp and Coin Collectors  
Directory, giving 56 pages valuable  
American and Canadian collectors  
addresses. ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Express Order preferred, but Stamps will be accepted.

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**THE CANADA STAMP CO.,**

(NEW ADDRESS.)

265 D'AIGUILLON ST., QUEBEC, Can.

## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,  
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

**Price 5 Cents per Copy.**

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 35 cents per year.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

### CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

8 inches representing half page of space given for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Checks must be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, APRIL, 15th, 1902.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

On the 1st of May "The Canada Stamp Sheet" moved into new quarters its present address being 265 d'Aiguillon Street, Quebec City.

"The stamp trade booms" is the cheering news which reaches us from all quarters. Dealers are jubilant at the number of orders which are continually pouring in, and predict a big rise in stamp values this coming autumn.

That there are thousands of would be purchasers continually scanning the stamp papers for bargains was abundantly evidenced to the Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, last month. The holder of a fine selection of unused Canadian postage stamps who was anxious to turn it into money at once, placed the lot in the hands of the Company for immediate sale.

The stamps were offered through the Stamp Sheet on April 15th at one half cent advance each. For nearly a week afterwards but two or three orders were received daily and filled, but after that the mails brought in such a deluge of letters that instead of one hundred one thousand dollars worth might easily have been disposed of. Of course these stamps were special bargains, but notwithstanding that fact there is little doubt that any good stamps offered at something less than the ordinary prices will find quick purchasers.

### FRATERNITY and PHILATELY.

BY CLAUDE T. RENO.

Wise men tell us that man is a social creature—that it is his nature to crave for the society, companionship and regard of others,—and those of us who have eyes and use them, are not at all in doubt as to the truthfulness of this statement. Indeed, there is no spirit so common among humanity as this spirit of sympathy with the trials of one another, and the spirit of fraternity seems to be universal. Prophets tell us that during the present century the world is destined to become one grand family, and the universal sorrow and regard expressed some little time since the assassination of the President McKinley, chief magistrate, of the United States seems to indicate that the aforesaid prophets are deserving of some honor, even in their own country.

But to turn from the abstract to the more concrete. It may be said that this spirit of fraternity is not entirely an unconscious disposition on the part of all. Many men do not recognize it, and as misanthropes spend their pensive lives in melancholy and hidden thoughts. Others, more in sympathy with this spirit, seek to promote it by joining and combining themselves into fraternities and we witness lodges and organizations of diverse nature and character. These do a great amount of good, and though it would be in the province of the present writer to describe their objects and workings, still so many

are fully acquainted with them, that for the sake of brevity we shall omit these details.

Nor is this spirit at all wanting in philately. To the outsider it seems singular that the devotees of a hobby, or of a science—if you please—should be so united and possessed of such natures as to manifest within our own limited circle, this spirit of fraternity. Yet to us, who witness it and who experience it, it does not in the least seem strange and we accept it, use it, extend it, with the same jovial, kind-hearted and good natured spirit in which the mason or the oddfellow does. The opportunities are as many as the needs and demands—for it is to be doubted whether in any other element of life is found so great a desire to aid and assist the delinquent, to encourage he who is still floundering, to help the distressed.

Philately has long boasted of its societies and we justly inquire "What is the mainstay of these associations." Certainly not the general diffusion of philatelic knowledge for in that most of them are woefully lacking. But rather the assembling of a number of persons possessed of the same inclination into one society for the purpose of extending and receiving mutual advantages. And these advantages consist in protecting each other from the fraud and counterfeiter, in establishing a means of facilitating exchange and sale, in promoting and developing a fellow-feeling among members in encouraging the discouraged and guiding the wayward. These, too, are still further amplified by the annual conventions which prove the means of bringing to one focus the flower of philately, where at friendship after friendship is formed—friendship destined to live when surcharges and watermarks shall long have been forgotten. Besides this they provide that good fellowship that should exist everywhere, and it is a queer sort of a man who could attend such a gathering without returning refreshed and even feeling younger in years with the hopes and aspirations of youth.

To illustrate and then to conclude. Have you ever visited a strange city, a city in which you had never been before? Finding yourself embarrassed you at last looked up some collector, with whom you had perchance corresponded or exchanged, or of whom you had heard through some means. He was indeed a curmudgeon, who finding

you at his door did not extend to you the right hand of fellowship, bid you enter, and then and there install you as one of the family—his guest—for the time being. Nor did his hospitality stop there. He showed you all the sights to be seen—"sights not seen in Unionville"—he took you to all the places of interest; mayhap entertained you at the theatre; introduced you to his best girl and to a score of others; made you drink all the soda he could pay for—in other words, if he was a true collector, imbued with the true spirit of philatelic fraternalism, "he showed you a good old time." That's fraternity—the kind that binds collector to collector and makes us feel that stamp men are after all members of one great happy family.

To conclude and to fail to encourage would be an unpardonable injustice. We can say no more than since it accomplishes such sublime objects it is pre-eminently worthy of cultivation. Our societies are as indicated performing a grand service to philately and philatelists, and it now behooves the individual collector to be on his mettle and hand-in-hand, heart-to-heart, aid in advancing fraternity among philatelists. Let fraternity and philately be inseparable is the toast of.

CLAUDE T. RENO.

### Branch No. 1, D. P. A.

The Branch No. 1, D. P. A. was organized March 1st 1902. The following officers were elected. Will. M. Weston, President, Jaquelin Knight, Vice-President; Lewis O. Harvard, Sec.-Treasurer; C. F. Andrews, Librarian; John L. Walker, Auction Mgr. At each meeting articles on philately are read, stamps exhibited and auction held. The meetings are made as instructive and pleasant as the entertainment committee can make them. Though at present the club has not a very large membership, we are receiving a number of applications. We are proud to be the first local club to officially become a part of the D. P. A.

Yours truly,

LEWIS O. HARVARD,

Secretary.

## United States Minutes

U.S.O.A.

The postal arrangements and rates between Cuba and the United States will be the same as between the U. S. and Canada. A convention signed by the two Presidents on May 20 will accomplish this.

\* \* \*

It is not at all improbable that there will be a new issue of stamps for Cuba, we are to sell them a sufficient supply to last until August 1, when they will settle the question themselves.

\* \* \*

A counterfeit of the 1 cent postal card has been discovered in great numbers in the mails. It is supposed to have originated in Chicago, and to have been put on the market through mercantile houses who advertise largely in this manner.

\* \* \*

The War Revenue stamps, series of 1898, will see their last day of usefulness on June 30 next, the law having been repealed to take effect July 1st.

\* \* \*

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, to oblige some friends, had a sheet of the 4 cent Pan American stamps printed with center inverted. Some of these were stamped "Specimen" before being disposed of, others were not so stamped. A dealer in Washington is offering the stamped ones at \$100 each, and in a recent Boston auction one of the unstamped ones was offered.

\* \* \*

The strict construction given to the law regulating second class matter is beginning to interfere with philatelic journalism. It has so far done good in keeping down the annual crop of mushroom periodicals; now it is touching higher game. The Mekeel Company of St. Louis, founders of the News, Philatelic Journal of America and Stamp Item, started a weekly publication "Mekeel's Stamp Collector" and having secured over 700 subscribers, each of whom had paid \$1 subscription, applied for second class rates.

These were refused: "the publication is primarily designed to advance your business as dealers in stamps."

It is difficult to see the fairness of this, the advertisements are  $\frac{1}{4}$  of them from outside parties: the mere fact that a journal is published by a dealer is rather a guarantee that the contents will be of value to philatelists than prima facie evidence that he is going to boom his business in stamps to the neglect of the paper.

But, granting the Department's reason, why is the American Journal of Philately, which admits no advertisements other than those of the owners, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., uninterfered with?

\* \* \*

If those collectors of United States colonies who are seeking to complete the Spanish Philippine Stamps will wait a while there is a likelihood that the prices of some of these will have quite a drop. The American government sold an immense accumulation of remainders, and next month I will state which denominations and issues seem to be in sufficient quantities to cause a revision of catalogue quotations.

## Dominion Philatelic Association.

Organized Sept. 1st, 1894.

## OFFICERS.

President—R. S. Baker, Mandaumin, Ont.  
Vice " —R. G. Widdicombe, St. Catharines, Ont.

" " U. S.—W. M. Lester, Berkley, Cal.  
Secy-Treas.—G. W. Starnaman, Berlin, Ont.  
Counterfeit Detr.—G. E. Davenport, 70 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Sales Supt.—H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.  
Auc. Mgr.—R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.  
Atty.—J. A. Wainwright, Northampton, Mass.

Librarian—E. V. Campion, Goderich, Ont.  
Trustees—E. F. Wurtele, (Chmn.) Quebec, Que., A. R. Magill, Montreal, and C. C. Bailey, Toronto, Ont.

Ad. & Sub. Agent—A. Rene, 99 Ann St. Toronto, Ont.

Official Organ—THE CANADA STAMP SHEET.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### NEW MEMBERS.

- 681 Chas. E. Willis, P. O. Box 118, Kingston Ontario.  
 682 Robert Keene, Fremantle, Western Australia.

The above will receive their membership cards on payment of dues to Jan. 1st 1903, amounting to 25 cts.

### APPLICATIONS

- Fred'k. W. Davis, 20-34 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., age 30, Private Secy. Refs. L. S. Holmes, G. W. Starnaman.  
 Newcomb Rudolf, Lunenburg, N.S., Student Refs. P. G. Masson, D. J. Rudolf.

F. A. E. Roach, 56 Frederick St., Port of Spain, Trinidad. Refs. Jas. E. Gamell, J. Hugh Simmons.

Sol. Schwartz, 55 First St., New York City, age 20, clerk. Refs. Henry Rice, Jos. Jaros.

Ray Wilcox, 4182 Park Ave., Tremont, N. Y. C., N. Y. 14, Newsdealer. Refs. A. F. Wicks, David L. Woodall.

S. Woolverton, L. D. S., 216 Dundas St., London, Ont., 58, Dentist. Refs. L. S. Holmes, Geo. W. Starnaman.

Chester Ehle, Golden, Cal. 17, Student. Refs. Fred. Billings, Mark Ehle.

A. J. Hanschell, Care of Hanschell & Co., Barbados, B. W. I., 18, clerk. Refs. S. M. Mulhall, F. H. Walrond.

T. S. Clark, 199 St. James St., London, Ont. 47, Bank Accountant. Refs. L. S. Holmes, Ernest F. Wurtele.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- 573 Fred. Billings, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 316 Emmet F. Horine, 52 Prince George St. Annapolis, Md.  
 345 James Whiteside, 2639 Quebec Street, Vancouver, B. C., Elmer E. Swessinger, Mallard, Iowa.  
 634 J. Nakanishi, Custom House, Mokpo, Corea.  
 642 Richard Pugh, Tweed, Ont.  
 526 H. H. Lewis, M.D., 711 Second Street, Louisville, Ky.  
 659 John Y. Middleton, 32 Edinboro Road, Armley, Leeds, England.

### RESIGNATIONS.

- 594 P. F. Dowling, Souris, Man.  
 537 E. H. Dickenson, Hazelhill, Nova Scotia  
 219 Ross D. Breniser, Phila. Pa.

### CORRECTIONS

By some slight error the following members were given wrong numbers. The numbers appearing here are the correct ones.

- 674 Joseph T. Kraus,  
 675 H. T. Lauderdale,  
 678 Stephen H. Pope, Sulphide St., Broken Hill, N. S. W.  
 679 I. Eckhardt, Anderson, Grimes Co. Texas.  
 680 Herbert E. Turner, 29 Highland Street, Auburn, Maine.

### REINSTATED

- 593 R. W. Norman Bassett, Oshawa, Ont.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Balance on hand last report ..... | \$27 76 |
| Received from Dues, etc.....      | 7 75    |
|                                   | \$35 51 |

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Paid Off. Organ.....        | \$4 40  |
| " Postage.....              | 1 23    |
| " M. Olson, bal. of claim.. | 1 00    |
| " H. Gile (extra) .....     | 0 50    |
| Balance on hand.....        | 28 38   |
|                             | \$35 51 |

At the call for nominations, the following have been received:—

- President—Raymond S. Baker, Mandaamin Ont. W. W. Young, 216 McCaul St. Toronto, Ontario.  
 Vice-Pres—(Can.) L. S. Holmes, London, Ontario.  
 Vice-Pres—(U. S.) W. N. Lester, Berkeley, California.  
 Joe. S. Copper, Tiffin, Ohio.  
 H. S. Vanderburg, Lithgow, N.Y.  
 H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.  
 Sales Supt—R. L. Billings, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 H. W. Woodall, Deseronto, Ont.  
 Sec. Treas—Geo. W. Starnaman (declined)  
 W. Russell Brown, Ft. William, Ontario.  
 Chas. W. N. Ussher, Toronto, Ontario.  
 Librarian—W. E. Elliott, Goderich, Ont.  
 L. S. Holmes, London, Ont.  
 R. F. Wrigley, Toronto, Ont.

Counterfeit Detector—Geo. E. Davenport,  
Toronto, Ont.

Auction Mgr.—R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.  
W. A. Petrie, Toronto, Ont.

Trustees—Ernest F. Würtele, Quebec, Que.  
R. G. Widdicombe, Niagara, Ont.  
H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.  
H. A. Chapman, Rocky Hill,  
Conn.

A. Rene, Toronto.

1903 Convention Seat—London, Ont.

Official Organ—Canada Stamp Sheet and  
Energy.

All those that are nominated for an office  
but do not wish to run for the same, must  
notify me before June 3, 1902.

The following were also nominated but  
not paid up members or not members at  
all. Chas. Wrigley, R. Richardson, Perfor-  
ator.

#### CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Members wishing any changes in the con-  
stitution must send them in before June 3,  
1902, so that they can appear on the ballot.

#### MEMBERSHIP STATEMENT

Paid up membership May 3rd, 1902..... 204

All those members published in last  
issue, with the exception of the following  
are hereby suspended from all rights and  
privileges of the Society:—Geo. A. Atkin-  
son, Walter L. Brown, D. A. Brown, E.  
Vincent, Cowdry, Jas. M. Chandler, John  
Culbertson, Edgar Fortier, Chas. W. N.  
Usher, Harold Woodal, A. J. Young, Wm.  
H. Young, Joe. S. Copper.

For particulars and application blanks  
address the Secy.-Treas.

GEO. W. STARNAMAN,

Box 104, Berlin, Ont.

How to make Rubber Stamps. Not a  
common receipt, but a 2000 word descrip-  
tion written by largest maker in America.  
Price 25cts. Splendid chance to start  
small business.

Why not make your own Rubber Stamp  
Ink? I have receipts for Red, Blue,  
Violet, Green, at 5cts. each, cash postage  
extra. You can make a dollar's worth  
from cost of about 15 cents. Address,

R. WRIGLEY, 293 KING ST. WEST,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## 34th D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders  
will be notified, when they are expected  
to remit, upon receipt of which lots will  
be forwarded. Sale closes June 7th.  
Send your bids Now.

| Lot No.                                                                                 | Res.   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 663 Canada 100 5c. beaver.....                                                          | \$1 45 |
| 669 " 100 1/2c. leaf.....                                                               | 60     |
| 670 " 100 1c. ".....                                                                    | 15     |
| 671 " 100 2c. ".....                                                                    | 25     |
| 673 " 100 5c. ".....                                                                    | 1 00   |
| 674 " 100 1/2c. numeral.....                                                            | 25     |
| 676 " 100 2c. purple.....                                                               | 10     |
| 677 " 100 2c. red.....                                                                  | 2      |
| 678 " 100 3c. ....                                                                      | 10     |
| 679 " 100 5c. ....                                                                      | 25     |
| 682 " 25 surcharge.....                                                                 | 20     |
| 690 Swiss Post Cards 15—5c. 1870.....                                                   | 10     |
| 693 50 foreign stamps on app. sheets<br>cat. about \$1.05.....                          | 20     |
| 697 34 foreign cat. about 71c.....                                                      | 15     |
| 698 10 English Army Off.....                                                            | 5      |
| 699 Packet Canadian Laws C. F. and<br>L. S. Laws, cat. \$5.00.....                      | 50     |
| 711 Canada Jubilee 5—3c.....                                                            | 18     |
| 712 " 5—5c *.....                                                                       | 34     |
| 714 " 1000—2c. red soaked.....                                                          | 20     |
| 723 " 1869—50 1c.....                                                                   | 6      |
| 725 " 1869—50 3c.....                                                                   | 6      |
| 728 Tasmania 6p. No. 33 pen cancel..                                                    | 18     |
| 729 Victoria 2p. No. 16 heavy Can. on<br>half.....                                      | 20     |
| 730 Mexico 25c. 1868, cat. 30c.....                                                     | 20     |
| 731 * " 4 R 1864, cat. \$2.00.....                                                      | 60     |
| 732 " 8 R 1864, cat. \$3.00.....                                                        | 1 00   |
| 733 Switzerland 5c. 10c. 1850.....                                                      | 20     |
| 734 U. S. 1869, 6c. cat. 60c.....                                                       | 25     |
| 735 U. S. 1851, 10c. cat. 65c. fine.....                                                | 25     |
| 736 Tasmania 1p No. 11 pen.....                                                         | 10     |
| 737 Victoria 2p 1857 laid p.....                                                        | 50     |
| 738 " 4p 1861.....                                                                      | 20     |
| 739 " 1 sh. 1885, Rev. Can.....                                                         | 1 00   |
| 740 " 2 sh. 1885, ".....                                                                | 25     |
| 741 " 1p 1850 pink.....                                                                 | 75     |
| 742 " 4p 1857 laid p. perf. cut..                                                       | 20     |
| 743 Tuscany 4c 1853.....                                                                | 30     |
| 744 " 9c 1851.....                                                                      | 30     |
| 745 " 40c 1860.....                                                                     | 30     |
| 746 India * 1/2 anna 1865, cat. \$1.00.....                                             | 30     |
| 747D Western Australia 9 1p large<br>revenue used postally No. 210<br>cat. 27c lot..... | 12     |
| 748D North Borneo 1, 2, 5, 6, 8c fine                                                   | 13     |
| 749D Labuan Set 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8c fine..                                                | 13     |



|                                                                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 750D Transvaal V. R. I. ½, 1, 2p *.....                                                                          | 10   |
| 751D Victoria 20, 4c cat. 40c.....                                                                               | 30   |
| 752 Victoria 25, 1p red, cat. 3c each..                                                                          | 30   |
| 753 Queenslan, 5 new ½p No. 114.....                                                                             | 25   |
| 754 Australia new shades, 20 ass.<br>(3 var) cat 68c .....                                                       | 25   |
| 725 U. S. War Rev. set 13 var. ¼c to<br>\$1 cat 19c.....                                                         | 96   |
| 756 Canada Bill Stamp, 25 ass. unused<br>face .. .. .                                                            | 50   |
| 757 Set of Scott's portraits of Rulers,<br>sold at .. .. .                                                       | 25   |
| 758 Set of Scott's Flags of the world,<br>sold .. .. .                                                           | 25   |
| 759 Argentine wrappers 2 * entire ¼c<br>No. 373.....                                                             | 40   |
| 760D Canada Post Cards 50, 1c blue,<br>"Ottawa" and "Montreal"<br>and "Ottawa" ass. cat. 5c & 6c<br>each .. .. . | 10   |
| The 4 following lots the stamps are<br>slightly damaged, in some cases only<br>a perforation missing.            |      |
| 761 Prince Edward Is. 2c, 4c, 6c, *<br>cat. 83c .. .. .                                                          | 20   |
| 762 St. Vincent ½p orange 1881, 4p<br>brown 1883, cat., \$2.50.....                                              | 40   |
| 763 Newfoundland 3c 1880 6c 1867<br>cat. 31c.....                                                                | 10   |
| 764 Bermuda ½p brown, New Zealand<br>1sh. green .. .. .                                                          | 30   |
| 765D New South Wales 10, 3p rose<br>Registration env. cut □ unused<br>cat. at \$1.50.....                        | 8    |
| 766 U S Revenues 30 .. .. .                                                                                      | 12   |
| 767D U S 100 2c brown, 1883 .. .. .                                                                              | 8    |
| 768 U S War Off. 5-6c rose.....                                                                                  | 8    |
| 769 U S 25 unpaid letter 1c 1895.....                                                                            | 15   |
| 780 U S 50-3c (ass shades) 1861.....                                                                             | 8    |
| 781D U S 30-2c unpaid letter.....                                                                                | 10   |
| 782D U S 50-2c Columbian env. □ ..                                                                               | 6    |
| 783 Trinidad wrappers ½p, 1p * □ ..                                                                              | 5    |
| 784 Newfoundland set, 4 var Royal<br>issue.....                                                                  | 15   |
| 785 Newfoundland set env. 3, 5cts.*□ ..                                                                          | 15   |
| 786 Newfld. wrappers 1, 2, 3cts * □ ...                                                                          | 8    |
| 787 Guatemala 4 var Jubilee.....                                                                                 | 15   |
| 788 Sweden set 15 var.....                                                                                       | 8    |
| 789 Heligslan set 10 reprints *.....                                                                             | 15   |
| 790 Shanghai set, 1893 9 var * cat 62c                                                                           | 55   |
| 791 Transvaal (V. R. I.) ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3,<br>4, 6 pence, cat 80c.....                                             | 35   |
| 792 Lagos, 2, 2½, 4, 5 pence * 1887<br>cat 53c.....                                                              | 60   |
| 793 Northern Nigeria 1, 2½, 6, 1sh *<br>cat 73c.....                                                             | 1 10 |
| 794 30 good foreign, on app. sheets<br>cat 60th at \$3.35 .. .. .                                                |      |

|                                                                       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 795 Latest edition of Canadian Rev.<br>cat .. .. .                    | 6    |
| 796 50 Hong Kong cat \$1.00.....                                      | 20   |
| 797 Canada Laws ass. cat over \$1.....                                | 20   |
| 798 Canada Bill 100-3rd issue.....                                    | 20   |
| 799 Canada 10-5c beaver .. .. .                                       | 35   |
| 800 Canada 50-2c Registers .. .. .                                    | 12   |
| 801D Canada 6c * red brown cat at 35c                                 | 20   |
| 802 " 15c* lilac.....                                                 | 7 50 |
| 803 U S pair 5c 1847 unused O. G.<br>fine, cat at \$7.50 each .. .. . | 40   |
| 804 U S Confederate 5c pair No. 203<br>cat at \$1.00 .. .. .          | 1 50 |
| 805 U S Executive 10c. ....                                           | 2 00 |
| 806 U S 10c 1847, No. 29, fine .. .. .                                | 20   |
| 807 Netherland 2g., 50c No. 51.....                                   | 55   |
| 808 Victoria 1 penny, pink 1850.....                                  | 40   |
| 809 " 3 " blue 1850 .. .. .                                           | 40   |
| 810 " 2 " No. 16 .. .. .                                              | 80   |
| 811 Philippine Is., 1p * 1898 .. .. .                                 | 30   |
| 812 U S 10c 1857 on original cover...                                 | 1 00 |
| 813 Chili 1853, 10c used as 5c on orig.<br>cover .. .. .              | 15   |
| 814 Canada 8c Jubilee on orig. cover                                  | 18   |
| 815 Canada 1892, 50c blue .. .. .                                     | 15   |
| 816 Portugal, 50 well assorted.....                                   | 10   |
| 817 Spain 50 " .. .. .                                                | 8    |
| 818 France 50 " .. .. .                                               | 12   |
| 819 Norway 50 " .. .. .                                               | 10   |
| 820 Sweeden 50 " .. .. .                                              | 7    |
| 821 Canada 25 Registers, 2c few, da.                                  | 6    |
| 822 " 10 " 5c. ....                                                   |      |
| 823 " 10 8c 1892 .. .. .                                              |      |
| 824 " 20c 1892 .. .. .                                                |      |
| 825 " 10c 1882 .. .. .                                                |      |

## R. S. MASON, Auction Mgr. HAMILTON, Ont., Canada.

### REPORT OF BRANCH No. 1 D. P. A.

During the month that has just passed our society has prospered a great deal. We have received five new members, and have started the library by buying a Scotts 61st catalogue and subscribing to several Philatelic journals. We hope to be able to get many of our members to join the D. P. A. soon. Last meeting being the time for election of new officers except President, the following were elected, Lewis L. Harvard, Vice-Pres., John Gortee, Sec. and Treasurer, C. F. Andrews. Librarian and Charlie Phillips, Auction Mgr.

Respectfully,  
JOHN GORTEE, Sec.

### AS WE GO ALONG.

Quite a number of D. P. A. members have forgotten to forward their annual dues to secretary Starnaman, and in consequence their names are dropped from the "Stamp Sheet" mailing list this month. We are sorry to have to do this, but the rules require such action and we cannot help ourselves. If, however, those who pay this month will drop us a card we will mail a copy to each so far as our supply of extras will allow. This is not the time of year in any case for a member to leave his society. The annual convention is coming on and each and every one who cares at all about stamp collecting should make it his business to stand by the D. P. A. and be present.

We commend to our readers the article in this issue on fraternity and philately by Mr. Reño, in which he draws a true and bright picture of the social stampman.

Many of our advertisers still delay sending in their matter until long after the 7th of the month, and in consequence are often disappointed at their ads. not appearing in the proper issue of the Sheet. As we have before stated, our best efforts are always put forth to insert copy which arrives late, but when the paper has gone to press further additions to it are impossible. Wake up O ye behind-hand stamp vendors and send in your make ups before the 7th of each month.

Another word in regard to our ad. rates. Eight inches of ad. space are sold for two dollars, or twenty-four for five dollars. This is for spot cash. Ads. sent in without the money to pay for them are not inserted and properly so. Our rates are too low to allow of any book-keeping, and every fair minded man will agree with us that such is the case. Ads. placed in the "Stamp Sheet" pay and pay well. No dealer can afford to remain out of the Sheet, and a cordial invitation to come in and stay with us is hereby given.

The little "Album published by the Canada Stamp Company," Quebec, is meeting with an encouraging sale. Their liberality in sending the book postfree on approval to any collector wishing to see it before purchasing has helped the sales very much. THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY

Fifty cents is not a large sum to pay for such a well printed and bound book and collectors are showing their appreciation of the Company's enterprise by ordering largely.

We have been asked if it is usual for candidates running for D. P. A. office to insert cards setting forth their intentions and reform plans in the official organ. To such we have made answer that there is no lever in the world like advertising, and have also promised to insert such cards at the rate of one dollar each.

There will be no money in this rate for the Sheet, but after all there is such a mine in running a stamp paper that the owner can well afford to be liberal about election time. Send in your cards at once we will give them every consideration possible both in regard to set up and position.

Particular attention is drawn to a new work just issued from the Press here. We refer to "The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham" by Messrs. Parmelee and Doughty.

A complete history of the Siege of Quebec, in the set, comprises six magnificent volumes giving with 73 fine plates by English and American artists, hereto unpublished letters of Wolfe, Townshend, Montcalm, the Intendant Bigot, etc., ten rare plans of the siege, Wolfe's will, etc.

Only 525 sets issued. Over one hundred sold on day of issue. See ad. in this issue.

The *Quebec Chronicle* had an article a day or two ago on post check money which has brought out a reply from the post office inspector. As some points are touched upon which appear to be new to the average reader we give the letter in full.

To the Editor of the *Chronicle*.

Sir,—In connection with the article reproduced from the *Baltimore Sun*, in your issue of the 13th instant, entitled "Post Check Money," will you kindly permit me to call your attention to the Postal Note System introduced into this country by the Hon. Mr. Mulock, Postmaster General, a few years ago, by which anyone can buy a Postal Note of 20, 30 and 40 cents for one cent commission—of 50c, 60c, 70c, 75, 80c, 90, \$1, 1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 for two cents, and of \$3, 4 and \$5 for three cents. Further if,

any one desire to send fractional cents it can be done by attaching postage stamps from one to nine cents on any note which will be redeemed at their face value at any Money Order Office, and Postal Note Office, and most of the offices are now being constituted Postal Note Offices. These notes can be bought as easily as postage stamps, and all the purchaser has to do is to fill in the name of the person to whom it is to be paid and this person has to sign the note when presented for payment. A little coupon bearing number and date of issue is detached from the note and kept by the purchaser for future reference, if necessary. If the note is lost, a duplicate of same is supplied by the Department after a lapse of three months, and thus this Postal Note system is absolutely sure, and will, I believe meet with great public favor when fully understood, as small remittances can be made with it at very little trouble and perfect safety from any loss.

It is true that this Postal Note system is only domestic, but then one has money orders for foreign remittances.

Yours truly,

A. BOLDUC,  
P. O. Inspector.

### CORONATION PACKET

Contains 25 varieties of Canada Stamps including issues of Jubilee, Maple Leaf, Imperial, Numeral, etc. Best value.

C. W. MCGREGOR,  
BOX 47, WATERDOWN, ONTARIO.

### To Detect a Bad Stamp

You need a magnifying glass. Just received a fine lot, fitted with bone cases and best of glass, made to fit the pocket.

SAMPLE 35cts.

C. W. MCGREGOR,  
BOX 47, WATERDOWN, ONTARIO.

Any one of following for 10c. postpaid.  
75 dif. Postmarks, 700 Mixed Stamps,  
40 dif. U. S. Stamps. Please remit by coin

ASA D. UTTER, Georgetown Station,  
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20 var. of new issues free to each person applying for our 50% approval sheets and giving the names of 2 collectors and size of collections.

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### HOT SHOTS.

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 25 var. of unused Foreign Stamps... | .09 |
| 10 mixed " " " " " "                | .03 |
| 8c. unused Canada (Leaf).....       | .10 |
| 10c. " " " " " " Special Deliv..    | .12 |
| 5 4c. " " U. S. Prop. (orange br.)  | .02 |
| 25 var. " " British Colonies.....   | .10 |
| 25 var. " " Canada.....             | .12 |
| 15 var. " " " " " "                 | .05 |
| 25 mixed Canada Post Cards.....     | .04 |
| 100 " " Canada Postage Stamps....   | .05 |
| 200 " " " " " " " "                 | .09 |
| 200 " " U. S. " " " " " "           | .06 |
| Total.....                          | .87 |

75CTS. THE ENTIRE LOT.

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Rubber Stamp with your name and address on 15c., with pad and ink 25c. We pay 2c. to 5c. each for distributing our circulars to buyers particulars with each order  
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### The Chicago Philatelist

ONE YAER FOR 25 CENTS.

Including two Transvaal, one 2 sen Japan Wedding, unused: one hundred Foreign Stamps and one 4 peseta Spain, cat. 4cts.

This is the best bargain yet.

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| 1000 " for the low price of... 3.50                                         |        |
| 500 " many rare.....                                                        | 1.25   |
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| 500 mixed, (75 varieties).....                                              | .10    |
| 500 " U. S.....                                                             | .07    |
| 1000 Faultless die cut hinges.....                                          | .08    |
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| Shanghai 1893, 1/2, 1, 2, 5c., sets of 4... .35 |               |
| Bermuda 1901, 1 farthing on 1 sh. grey .10      |               |
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| Transvaal 1901, 1/2d. on 2d., E. R. I... .20    |               |

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Send a trial order. I think I can please you. The stamps are good, also are the discounts. You can see this for yourself. Reference with first request, please.

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D. P. A. 314.

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|----------------------------------------|--------|
| B. S. Africa, 1891, 2 sh. 6p. unused.. | \$1 50 |
| " 1892, 3 sh. " ..                     | 1 25   |
| " 1892, 4 sh. " ..                     | 2 25   |
| " 1896, 3 sh. " ..                     | 1 15   |
| " 1896, 4 sh. " ..                     | 1 40   |
| British Columbia, 25c. orange, fine.   | 1 25   |
| Nova Scotia, block 12, 1c. fine.....   | 4 75   |
| " " 4, 2c.....                         | 1 20   |
| " pair 3p.....                         | 3 00   |
| " 6p. green.....                       | 4 00   |
| " 3p. blue.....                        | 1 00   |
| U. S., 1861, 90c. blue, fine, unused.. | 7 00   |
| Canada, 3p. laid.....                  | 75     |
| " 3p. wove.....                        | 18     |
| " 3p. perforated.....                  | 1 80   |
| " 3p. " pair.....                      | 3 50   |
| " 3p. " strip 4.....                   | 6 00   |
| " 1c. large watermark.....             | 1 00   |
| " 3c. laid paper.....                  | 1 50   |
| " 6p. laid, fine.....                  | 3 00   |
| Newfoundland, 10c. ship, unused..      | 18     |
| Large blocks pairs strips, same rate   |        |
| King Edward 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 6p.....      | 16     |

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The only complete History of the Siege of Quebec. In six magnificent volumes, with 73 fine plates, by Rembrandt Portrait Studio, London, Goupil et Cie, Paris, and the Forbes Company, Boston.

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10 Rare Plans of the Siege.

**PLAN OF THE SIEGE IN SIX COLOURS 3 ft. 6 × 18 in.**

Fac similes of letters of Wolfe, Montcalm, Wolfe's Will,  
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Indispensable to collectors of Americana.

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We desire to receive from collectors, their want lists of British North Americans as we have a fine stock of same and can supply most anything at reasonable prices.

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# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 10.

JUNE 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

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|                           | Cat Price | Our Price |                           | Cat. Price | Our Price |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1852 3d red               | \$.30     | \$.15     | 10c purple                | .18        | .12       |
| 1859 1c pink              | .06       | .03       | 15c steel blue            | .25        | .17       |
| 5c vermilion              | .04       | .02       | 1897 20c vermilion        | .35        | .25       |
| 12½c green                | .35       | .25       | 50c ultramarine           | .30        | .20       |
| 17c blue                  | .85       | .70       | ½c black, 4 leaves        | .62        | .01       |
| 1868 ½c black             | .18       | .12       | 5c blue, "                | .03        | .01       |
| 1c brown-red              | .30       | .15       | 6c brown, "               | .10        | .05       |
| 2c green                  | .10       | .06       | 8c orange, "              | .05        | .02       |
| 3c red                    | .04       | .02       | 10c violet, "             | .18        | .10       |
| 12½ blue                  | .25       | .20       | 1898 ½c black, 2 leaves   | .01        | .01       |
| 1869 1c yellow            | .40       | .30       | 6c brown, "               | .05        | .10       |
| 1872 6c yellow-brown      | .05       | .03       | 8c orange, "              | .05        | .04       |
| 1875 5c olive gr. (lar.)  | .50       | .40       | 10c violet, "             | .08        | .02       |
| 1876 5c slate gr. (small) | .01       | .01       | 1901 20c olive            | .12        | .06       |
| 15c grey                  | .10       | .05       | 1898 2c lavender & car.   | .02        | .01       |
| 1882 ½c black             | .02       | .01       | 2c blue and car.          | .02        | .01       |
| 1888 5c grey              | .01       | .01       | 1899 2c sur. on 3c 1897   | .03        | .01       |
| 1890 6c red brown         | .04       | .02       | 2c " 3c 1898              | .02        | .01       |
| 1892 20c vermilion        | .12       | .06       | 1875 2c orange, regis.    | .03        | .01       |
| 50c deep blue             | .25       | .12       | 5c green, "               | .02        | .01       |
| 1893 8c lilac grey        | .03       | .02       | 1898 10c gr., spec. del.  | .10        | .05       |
| 1895 8c slate             | .02       | .01       | 1877 1c blue, env. ent.   | .04        | .02       |
| 1896 8c purple-black      | .06       | .04       | 1c ultra. " "             | .10        | .03       |
| 1897 ½c black Jubilee     | .25       | .15       | 3c red, " "               | .08        | .04       |
| 2c green                  | .04       | .02       | 1895 2c green, " "        | .06        | .04       |
| 5c blue                   | .10       | .06       | 1898 3c red, " "          | .08        | .04       |
| 6c brown                  | .50       | .25       | 1899 2c sur on 3c '77 en. | .30        | .15       |
| 8c violet                 | .18       | .10       | 2c " 3c '98 en.           | .10        | .03       |

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Although we prefer post office or express orders, unused stamps  
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265 D'AIGUILLON ST., QUEBEC, Can.

## The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,  
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

**Price 5 Cents per Copy.**

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 35 cents per year.

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Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, JUNE, 15th, 1902.

### THE LEATHER CHAIR.

July 1st and 2nd next are the days fixed for the coming Convention of the Dominion Philatelic Association. Toronto being the place of meeting there is every probability of a large muster of members. Every effort is being put forth by the President and Entertainment Committee to provide in a whole souled manner for the entertainment of all, and there is little doubt but that those attending will have a grand old time. Much business of importance is slated for the meeting including some necessary changes in the constitution. We understand that provision will be sought towards the payment by the D. P. A. of the travelling expenses incurred yearly by the President and Secretary Treasurer in attending the Convention. It strikes us that the move is a good one, as unless

these officers are present things do not move on at the meetings as they should. It seems hardly fair that men who give so much time gratis to the society's interests should be expected to pay their travelling bills from their own pockets. In other societies things are not so managed even when the secretary treasurers are remunerated for their services.

The hot weather has caused very many stamp albums to be closed for a spell. The great majority of collectors, however, accumulate all summer, and many a fine stamp falls into their hands for a comparative trifle compared to catalogue owing to the break in demand. Our advice to our readers is to keep their eyes and pocket books open all through the hot season and they will be amply rewarded for any sacrifices made by the number of valuable specimens they will have picked up at away down prices before autumn.

Speaking of Canadian Jubilees our forecast in regard to the two cent value has proved quite right. We undertook to say that this denomination would within a short time stand next in rarity to the half cent. To-day the two cent green used or unused commands a very much higher premium over face than any of the series leaving out the half and six cent. Those who hold the two cent stamps are not letting them go at a small advance over face, but are demanding a heavy profit which no doubt they will readily obtain if not on this side of the water most assuredly on the other.

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Probably the readers of the Stamp Sheet have noticed the various exposition and fair postmarks that occasionally appear and for the benefit of those who may save them I append a list of those that have appeared in the United States:

- Texas State Fair Dallas, 1900 and 1901.
- Lettercarriers Convention Detroit, 1900.
- National Export Exposition, Philadelphia, 1899.
- S. C. Interstate and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, 1902.
- Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901.

- Ohio Centennial, Toledo, 1902.
- Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903.
- Elks Carnival, Peoria, 1903.
- International Fair San Antonio, Texas, 1901.

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### THE "CONNELL" STAMP.

BY DONALD A. KING.

When the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, and his Executive Council in committee, on a day in December, 1859, authorized the Hon. Charles Connell, Postmaster General of that colony, to procure a new set of postage stamps that had become necessary, they had no idea of what a tempest they were raising, what trouble for themselves, and for Mr. Connell.

As in the other British North American colonies, the currency became a decimal one in 1860, and a new series of stamps was wanted and the above famous Minute of Council authorized them thus, "Postmaster General to obtain new postage stamps in, one, five, ten and twelve and a half cents."

The Postmaster General of New Brunswick, the Hon. Charles Connell, of Woodstock, believing that the Minute in Council referred to gave him full power and discretion as to design, color, &c., while on a visit to New York, gave the contract to manufacture the new issue to the American Bank Note Co. of that city.

No fault can be found with the designs submitted by the Bank Note Co., and chosen by Mr. Connell, they are both original and handsome, but the five cent, the value to be most used, instead of showing one of the various designs of the other stamps, had a remarkably fine portrait of Mr. Connell himself.

From existing specimens we can judge of its appearance. He was not at all a handsome man, the Bank Note Co. did not idealize or conventionalize him in any way, or even try to render him attractive by printing the stamp in a bright color, but in a sombre brown that was almost emblematic of its unhappy fate. In a word, it would be gross flattery to say that the stamp is attractive by reason of portrait, design, or color.

Whether it was his own idea, or had been wickedly suggested to him by others, possibly the makers, is not known. The novelty of such a design was too great for those far-off days, even now it would be startling, familiar as we are with the vagaries of stamp issuing Postmaster Generals in various parts of the world.

The stamps were manufactured in due time, and forwarded to Fredericton for issue to postmasters and the public, on the 1st of May, 1860. The necessary arrangements were made by Mr. Connell and his department for their issue and the recall of the pence series, the above date being the day the transaction was to be completed.

Doubtless, pleased with the new stamps, and the portrait—which was a good one—Mr. Connell made no secret of the designs, and thus, before the eventful 1st of May to be, his colleagues secured specimens of the new issue.

Perhaps through jealousy, perhaps through loyalty, possibly suspecting treasonable designs on the part of Mr. Connell, who does not appear to have been popular in the Cabinet, they claimed the privilege of approving the new stamps before they were issued.

Mr. Connell was not in Fredericton at the time this step was taken, and his first intimation, received at his home in Woodstock, was a telegram from Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Provincial Secretary, that the issue could not be made until approved by the Governor in Council. The Postmaster General did not appreciate the seriousness of their objection, as he telegraphed back to the Provincial Secretary to secure the approval at once, apparently believing it was only a necessary matter of form, and informing him that in three days' time the Postoffice Department had arranged to issue them.

Naturally, Mr. Tilley did not procure the necessary approval, and Mr. Connell, on March 28th, wired his chief clerk at Fredericton, to postpone the issue for a few days—then to Mr. Tilley, that he thought the approval was granted when authority had been given him to procure them, and an intimation that he would be in St. John in a week's time, the council meeting there then on other business.

It met as agreed upon, and the result was disastrous to Mr. Connell and his five cent stamp, they, by a unanimous vote to the Lieutenant Governor, recommending that the one, ten and twelve and a half cent stamps should be issued, and that the Postmaster General be instructed to procure a new five cent one, with portrait of the Queen, instead of the one with portrait of Mr. Connell.

In due time the Postmaster General received these instructions from the Provincial Secretary; but instead of doing as he was instructed to, he held on to his portrait, and, in a letter dated the 15th of May to the Provincial Secretary, he said:

"Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor informing me that you have been desired by His Excellency the Lt. Governor, to request that I would distribute the one, ten and twelve and a half cent postage stamps procured by me, and to take steps to procure a five cent stamp for future distribution. You will inform His Excellency that I was authorized by Minute of Council in December last, to procure a one, five, ten and twelve and a half cent postage stamp, and that all these denominations are now in the office of this department, ready for distribution.

"I have, &c.,

CHAS. CONNELL.

This letter was laid before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and a reply sent to Mr. Connell that he answered in due course, stating that all arrangements had been made for issue, and that any delay would cause a loss of revenue to the Postoffice Department, and finally asking that his resignation as Postmaster General be accepted, he feeling that his usefulness was gone, when his authority was interfered with, and that, in justice to his constituents and the public he could no longer hold his portfolio as minister. He also requested permission to publish the grounds of his resignation.

The resignation was accepted, and the permission given as requested.

In the explanation he published, Mr. Connell claimed that he did not resign because of the veto of the five cent stamp; but because he differed from his colleagues on other governmental measures. Answering Mr. Connell's explanation, the Executive Council, in their turn, addressed a letter for publication to the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject, concluding it by saying that the order to procure a new five cent stamp with head of the Queen, instead of the five cent already procured, was the real ground of his resignation, as it no doubt was. In answer to this Mr.

Connell again addresses a letter to the long suffering Lieutenant Governor, and in it he states:

"1. In the memoranda under notice, it is intimated that the real reason of my resignation was the refusal of my colleagues in the government to advise Your Excellency to issue the five cent postage stamp. This statement, I must unhesitatingly declare to be incorrect, and if evidence is wanting to prove the contrary, I can refer to the Attorney General."

To this positive contradiction, the Executive Council reply that they "are convinced that in the preparation of both the papers submitted by Mr. Connell, he has been influenced more by a desire to avoid the discussion of the real ground of his resignation, than to represent accurately the policy and acts of his late colleagues in the government."

Mr. Connell than has the last word, and replies in much the same strain as before, that there was unwarrantable interference in his department by the council, even in mere matters of detail, thus setting aside his right to conduct a minor arrangement of his department and that, as an honorable man, the only course left him was to resign.

That any "Connell" stamps were ever issued for use, is not possible. Three days before their proposed issue, they were forbidden by Mr. Connell himself, and, in face of this order and the well-known objection of the government, it is not at all probable that his deputy would issue any. In fact, Mr. Connell himself, always stated that none were issued. The entire supply was destroyed, except a few he kept himself as a memento of his public life, and perhaps of its close.

Tradition claims that they were in use for two days; but if so used copies could be found, but they are non-existent. Old beliefs, die hard, and many of the earlier collectors still believe that they were used. I have never seen a cancelled specimen, though on several occasions, I have heard of them; but on examination they have been guiltless of any cancellation mark except one, which curiously enough, had the impression of the Nova Scotian obliteration on it.

The "Connell" stamp can safely be catalogued as one prepared for use, but never issued.—*Meekel's W. S. N.*

## President's Message.

Mandaumin, Ont., June 3rd 1902.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members :

The approaching annual convention of our Association on July 1st and 2nd in the city of Toronto is the topic of the day in Canadian Philatelic circles. There is every reason to believe that it will be a most successful gathering. The Philatelic Club of Toronto have kindly offered us the use of their rooms Broadway Hall, Spadina Avenue and are using every effort to ensure visiting collectors a very enjoyable time.

The following compose the credential committee: Messrs. Chas. W. U. Ussher, 137 Baldwin Street Chairman; W. A. Petrie; and G. E. Davenport—all of Toronto. These gentlemen will have charge of the ballots and will make all preparations for the convention.

In the last number of the official organ I notice some one has been kind enough to again nominate me for the presiding office, I present my hearty thanks but must decline to run this year. It was only upon the repeated solicitation of my friends that I accepted the Presidentship last year but since that time I have endeavoured conscientiously to discharge the duties of the position and to keep a watchful eye over the association. Such a task (and privilege) rightly performed is one of no small dimensions and calls for the exercise of considerable care and thought. However it has been but a pleasure to serve the D. P. A. and I commend to my successor the same confidence and co-operation that have been mine.

One word about July 1st and 2nd. Come all who can. You will have a grand time. Nearly all the officers will be present and the convention will be in charge of the President. An excellent programme is being prepared. Come prepared to take an active part in the discussions, to help the entertainment committee, to give suggestions and generally make the Toronto gathering the most successful in Canadian philately.

Very cordially,

R. SMITH BAKER,  
President.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

## NEW MEMBERS.

683. Fred'k. W. Davis, 20-34 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
684. Newcomb Rudolph, Lunenburg, N. S.  
685. Sol. Schwartz, 55 First St., N. Y. City.  
686. F. A. E. Roach, 56 Frederick Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.  
687. Ray Wilcox, 4182 Park Ave., Tremont, N. Y. C., New York.  
688. S. Woolverton, L. D. S., 216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.  
689. Chester Ehle, Box 51, Golden, Colo.  
690. A. J. Hanschell, care of Hanschell & Co., Barbados, B. W. I.  
691. T. S. Clark, 199 St. James St., London, Ont.

The above will receive their membership cards on payment of dues of Jan. 1st 1903 amounting to 22 Cts.

## APPLICATIONS.

- D. P. Duggan, 146 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont. Age 26, occupation, colorist. Refs. G. E. Davenport, W. A. Petrie.  
A. Liechtenheim, Red Top, Neptune Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. 15, student. Refs. P. G. Masson, A. Liechtenheim.  
Andrew Dale, 281 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont. 46, clerk. Refs. L. S. Holmes, Geo. W. Starnaman.  
Geo. A. Lowe, 61 King St., W., Toronto Ont. 35, merchant. Refs. G. E. Davenport, W. A. Petrie.  
F. Stromer, 1509 Thomas St., Marinette, Wis, 40, Luth. Pastor. Refs. R. A. Swanke, E. C. Falsi.  
François Boyer, Main et Loire, au collège Mongozon, A. Angers France, 19. Refs. L. S. Holmes, Geo. W. Starnaman.  
The above will be admitted to membership June 30th, 1902. providing no objection is filed with the Secy. Treas. before that date.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

651. W. G. L. Paxman, 265 d'Aiguillon St., Quebec, Que.  
448. Eden D. Kinzie, Roseville, Ont.  
493. F. A. Brereton, care of Otto Erler, Leipzig, Germany.  
669. Geo. Sweeting, Jr., New Lisheard, Temiscaming Dist., Ont.  
658. Bruce Reesor, care of R. G. Armstrong, Graburn, Assa.  
604. R. L. Baynes, Reed, 2 Cook St., Victoria, B. C.  
518. Basil G. Butler, 1511 Hanover Street, Richmond, Va.

**REINSTATED.**

- 554. M. Steele, care of Can. Bank of Commerce, Victoria, B. C.
- 588. W. C. White Lewiston, Maine.
- 92. R. Newton Johns, Box 96, Oshawa, Ont.
- 493. F. A. Brereton, care of Otto Esler, Leipzig, Germany.
- 330. T. A. La Ferriere, Berthierville, Quebec.

The following credential committee has been appointed by the President: C. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin St. Chm., G. E. Davenport, 68 Melbourne Ave., W. A. Petrie, 651 Manning Ave. All of Toronto.

The convention will be held in Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave., all members who expect to attend please notify G. E. Davenport, 68 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

A ballot is enclosed to every paid up member with this number of official organ. Every body should vote. Mail your ballot to C. W. N. Ussher, Chm. Credential Committee, 137 Balwin St., Toronto, Ont.

The following is the list of candidates in the coming election.

- President—W. W. Young, 216 McCaul, St., Toronto, Ont.
- Vice-Pres—(Can.) L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor St., London, Ont.
- Vice-Pres—(U. S.) W. N. Lester, 2247 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California.  
Joe. S. Copper, Tiffin, Ohio.
- Sales Supt—H. S. Vanderburg, Lithgow, N. Y.  
R. L. Billings, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
H. W. Woodall, Deseronto, Ont.
- Sec. Treas—W. Russell Brown, Ft. William, Ont. Chas. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ont.
- Librarian—W. E. Elliott, Goderich, Ont.  
R. F. Wrigley, 293 King St., West, Toronto, Ont.
- Counterfeit Detector—Geo. E. Davenport, Toronto, Ont.
- Auction Mgr.—R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.  
W. A. Petrie, Toronto, Ont.
- Trustees—Ernest F. Würtele, Quebec, Que.  
R. G. Widdicombe, Niagara, Ont.  
H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.  
H. A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, Conn.
- A. Bene, Toronto.

1903 Convention Seat—London, Ont.  
Official Organ—Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy, Quebec, Que.

**MEMBERSHIP STATEMENT.**

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid up membership last report..... | \$204        |
| Reinstated .....                    | 5            |
| Members admitted during month.....  | 9            |
| <b>Total paid up.....</b>           | <b>\$218</b> |

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance on hand last report..... | \$27 08        |
| Received for dues, etc.....      | 5 72           |
|                                  | <u>\$32 80</u> |
| Paid Off. Organ .....            | \$ 4 50        |
| “ Postage during month...        | 58             |
| “ President’s postage.....       | 64             |
| Balance on hand.....             | 27 08          |
|                                  | <u>\$32 80</u> |

The following suggestion as changes or additions to the constitution have been submitted.

No. 1—“That no member may hold the same office for more than two years at a time, but may again run for the same office after the lapse of one year of his holding that office.”

No. 2—“The Secretary - Treasurer and President, if in attendance at the Annual Convention, shall each receive \$2.50 towards defraying their expenses of attending the convention.”

For particulars and application blanks address the Sec. Treas.

GEO. W. STARNAMAN,  
Box 104, Berlin, Ont.

Berlin, Ont. June 4th, 1902.

Fellow Members D. P. A.

As this is my last report, I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the society for the interest they have taken in affairs and the assistance they have given me, during my term of office, (four years ago). I have always tried to do my best for the society and I trust that my successor will do the same.

Thanking you all for past favors.

I remain,

Yours cordially,

GEO. W. STARNAMAN,  
Sec. Treas. D.P.A. 1898 to 1902.

Report of Auction Manager.

Brother Members,

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you all for your kind support to this department during the past year. As usual I will make my report in full at the Convention, where I hope to see a large gathering of members. Sufficient it is to say here that the closing year has been the most successful the Auction Department has ever had both financially and otherwise, and as long as I am a member of our grand Society, I will endeavor to serve it to the best of my ability. Again thanking you for your generous support.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. MASON,

Hamilton Canada.

35th D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes July 1st. Send your bids Now.

"Rule No. 9. *Important.*—Persons who bid but do not remit for lots when notified, will have their names published at the head of this column each month followed by a request not to bid."

| Lot No.                                                        | Res.  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 687 Canada 10, 50c blue.....                                   | \$ 90 |
| 708 Zululand 5, 1d.....                                        | 15    |
| 713 Canada 1882, 6c * cat.....                                 | 35    |
| 718 Victoria 1 penny, Scott No. 31...                          | 75    |
| 719 " 4 " " 32...                                              | 25    |
| 720 " 4 " " 33...                                              | 25    |
| 721 " 2 " " 16...                                              | 40    |
| 722 " 3 " " 3...                                               | 50    |
| 669 " 100 4c. leaf.....                                        | 60    |
| 670 " 100 1c. ".....                                           | 15    |
| 671 " 100 2c. ".....                                           | 25    |
| 673 " 100 5c. ".....                                           | 1 00  |
| 676 " 100 2c purple.....                                       | 10    |
| 677 " 100 2c. red.....                                         | 2     |
| 678 " 100 3c. ....                                             | 10    |
| 682 " 25 surcharge.....                                        | 20    |
| 690 Swiss Post Cards 15—5c. 1870.....                          | 10    |
| 693 50 foreign stamps on app. sheets<br>cat. about \$1.05..... | 20    |

|                                                                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 697 34 foreign cat. about 71c.....                                                                            | 15   |
| 698 10 English Army Off.....                                                                                  | 5    |
| 699 Packet Canadian Laws C. F. and<br>L. S. Laws, cat. \$5.00.....                                            | 50   |
| 711 Canada Jubilee 5—3c.*.....                                                                                | 18   |
| 712 " 5—5c.*.....                                                                                             | 34   |
| 723 " 1869—50 1c.....                                                                                         | 6    |
| 725 " 1869—50 3c.....                                                                                         |      |
| 728 Tasmania 6p. No. 33 pen cancel..                                                                          | 18   |
| 729 Victoria 2p. No. 16 heavy Can. on<br>half.....                                                            | 20   |
| 730 Mexico 25c. 1868, cat. 30c.....                                                                           |      |
| 731 * " 4 R 1864, cat. \$2.00.....                                                                            | 60   |
| 732 " 8 R 1864, cat. \$3.00.....                                                                              | 1 00 |
| 733 Switzerland 5c. 10c. 1850.....                                                                            |      |
| 734 U. S. 1869, 6c. cat. 60c.....                                                                             | 20   |
| 735 U. S. 1851, 10c. cat. 65c. fine.....                                                                      | 25   |
| 736 Tasmania 1p No. 11 pen.....                                                                               | 10   |
| 737 Victoria 2p 1857 laid p.....                                                                              | 50   |
| 738 " 4p 1861.....                                                                                            |      |
| 739 " 1 sh. 1885, Rev. Can.....                                                                               | 1 00 |
| 740 " 2 sh. 1885, ".....                                                                                      | 25   |
| 741 " 1p 1850 pink.....                                                                                       | 75   |
| 742 " 4p 1857 laid p. perf. cut..                                                                             |      |
| 743 Tuscany 4c 1853.....                                                                                      |      |
| 744 " 9c 1851.....                                                                                            | 30   |
| 745 " 40c 1860.....                                                                                           | 30   |
| 746 India * 1/4 anna 1865, cat. \$1.00.....                                                                   | 30   |
| 747D Western Australia 9 1p large<br>revenue used postally No. 210<br>cat. 27c lot.....                       |      |
| 748D North Borneo 1, 2, 5, 6, 8c fine                                                                         | 12   |
| 749D Labuan Set 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8c fine..                                                                      | 13   |
| 750D Transvaal V. R. I. 1/2, 1, 2p *.....                                                                     | 10   |
| 751D Victoria 20, 4c cat. 40c.....                                                                            |      |
| 752 Victoria 25, 1p red, cat. 3c each..                                                                       | 30   |
| 753 Queensland, 5 new 1/2p No. 114....                                                                        |      |
| 754 Australia new shades, 20 ass.<br>(3 var) cat 68c.....                                                     | 25   |
| 725 U. S. War Rev. set 13 var. 1/2c to<br>\$1 cat 19c.....                                                    |      |
| 756 Canada Bill Stamp, 25 ass. unused<br>face ..                                                              | 96   |
| 757 Set of Scott's portraits of Rulers,<br>sold at.....                                                       | 50   |
| 758 Set of Scott's Flags of the world,<br>sold.....                                                           | 25   |
| 759 Argentine wrappers 2 * entire 1/2c<br>No. 373.....                                                        |      |
| 760D Canada Post Cards 50, 1c blue.<br>"Ottawa" and "Montreal"<br>and "Ottawa" ass. cat. 5c & 6c<br>each..... |      |

The 4 following lots the stamps are slightly damaged, in some cases only a perforation missing.

|                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 761 Prince Edward Is. 2c, 4c, 6c, *<br>cat. 83c..... | 20 |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|



|                                                                                                            |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 762 St. Vincent 4p orange 1881, 4p brown 1883, cat., \$2.50.....                                           | 40   |
| 763 Newfoundland 3c 1880 6c 1867 cat. 31c.....                                                             | 10   |
| 764 Bermuda 4p brown, New Zealand 1sh. green .....                                                         |      |
| 765D New South Wales 10, 3p rose Registration env. cut <input type="checkbox"/> unused cat. at \$1.50..... | 30   |
| 766 U S Revenues 30 .....                                                                                  | 8    |
| 767D U S 100 2c brown, 1883 .....                                                                          | 12   |
| 768 U S War Off. 5-6c rose.....                                                                            | 8    |
| 769 U S 25 unpaid letter 1c 1895.....                                                                      | 8    |
| 780 U S 50-3c (ass shades) 1861.....                                                                       | 15   |
| 781D U S 30-2c unpaid letter.....                                                                          | 8    |
| 782D U S 50-2c Columbian env. <input type="checkbox"/> .....                                               | 10   |
| 783 Trinidad wrappers 4p, 1p * <input type="checkbox"/> .....                                              | 6    |
| 784 Newfoundland set, 4 var Royal issue.....                                                               | 5    |
| 785 Newfoundland set env. 3, 5cts.* <input type="checkbox"/> .....                                         | 15   |
| 786 Newfld. wrappers 1, 2, 3cts * <input type="checkbox"/> .....                                           | 15   |
| 787 Guatemala 4 var Jubilee.....                                                                           |      |
| 788 Sweden set 15 var.....                                                                                 |      |
| 789 Heligoland set 10 reprints *.....                                                                      |      |
| 790 Shanghai set, 1893 9 var * cat 62c                                                                     |      |
| 791 Transvaal (V. R. I.) 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6 pence, cat 80c.....                                     | 55   |
| 792 Lagos, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5 pence * 1887 cat 53c.....                                                        | 35   |
| 794 30 good foreign, on app. sheets cat 60th at \$3.35 .....                                               | 1 10 |
| 795 Latest edition of Canadian Rev. cat .....                                                              | 6    |
| 796 50 Hong Kong cat \$1.00.....                                                                           | 20   |
| 797 Canada Laws ass. cat over \$1.....                                                                     | 20   |
| 798 Canada Bill 100-3rd issue.....                                                                         | 20   |
| 799 Canada 10-5c beaver .....                                                                              |      |
| 801D Canada 6c * red brown cat at 35c                                                                      | 12   |
| 802 " 15c * lilac.....                                                                                     | 20   |
| 803 U S pair 5c 1847 unused O. G. fine, cat at \$7.50 each .....                                           | 7 50 |
| 804 U S Confederate 5c pair No. 203 cat at \$1.00 .....                                                    | 40   |
| 805 U S Executive 10c.....                                                                                 | 1 50 |
| 806 U S 10c 1847, No. 29, fine .....                                                                       | 2 00 |
| 807 Netherland 2g., 50c No. 51.....                                                                        | 20   |
| 808 Victoria 1 penny, pink 1850.....                                                                       | 55   |
| 809 " 3 " blue 1850.....                                                                                   | 40   |
| 810 " 2 " No. 16 .....                                                                                     | 40   |
| 811 Philippine Is., 1p * 1898 .....                                                                        | 80   |
| 812 U S 10c 1857 on original cover...                                                                      | 30   |
| 813 Chili 1853, 10c used as 5c on orig. cover.....                                                         | 1 00 |
| 814 Canada 8c Jubilee on orig. cover                                                                       | 15   |
| 815 Canada 1892, 50c blue .....                                                                            | 18   |
| 816 Portugal, 50 well assorted.....                                                                        | 15   |
| 817 Spain 50 " .....                                                                                       | 10   |
| 818 France 50 " .....                                                                                      | 8    |

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 819 Norway 50 " .....                | 12 |
| 820 Sweden 50 " .....                | 10 |
| 821 Canada 25 Registers, 2c few, da. |    |
| 822 " 10 " 5c.....                   | 7  |
| 823 " 10 8c 1892 .....               | 6  |
| 824 " 20c 1892 .....                 |    |
| 825 " 10c 1882 .....                 |    |

**R. S. MASON, Auction Mgr.**  
HAMILTON, Ont., Canada.

**Rev. J. W. H. Heslop, Curate of Ightham, Sevenoaks, Kent, Eng. asks for Canadians above 5 cents. Good exchange given.**

### Postmark Collectors

|                                                                   |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 25 Congressmen's signatures, franking letters, all different..... | .50    |
| 25 Rural Free Delivery Cancellations, all different.....          | .12    |
| 25 Different cancellations, flags etc...                          | .12    |
| 300 Postmarks all different towns.....                            | .50    |
| 1000 Postmarks, all different .....                               | \$1.55 |
| Have exposition and special cancellations at reasonable prices.   |        |

**A. R. BUTLER,**  
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**If you want Bargains in African Stamps, write to Tom Clements. P. O. Box 504, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Price List Free.**

**R. F. WRIGLEY,**

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TORONTO, ONT.

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**MY 20th CENTURY PACKET**

of 12 unused African Stamps is a fair knock-out, it contains Transvaal, and V.R.I. Orange River Colony, Natal British Central Africa, British South Africa, Gold Coast.

**PRICE 25c., Post free.**

Write for Price List of other African Packets.

**Tom. Clements,**

**PORT ELIZABETH,**

**Box 504. Cape Colony.**

**STAMPS AT BARGAINS**

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 100 Var. Foreign Stamps.....          | .14 |
| 1 Set Japanese Stamps.....            | .15 |
| 1000 Stamps Hinges.....               | .10 |
| 1 Set unused Switzland.....           | .10 |
| 1 Set Chile Telegraph.....            | .05 |
| Approval Sheets of Stamps at 50% Com. |     |

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**FREE! FREE!**

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Send at once enclosing reference and return postage.

**SPECIAL SUMMER BARGAINS.**

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Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for the election of the **W. A. PETRIE** for Auction Manager for 1902.

**U. S. U. S.**

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| 35 Different U. S. (fine lot) .....     | .10 |
| 25cts. Entry O. G. unperf. (punched) .. | .04 |
| 2 Var. Official Seals .....             | .04 |
| 2cts. Lake 1890 unused (no gum).....    | .10 |

**DAVID B. CROCKETT,**  
**AVONDALE, N. J.**

**FREE! KING'S HEADS. FREE!**

½ and 1p. King's Heads to all applicants for our fine stamps at 50% discount. Also when a remittance of 25c. is made from our sheets we will send FREE a stamp that catalogues 40 cents.

Transvaal ½p. E. R. I. on 2p. unused, only in use a few days and selling in Europe at 1 and 2 sh. each.—8cts.

Ecuador's Jubilee complete unused, (catalogue \$1.25)—19cts. Postage Free.

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**5001 WASHINGTON Ave. CHICAGO, U. S.**

**A CAMERA FOR STAMPS.**

I will exchange my Camera (4 x 5) which cost me \$14.00 several years ago, for an equal value in stamps. Will allow ¼ cat. on stamps if in good condition and desirable.

**F. HERBERT GILE, Jr.**

**Melrose Hlds. Mass.**

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

|                                           |     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1897 01 ½c. 5c, 8 var. complete, unused.. | .30 |
| Do do do do used.....                     | .25 |

**CANADA.**

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1897 ½ to 10c M. L., used, comp. per set | .20 |
| 1898-01 ½c, 20c, Numerals, used, per set | .20 |
| Postage extra remit by Coin or M. O.     |     |

**J. H. JOST,**

**P. O. BOX 244. HALIFAX, N. S.**

**TO COLLECTORS**  
**Limited Edition Only.**

Published March 14th 1902.

**The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the  
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The only complete History of the Siege of Quebec. In six magnificent volumes, with 73 fine plates, by Rembrandt Portrait Studio. London, Goupil et Cie, Paris, and the Forbes Company, Boston.

These volumes are rich in historic documents hitherto unpublished, including **THE LAST LETTERS OF WOLFE**, written on the eve of the Battle, Journals and letters of Towashend, letters of Montcalm, the Intendant Bigot, and others, throwing new light on the stirring events of 1759.

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The Fiancée of Wolfe! Madame de Bougainville,  
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**FIVE PORTRAITS OF WOLFE.**

10 Rare Plans of the Siege.

**PLAN OF THE SIEGE IN SIX COLOURS 3 ft. 6 × 18 in.**

Fac similes of letters of Wolfe, Montcalm, Wolfe's Will,  
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Send stamps for circular, press opinions &c. to

***W. G. L. PAXMAN,***

Sole representative for Canada.

**265 D'Aiguillon Street, - - - - - Quebec City.**

### Vice-President's Message.

Peterborough, Ont., June 10, 1902.

To the members of the D. P. A.

Fellow Members:—

It is with pleasure that I again greet you; and as Vice-President it will be the last for one year at least. True, the office which I have held, has very little work attached to it, but there are times when a Vice-President is needed.

Convention time draws near, and though it is doubtful whether I will be able to attend, every member who can, should be there. A pleasant and profitable time can be spent, and at the same time you will help to make this the largest meet in our history. Though my interest in stamps has waned somewhat, owing to other business occupying my attention, I still continue

to hold my membership in the Dominion Philatelic Association.

From another town, Peterborough, Ont., where my work has called me, I now desire to thank the members for the loyal support which they have given the society, and thereby we will have a nice balance on hand to begin the year 1902-1903.

As I glance over the May Official Organ, I notice that I have been nominated for the office of trustee. I have served the society in this capacity before and also as Vice-President, and Auction Manager, and would ask the members for their support. My endeavor will be to serve the society to the best of my ability.

Thanking you for your support in the past, and hoping to receive the same in the future.

I am, Yours for success,

P. G. WIDDECOMBE.

#### RICHARD R. BROWN,

Keyport, N. J., U.S.A.

*Large Wholesale Consignments  
wanted.*

#### THE PHILATELIC WEST

(On trial 3 months 10c or 50c a year.

*Oldest, largest and best  
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#### "THE ADHESIVE"

*Handsome Philatelic Monthly*

**30 CTS. A YEAR**

*Including 30 Word Notice.*

ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.

## WANTED CANADIAN STAMPS

For Spot Cash, in any quantity.

All issues, from 1851 to 1901, including Jubilees, Maps, Maple Leaves, Numerals, Surcharges, Registers, Beavers, Law and Bill Stamps and Canadian Revenues, also Newfoundlands, New Brunswicks, Nova Scotia, etc., in large or small lots of 50 cents to \$1000 worth at a time for spot cash.

Buying list mailed free on application, showing prices we pay for each variety.

For Sale in Wholesale Lots.

Canadian Stamps.

Price List Free.

We have just issued spring and summer wholesale list of 28 pages, pricing stamps by the 100 and 1000, Packets, Sets, Mixtures Supplies at prices which defy competition. Write to day for a copy.

We desire to receive from collectors, their want lists of British North Americans as we have a fine stock of same and can supply most anything at reasonable prices.

**MARKS STAMP CO.**

526, 528 EUCLID AVE., TORONTO, Can.

## Drop us a Card.

Do you wish to see one of our Canadian Postage Stamp Albums before buying? Then write giving your address and one will be sent.

We do this because we are sure you will be pleased with the Album and will remit fifty cents for it. Should it not suit you just return it by next mail.

Handsomely got up, well illustrated, spaces for all the stamps of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Isl., British Columbia, etc., it is just what you need.

**THE CANADA STAMP CO.,**

265 d'Aiguillon Street, - - Quebec, Can.

# The Canada Stamp Sheet & Enquiry.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British  
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.


VOL. III, No. 11.

JULY 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

## Our July Medley.

ALL POST FREE.



~~~~~

6 All different Used Entires franked with Canadian Stamps.....	\$0.10
12 All different Used Entires franked with Canadian Stamps.....	0.15
25 All different Used Entires franked with Canadian Stamps.....	0.25
Set ½c. to 50c. Canada Jubilee, mint.....	1.75
Set 1c. to 60c Cabot Newfoundland, mint.....	2.75
Set ½c. to 8c. Maple Leaves, mint.....	0.40
Set ½c. to 8c. Maple Leaves, used.....	0.14
Set ½c. to 10c. Numerals, used.....	0.21
Set ½c. to 15c. Old Issue, used.....	0.12
Scott's 1902 Standard Catalogue.....	0.58
Hints to Collectors, bound in cloth.....	0.50
1902 Canadian Stamp Album, cloth, illustrated.	0.50

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,
265 D'AIGUILLON ST., QUEBEC, Can.

The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 85 cents per year.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

8 inches representing half page of space given for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Checks MUST be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, JULY, 15th, 1902.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

The warm weather has driven ye editor out of the city, and we are now snugly ensconced in a nice little country resort, Valcartier, some seventeen miles from Quebec capital. The pen has been exchanged for the fishing rod and our patent leathers for "les bottes aux sauvages." Fish stories will now be in order.

We are sorry to have to chronicle the demise of The Montreal Philatelist. An up-to-date newsy stamp paper, it always found welcome at our desk. That it was making its way seemed so clear to most people of a philatelic turn of mind that the rumours of its coming withdrawal which floated about from time to time received little attention.

Lack of support has in this case, as in many others, led to the discon-

tinuance of the M. P. Why are our stamp collectors so slack in this connection? Certainly the yearly subscription to this Canadian monthly, twenty-five cents, was not exorbitant, and yet it died for lack of support. Yes, and if a dozen more equally deserving stamp papers were to be started in Canada they would one after the other be pushed down by the same dead weight "lack of support."

The stamp dealers have, metaphorically speaking, shut up shop in most instances during the hot spell. Some of them have run out of town, others may be found in shirt sleeve costume doing their best to re-arrange stock for the coming season.

And things do look bright for the autumn in the stamp way.

Lots of lines are practically exhausted, and even at this early date orders are coming in which cannot be filled because of that fact. Happy the man who will hold certain stamps in quantity a few weeks hence. Wait and see.

Attention is again called to the fact that twenty-four inches of ad. space may be bought from The Canada Stamp Sheet for a five dollar bill. That this rate is low cannot be disputed by any sane man. Of course we give no credit. The cash must accompany the ad. copy or else the latter makes acquaintance with that indispensable called the waste paper basket. We are unable to do the right thing by our printers, readers and advertisers unless spot cash accompanies every order. And while on this topic let us rise to say that the wise business man is he who advertises all the year round and allows neither heat nor cold to paralyze his good sense and confidence in printers ink.

United States Minutes

USONA.

A new advertising postmark is that of the "Elks Street Carnival, Oakland, California, June 14-21, 1902."

In view of the fact that the opening of the St. Louis Exposition is postponed to 1904 the postmark for this has dropped the date "1903."

* * *

Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish minister on June 7th, signed a protocol extending for twelve months the time allowed for the exchange of ratifications of the Danish West Indian Treaty. This allows for the adjournment of our own Congress and of the Danish Rigsdag without final action on the Treaty. This adjournment may possibly result in the falling through of the negotiations: as there seems to be in Denmark a growing desire to keep the islands.

* * *

The Post Office Department in a circular to postmasters, states that it is informed that during the past year samples of logs weighing from one hundred to two hundred pounds have been shipped from various parts of the country under the government frank to the Department of Agriculture. This is contrary to regulations, and the department puts a ban on the practice.

* * *

There has been some complaint that the paper between the stamps in the stamp booklets did not prevent the adhesion of the gum, and that the books in hot weather become a solid mass. The Postmaster General states that this is due to the defective quality of the paraffin paper and authorizes postmasters to redeem such books at the price paid with one cent for the book in addition.

* * *

Stamp news are rather slack, as the schools have closed and the summer is on. Congress has adjourned without taking action on the postal check schemes. With the first of July the last traces of the Spanish American tax system became obsolete, but there will be no rush for most of the revenue stamps, prices will probably be lower rather than higher on all but the \$30 red and \$50 green and black.

A little point of interest lies in the proposed new issue for Cuba. These will run into the high values and will not be printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, as outside companies can bid lower. It is within the bounds of possibility that next session of Congress will receive a petition for annexation, and in that event the life of the new series will be a short one. It is safe to say that speculation and Seebeckism will be factors in the issue.

* * *

The new issue for the United States drifts along slowly, designs are prepared for the eight and four cent values only.

A FEW OPINIONS.

E. R. A.

The convention period is rapidly approaching and the clans will soon gather in the "City of Homes" for their annual reunion and the profoundest quiet seems to pervade all the societies. But one ticket has yet been advanced in the senior society and while there may be a little feeling in some quarters that one locality has long enough dominated the selection of officers it is not likely that any opposition to the Chicago ticket will develop. With such harmony there should also be aggressiveness in pushing the society onward and gathering in those not affiliated. The past year has been too quiescent and too little effort to awaken interest in the outsider made. May the next year be different.

* * *

I am glad I don't live in a prohibition state and have to patronize the drug stores. If I did perhaps I would be in the same fix as Bro. Steinbreck says the average citizen of North Dakota is in and would not know the first postmaster general's portrait, or that of the "Father of his country or the framer of the Declaration. He says:

"For information I have tried a number of persons asking them to name the men whose faces they see represented on the 1, 2, 10 cents and higher up. They shook their heads in a commiserate smile. This is to show that the saying is true: "Old people belong on the shelf." The portraits of these men on stamps have outlived their

time. They have become strangers to the multitude which handles the stamps. It is time that meritorious men of our own times take their places.

* * *

The editor of one of the weeklies in returning a finely written article on precancelled stamps to a friend of mine, spoke very lightly, in fact, rather derisively of the collection of such specimens. Personally I believe everyone has a right to collect just what they please and I do not believe in ridiculing any branch of our hobby, and even if I did feel so inclined, I would not condemn the collector of a stamp in a certain state after I had been enthusiastic in print over the collection of such things as wall paper envelopes of confederate make and similar curiosities as of philatelic value

Will Stamp Collecting Impoverish a Man.

BY EDMUNDS.

Yes, if he be a born fool who can not put two and two together.

Such a man when the stamp mania takes hold of him goes off the handle entirely. Buy stamps, yes he is quite ready to do that, no petty purchases for him at long intervals, no, no, he wants to buy, will buy, and does buy every thing in that line that shows itself.

No one stamp dealer is sufficient for our fool, he is not satisfied until he has secured the addresses of a score of dealers and written them all. He is at this stage not over particular in regard to the condition of the wee bits, a slightly torn, heavily cancelled, badly centered or poorly perforated stamp is cheerfully accepted and added to his album. Great bargains in prices are what he has his eyes open for, and he buys quantity at the expense of quality. Not a day passes without purchases being made, some good, some bad, some indifferent. He scans the stamp papers for bonanza lots and secures piles and piles of rubbish of the Seebeck type. Mayhap in his wild rush after stamps he falls into the hands of one of the wily dealers who recognizing the fool sets snares for his feet. The dealer has stamps, the fool money. Change about is considered the right thing all around, and our fool secures the gems from the silver tongued holder at probably five hundred per cent over real value. After weeks

and perhaps months of this kind of child's play our fool suddenly wakes to the fact that he has exhausted his resources and run into debt. A revulsion of feeling takes hold of him and he is now as anxious to sell his stamps as he formerly was to buy them.

His output of money has very likely run into the eight or ten hundred dollars, but when he comes to offer his stamp holdings to a reliable dealer he is told that being of poor quality and condition the stamps are not worth more than a hundred dollars and an offer of that sum is made. Thinking that he has fallen in with a thief he interviews another man in the same line who either refuses altogether to have anything to do with the stamps or else makes a lower offer. Finally heart-sick, disgusted, but still a fool, he sells at a loss of several hundreds of dollars.

COUNTRIES FOR THE SPECIALIST.

BY JOHN PELTZ.

In these days, when it has become an impossibility to obtain anywhere near a complete collection of stamps, philatelists have begun to specialize in some country or group of countries, paying little or no attention to the postal emissions of other lands. This has done much towards clearing up several points in dispute concerning some issues which concerned their favorite countries and about which they labored until the mists of doubt had been cleared away.

Specialism has been carried to a very far extent but there are, nevertheless, many countries which have, thus far, received scant attention from the specialist. There seems to be no plausible reason for this neglect, except that the stamps are not "popular" and yet "fashionable" countries are often very hard to complete; for their stamps sometimes cost more than the ordinary collector cares to spend.

It is my intention in this article to call attention to some countries that have been much neglected by philatelists, hoping that even these few words may awaken some recognition to them.

Belgium is a country that has up-to-date issued about one hundred and twenty-five different varieties, not counting minor ones. Most of the stamps are priced at from one to ten cents; the highest catalogued is \$7.50. It appears strange that so few phi-

latelists make a speciality of this country. It is rich in minor varieties and offers a good field for the seeker after such things. The newspaper issues abound in errors and shades. It is a fact that all of these are not listed as yet by Scott. I have several uncatalogued ones in my collection, among them the 1884-91, 1 centime gray with and without the period after "centimes."

Belgium offers a good field for the student and probably the day is not far distant, when it will receive more recognition than is at present accorded it.

Bermuda is a British colony that has issued very few stamps, only twenty-six varieties, all told. The stamps are free from the taint of speculation,—which is something unusual for a colony of Great Britain. I have heard it whispered that the early surcharges of this country are of a fraudulent origin; doubtless this is a false rumor, else Father Scott would ere this have banished them from the sacred pages of his catalogue.

Since the Czar of Russia has taken Finland under his protection, the people of that province have been forced to use the postage stamps of the hated Russians on their correspondence. This event has attracted much attention to the postal emissions of the oppressed Finns and resulted in some good being done in our hobby towards making the stamps a little popular. Until now, however, few collectors have undertaken the task of specializing in this country, though why this is so, one finds it impossible to analyze. It is true that in 1866 four errors were committed but as this happened so many years ago, when philately was yet young and quite unknown to governments and postal officials, it is hardly likely that the stamps were made with malice aforethought.

The issues of Norway are quite original in design and color, a contrast to many British colonials. The stamps of this kingdom are low-priced and, as I have already stated, attractive in design, which ought to awaken more interest than is at present displayed in these issues. The 1883-84 set abounds in a variety of shades, ranging from light to dark, the careful arrangement of which in an album makes a beautiful display. For other varieties, many of the stamps exist without period after "Postfrim," which are scarcer and command correspondingly higher prices than the regular issue.

Among South American countries, Paraguay is one that is much neglected by collectors. The various surcharges on the stamps of this republic are perfectly authentic. Many issues are said to be priced far beneath their true value and it is expected that, when South Americans (the stamps, not the natives) become popular, these stamps will take sudden leaps upward in value. The wise collector is the one who invests now.

It has been my aim, in this article, to present a few facts concerning the stamps of some countries to the reader, in order that he look with more favor on the stamps of the countries mentioned than he perhaps heretofore accorded them. The day is perhaps close at hand when a boom in these stamps will take place.

Dominion Philatelic Association.

OFFICERS.

- President—W. W. Young, 216 McCaul, St., Toronto, Ont.
 Vice-Pres—(Can.) L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor St., London, Ont.
 Vice-Pres—(U. S.) W. N. Lester, 2247 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif.
 Sec. Treas—C. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin St. Toronto, Ont.
 Counterfeit Detector—Geo. E. Davenport, 70 Melbourne ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Sales Supt—H. W. Woodall, Box 82, Deseronto, Ont.
 Auction Mgr.—W. A. Petrie, 651 Manning Ave. Toronto, Ont.
 Librarian—R. F. Wrigley, 293 King St., West, Toronto, Ont.
 Trustees—Ernest F. Würtele, Quebec, Que.
 R. G. Widdicombe, Niagara, Ont.
 H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
 Official Organ: "Canada Stamp Sheet."

NEW MEMBERS.

- 692 D. P. Duggan, 146 Duke St. Toronto.
 693 A. Liehenheim, Red Top, Neptune Avenue, New Rochelle, N. J., U. S.
 694 Andrew Dale, 281 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.
 695 Geo. A. Lowe, 61 King St., W. Toronto.
 696 F. Stromer, 1509 Thomas St., Marinette, Wis., U. S.
 697 F. Boyer, Main et Loire, au Collège Mongonzon, à Angers France.

The above will receive their membership cards on payment of dues of Jan. 1st 1903, amounting to 29 cents.

APPLICATIONS.

James Keary, New Westminster, B. C., age 20, Real Estate Agent, Ref's. L. S. Holmes, S. H. Wilson.

Albert F. Distelhorst, Dorchester, Wis., U. S., Age, 17, Ref's. A. D. Blair, G. W. Starnaman.

James F. Lander's, Salem, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, age 35, occupation Farmer, Ref's. C. Campbell, J. A. Craig.

The above will be admitted to membership, July 30th 1902, providing no objection is filed with the Sec'y.-Treasurer before that date.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

152 James M. Chandler, 93 Forest Hill St. Jamaica Plain Boston, Mass., U. S.

REINSTATED.

R. Richardson, Richardson House, Corner King and Spadina, Toronto, Ont.

D. P. A. CONVENTION.

JULY 1ST AND 2ND 1902, TORONTO, ONT.

Tuesday, July 1st 1902:

In the morning a reception to members was held at the corner of Spadina Ave. & Cecil St.

The seventh annual convention of the Dominion Philatelic Association was called to order at 2 p. m. with President Baker in the chair, and the following members present:—R. Smith Baker, Sarnia, Geo. W. Starnaman, Berlin, Chas. J. Thomas, North Toronto, A. J. Whitmore, Chicago, Ill., R. A. Miller, London, John Ely, Eglinton, Ont., and the following of Toronto, Geo. E. Davenport, Chas. W. N. Ussher, E. G. Brisley, A. Rene, A. Harold Brown, W. A. Petrie, R. F. Wrigley, D. P. Duggan, Geo. A. Lowe, R. Richardson, Wm. H. Young, John H. Lowe, M. Morris, E. A. Conker, W. E. Brown.

Mr. Geo. E. Davenport, President of the Toronto Stamp Club ably delivered the address of welcome to all members present. The reply to the address of welcome was given by Geo. W. Starnaman, in the absence of L. S. Holmes of London.

The next on the program was the address of the President mainly reviewing the business of the year, and bringing in any new suggestions which were thought advisable, particularly mentioning branch so-

cities, a new constitution to be printed, advisability of raising the dues to 50c. a year without initiation fee, and about the membership cards.

The President then appointed the following committees, who were to report in the morning, with the exception of the photograph committee.

The Credential Committee were to act as the Refreshment Committee.

R. F. Wrigley, John H. Lowe, and W. E. Brown, Photo. Committee.

Chas. J. Thomas, John Ely, Auditing Committee.

Geo. E. Davenport, R. S. Baker, Press Committee.

Geo. W. Starnaman to send reports to *Meekeel's Weekly*, *Metropolitan* and *The Canada Stamp Sheet*.

R. F. Wrigley, *Weekly Philatelic Era*.

John Ely, *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*.

W. A. Petrie and E. G. Brisley, official organ.

A. Rene, R. A. Millar, D. P. Duggan, Branch Societies.

A communication was read from L. S. Holmes, regretting his inability to attend.

It was moved by Mr. Ussher, seconded by A. Rene, that the program be carried out as arranged.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Davenport that the reports of officers be read as communications.—The amendment carried.

Auction Manager's report read and accepted. A discussion took place on various improvements which could be made in the Auction Department and it was moved by Mr. Ely, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the number of the member selling the stamps be put in front of the lots advertised.

A subscription was taken from the members to help defray convention expenses, the amount was placed in the treasury.

A motion was carried that the Counterfeit Detector's report be accepted. It was afterwards decided that the Count. Detector was to examine some other stamps admitted and add them to his report.

The report of Secy.-Treas. was read. Moved by Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Brisley, that the report of Secy.-Treas. be not adopted until it be audited. Moved in amendment by Mr. Geo. E. Davenport that it be adopted.—Amendment carried.

The Photo. Committee reported that a good photo could be secured for 40c each. It was moved and seconded that photo be taken at 5 o'clock.

It was moved and seconded that the Ad. and Sub. Agents report be accepted.—Car. The Chairman of the Trustees report was read and adopted.

A motion was made by Chas. W. N. Ussher, seconded by Geo. W. Starnaman, that we reconsider Mr. Mason's report.—Carried. An amendment was made by Mr. Thomas seconded by Mr. Petrie that Mr. Mason be asked to give a detailed list of his expenses. Messrs. Thomas, Petrie, and Ely were appointed as a committee to look into the matter and the Secy.-Treas. was instructed to write to Mr. Mason, asking about the postage bill being so large, when members paid their own postage, and his rules for the department.

Moved by Mr. Ussher, seconded by Mr. Petrie that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of new membership cards,—lost.

It was decided that if the present design was printed in more appropriate colors and on better paper it would improve them.

Mr. Ussher was instructed to write out a vote of thanks and forward it to Mr. Gile for assisting the Sales Department.

A discussion on raising the dues was asked by Mr. L. S. Holmes, but it was decided that the present rate was sufficient to carry the society through and have a neat balance in the Treasury.

The Secy.-Treasurer was instructed to write to A. R. Butler, Washington, D. C. about his complaints and ask him to forward them to D. P. Duggan, Toronto, Ont., Secy. of the Stamp Club.

Adjournment for photo.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., with Secy.-Treas. Starnaman, in the chair. Moved by Mr. Brisley, seconded by Chas. J. Thomas, that W. A. Petrie be Auct.-Manager for the evening. Moved by E. A. Corker, seconded by Geo. E. Davenport that Geo. A. Lowe be the Auctioneer.

A spirited Auction Sale was then held and the society realized a snug amount in commissions. After which refreshments were served. Meeting dispersed about 11 p. m. to meet on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 2nd 1902.

Meeting called to order at 9.30, President Baker in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Communications were read from P. G. Widdicombe and Wm. Lester.

The Auction Committee report was accepted as follows. The following rules be accepted.

Successful bidders pay postage.

That the Auction Manager be instructed to place the number of member sending the lot, when advertising same.

Furnish a full statement at the end of each year of all sales and amount bought in each and to furnish a full statement of expenses, etc.

That the trustees inquire of official organ the cost of printing prices obtained at previous month's sale.

Mr. Paxman was thanked for furnishing good space for the society.

Auditing Committee's report accepted. Speeches were then given by the new officers. W. R. Adams was heartily thanked for printing badges free. The Toronto Stamp Club was voted a hearty vote of thanks by the visiting members for their cordial treatment.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 to meet at London, Canada, next year.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

President—W. W. Young, Toronto, (accl.)

Vice-Pres. Can.—L. S. Holmes, London.

“ “ U.S.—W. N. Lester, Berkeley, Calif.—47 votes.

“ “ U.S.—Joe. S. Copper, Tiffin, Ohio.—17 votes.

Secy.-Trea.—C. W. N. Ussher, Toronto, 48.
W. R. Brown, Fort William, 21.

Sales Supt.—H. S. Vanderburg, Lithgow, N. Y.—24 votes.

R. L. Billings, Marshalltown, Iowa.—12 votes.

H. W. Woodall, Toronto,—28.

Librarian.—R. F. Wrigley, Toronto.—45.

W. E. Elliott, Goderich, Ont. 20.

Counterfeit Detector.—Geo. E. Davenport, Toronto,—accl.

Auction Mgr.—W. A. Petrie, Toronto,—43
R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Ont. 25

Trustees, 3 elected—E. F. Wurtele, Quebec,—55.

H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Ia. 47.

R. G. Widdicombe, Niagara, 34.

H. A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, Conn.—29.

A. Rene, Toronto.—29.

Convention Seat 1903. London, Ont.
Official organ, Stamp Sheet & Energy.

Changes in Constitution.
 No. 1. Yes 18, Nays 14.
 No. 2. Yes 51, Nays 8.

GEO. W. STARNAMAN,
 Sec. Treas.

651 Manning Ave.
 Toronto, July 3rd 1902.

Fellow Members,

I beg to thank you for your genial support in electing me to the office of Auction Manager. This is one of the important offices of our society and I think, it should be patronized by all members. With your support we can make this a flourishing department. If you have any lots to be disposed of I would be pleased if you would forward same to me, so that they may appear in our next sale. Again thanking you for your support.

I am, yours for success,

W. A. PETRIE.
 Auction Manager.

P. S.—When forwarding lots for the auction sale please give D. P. A. number.

36th D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes August 1st. Send your bids now.

"Rule No. 9. *Important*.—Persons who bid but do not remit for lots when notified, will have their names published at the head of this column each month followed by a request not to bid."

Lot No.	Res.
826 Canada 1882, 6c cat 35c.....	12
827 Victoria 1 penny, Scott No. 31...	75
828 " 4 " " 32...	25
829 " 4 " " 33...	25
830 " 2 " " 16...	40
831 " 3 " " 3...	50
832 " 50 ½c. leaf.....	30
833 " 100 1c. "	15
834 " 100 2c. "	25
835 " 50 5c. "	50
836 " 100 2c purple.....	10
837 " 100 2c. numeral.....	
838 " 25 surcharge	15

839 Tasmania 6p. No. 33 pen cancel..	18
840 Canada Jubilee 5—3c.*.....	18
841 " 5—5c.*	34
842 " 3—8c.....	35
843 Victoria 2p. No. 16.....	15
844 Mexico * 4 R 1864, cat. \$2.00.....	50
845 " 8 R 1864, cat. \$3.00.....	75
846 Victoria 2p 1857 laid p.....	50
847 " 1 sh. 1885, Rev. Can.....	1 00
848 " 2 sh. 1885, "	25
849 " 1p 1850 pink.....	75
850 Tuscany 9c 1851.....	30
851 " 40c 1860.....	30
852 India * ½ anna 1865, cat. \$1.00....	30
853 North Borneo 1, 2, 5, 6, 8c fine	12
854 Labuan Set 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8c fine..	13
855 Transvaal V. R. I. ½, 1, 2p*.....	19
856 Victoria 25, 1p red, cat. 3c each..	25
857 Queensland, 5 new ½p No. 114....	
858 Australia new shades, 20 ass.	
859 (3 var) cat 68c	25
860 U. S. War Rev. set 13 var. ½c to cat \$1	
861 Canada Bill Stamp, 25 ass. unused face 96c.....	50
862 Set of Scott's portraits of Rulers, sold at 50c.....	25
863 Set of Scott's Flags of the world, sold at 25.....	15
864 Argentine wrappers 2 * entire ½c No. 373	
865 Canada Post Cards 50, 1c blue. " Ottawa " and " Montreal " and " Ottawa " ass. cat. 5c & 6c each	
The 4 following lots of stamps are slightly damaged.	
866 Prince Edward Is. 2c, 4c, 6c, * cat. 83c	20
867 St. Vincent ½p orange 1881, 4p brown 1883, cat., \$2.50.....	40
868 Newfoundland 3c 1880 6c 1867 cat. 31c.....	10
869 Bermuda ½p brown, New Zealand 1sh. green	
870 New South Wales 10, 3p rose Registration env. cut <input type="checkbox"/> unused cat. at \$1.50.....	30
871 U S 100 2c brown, 1883	12
872 U S War Off. 5—6c rose.....	8
873 U S 25 unpaid letter 1c 1895.....	8
874 U S 50—3c (ass shades) 1861.....	15
875 U S 30—2c unpaid.....	
876 U S 50—2c Columbian env. <input type="checkbox"/> ..	10
877 U S 500—2c Columbian	20
878 Trinidad wrappers ½p, 1p * <input type="checkbox"/>	6
879 Transvaal (V. R. I.) ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 pence, cat 80c.....	55

880 Lagos, 2, 2½, 4, 5 pence * 1887 cat 53c.....	35
881 30 good foreign, on app. sheets cat 60th at \$3.35	1 10
882 100 Canada Bill—3rd issue.....	25
883 " 15c* lilac.....	20
884 U S pair 5c 1847 unused O. G. fine, cat at \$7.50 each	7 50
885 U S Confederate 5c pair No. 203 cat at \$1.00	40
886 U S 10c 1847, No. 29, fine	2 00
887 Victoria 1 penny, pink 1850.....	55
888 " 3 " blue 1850.....	40
889 " 2 " No. 16	40
890 Philippine Is., 1p * 1898	75
891 Chili 1853, 10c used as 5c on orig. cover.....	1 00
892 Canada 8c Jubilee on orig. cover	15
893 Canada 1892, 50c blue	15
894 Portugal, 50 well assorted.....	15
895 Spain 50 "	10
896 France 50 "	8
897 Hong Kong 50 cat \$1.00.....	20
898 Canada Laws, cat \$1.....	20
899 Norway, 50 ass.....	12
900 Sweden, 50 ass.....	10
901 Canada 10 Registers, 5c	7
902 Canada Register, set 2, 5, 8c. * ...	1 50
903 Canada, 25 ¼c three issues assorted some unused.....	10
904 45 U. S. Doc. Rev. \$1 & \$2 ass...	
905 65 " " 25c	
906 6 " " ½c	
907 12 " " 5c	
908 9 " " 10c	
909 5 " " 3c	
910 4 " " 4c	
911 3 " " 50c	
912 15 " " 1c 1873.....	
913 5 " " 10c 1873.....	
914 Canadian Revenue, cat.....	9

We have much pleasure in inserting the following just to hand from Mr. Hooper.

Port Hope, Ont, July 9.

Dear sir,

Will you kindly convey through your medium my most grateful thanks to all old philatelic friends for their very kind help in securing for me justice and relief from the cruel wrong I endured. I have been recuperating my health here and hope to hear from all old philatelic friends.

Yours philatelically,

J. REGINALD HOOPER,

Late Pres., P. S. of C. and ex-Sec. C. P. A.

Address:—J. Reginald Hooper,

Box 145, Port Hope, Ont.

CARD OF THANKS.

Peterborough, Ont. July 8, 1902.

To the members of the D. P. A.

Fellow members:

Though unable to attend the convention, and my information rather meagre as to the success of the same, I am informed that I have been elected as trustee.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members for their support, and in the year to come will endeavor to serve the society in the best possible manner, and trust that our success in the future may be even greater than in the past.

Yours for success,

R. G. WIDDICOMBE.

W. A. PETRIE, Auction Mgr.

651 MANNING AVE., TORONTO, CAN.

D. P. A.

APPLICATION.

W. H. Amberg, Dundas, Ont., age 20,
Tailor, references, G. W. Starnaman, F.
A. Latshow.

The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, makes an offer in another column to send a copy of their 1902 Stamp Album on approval to any subscriber asking for it. All should avail themselves of this chance to see the book before purchasing. It is well worth the selling price, fifty cents, being well illustrated with good cuts of most of the stamps of British North America, cloth binding and admirably got up in every respect.

The sale of the album has already been very large, showing that it fills a long felt want by the collectors of Canadian Stamps.

V. R. I.

I have a fine lot of Orange River Colony, including rare varieties of both printings. If interested, write me.—If wanted on approval send references.

These stamps are very scarce and hard to get.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**1st Printing.—Level Periods.**

* 1d.....	25
* 2d.....	10
* 2½d.....	1 75
* 6d carmine.....	4 50

2nd Printing.—Raised Periods.

1d.....	6
2d.....	6

ORANGE RIVER COLONY ON CAPE STAMPS.

* ½d.....	1
* ½d no period.....	50
* ½d dropped E.....	8
* ½d dropped V.....	8

ST. VINCENT.

No.

* 52—2½d on 1d.....	8
* 57a—5d on 6d.....	15

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

4—1d.....	80
4—Pen C.....	12
6—4d.....	55
7—6d.....	20
12—4d.....	1 35
* 19—1d on ½d.....	90

* Unused.—All in fine condition. Postage extra under \$1.00. Satisfaction or money refunded.

H. A. PETERS,

P. O. BOX 637, WINNIPEG, MAN.

STAMP COLLECTORS,

Try some sultry weather approval sheets for references, 50% disc.

Postmark Collectors

See my last months advertisement

A. R. BUTLER,

1816 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO SEE IS TO BUY.

We have such confidence in the make up and real value of our 1902 Album for all postal issues of British North America that we gladly pay postage and send it on approval to any one writing us. The cost if you care for it after examination is only fifty cents.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.

Quebec City.

50c.

SCOTT'S 61st CATALOGUE
1000 FAULTLESS HINGES.
500 FINELY MIXED FOR 50c
POST FREE.

RALPH DeKAY,
 FLORIDA, NEW YORK.

Drop us a Card.

Do you wish to see one of our Canadian Postage Stamp Albums before buying? Then write giving your address and one will be sent.

We do this because we are sure you will be pleased with the Album and will remit fifty cents for it. Should it not suit you just return it by next mail.

Handsomely got up, well illustrated, spaces for all the stamps of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Isld., British Columbia, etc., it is just what you need.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,

265 d'Aiguillon Street, - - Quebec, Can.

TO COLLECTORS

Limited Edition Only.

Published March 14th 1902.

The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

The only complete History of the Siege of Quebec. In six magnificent volumes, with 73 fine plates, by Rembrandt Portrait Studio, London, Goupil et Cie, Paris, and the Forbes Company, Boston.

These volumes are rich in historic documents hitherto unpublished, including **THE LAST LETTERS OF WOLFE**, written on the eve of the Battle, Journals and letters of Townshend, letters of Montcalm, the Intendant Bigot, and others, throwing new light on the stirring events of 1759.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS.

The Fiancée of Wolfe! Madame de Bougainville,
Montcalm, Vaudreuil, Monckton.

FIVE PORTRAITS OF WOLFE.

10 Rare Plans of the Siege.

PLAN OF THE SIEGE IN SIX COLOURS 3 ft. 6 × 18 in.

Fac similes of letters of Wolfe, Montcalm, Wolfe's Will,
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Including 30 Word Notice.
ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.

W. S. C. BARGAIN AND X PAGE.

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of almost any view or building, day or
night, printed on permanent cyko develop-
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A. L. Godoy, 15th & R Sts. Wash., D. C.

C. Vetter, 411 Washington St., N. Y.,
sells good stamps at low prices, also has
fine approval sheets at 50% discount;
write to him.

Wanted the names and addresses of honest
collectors in foreign countries, state how
many you have, location and what you
will take in trade W. S. C.

JULY BARGAIN BULLETIN.

Ecuador Jubilee, complete, 7, unused 22c
Guatemala " 100c. bl. green " 12c
" " 200c. magenta " 12c
" " 500c. yellow g. " 12c
Nyassa, Giraffe, 24c. and 5c. " 5c
Labuan & N. Borneo, Monkey, 4 var. 14c
Labuan, 1894, complete, 9 var. used,
cat. \$1.10 60c
Hawaii, 1864-71, 18c. dull rose, unused
cat. \$1.25 50c

Postage extra on orders less than 50c.

Stamps on our approval sheets are 50% to
75% cheaper than cat. quotations. 6000
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to any address every two weeks, contains
extraordinary bargains every issue.

Every collector should send for it. Is-
ued and mailed FREE every two weeks.

CARL M. WILLIS STAMP CO.
SULLIVAN, Indiana.

To call your attention to this page in the
future we offer this Bargain :

85 % OFF SCOTT'S 1902!
15 unused Varieties of Foreign
Stamps Catalogued.

\$1.00 FOR 15cts.—Post Paid.

(Money refunded if not what we state.)

Unused U. S. or Canada Stamps taken.

WASHINGTON STAMP CO.

1700, 15th ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Used Stamps Wanted.

I have a philatelic library of
about eleven hundred pieces, in-
cluding bound vols., priced cata-
logues, rare stamp papers, 10 to
25 years old, etc. Will exchange
the whole for stamps.

J. R. HOOPER,

BOX 145, PORT HOPE, ONT., Can.

Exchange desired with stamp
Collectors of Corea and Japan for
another of Central & South Ame-
rica, Africa and Colonies.

S. NAKAMICHI, Custom House,
Mokpo, Corea.

The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. III, No. 12.

AUGUST 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

BARGAIN DAY.

We have been overhauling our stock these past few days and have come across many odds and ends in the stamp line which we will offer through the Stamp Sheet this month and next at way down prices to clear them out. All are in ordinary marketable condition. The following is the August list.

2	17c blue 1859 Canada, ea.	.45	2	1c yellow 1868	do	.13	
3	12c green	do	.20	100	2c green 1882,	do lot.	.12
7	1c pink	do	.02	200	1c orange	do	.12
20	5c vermilion	do	.02	200	3c red 1882	do	.10
3	4c black 1868	do	.08	100	5c gray	do	.30
5	2c green 1868	do	.08	65	8c slate	do	.25
16	3c red 1868	do	.01	49	2c oblong register	do	.40
4	1c brown red	do	.12	73	5c same green	do	.50

- 16 Canada Stamp Albums containing stamps to the cat. value of one dollar or more, each 50c.
- 1 shelf worn copy Hinton's Hints to Stamp Collectors 25c.
- Used Canadian Postcards, a mixture of 100 22c.
- Odd Canada envelopes, 26 mint 50c.
- A parcel containing 328 Post Cards, Wrappers, Envelopes and Letter Cards, all mint, great bargain. \$4.00

ALL SENT POSTPAID BY RETURN OF MAIL.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,
265 D'AIGUILLON ST., QUEBEC, Can.

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SUPERIOR STAMP

The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

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Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to
appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required
from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, AUGUST, 15th, 1902.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

We give space with pleasure in this issue to a letter from Mr. Wurtele, publisher of "The Montreal Philatelist," in which our statement last month regarding cause of the withdrawal of the M. P. is called in question. The paragraph ran as follow:

"Lack of support has in this case, as in many others, led to the discontinuance of the M. P. Why are our stamp collectors so slack in this connection? Certainly the yearly subscription to this Canadian monthly, twenty-five cents, was not exorbitant, and yet it died for lack of support."

Mr. Wurtele by an array of facts and figures makes very plain to every one how by dint of much time and hard labor with little remuneration the M. P. was kept afloat for years, but we yet fail to see by all this that lack of support was not responsible

for the decease of our much missed contemporary.

When will the King's Head stamps for Canada be issued? is the question of questions by collectors just now. Information from headquarters seems to indicate that very little if anything has yet been done by the Department in the way of preparing the necessary new plates. Coronation Day of a few weeks past was given by certain wisecracks as the date of the new issue, and when the Day was postponed owing to the serious illness of His Majesty many were led to believe that this fact accounted for the delay in the appearance of the stamps. Such was not the case, however, and it is likely that many months will pass before the King Edwards put in an appearance.

Some of our English exchanges have criticized pretty severely the statement made recently by an American philatelist that an off centered stamp is about as good as a well centered one, and that in fact the question of centering is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Should such an idea become fashionable, what pickings there would be for the outsider. Fancy a superb, finely centered, immaculate specimen in the stamp line being thrown in at the same figure as the ordinary-out-of-shape. Such a possibility is too good to be true.

We wish once more to bring the aspirations of "The Canada Stamp Sheet" before its numerous friends, and to ask them again to get fellow collectors to subscribe. The only philatelic paper now remaining in the Dominion of Canada, the efforts of its publisher to give the news of the day should be abundantly seconded by a large increase in subscribers and buyers of ad. space.

The Stamp Sheet aims to reach at least the 5000 mark, and at the low subscription rate of twenty-five cents, there should be little difficulty in getting there.

Advertising checks are issued at the rate of eight for two dollars or twenty-four for five dollars. These are very low spot cash rates entitling the buyer to either eight or twenty-four inches (ten lines to the inch) ad. space which may be used at any time and is transferable.

SOME NOTES ON CHICAGO PRE-CANCELLED STAMPS.

BY A. LLOYD JONES.

Chicago is the most prolific of all cities in number of varieties issued of pre-cancelled stamps. First she issued all denominations, from the one cent to the fifty cent inclusive, without date. Then during March 1901, she dated them, with the exception of the fifty cent value, 3-1. Thus dated, the stamps are quite scarce. Each month thereafter up to and including April 1902 there was issued a set up to the fifteen cent inclusive with a different date. The dates of 9-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 1-2 are known to exist on the fifty cent denomination and it may be there exists also the fifty cent denomination for each set.

In the February set for Chicago there have been found three type varieties of date in each of the nine denominations and a fourth type variety has been found on some values. The difference is in size of the figure 2's. In type I the figures are both of the same size. In type II the first 2 is slightly smaller than the second. In type III the first 2 is decidedly smaller than the second and in type IV the second 2 is slightly smaller and of different style than the first 2.

Yet in April, although there is a set dated 4-2, pre-cancelled specimens from Chicago without date were seen in the mails and there have been no dated pre-cancellations since issued from the Windy City.

Boston and its sub-stations, Attica and other cities are now sending out pre-cancelled stamps undated with same style of type as had been used on dated varieties.

This omitting of the dates has caused greater interest to be taken in pre-cancelled stamps than was shown just previously.

Many seem to think the fifteen cent Chicago stamps pre-cancelled are of greater value than some of the other denominations.

This is a mistake as immense numbers of the fifteen cent Chicago are used to send out the mammoth catalogues of the large mail-order firms located there and they are very common compared with the six, eight and ten cent denominations. My experience shows the eight cent to be the most desirable value with the exception, of course, of the fifty cent.

Chicago is the only city that has so far pre-cancelled the fifty cent value and they are exceedingly scarce. Presumably they have been used by the mail order firms or mail-sendings of merchandise to the far north-west and to foreign countries and in those places a search ought to be rewarded by the finding of specimens.

Besides the large number of varieties regularly issued there have been many double impressions and minor variations in type, so that altogether from Chicago there have been issued over 175 varieties, in itself a quite respectable collection.

Breezes Across the Philatelic Waters.

BY J. REGINALD HOOPER.

There is a scheme talked of which I think would boom philately in Canada and that is a general confederation of the existing philatelists societies with a resurrection of the defunct ones. Just how this can be worked out, and whether the whole can be combined in a *zollverein* or union is yet to be learned.

What a joyful time it would be to get all the old-timers and the new comers together, say from the old Canadian Philatelic Association and the Philatelic Society of Canada. Then the Dominion Philatelic Association, the League of Canadian Philatelists, and the International Stamp Collectors Association would make a great array. There is room for all. The mooted scheme, would be more like a federation, I suppose, and if this can be done without any expense whatever to the association existing, it would no doubt boom philately. I should be glad to hear from old C. P. A. and P. S. of C. members regarding this, as well as from all others.

Mr. T. S. Clark is now at London, Ont., and as enthusiastic as ever in philatelic matters.

Mr. C. W. N. Ussher is now acting as Secretary of the D. P. A. and the I. S. C. A. both of which find in him a real live official, with plenty of "push."

I was glad to hear from my old philatelic friends and thank one and all for their kindness.

Lew Brodstone is doing good work for the Stamp Collectors Protective Association, as is also Mr. H. E. Deats as Secretary of the A. P. A. Both gentlemen are a credit to the stamp fraternity.

Mr. Frederick Forehand one of the most prominent collectors of Worcester, Mass., has given up stamp collecting.

Mr. F. T. Laurie, a prominent collector, late of Maine, and later of Worcester, Mass. died in Belgium, recently, while on a trip.

Mr. Aldrich, of Beeson, Minn., better known as "Era" in the philatelic press is now collecting only the new pre-cancelled class.

The hot weather drives collectors to cover or rather to the cool summer resorts. This winter ought to see increased activity in stamp matters, even though we have but one paper in Canada.

The Sons of Philatelia met at Springfield, Mass., and the P. S. of A. at Denver.

A large number of the returning South African soldiers are bringing home the stamps of the defunct republics with Capes and Natal. This all helps in getting new collectors into the ranks.

Stamp collecting is philatelically dead at the Capital. But many of the old timers assure me that this is only on account of the "dog days." Ottawa had two local stamp clubs once upon a time.

REPRINTS GENERALLY AND SOME COMMON ONES.

ARTHUR R. BUTLER.

To the junior collector "reprint" is a synonyme for "counterfeit." This condemnation is rather too sweeping for there are "reprints and reprints" as one made from the original plate or die and which is available for the payment of postage (this is more properly called a "re-issue") is a stamp collectable without question. A reprint by a government from the original plate, made merely for sale or presentation,

and not available for postage, has a less assured position: while the third class, where the dies have passed into the hands of private parties, who reprint at their pleasure, are truly "album weeds." There are other labels sometimes, though improperly, called reprints where a government, for exhibition or sale has counterfeited the design of a destroyed or unavailable plate.

Money cost is not much of a criterion in handling some of the reprints, for the reprint, as in the case of the United States, early issues, may often be far more costly than the original, but it is not so much the costly ones that are the subject of this article; the common ones worthless beyond expression, but which are foisted on collectors in packets, approval selections, and exchange circuits, are the ones to be looked out for. The Standard catalogue gives a pretty good description of those of any consequence, and a collector, if he would avoid being swindled, as in any other pursuit, MUST study.

As in all reprints, the original plate is used, the difference in the designs in the original and the reprint will be confined to changes caused by wear and tear, to possible recuttings (a deepening of lines where they have worn) and attempted defacements. The wear is continuous, the first reprint following the last original and there is therefore little help in this. If the plate was so worn as to cause a recutting before being again put to press, there is at once a sharp difference. Where the plate is put away lines may be cut in it to prevent its further use, and if again put into service these lines, or the marks made in removing them, are again useful in identifying the character of the specimen.

Color, paper, gum and watermark are the other points in identifying a stamp. Color in some cases is useful, but in others the variations of the original issue are so great as to render a description on paper difficult, and the collector therefore has no guide except by comparison with a known reprint. Paper, gum and watermark, however, are very difficult to duplicate after a lapse of time, very difficult for the government, and far more so for the private individual: it is in few cases, too, that an attempt is made to duplicate these, as the reprints are made for sale to the unwary and junior collector, and where the price of an original is sufficient to call attention

to the specimen, its character is likely to be detected. Unless of course, some faking of alleged use and cancellation has been done, which brings the specimen within the range of the counterfeit.

The character of the reprints listed below, the ones which are floating round in such great numbers, is not particularly disguised, and a glance at a catalogue would show the price of the original, and direct suspicion to the label offered. The fact that they are unused and of denominations exceeding the price asked should make the buyer look more closely. A cancellation in blocks or sheets generally appears on the corner of each stamp, or consists of lines only without dating or place.

Where perforations occur, though it might be thought easy to duplicate this feature, they almost invariably are not the same as in the original, and are an easily applied test. Quality of paper and shades of colors are matters of opinion, watermarks elude search, but with a perforation gauge you have a decisive and mathematical way of finding out any differences that may exist.

A few of the reprints of the doubtful class, viz: not good for postage, are mentioned below. When offered specimens, study the catalogue description of the original and reprint and note how the specimen tallies: and if the price involved is sufficiently large, seek the advice of an expert unless the source from which the stamps are offered is unquestionable, both as to honesty and knowledge.

Alsace and Lorraine—Govt. counterfeits.

Bergedorf—Official reprint.

Danube Steam Nav. Co.—Official reprint.

Hamburg—Private Reprints.

Heligoland—

Italy—

Japan—Called reprints, issues of 1871 to 1879, really counterfeits.

Mexico—Earlier issues, and hard to detect, as the original dies and in some cases the same kind of paper was used.

Portugal and Colonies—Earlier issues.

Roman States—All.

Samoa—1877-81 issues.

A list of all reprints made would cover many pages, and several handbooks have been written on the subject. A careful study of the catalogue will identify many of them, and expert assistance where the price asked is large will save your album from this class of material.

The Fair Island of the Gulf and its Postage Stamps.

BY RAYMOND S. BAKER.

As a rule Americans have rather a hazy conception in regard to the precise situation of Prince Edward Island. But placed as it is in the southern part of the St. Lawrence Gulf, and possessing in large measure the delights and recreation of tourists, its fame is being spread far and wide by pleasure seekers who annually seek its shores and revisit its resorts.

The fair island of the Gulf is at all times an enchanting land, but during the months of June, July and August, when nature is once again radiant in her verdant coverings, when magnificent harvests are beginning to crown the husbandman's toil, when the climate is salubrious, and soft breezes gently fan the glowing faces of the amusement loving throng sporting in the waves of the North Side swell, then does the American traveller from hot New York and stifling Boston loudly proclaim the praises of the Royal Prince's domain and inwardly pronounce it as a land, 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever.' Prince Edward Island has a reputation as a summer resort of which she is justly proud and from present appearances will soon occupy an even higher position.

The scenery, while not striking, is nevertheless beautiful and appeals strongly to every true lover of nature. As I sit writing at the window I look out on a broad landscape stretching away for miles in the distance. No ruggedness, no deep valleys, no dark gullies, but a gently undulating country—one of the most beautiful panoramas in the land. The clearness of the air, the greenness of the trees and hedges so distinctly separating the different fields, the verdure of the vegetation on which horses, cows and sheep are browsing, the clumps of trees and thick bushes against which are vividly outlined the white houses of the farmers, the golden stacks and big barns, the blue little lake imbedded as a gem to give variety to the country, and the bold and lofty promontaries away over on the coast, through which is dimly seen the gleam of the gulf, assuredly form a picture and a scene far better to be imagined than to be described.

The islanders are kind, thrifty and hospitable. Descended, as many of them are, from old English stock, as well as from the

clans of Scotland and Ireland, they are intensely loyal—loyal not only to King and country, but true and devoted to the fair little isle which forms their home. This rich and fertile country, so appreciated by its quiet and industrious people, has not however been without its history and many stirring events of an interesting character might be related, but our observation along this line will be confined more directly, if not exclusively, to the latter part of the subject.

Prince Edward Island issued its first postage stamps in 1860. The Philatelic world is not unacquainted with this fact, and although dates are not at all inclined to new and original treatment, yet the writer, having had exceptional opportunities last summer for obtaining information from the Charlottetown officials concerning postal affairs, proposes to endeavor to give in the present article perhaps a few truths which the average collector has not heard repeated a score of times. Consequently we will, if the reader will pardon the conventional phrase, begin at the beginning, and reverse into at least a new form that not altogether unknown statement, declaring that in 1860 were issued the first postage stamps of Prince Edward Island. Although a few of our August catalogues still persist in placing this date at 1861, yet all collectors who want their statements backed up by absolute proof, will quietly maintain that this event happened a year earlier. Of course Island post marks, unlike the potatoes, can't exactly talk but they certainly cry out against the imposition of being rated a year behind the times.

There is certainly a great variety of opinion concerning the dates of issuance of these stamps and this naturally tends to confuse the younger and average collector. For instance there have been given three or more different dates for the first appearance of the stamps with small perforations, i. e. 1862, 1864 and 1865. Although the latter is generally accepted, yet it is quite probable that the one penny and nine pence were in use before that time as they are fully described in catalogues issued in 1860. These and other minor details, which are nevertheless of an interesting character, will never be altogether authenticated as in 1884 the Charlottetown post office was completely destroyed by fire and all the old books, records and documents connected with the postal issues of the Island,

perished in the flames. While this catastrophe is to be greatly deplored, yet with the help of old business letters and by reason of indefatigable researches among musty correspondence, many discoveries have been made.

The set with large perforations are becoming very scarce indeed, as is attested by the phenomenal rise in price as shown by the various catalogues, and the entire absence of finds of these stamps which formerly were quite frequent. The writer some time ago looking through a number of old letters bearing the stamps of the Island, failed to find one specimen having nine perforations, which omitting the hair-splitting compounds will generally be found to be 9, 11, 12 and 13. Two pence rose is known rouletted but is very rare in this condition. Nearly all the varieties exist imperforate, although their authenticity in this state is seriously questioned by some collectors who affirm that they are merely proofs or clipped stamps with large margins.

Paper is well represented in point of variety but unfortunately its quality is not so excellent, being very much inferior to that used in manufacturing the stamps of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. The 1860 issue is printed on heavy white paper, but the remaining stamps appear on white wove paper which is rather soft and easily torn. The 2d, 3d, 6d, and 9 have been found on different paper and doubtless other varieties will reward the researches of the specialist.

(To be continued)

London, Ont., July 30th 1902.

Fellow Members,

As you will see by the election results, I am the Canada Vice-President of the D. P. A. for the coming year. In this capacity I shall do all I possibly can for our association; one which is now in the eight year of its existence and is as strong if not stronger than ever. Let us all unite in our efforts to make our D. P. A. a grand success. Let each member get at least one new member and thus increase our membership list. How would it be if we were to endeavor to reach the thousand mark before next Convention. As London is the Convention seat for next year, I invite each member to plan to come and he will never regret it.

Our association has many benefits, some of which are not partaken of as much as they should be. The library is not used much, perhaps because there is no catalogue, I would advise one to be issued and placed in the hands of all members as soon as possible. The ad. and subscription agent is waiting for those ads. and subscriptions of yours. Sent them along to him. By the way we have none. We will have to wait for President Young to say who is to fill it. In closing I must thank Mr. Paxman for allowing me this space in his valuable paper.

Yours for the D. P. A. success,
L. S. HOLMES, Vice-Pres.

Montreal, July 22nd 1902.

Editor, "Canada Stamp Sheet,"

Dear Sir,

Please permit me to correct your editorial comments on the subject of the demise of the *Montreal Philatelist*. It did not "die for lack of support" (at least at current rates) and I thought I made that fact clear in my farewell number. When I bought the paper, it had about 750 paid subscribers, when I ceased to publish it had upwards of 1500. I had no reason to complain of lack of advertising patronage for during the 12 months ending June 1902, I published 131 pages of ads., 21 of which were free to subscribers, leaving 110 pages of paid ads., very few papers have done as well.

The trouble in the philatelic publishing business is that rates are cut down too low to make it profitable, as a simple calculation will show.

I had 1500 subscribers at 25c equal to \$375
I had 110 pp. of ads. averaging \$5 per p. 550

Total income \$925

Cost of printing 2000 papers (16 pages and cover) including cuts, proof reading and wrapping \$65 per month 780

Gross profit for 1 year \$145

Out of this to be paid editor, commission and incidentals

If the subscription and advertising rates were doubled expenses remaining the same it would pay a fair remuneration for the time and labor involved, but at the price subscribers and advertisers are willing to pay, the larger the subscription list the greater the loss. For this reason I considered it a waste of energy to go on.

Yours truly, W. JAMES WURTELE.

Dominion Philatelic Association.

OFFICERS.

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- 699 A. F. Distelhorst, Dorchester, Wis. U.S.
- 700 Jas. F. Landers, Salem, Yarmouth, N.S.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Pres. W. W. Young, 19 St. Vincent St, Toronto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$27 08
Received for dues, etc	2 30
Collection at annual convention.....	2 25
Commission on auction sale at convention	1 09
	<hr/>
	\$32 72

Paid official organ for May	\$2 64
" " " for June	2 73
Postage	92
Rent of Convention Hall.....	5 00
President's accounts for Programmes, Ribbon for Badges and Gavel	2 95
Expenses of President and Secretary for attending Convention	5 00
Postage since Convention	84
Paid official organ for July	2 99
	<hr/>
	\$23 07
Balance on hand	9 65
	<hr/>
	\$32 72

For particulars and application blanks,
address the Secy.-Treas.

C. W. N. USSHER,

137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Can

D. P. A. Auction Dept. Rules.

NOTICE.—The following rules are in force
during the ensuing year.

1. Owners must enclose return postage
on their lots.

2. Owners and bidders desiring lots regis-
tered must enclose fee for the same, as
the society, will not be held responsible for
lots lost in the mails.]

3. Bidders must enclose postage on suc-
cessful bids.

4. Only members may offer lots, but any
reliable person may bid.

5. A commission of 10% is charged on
all sales.

6. A reserve bid may be placed on lots
but the owner must notify the Auction
Mgr. either to lower or take off the reserve.
Failing to give this notice lots will be
returned.

7. The Auction Manager reserves the
right to reject any lots which he thinks
unlikely to draw bids or that contain dam-
aged stamps.

8. All lots must reach the Auction Mgr.
by the 20th of each month to ensure
insertion.

9. Members not allowed to put more
than 15 lots in each sale.

10. Important! Persons who bid but do not
remit for lots when notified, will have their
names published at the head of the auction
column every month followed by a request
not to bid.

37th D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders
will be notified, when they are expected
to remit, upon receipt of which lots will
be forwarded. Sale closes September 1st.
Send your bids Now.

Lot No.	Res.
915 5000 well mixed Continentals very few U S or English.....	65
916 Do do do do do	65
917 100 Canada Post Cards 1871 en- tire, cat. 4c each.....	15
918 Block of 12, unused O. G. 2c on 3c maple leaf with plate No. 6. . .	40
919 Vertical pair unused, O. G. 6c maple leaf.....	17
920 40 well mixed stamps, cat over \$1	15
921 3 penny Great Britain, orange paper cat 37c	12
922 14 well assorted, entire Foreign post cards, envelopes and wrap- pers, no U S, cat over 50c.....	15
923 New South Wales, No. 34 cat \$3.50 cut slightly close.	50
924 Hanover No. 17 cat \$5.50, cor. off.	25
925 Hawaii 10c red brown No. 34, unused, no gum.....	35
926 Canada Jubilee ½c and 6c * O. G.	40
927 Canada 6c numeral and Newfound- land 6c Cabot, unused O. G.	15
928 U S pair 3c 1847 unused O. G. cat 7	50
929 Canada Jubilee 3-8c unused O. G.	35
930 Victoria 2 penny No. 16, cut close	15
931 India ½ anna 1865, unused O. G. cat \$1.00	30
932 Transvaal (V R. I.) ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 pence, unused O. G cat 80c	55
933 Lagos 2, 2½, 4, 5 pence, unused, O. G. 1887, cat 53c	35
934 Chili 1853 10c used as 5c on orig. cover, cat \$1.50	1 00
935 Canadian register 2, 5, 8c unused	1 50
936 U S 10c 1847 No. 29, fine.....	2 00
937 Philippine Is. 1 peso unused 1898	75
938 7 one dollar Bill Stamps, 3rd issue on note.....	
939 block of 8 Cuba 1c 1896, unused..	
940 do 6 Cuba 25c 1879 unused..	
941 do 12 Costa Rica 1863 ½c 2c *	
942 U S Revenue, No. 3190, cat \$4.00	
943 U S Revenue 24c brown treasury cat \$3.00 slightly damaged.....	
944 U S 1850, 30c cat 35c	
945 U S 1869, 12c green, proof.....	30
946 U S 1861, No. 64, cat \$7.50	1 00

- 947 Prince Edward Ild., 1872, 3c rose cat. \$2.50 slightly damaged 1 30
- 948 Barbados 1859, 6 p. red, corner off
- 949 Nevis No. 8, cat \$12.50 damaged .
- 950 Prince Edward Ild 1865, 6c yellow green, unused, O. G..... 1 30
- 951 Great Britain 1867, 2 sh. blue cat 50c 22
- 952 Ceylon No. 126 cat \$1.25 damaged
- 953 Halifax Law Lib. 25c green, used
- 954 Poland 1860 No. 1 cat \$2 damaged
- 955 Canada 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 1882, ribbed paper, two slightly damaged, cat \$9.00.....
- 956 Block of 8 Cuba 5c 1891 unused..
- 957 U S 4 50c Omaha and 3 others cat \$1.75, some damaged 30
- 958 Appr. book 100 stamps cat \$2.20. 40
- 959 Sheet U S damaged, cat \$7.39 65
- 960 U S 50 1c 1870-83
- 961 U S 35 Var. cut square envelopes cat \$2.00.....
- 962 U S 290 2c brown
- 963 U S 470 2c green.....
- 964 U S 250 3c green.....
- 965 U S 500 1c 1890
- 967 U S 500 2c 1890
- 968 U S 30 2c lake 1890
- 969 U S 230 10c 1890
- 970 U S 115 2c rose, Tri I and II
- 971 17 var Canada & U S postal cards
- 972 18 var Foreign postal cards.....
- 973 Block of 25 U S ¼c prop. unused..
- 974 India packet of 62, 15 var cat \$1..
- 975 Japan Silver Wedding, 4 sets.....
- 976 U S 100 2c Inland revenue.....
- 977 Approval book 100 var cat over \$4
- 978 50 var Mexican, revenue, cat \$5..
- 979 U S revenue 10 var cat \$3.75.....
- 980 U S revenue 13 var cat \$2.60
- 981 U S revenue 12 var cat \$1.00
- 982 U S Treas. Dept. 90c unused fine cat \$2.00
- 983 U S Treas. Dept. 10c unused cat 50c
- 984 U S 10c black brown, * cat \$2.50..
- 985 U S Post Obitum unused cat \$3.50
- 986 U S Revenue \$3.50 In. Ex. used fine cat \$1.50
- 987 France 10c 1849 used, fair cat 85c
- 988 Bavaria 18 Kr. 1862 used, very fine, cat 75c 35
- 989 New Zealand 1sh green 1872-78 damaged cat \$1.00
- 990 Argentine Republic 5 pesos 1892 punched
- 991 Cuba 1855 2p used strip of four, fine, cat \$1.20.....

- 992 10 U S 32 issue revenue 5c orange and black, cat 50c.....
- 993 5 U S Treas. Dept. 6c used, fine, cat \$1.00
- 994 10 U S 3c 1869 used, cat 20c.....
- 995 18 U S 1879 Taylor, used.....
- 996 5 U S 1870 2c grilled poor copies cat \$1.75
- 997 20 U S revenue surg. small I. R. 1c green, cat \$2.00
- 998 3 U S 30c black 1879 and 15c orange 1879 cat 65c
- 999 10 U S rev. 5c agreement, cat 30c
- 1000 10 Great Britain ¼p King Head *
- 1001 100 Russia 1k 1892
- 1002 100 do 2k 1892
- 1003 100 do 5k 1892
- 1004 100 each U S 5c current (blue) and 5c 1894 (brown).....
- 1005 100 Brazil 1902, 200 res. blue....
- 1006 100 U S 8c current
- 1007 U S 1866 6c red brown, unused, corner off. and soiled, cat. \$20.00

W. A. PETRIE, Auction Mgr.

651 MANNING AVE., TORONTO, CAN.

Postmark Collectors.

R. F. Delivery cancellations 25 var. \$0.12
 Congressional Franks 25 varieties.. 0.25
 1000 postmarks, all different..... 1.55

Will exchange postmarks for precancelled postage stamps or for revenues with printed cancellations. Can supply about everything in postmarks, exposition cancellations, stations, &c.

Postage stamp collectors, try my approvals for reference.

A. R. BUTLER,

1816 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED.

Any one having an 1898 and 1899 Scott's Catalogue in good condition also a good stock book for sale. Will kindly address giving prices, etc., to

W. M. DOUGLAS,

P. O. BOX 244,

HALIFAX, N. S.

CANADA.

The following valuable summary of the first issue of postage stamps used in this Colony will prove of great interest to collectors. It is taken from official records and is absolutely accurate.

CANADA ONE SHILLING POSTAGE STAMP.

Total number recd. from Contractors	51,000
Total number issued to postmasters	1,510
Balance (destroyed)	49,490

NOTE.—On May 4, 1851, the first and only consignment of the Canada 1 shilling postage stamp, to the number of 51,000 (value £2,550), was received by the Post Office Department, Canada, from the Contractors, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.

The issue of this stamp began on June 14, 1851, and concluded on December 4, 1854, when the stamp was discontinued. During its issue 1,510 stamps of that denomination were sent out to postmasters, leaving a balance on hand of 49,490, which, on May 1st, 1857, were, in accordance with the practice of the Department in cases of the discontinuance of stamps, destroyed. As has already been observed, there was only the one lot of this stamp received from the contractors.

DETAILS OF ISSUE

Date of Issue	Name of Office	Name of P. M.	No.
Jun. 14, 1851	Hamilton	E. Ritchie	300
Oct. 17, 1851	Chippawa	W. Hepburn	100
Nov. 13, 1851	Thorold	J. Keeler	20
Nov. 25, 1851	Toronto	C. Berchy	200
Mar. 8, 1852	Montreal	J. Porteous	200
Sept. 14, 1852	Ingersoll	D. Phelan	100
April 5, 1852	*Bytown	G. W. Baker	100
Oct. 20, 1853	Sherbrooke	W. Brooks	15
Jan. 13, 1854	Smith's Falls	Jas. Shaw	50
Jan. 20, 1854	Bytown	G. W. Baker	100
Feb. 8, 1854	L'Islet	Ballantyne	15
Feb. 27, 1854	Ingersoll	Chadwick	20
Mar. 22, 1854	Sault S. Marie	Jos. Wilson	25
May 15, 1854	Port. du Fort	McLaren	15
Oct. 21, 1854	Rowan Mills	deBlaquiere	50
Oct. 26, 1854	Melbourne	Thos. Tait	50
Oct. 27, 1854	Montreal	A. Larocque	100
Dec. 4, 1854	Smith's Falls	Jas. Shaw	50

Total number issued, 1,510

*Now Ottawa, Capital of Dominion of Canada.

Statement Showing the Number of 3, 6 and 10 pence Postage Stamps Received from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York, and the Number Issued to Postmasters.

RECEIVED FROM MANUFACTURERS

DATE	3 PENCE Number of Stamps	6 PENCE Number Stamps	10 PENCE Number of Stamps
April 5, 1851	100,000		
April 20, 1851	150,200		
May 2, 1851		100,400	
1852	250,000		
October, 1853	250,000		
July 7, 1854	250,000		
Jan. 2, 1855			100,080
Mar. 21, 1855		50,000	
April 21, 1855	300,000		
1855	300,300		
1856		50,000	
Sept., 1856	300,000		
March, 1857	300,000	50,000	
	2,200,500	250,400	100,080

ISSUED TO POSTMASTERS

DATE	3 PENCE Number of Stamps	6 PENCE Number Stamps	10 PENCE Number of Stamps
Mar. 31, 1854	621,000	76,800	
June 30, 1854	100,400	6,400	
Sept. 30, 1854	65,400	7,420	
Dec. 31, 1854	84,466	4,280	
Mar. 31, 1855	104,734	7,700	16,200
June 30, 1855	62,100	8,600	1,380
Sept. 30, 1855	94,900	10,850	3,600
Dec. 31, 1855	108,000	8,950	1,530
Mar. 31, 1856	103,700	10,019	5,490
June 30, 1856	77,000	11,350	3,600
Sept. 30, 1856	109,200	13,434	2,340
Dec. 31, 1856	163,100	14,300	3,990
Mar. 31, 1857	95,600	12,650	5,520
June 30, 1857	153,700	13,700	4,860
Total Issue	1,943,300	206,450	49,170
On Hand	257,200	43,950	50,210
	2,200,500	250,400	100,080

The stamps on hand at the time of the withdrawal of each from circulation as well as those returned by postmasters to the Department for credit as a result of withdrawal, were, at the time, destroyed, in accordance with the invariable practice of the Department in such cases.

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

TO COLLECTORS
Limited Edition Only.

Published March 14th 1902.

**The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the
Plains of Abraham.**

The only complete History of the Siege of Quebec. In six magnificent volumes, with 73 fine plates, by Rembrandt Portrait Studio, London, Goupil et Cie, Paris, and the Forbes Company, Boston.

These volumes are rich in historic documents hitherto unpublished, including **THE LAST LETTERS OF WOLFE**, written on the eve of the Battle, Journals and letters of Townshend, letters of Montcalm, the Intendant Bigot, and others, throwing new light on the stirring events of 1759.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS.

The Fiancée of Wolfe! Madame de Bougainville,
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FIVE PORTRAITS OF WOLFE.

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PLAN OF THE SIEGE IN SIX COLOURS 3 ft. 6 × 18 in.

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Indispensable to collectors of Americana.

225 SETS ISSUED. OVER 100 SETS SOLD ON DAY OF ISSUE.

Price in full cloth \$40 per set.

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Sole representative for Canada.

265 D'Aiguillon Street, - - - - Quebec City.

<p>RICHARD R. BROWN, Keyport, N. J., U.S.A. <i>Large Wholesale Consignments wanted.</i></p>	<p><i>The only Philatelic Paper in the Dominion of Canada,</i> THE CANADA STAMP SHEET <i>Quebec. 25 cents a year.</i></p>	<p>"THE ADHESIVE" <i>Handsome Philatelic Monthly</i> 30 CTS. A YEAR Including 30 Word Notice. ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.</p>
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W. S. C. BARGAIN AND X PAGE.

10 This page appear in the "Philatelic West," "Stamp Sheet," & "Stamp Exchange."
CTS. PER LINE for ads. in the above 3 Stamp papers, or 1 inch (10 lines) for
Address, cash with copy: Washington Stamp Co., 1700, 15th St. Washington, D.C. **90c.**

10% discount on 3 or more inches (30 lines)
used as desired, cash with copy.

\$1.00 for 15cts.—Our last month adv.
offering 15 unused varieties of foreign
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lars, any size, at 10c per 100, or 300, 3
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or a watch guaranteed 1 year, by getting
subscriptions for the *Stamp Exchange*
at 10cts? If you do write me and I will
send you a coupon book with full parti-
culars.
A. L. GODAY, Box 489, Bayshore, N. Y.

PHILIPPINES, 1892, ½c. green, cat 25cts.
for 5cts., postage 1c. We always take
unused stamps as payment.

WASHINGTON STAMP CO.,
1700 15th Wash., D. C.

FREE!

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**Full of Bargains Full of Novelties
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106 East 23rd St., New York.

RARE OLD COINS, PAPER MONEY, ETC.

Interesting Boer Coins in new condition.
Large Copper Penny, with soldier, trek-
king wagon, etc. portrait of Kruger, price
62c. Silver six pence only 70 cents. Both
are very scarce.

Any of following only 25 cts: 4 Ancient
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6 different Big U. S. Coppers, 5 Fine Old
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DO YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR STAMP COLLECTION.

If so apply at once for particulars re
our buying prices for same. We pay
Spot Cash. Read the following bargains:

500	all diff. foreign stamps	\$ 1.35	p. paid
1000	do do do	3.25	do
1500	do do do	8.00	do
2000	do do do	14.25	do

Agents wanted to sell our approval
sheet stamps at 50% commission. Apply to

**THE DOMINION STAMP COMPANY,
70 ELMWOOD AVE., LONDON, ONT.**

The Canada Stamp Sheet & Engraving.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. IV, No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1902.

5 Cents.

Heavily Cancelled ~ ~ ~ ~ or Poorly Centred.

The following stamps which we offer this month are not torn or otherwise injured, but heavily cancelled or not well centred. However see the prices.

5—3p 1852, Canada, ea.	.10	4—15c 1892	ea.	.05
8—1c pink, 1859	.01	7—20c "		.04
12—5c vermilion, 1859	.01	15—50c "		.10
7—½c black, 1868	.06	5— 6c Maple Leaves		.03
4—2c green, 1868	.04	4— 6c Numerals		.08
9—3c red, 1868	.01	20—10c "		.01

We have also some of the rare issues of Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, etc., in same condition as the foregoing and at cut prices to clear all out. What do you need?

ORDERS FILLED DAY OF RECEIPT.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,
265 D'AIGUILLON ST., QUEBEC, Can.

19.

The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries 85 cents per year.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

8 inches representing half page of space given for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Checks **MUST** be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER, 15th, 1902.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Now that all the Clans and other philatelic bodies have had their yearly gatherings and the ordinary-every-day stamp collector has returned from his summer wanderings by stream and through mountain gorge, it is time for ye editor to don his spectacles once more and describe to his readers a little of what he sees going on in the stamp world.

One of the things that is very noticeable just now is the seemingly head long rush of many of the prominent dealers to pick up stamp specimens that up to a few weeks ago were little thought of, and in some instances were wont to be termed "poor stuff."

This change may no doubt be traced to several causes, but the chief one is that the shaking up of stamp stocks during the holiday sea-

son has disclosed the fact that holdings are very slim on this side of the water and probably more so on the other side, therefore the unwonted activity of the anxious dealer.

The demand of collectors for stamps in blocks of four and eight, mint state, is also filling the dealer with perplexity. It is all very well to supply recent issues in this form, but it is another and most difficult matter when it comes to the older ones.

In years gone by it was not considered advisable or necessary to lay by whole sheets of stamps. Seldom or ever was the dealer asked for more than one or two specimens at a time, and in consequence an outlay of several hundreds of dollars for one or two denominations of stamps to hoard away did not seem necessary nor was it made. To-day, as a result, the new demand can not be met.

It is not to be wondered at, this craze for stamps in blocks.

No album of singles can compare with the one filled in with blocks in either used or unused condition. In the case of the cancelled ones there is no division of the mark of the post office, and the blocks of mint are in the generality of cases real things of beauty.

The new issue of stamps for Canada (King's Head) is still something to look forward to. The denominations will be one half cent, one cent, two cents, five cents, ten cents, twenty and fifty cents. There will be no further issue of the 3, 6, 8 and 15c stamps.

Now a word in regard to "The Canada Stamp Sheet. We are anxious to be represented in every school and other educational institution in the United States and Canada and to that end will furnish sample copies

and subscription blanks to any boy or girl or other person connected with any school and pay well for the trouble taken. The Sheet is issued promptly on the 15th of each month, costs but twenty-five cents a year prepaid, and stands behind no similar publication in the quantity and quality of good things which it supplies to its readers.

United States Minutes

USONA.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is going a head on the designs for the new series. That for the 4-cent has been completed and approved and the 5 and 13 cent are well under way.

* * *

The auction season will be inaugurated on September 22nd by Messrs Drew & Co., of Boston with a two-days sale of excellent material.

* * *

The Post Office Department gives out a statement to the effect that since the introduction of domestic money order rates between this country and Canada the business has increased over 15%.

* * *

When a publication applies for admission to second class rates the Department requires a list of alleged subscribers and sends to each name a circular requesting information whether the person is a paid subscriber or receives the paper gratuitously. In this way many padded lists are exposed and many journalists receive a set back.

* * *

A scheme has been devised to prepay replies to foreign correspondence by means of a special envelope. The envelope will cost 11 cents and can be presented at an office in a foreign country as payment for a return letter.

* * *

Mexico has adopted the automatic cancellation machine of the American make, and the familiar flag cancellation now appears on the eagle and serpent.

The St. Louis Exposition is to issue 250,000 gold dollars, 125,000 with the head of McKinley, and 125,000 with the head of Jefferson. They are to be sold at \$2 each to help defray the expenses of the exposition.

* * *

The domestic money order privilege has been extended to Newfoundland.

* * *

Great Britain has gotten tired of waiting for a parcels post system with Uncle Sam and has made arrangements with transatlantic lines whereby a semi-private parcels post is established, the American end of it being attended to by the Adams Express Company. For a package of three pounds or under 24 cents will secure passage through the British mails, shipping across the Atlantic, and delivery by Adams Co., in America. For larger packages a proportional charge, with a maximum of 11 pounds and 72 cents charges. It remains to be seen whether the United States will interfere with this arrangement as an interference with her monopoly of the postal system.

OUR NEIGHBOR, NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY AMY L. SWIFT.

In one sense any stamp-issuing country may be considered our neighbor, but New Brunswick is one of the special few to whom the title seems particularly appropriate, bordering as it does on our own land by forming a northern boundary of the state of Maine, and owing a share or its present civilization to the efforts of some of our own people (disbanded troops from the New England section of the revolutionary army) who settled there in 1783, and joined their efforts to those of the early British colonists of 1761 in the work of developing the country for the benefit of later generations.

New Brunswick was first held by the French under the name of New France, but by the treaty of Paris in 1763 it, with the rest of what is now known as the Dominion of Canada, was ceded to Great Britain. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus, and was annexed to that province for a while, until in 1785 it started out for itself as a separate colony. It now has its own parliament, the executive department being controlled by a

Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and rules itself with due dignity, not omitting to contribute its full quota to the resources and wealth of United Canada.

The most important date from a philatelic standpoint in the history of this neighbor of ours is Friday, September 6th, 1851, for on that day the general post office at St. John put on sale the first postage stamps ever used in the province, other offices receiving them as soon afterward as the distribution could be made. A description is perhaps unnecessary though it may be as well to state that the emblematic flowers within the stars are the shamrock, rose and thistle, the lower star having the rose inverted. The then Postmaster-General, John Howe, seems to have felt doubtful whether the people would understand the innovation, so in the public announcement of the new arrivals we find this quaint footnote:

"N. B.—The postage stamps should be affixed to the *face*, or direction side of the letter, at the upper right-hand corner."

After all, this advice may not have been so really superfluous, for even at the present day there many people who are careless in this respect, slapping the stamp down haphazard wherever it may happen to hit, while others still more thoughtless, not to say silly, go even to the extent of placing the stamp on the back of the envelope, where it is apt to escape the eye of the postal clerk, and thus cause delay in forwarding the letter.

This first issue consisted of three values—3d., 6d. and 1s.—which were engraved and printed in *taille-douce* by the London firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co., who at that time supplied most of the stamps used by the British possessions. According to the official schedule, the colors were scarlet, yellow and pink respectively, but in the case of the 1s. the description seems a bit erroneous, as no really "pink" shade of this stamp is known. Evidently the "bright red violet," as the Scott list calls it, is the shade meant, the darker shades of mauve being conceded to belong to later printings. Shades of the other values may sometimes be explained in the same way, but frequently the powers of age and exposure must be considered also. All three values were impressed on blue wove paper of varying depths of color, and came in sheets of 160 each, thus having full sheets worth

£2, £4 and £8 respectively. What the present value of such entire sheets would be it is hardly possible to estimate, but if any are in existence it is safe to assume that they are worth a very considerable bit more now than they were in 1851. The 3d. is known on white paper, but was never thus printed, such specimens being the usual blue wove, from which the color has in some way been made to take its departure.

Turning now to the postal rates in vogue at the time this issue was in use, we find a rather queer state of affairs, which very naturally resulted in what we call "split provisionals," *i. e.*, the cutting of a stamp into two or more pieces in order that the fractional parts might proportionately aid in making up a value the entire stamps could not be made to represent. The charge per half ounce on a letter to England was in 1857 7½d. currency, and two of the then rates on pamphlets were equally difficult to prepay, one of these calling for 7½d. on a package weighing between four and eight ounces, while the other needed 1s. 10½d. if the package weighed a pound to a pound and a half. Each additional half pound of weight meant an additional charge of 7½d., and as originally issued the stamps were unequal to the occasion. In these days the difficulty would have been surmounted by surcharging until a new stamp could be prepared, but the idea was practically unknown then, it being doubtful if any New Brunswickian had ever seen a stamp thus treated, so instead of resorting to that plan the people sat themselves down to a little example in arithmetic. "If the 3-penny stamp," said they, "equals 3d when whole, then half of it must be equal to three ½d, therefore half of a 3 penny stamp placed beside a 6-penny one will make up the letter rate to England in good shape, and combined properly with other values will also make up any rate needed." And ergo, the puzzle was solved! There does not seem to have been official authority for this proceeding, but no objection was offered, the convenience and actual necessity of the case evidently appealing to the common sense of the post office department, and seeing that it was permissible to divide the 3p the population apparently came to the conclusion that there was no reason why the other values should not be similarly cut, and the fragments used for amounts proportionate to

their size. Thanks to this idea we know of the 6d cut in half and used as a 3d; the same cut into four triangular pieces, each of which was used with an entire 6d as another method of making up that troublesome. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d rate, and a quarter of the 1s. used as a 3d. H. L. Hart has mentioned having once possessed this latter (on the original cover, of course, as all these provisionals must be) and selling it for \$30. Some years later he saw it offered at auction and bid \$75 for it, only, however, to have the exasperation of seeing it go elsewhere for \$125. This is one of the occasional cases where a fraction of a stamp is worth as much, if not more, than is a perfect one. Mr. Hart also owns a cover bearing a 3d and two separate halves of other 3d, making the 6d rate. These halves were probably brothers of those which had served for three $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and were thus utilized on a domestic letter of double rate (the domestic charge being 3d per half ounce) either to save them or because another 3d did not happen to be handy. Another collector has reported owning a cover bearing a diagonally cut half of the 6p in connection with an entire 1s., which was mailed at Kingston, N. B., in May, 1860, to Melbourne, Australia. This made a pretty high charge for a single letter, but nevertheless such was the rate in vogue at that time.

Earlier in this article I have said that the plan of surcharging was not resorted to by New Brunswick. This was true, but still the history of the split provisionals would be incomplete without mention of the 3d divided obliquely and surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in red, and the same in black. These are considered undoubtedly "hogus" by all authorities who are best qualified to pass judgment upon them, and are therefore of no interest or value.

The obliterations of the "pence issue," as it is usually called, form of themselves a very interesting field for study, but one where exploration is extremely difficult, since the stamps must be on the original cover to show the postmarks, and original covers are provokingly scarce. Edgar Nelson tells me that the numbers within the gridiron cancellations on these stamps are those of the offices at which they were used, No. 1 being always used at St. John, No. 12 at Chatham, No. 13 at Fredericton, No. 24 at Sackville, and so on. The dotted cancellation, which is perhaps the best known style of obliteration, is really a sign

of disgrace instead of postal service, since it means that the stamps bearing it were remainders sold from the general post office at Fredericton after the issue had been superseded by that of 1860. The change of currency made them unavailable for use, but to make assurance doubly sure this cancellation was applied before they were sold. Mr. Nelson says he hopes no present day collectors will be moved to petition for these remainders, "as they were long ago destroyed and the old officials passed away, their ends having no doubt been hastened by the importunities of stamp collectors." I do not know how the collectors of that decade conducted themselves, but really think it must be rather unfair to lay such a charge against them.

Sometime during 1890, quite early in the year I think, this issue was reprinted on thin, hard, white paper in colors differing considerably from those of the originals. The general idea concerning these reprints, which by the way are extremely scarce, is that they were made surreptitiously by some employee of the department who had managed to obtain access to the plates, but this is erroneous. From a thoroughly reliable source I have just received the full facts of the proceeding, and although not at liberty to give full details, I can yet say emphatically that the issue was in no manner surreptitious, as it was made at the request of an official in authority, to whom was delivered *all* the specimens struck off. The reprints of Nova Scotia's first issue have a like history. What became of the stamps afterward none seem to know; they were very few anyway, and if sold must have been so privately, certainly they were never offered to the general public.

This same authority gives me another piece of information which will be equally new to all readers, as it has never been announced before, and is unknown by even the best informed philatelists. I refer to the disposition made of the plates from which the New Brunswick stamps were printed. All of them, and also all of those belonging to British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, were destroyed at Ottawa some time between 1890 and 1897. Hence it follows that there will never be more reprints to trouble us.

(To be continued.)

A CORNER IN STAMPS.

BY FRANK D. MURPHY.

Philately has certainly advanced by leaps and bounds until it has now reached the dignity of a science. But there is more to follow, for stamps will soon be one of the commodities, which hold places on the stock markets of the world. True, stamps have not a recognized place in Wall Street, but, nevertheless, the large—a few I should say—stamps dealers have a corner on the Danish West India stamps.

These dealers, two or three, bought up all the Danish W. I. stamps they could lay their hands on some time before the public were advised that the U. S. was thinking of purchasing those islands. They bought from every person who had any of these stamps. In this way they have acquired complete control of the stamps of these islands. They can lower the price, (which they won't unless collectors refuse to buy, and the dealers have to sell to get rid of the large stock they hold), or raise it to suit, themselves. In the 61st catalogue the entire lot of adhesives, excepting minor varieties, were listed in an unused condition at \$22.43, and could be bought for \$15.00, or even less. Three months after the catalogue was put on sale Messrs. Scott & Company cancelled the prices of the D. W. I. stamps, and the prices were re-written. At this second writing the adhesive stamps, excepting minor varieties, were listed \$33.20 a raise of 48 and a fraction per cent.

And, besides, these prices were *net*, and a person is lucky to get them at an *advance* of catalogue price. This advance is too much! and is raising a kick from all over the country. 48% in three months; an average of 16% per month. And how can collectors of moderate means ever expect to complete their collections when they can't get the stamps for love or money? I am acquainted with a man whose collection of D. W. I. stamps is complete save for one stamp. Well, he sent the net price of Scott's latest quotation, but he received the polite answer:

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the..... However, we are obliged to return your remittance as the stamp you ordered is not in stock. We are,

Yours very truly,

.....

This statement may be true, but I do not credit it for a moment. Why are they holding these stamps back? Simply because they are anticipating another rise. They think they will be able to bleed the collector as much as they please.

The only way collectors can cope with the dealers, who have cornered the D. W. I. stamps, and forced them to lower the prices is to form a giant amalgamation, each person to sign an agreement that he or she *will not buy while the prices are so high*. Stamps are not a necessity, and this high rate would take a drop if collectors refused to buy. There is a vast difference between beef or coal and D. W. I. stamps. The former are necessities and we have to have them, the latter is altogether different.

I know that the booming of the stamps of different countries is what keeps philately going, but I do not believe in a few men making everything. It would be advance enough if the prices asked now would be asked five years hence. But it so happens that the Danish legislature (I'm not up in the Danish language but legislature is a good substitute) is not willing to sell Denmark's possessions in the W. I., and the question has been laid over for six months, when a vote will be taken.

◆

"THE THREADS OF GOLD"

A weaver stands at his loom and weaves

A fabric of strange design;
He weaves by day, and he weaves by night
And the warp is strong and fine.
He weaves in the sorrow of passing years;
He weaves in the joy, and he weaves in
the tears;

He throws the shuttle through and
[through
With an aim unerring, and ever true;
And in and out, in a pattern bold,
Runs a wonderful thread of gold.

The warp is strong, and the warp is fine.
The woof whereof are we;
The weaver stands at his loom and weaves
And weaves unceasingly.

The sunshine, the clouds, the good, and
[the ill—
He weaves them alike, whatever we will;
He is glad over part, over part he grieves;
Yet he weaves, and weaves, unceasingly.
And through it all, in a pattern bold,
He weaves the beautiful threads of gold.

The warp of this fabric strange is life—
 The woof whereof are we;
 The weaver? An angel strong and true,
 Who weaves unceasingly.
 And part of the fabric is fair and bright;
 And part is soiled, and black as night;
 For he weaves the days as they come and
 [go,
 Throwing the shuttle to and fro.
 Though the finished web be soiled and old,
 Through it all runs, at least, one thread
 [of gold.

For whenever our tears in sorrow fall,
 And over the ill of our lives we grieve,
 The angel smiles, and with lavish hand,
 The threads of gold he weaves.
 The smile we gave to the toil-worn one;
 The word of cheer, or the kind act done,
 It matters not, be it deed or thought,
 Both alike in the fabric are wrought:
 For the angel weaves, in a pattern bold,
 All the good of our lives with the threads
 [of gold.
 —M. Antoinette Smith.

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Balance on hand last report.....	\$9 65
Received for dues, etc.....	75
From Auction Mgr., R. S. Mason.....	66
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	\$11 06
	<hr/>
Paid Official Organ for August	\$3 09
Postage	73
	<hr/>
	\$3 82
Balance on hand	7 24
	<hr/>
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NOTICE.—The following rules are in force during the ensuing year.

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37th D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes September 1st. Send your bids Now.

Lot No.	Res.
183 Surinam, 10-5c. 1892, cat'd 50 c...	
184 U. S. 3-30c. black, 1890	10
185 N. S. Wales, damaged lot cat 70c	
186 U. S. Newspaper, 6c. No. 1032..	22
187 Brit. S. Africa, 6 mixed, cat. 62c	25
188 West Australia, No. 210, cat. 30c.	10
189 Congo, 6 mixed, cat. 28c.....	10
190 Tasmania 34—1 & 2 p. 1900.....	40
191 U. S. Newspaper 2-3c. No. 1029-30	27
192 N. S. Wales, damaged lot cat 1.70	
193 Omaha, 50c.....	
194 Mauritius, 15 mixed 8 var. cat 58c	18
195 N. S. Wales, 3. No. 33 damaged	
196 N. S. Wales, No. 42, pen cancel.	
197 Queensland, 11, No. 122*.....	12
198 Canada, 450, 3c Numeral.....	18
199 U. S. Rev. 1st issue, cat. \$4.37 (30 varieties).....	1 00
200 Canada Rev. 32 var. cat. 2.44 and Can. Rev. Cat.....	50
201 Can., 400 mixed, 1, 2, -3c numeral and 2c. purple.....	16
202 Mexican Revenue, 20 var.....	10
203 Canada, 1800. 3c. maple Leaf..	1 26
204 Canada, 300, 1, 2, -3c. numeral & 2c. purple.....	12
205 Canada do. do. do. do.	12
206 Canada 1100, 2c purple numerals	75
207 Canada 700, 1c numeral.....	20
208 Canada 600, 3c	45
209 Canada 500, 3c	20
210 Mixed lot, mostly Canada, value about \$5.15.....	40

211 9 blank app. books. 20 blank sheets.....	12
212 Mixed lot 250 stamps cat. from 12c. each.....	75
213 Mixed lot 156 stamps, value \$3.72	30
214 Mixed lot mostly Canada, 935 stamps, value about \$11.55....	70
215 Mixed lot 450 stamps, value \$7.50	75
216 Mixed lot 425 stamps, value \$5.30	25
217 Mixed lot 265 stamps and cut envelopes, value about \$5.95..	65
218 App. book of 51 stamps, val. 3.08	55
219 App. book of 107 stamps val. 3.58	55
220 Mixed lot, mostly Canadians, 550 stamps value about \$7.25.....	70
221 Western Australia, 1861, clipped cat. 85c.....	
222 Japan, 3 var. 1st issue, rare, cat. about \$2.15	
223 Canada Revenue Supreme Court cat. \$3.00	
224 Gt. Britain Rev, 10 mixed 2 var.	
225 do do do do	
226 Centennial envelope 3p cut to shape.....	
227 U. S. part perf. 50c. Life Insee, cat. \$5.00 *.....	
228 U. S. Justice 3c cat. 75c clipped.	
229 U. S. Revenue 10, \$1.00 grey....	
230 do do do	
231 U. S. Rev. 10, \$3 brown, cat. \$3.	
232 do do do	
233 Mixed packet pairs block and strips, cat. \$1	
234 U. S. Rev. 5, \$1 red, cat. \$1.25...	
235 do do do	
236 Four hundred well mixed foreign	
237 Nfld. 3c. orange, 10 copies	
238 Victoria 1857, 1sh. blue, cat. \$2.50 damaged.....	
239 Newfoundland, 3c. blue, 1867, cat. 60c. damaged.....	25
240 Trinidad 1sh. brown orange, '83 cat. 75c. damaged.....	25
241 Prince of Wales Hospital Fund, 1s., 2s, 2p. *	50
242 France, pair 20c blue '63, cat 80c*	30
243 Honduras No. 40a imp. pair....	
244 P. E. I. 3c rose, 1872, cat. \$2.50, slightly damaged.....	
245 Canada 3p perf. cat. \$12.00, * damaged.....	
246 Hawaii 1882, 2c lilac rose, cat. 35c	15
247 Cat. 20 some damaged, cat. \$2..	75
248 Japan, 5, 5 sen, Silver Wedding.	
249 Jamaica 46, 1/2 & 1p. cat. 46c.....	
250 Australia 100, 25 var. cat. \$1.75..	
251 India 100, var. cat. \$1.25	
252 Finland, 2 sets, 15 var. cat. 30c..	
253 Great Britain, 2 sets, Kingshead 1/2, 6p. 9 var.....	

- 254 Pan-American, 50, 2c.....
- 255 New South Wales 1856 3p green.
- 256 Hawaii 10c red brown, no gum *
- 257 U. S. 1869, 3c without grill, fine copy cat. \$2.50
- 258 U. S. 1873, 15c yellow orange, ribbed paper, fine copy cat \$2.50
- 259 Hanover cat. \$5.50, damaged....
- 260 Canada Revenue 4, \$1 bill

SETS, PACKETS AND SUPPLIES, CHEAP.

- North Borneo, 1893, 1-27c.....\$ 50
 - Nyassa, '98, 2½-300r. O. G..... 75
 - Tasmania Jub. 1 and 2d..... 03
 - 2000 variety packets for18 00
 - 1000 " " 3 50
 - 500 " " 1 25
 - 60 varieties U. S. fine..... 20
 - 25 " Br. Colonies 15
 - 1000 finely mixed foreign..... 18
 - 1000 " " U. S..... 12
 - 10 Blank Approval Books, 100 stps. 10
 - 50 " " Sheets 10
 - Millimetre scales fine 06
 - Faultless Hinges per 1000 08
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- 10 var. unused Peru. 40 " 14c
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- 4 var. '91 " Salvador, cat. 12 " 05c
- 4c green " Philippines cat. 25 " 06c
- 1c to 24c 1893 North Borneo " 1.38 " 42c
- 1c to 20c 1899 Mexico, cat. 25 " 08c
- 1c to 10c 1887 Guatemala, cat. 12 " 05c
- 1c, 2c, 6c, 1900 " " 07 " 03c
- 1c " Gobierno " 1895 Peru, " 08 " 04c
- 15c " " " " 15 " 07c
- 50c " " " " 1.00 " 40c

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Numeral '98, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1-2-2-3-5-6-8-10-20c.

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Newfoundland, Royal Set, unused,
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QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 15th, 1902.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

The stamp collecting season is once more open, and the clerks behind the counters of our large stamp establishments are beginning to have as much as they can do to keep up with the orders from customers for stamp ware. It is an interesting sight for an onlooker to see the interest evidenced by the average collector in the selection of rare bits in a stamp shop. How, if permitted, he turns and twists, smooths out and gauges the tiny papers and, if to his mind, what care he bestows in the nestling of them away between the linings of his pocket book. Only the true stamp lover can appreciate the joy with which the oldtimer falls upon a rare specimen which has eluded his search perhaps for years, and with what a good heart he hands out the ten dollar bill asked by the dealer.

As will be seen by our advertising

columns, the 62nd edition of Scott's Standard Catalogue is expected to be out in the course of a few days. As a rule, collectors await this old reliable year by year before making their most important purchases, and it is for the interest of all concerned that the book should appear early in the stamp season. It is expected that advances in prices more or less large will be a feature of this edition. In the nature of things this must be the case, more especially in respect to old issues. All along the line of Queen's Heads particularly higher quotations may be looked for.

Orders for the Catalogue will be filled from this office on receipt of fifty-eight cents.

If all the stamp periodicals that were issued fifteen months or so ago were necessary to the well being of the collector, what is he to do now that so many of them have gone to the wall. The fact is there were too many then for the collector's good. He became too much puffed up, too capricious, too exacting, in short thought he could not be done without just because monthlies and weeklies devoted to the science showered their issues around his ears. When he did forward his twenty-five cents for a year's subscription, they were accompanied usually by a letter of suggestions as to how a paper should be run.

It should contain more articles on stamps, should have a free exchange column, should give fifty cents worth of ad. space with each subscription, should not use less than forty pages in the case of a monthly, should contain columns of editorial puff in favor of certain aspirants to office in the A. P. A., P. S. of A., and other kindred philatelic societies, etc., etc.

To-day this is changed, free papers are a thing of the past, the collector

pays his subscription gladly, the editor no longer tears his bald pate and the paper comes out on time.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the variety of stamps and collectors' requisites which are offered in the "Stamp Sheet" this month. Those who do business with the dealers there represented may feel sure of obtaining full value for their money, for sharps and such like are not admitted to the Sheet, their company and bank bills not being wanted. We do, however, wish to see the ad. of every straight forward, honest dealer of the United States and Canada appear regularly in our columns, and to that end space is sold at the remarkably low price of two dollars per eighty lines or five dollars per two hundred and forty lines. The Sheet is issued promptly on the 15th of the month, and all ad. copy should be in by the 7th.

The Fair Island of the Gulf and its Postage Stamps.

BY RAYMOND S. BAKER.

(Continued..)

Prince Edward Island is not so prolific in shades as might be imagined. When the second supply of the 1865 issue came to hand several distinct shades were plainly noticeable in every stamp of the set. Different shades also appear in the varieties of the cent denominations and these no doubt are due to the fact that another printing became necessary owing to the increasing demand. But it is in minor varieties that P. E. Island holds her own, there being nearly one hundred specimens, every difference in which is distinctly discernible with the naked eye. The principal of these which illustrates a variety of type and error of the engraver, at the same time is a heavy line outside the frame as found in the one penny yellow. The three pence blue, six cent black and twelve cent mauve are very prolific in differences of this kind. As they have already been fre-

quently described and are of interest only to the specialist we will not dwell on them here.

The stamps of Prince Edward Island were lithographed. The exception to this rule however was the 4d of 1870 which was engraved. This specimen both in design and workmanship is far superior to the other varieties, and is one of the most beautiful and artistic stamps in the world. It was a sort of a curiosity bearing as it did the seemingly superfluous of "three pence sterling and four and one-half pence currency." This has puzzled many collectors, but the simple solution of the matter is found in the fact that the shilling of Prince Edward Island was only equal to two-thirds sterling (and three-fourths of the New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canadian shilling) and consequently as both kinds of money were in circulation, this expedient was employed. The same explanation applies to "Nine pence currency equal to six pence sterling." Although these stamps, as previously stated, were lithographed, yet there are not so many counterfeits as some collectors imagine. Decided objection is taken to the statement made by a writer recently that "there are as many counterfeits as originals on the market." This is not true and a person speaking so rashly and decidedly must have little knowledge of the subject. Certainly there are counterfeits but generally they are easily detected. Principal among them is the four cent green but its spurious character is in most instances revealed by the thick paper.

Prince Edward Island provisionals, particularly the split values with large perforations, are very rare and always command good prices. They are even more highly prized than those of the other two provinces and are found in the denominations of both cents and pence.

The following comprise a general list of P. E. Island stamps together with the present market values. The 1865 issue appears on yellowish paper and the reader is referred to any recognized catalogue for a full description.

Heavy white paper. Large perforations.			
1861	2d	Rose,	\$ 3.00 \$ 3.00
	3d	Blue,	15.00 6.00
	6d	Green,	5.00 4.00
	2d	Rose rlt'd.	10.00 6.00
White wove paper. Smaller perforations.			
1865	1d	Buff,	\$ 2.00 \$ 2.50

	2d Rose,	.30	.75
	3d Blue,	.30	.75
	6d Green,	2.50	3.00
	9d Lilac,	2.00	2.00
1869	4d Black,	.75	1.50
	4½d Brown,	2.00	3.00
1871	1c Orange,	.20	4.00
	2c Blue,	.40	7.00
	3c Rose,	1.25	3.00
	4c Green,	.25	8.00
	6c Black,	.20	3.00
	12c Mauve,	.20	6.00

Provisionals,

2d Rose cut diag. and used for 1d.

6d Green, " " " 3d.

6c Black, " " " 3c.

Varieties.

Two for Two. Four for Four.

The above do not comprise by any means all the provisionals or varieties but are simply the most important which every collector ought to have in mind.

When in 1873 Prince Edward Island was admitted into confederation there was on hand a large number of stamps of both cents and pence denomination. The Government expressed its willingness to sell the remainder of these old issues to the highest bidder. As soon as this was known prominent dealers and collectors in the United States and England made offers for the entire lot. The approximate number of stamps on hand at this time according to the Provincial secretary, was as follows:

Issue of 1860-69.

241000	2d face value	£2008-6-8
226000	3d " "	2836-12-4
277000	4d " "	4615-13-3
42600	4½d " "	798-15-0
21000	6d " "	525-0-0
100000	9d " "	3750-0-9

Total 907600 stamps face value

£14535-8-4 equal \$47153.00

143000 Mixed Stamps, 1871 issue, face value \$8877.00.

Issue of 1872.

124500	1c face value	\$ 1245.00
5880	2c " "	100.00
10000	3c " "	300.00
94000	4c " "	3760.00
162000	6c " "	9720.00
165000	12 " "	19800.00

Total 560500 stamps \$33925.00.

The total number of all stamps on hand was 1611100 having a face value of \$91062. The entire lot was eventually sold for the trifling sum of \$1100 to a Charlottetown gentleman who for his own personal inter-

est and advantage placed the bonanza in the hand of an English dealer. Large quantities were sold in bulk to different parties, among whom were a number of Island collectors as the Hon. J. Longworth, W. C. Hobkest, A. A. Bartlett and others.

In the above memoranda the reader will find an explanation of the comparative cheapness of some unused varieties and the rarity of others. The absence of the one penny is particularly noticeable and correctly accounts for its scarceness. This specimen is very seldom met with either in a used or unused condition, and in fact the stamps of Prince Edward Island generally are increasing in value from year to year.

Stamp Auctions.

A correspondent asks our opinion in regard to the every-day advertised auction sales of stamps and whether we would advise him to buy largely at these sales. Perhaps we can not do better than to reprint what the veteran dealer of New York Mr. J. W. Scott had to say on the subject some months since:

There are two sorts of stamp auctions and when you first commence to buy at auction you probably like the first variety, it appeals to your sense of liberality and it is hard to believe everything is not straight. The collection belongs largely to the dealer who prepares the catalogue. The stamps are all over described and you will get nearly everything you bid on pretty well up to the full limit of your bid. After the sale the lots will be promptly sent you and any lots you do not like will be taken back, but the chances are after all that you will be stuck; you have not been buying at a genuine auction, but simply bidding on a dealer's surplus stock which has been sent you on approval.

With a genuine auction things are very different. The collection to be sold belongs to some amateur who has been forced to sell his album. The lots have been carefully catalogued, not always without mistakes, but with the best judgment of the manager of the sale, moreover, the entire collection is sold, thus enabling the owner to get all there is out of the book and immediately after the auction payment for the entire amount is sent to the owner.

as provided for by law. Unfortunately the buyers do not all pay promptly therefore the manager has practically to lend money, without interest or profit of any nature whatsoever, to the buyers at the auction. It is as reasonable to expect this as for you to write to a comparative stranger requesting him to buy you a watch and send for inspection, then, after having it a few days, return it to him and tell him you made a mistake and do not care for it now, or that it is not as cheap as you expected. Of course he does not lose anything, *he has got the watch*, that he probably wanted the money to buy coals with does not interest you. Of course, if it was a fake auction where the manager was trying to sell his own goods, there would be no particular injustice, he simply fails to sell.

Money can be made by buying at auction, but you have to take a certain amount of risk, and if not satisfied with your first venture do not buy again at an auction managed by the same party. If you want to avoid all risk send your bids to a regular auction buyer give him special instructions as to how you want your order executed, pay him his commission for the work and risk he takes for you, he earns it, and if he has made any mistakes he will have to pay for the goods instead of you."

OUR NEIGHBOR, NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY AMY L. SWIFT.

(Continued.)

When the Dominion changed its currency from pence to cents a new issue of stamps was made necessary all around, so on May 15, 1860, New Brunswick was fitted out with a nice new set from the presses of the American Bank Note Company of New York. This issue, like the previous one, was engraved and printed in *taille-douce*, but each of the five values came in sheets of 100 arranged in ten rows of ten and perforated twelve. The first issue was imperforate, so the innovation must have been very welcome to the public.

The 1c lilac bore a railway train as its central design, the 12½c. blue a steamer, the 5c. green and 10c. vermilion portraits of Queen Victoria and the 17c. black that of her son, the Prince of Wales, who is now Edward VII, King of England. He is in Scot-

tish dress and does not look a particle like his present pictures, but probably this was thought a good likeness at the time, or it would not have been thus immortalized. This 17c has the distinction of being the only value to bear the engraver's imprint, "American Bank Note Company, New York," on the margin of the sheet; on the other four values the margins are plain.

Owing to the affair of the Connell stamp (whose history appears elsewhere) the 5 was not issued until after the other values, and the lack of the needed value led to another split provisional, the 10c divided vertically or diagonally, each half doing duty as a 5c. The first printing of the 5c was in an olive or bronze shade of green, and is "a wofully underrated stamp in unused condition," says an informant, as though only catalogued at \$5, it is almost as scarce as the unused shillings catalogued \$200. The later printings are common.

Final in the list of New Brunswick issues appeared the 2c orange, which Scott lists under date of 1861, but which really appeared in 1863, presumably in May. This, too, bears the portrait of Victoria. Like the preceding values, it was made by the American Bank Note Company, the sheets being arranged and perforated the same and the margins bearing the imprint of the engravers, as did those of the 12½c sheets. Four years later (May 27, 1867) the identity of New Brunswick as a stamp-issuing country was merged into that of the Dominion of Canada, its stamps became obsolete and were sold by the Government to a syndicate of dealers (as were also a large lot of others of the same issue found some fifteen years later stored in the custom house) and the philatelic history of the province was closed. Thanks to the sale of these two lots of remainders, the cents issue is fairly common even now, full unused sets, barring shades, being obtainable from dealers at a cost of 50c. or less. The contrast between the value of this issue and that of the pence issue is indeed striking, since \$500 would hardly suffice to purchase an unused set of those, but the cause is not hard to understand. There were comparatively few remainders of the pence issue anyway, as they were not so extensively demanded or supplied in those pioneer days of stamp use, and a great many of what there were were destroyed in the great St. John fire of 1877, when the post office where they were stored went

out of existence in a flame of smoke and fire.

Every stamp of the province has been forged, a rather unique thing to say concerning the entire issues of a country. In the case of the cent issues the forgeries are lithographed and would deceive no one with any knowledge of the originals, although they might victimize a tyro, but those of the earlier issue are exceedingly dangerous, being practically identical with the originals except in size and in the length of the word "Postage." The size of the originals is $22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; that of the counterfeits is 23×23 mm. The length of the word "Postage" is $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the genuine 3p., and $14\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in the counterfeit; 14 mm. in the genuine 6p., and $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the counterfeit; 14 mm. in the genuine 1s., and $14\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in the counterfeit. Thanks to these points of difference, we can collect "our neighbor, New Brunswick," with small fear of having our faith abused.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

THE 12 PENCE CANADA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

The addition of a 12 pence Canada on the original cover to the philatelic treasures of Syracuse having turned my thoughts that way, I have given some study to this stamp.

The 12-pence black, the Dominion's greatest rarity, was printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York and first issued, June 14th 1851, the first city supplied being Hamilton, with 300 copies, more than any other city secured, and one of which was undoubtedly used on the cover spoken of. But 1510 copies were ever sold and the balance of the issue destroyed.

The Standard Catalogue gives us two varieties of this stamp, No. 3 in 1851 on laid paper and No. 6 in 1852 on thin or thick wove paper; but this, according to the facts and expert opinions procurable, is an error, as but one lot of this stamp was ever printed or delivered.

In explanation of this cataloguing Mr. John N. Luff, in a recent letter, says: "I must confess that I have not studied this stamp to any extent, but it is my opinion that both the wove and laid papers are quite genuine and think it is possible that both varieties might occur though there was only one lot sent out by the printers.

It does not, of course, follow that the entire batch was printed on the same day or that two varieties of paper might not have been used. The early printers were not always very particular about their paper, provided it was somewhat alike in a general way. Some collectors claim that laid paper is often of such a nature that the laid lines do not show in some parts of the sheet, and I believe there is evidence to support this theory."

You will notice that this does not touch the cataloguing under two different years.

Mr. C. A. Howes in a recent article on stamps of the Dominion, states that all copies of the 12-pence on wove paper bear either the word "specimen" in red ink or traces of its removal, in support of which, and also as showing stamp prices of forty years ago, allow me to quote from the Stamp Collectors' Monthly Gazette, published at St. John, New Brunswick.

In the issue dated Sept. 1, 1865, speaking of the 12-pence Canada, we read: "This stamp is now (the genuine) one of the rarest in existence and even readily obtains such prices as \$4 and even \$5 for one specimen. Proofs are often offered for sale on India paper with the word "specimen" printed at the side. Amateur collectors must content themselves with this last, for it is utterly impossible to obtain the real Simon pure article for less than the sums we name, and even then it is doubtful whether it can be had at that price or not."

The early demand does not seem to have been remarkable, for as late as 1871 a copy sold at auction in Boston for \$14, which is remarkable, as it has been stated by one of the best informed philatelists of the United States and one with exceptional opportunities for knowing that not over forty copies are known to be in the hands of collectors to-day, and there is little likelihood of more being discovered, at least in Canada, as they have been searched for most diligently from one end of the Dominion to the other.

One explanation of this scarcity, aside from the small number issued, is the fact that, being sold for a slightly depreciated currency one stamp would not prepay letter postage to Great Britain, which was one shilling sterling. As a consequence they were mostly used on double rate letters to the United States or single rate letters to the West Indies, and few were used at home or sent to England.

But to return to the only copy of this stamp known on entire original cover, now in the collection of Mr. John F. Seybold of Syracuse, N. Y., and considered by him to be one of the brightest gems of his unmatched collection of covers. It is a letter sheet folded and sealed on the back with brown sealing wax, and was mailed at Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 8th. 1853. The cover has been famed for some years and has been sold in both hemispheres, bringing £120 in England a few years ago, whence it came back to America; but its wanderings are over for the present and it is not likely soon to be placed on the market again, as Mr. Seybold is a collector of the old school, always glad to add rarities to his collection for the pleasure it gives him, and he is never so happy as when showing his treasures or talking stamp lore to some interested collector.

P. S.—It was our intention that an illustration of the rare cover should accompany the foregoing article, but it could not be turned out in time for the October number. Pub. C. S. S.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$7 24
Received for dues.....	23
	<hr/>
	\$7 47
Paid Official Organ for September...	\$3 17
Postage, etc.....	1 04
	<hr/>
	\$4 21
Balance on hand	3 26
	<hr/>
	\$7 47

For application blanks and further information apply to the Secretary.

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ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes November 1st. Send your bids Now.

Lot No.		Res.
261	Mixed lot, 85 stamps, cat. \$6.90..	\$1.40
262	" 33 stamps, cat. 4.90..	0.95
263	" 166 stamps, cat. 15.60..	3.75
264	" 83 stamps, cat. 9.55..	2.00
265	" 162 stamps, cat. 2c ea..	0.30
266	" 213 stamps, cat. \$11.75.	2.75
267	" 156 stamps, cat. \$8.03..	1.65
268	112 diff. stamp, cat. \$5.75	1.00
269	126 " " 6.18	1.48
270	90 " " 7.72	1.75
271	111 " " 5.99	1.50
272	109 " " 7.42	2.10
273	108 " " 10.99	2.55
274	53 " " 9.48	2.05
275	102 " " 8.41	1.75
276	77 " " 7.05	1.75
277	106 " " 6.58	1.60
278	129 " " 6.83	1.65
279	72 " " 10.04	2.25
280	129 " " 6.88	1.35
281	152 " " 11.38	2.40
282	157 " " 9.92	2.15
283	79 " " 7.86	1.90
284	50 Gt. Britain, 1/2p. King's Head	
285	50 " 1p. " "	
286	India 10 sets 12 var. cat. \$2.00.	
287	25 Finland, 11 var. cat. \$1.14	
288	100 Canada, 1870, 1c. yellow....	0.10
289	200 " 1870, 3c. red	0.10
290	100 " 3c. Jubilee.....	0.25
291	100 " 1/2c. maple leaf.....	0.50
292	200 " 1c. "	0.50
293	200 " 3c. "	0.25
294	100 " 1/2c. numeral	0.20
295	500 " 1c. "	0.10
296	900 " 2c. "	0.15
297	100 " 3c. "	0.15
298	100 " 5c. "	0.25
299	Canada, 35 cut □ envelopes 1c. and 2c. present issue	0.10
300	U. S. 75 cut □ envelopes 1 & 2c present issue	0.10
301	New Brunswick No. 6, used....	0.35
302	" " " "	0.35
303	" " No. 11 "	0.12
304	" " No. 10 "	0.40
305	Canada No. 19	0.15
306	U. S. 50c Omaha, used	0.12
307	" " " "	0.12
308	" " " "	0.12

309	U. S., No. 50.....	0.12	370	" 135 10c. 1895.....	
310	" No. 69.....	0.15	371	" 250 4c. 1898.....	
311	" No. 77.....	0.20	372	" 75 5c. ".....	
312	" No. 78 unused, no gum.....	0.50	373	" 150 10c. ".....	
313	" No. 112.....	0.25	374	" 25 6c. Columbian, dam.....	
314	" No. 35.....	0.30	375	1000 Mixed Foreign.....	
315	" No. 119.....	0.60	376	Railway Bond for \$1000 with coupons attached—torn.....	
316	" No. 229.....	0.20	377	60 mixed foreign postal cards mostly cut □.....	
317	" No. 276.....	0.20	378	New Zealand, 200 1 & 2p 1882....	
318	" No. 240.....	0.15	379	U. S. 5c. brown * no gum and 1855 issue.....	0.90
319	Sarawak, set of four cat. 40c....	0.20	380	U. S. \$3 Columbia, damaged....	
320	" " five cat. \$1.10.....	0.50	381	U. S. Treas. Dept. 7c green, cat. \$3.00 damaged.....	0.75
321	Argentine Republic No. 18.....	0.25	382	Hawaii, 6c green 1864, cat. 60c..	
322	" " No. 40.....	0.15	383	France 40c. orange 1863 * no gum	
323	" " No. 79.....	0.10	384	Denmark 16s. 1853 used, dam'g'd.	
324	" " No. 120.....	0.15	385	App. book, 80 var. cat. \$3.74....	
325	" " No. 121.....	0.15	386	U. S. 5 30c. black 1890-3.....	
326	" " 1892, 2c & 5c.....	0.15	387	" 20 5c. current post. dues.	
327	Uruguay, No. 68.....	0.10	388	" 25 10c. ".....	
328	" No. 72.....	0.25	389	50 Cuba, sur. on 1c. U. S.....	
329	" No. 107.....	0.15	390	U. S., 5 6c. Columbian.....	
330	" No. 108.....	0.15	391	25 Brazil 1898, 200 reis, post. dues	
331	" No. 72.....	0.25	392	Bosnia, 5 sets 1879-94 ½c. 25 com.	
332	" No. 79.....	0.10	393	U. S. 100 2c. 1869.....	
333	" No. 77.....	0.15	394	Japan, 50 3 sen, 1899-00 cat. 50c.	
334	Rhodesia, 1899, 1sh.....		395	West Indies, 25 5c. blue, cat. 50.	
335	U. S. 2700, 2c 1890.....				
336	" 300, 1c 1890.....				
337	" 200, 1c 1887.....				
338	" 1200, 2c green 1887.....				
339	" 1400, 3c green 1879.....				
340	" 1100, 2c brown 1883.....				
341	" 300, 2c Columbia.....				
342	" 100, 3c 1861.....				
343	" 100, 2c Postage Due.....				
344	" 100, 4c 1896.....				
345	" 100, 1c blue 1881.....				
346	New South Wales 100, 1p. 1899.				
347	" " 100, 2p. 1899.				
348	Victoria' 100 ½p. 1886.....				
349	" 100 3p. 1886.....				
350	U. S. 200 5c blue 1898.....				
351	" 100 5c brown 1890.....				
352	" 25 10c special delivery.....				
353	New Zealand, 1p 1882.....				
354	Brazil 100, 200 res., blue 1900....				
355	" 100, 100 res., red.....				
356	U. S. 100, 10c. brown 1873.....				
357	50 var. uncut post cards.....				
358	App. book of 60 stamps cat \$3.23				
359	" " " " 3.43				
360	" " " " 7.56				
361	Twenty-five var. foreign cat. 75c				
362	Italy 59 var. cat. \$1.50.....				
363	50 var. foreign cat. over \$2.00...				
364	U. S., 1000 2c. brown.....				
365	" 500 2c. 1890.....				
366	" 80 3c. 1895.....				
367	" 700 5c. 1895.....				
368	" 85 6c. 1895-8.....				
369	" 90 8c. 1895.....				

W. A. PETRIE, Auction Mgr.
651 MANNING AVE., TORONTO, CAN.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT ?

It's not much larger than a Street Car Ticket

"The GEM TABLET"

Perforation Gauge

(Registered Copyright)

This perforation Gauge is more compact than any yet invented, taking up a minimum of space, enabling it to be placed inside a Card-Case, Pocket-Book, Purse, etc.

It is composed of five sections fastened together in tablet form, which opens out so that it can be inserted under end or sides of stamps when hinged in albums, and the perforations at once gauged without their removal.

The measures are absolutely mathematically correct.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

POST FREE.

CENTURY STAMP CO.

P. O. BOX 197.

MONTREAL, CAN

FREE! FREE!

A. U. S. Stamp 40 years old FREE with every order for business or visiting cards, 100 cards for 25 cents. Broadway style. Prompt attention. 100 Foreign Stamps selected all different 10 cents.

ALEX. WEATHERWAX,
12 DE SALES PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

INTEREST.

Something of interest for every body.

"PHILATELIC WEST,"

Superior, Nebr. U. S.

Trial 4 months 10c. or 50c. a year.

Oldest, Largest, and Best, over 1100 pages last year, organ 23 Societies over 12000 members. Ads. pay at one cent a word. 6 Associate Editors, Free Inquiry on Examination Depts. Foreign Review, Illustrations of Lading Collectors of the world. If you are a Collector, Trader, Speculator, Looker on, write to day, you need the *West*.

Stamp Collectors.

Start early this season and add to your collections by taking an agency in schools for my 50% approvals. Send a good business reference and get a selection without delay.

I have Postmarks in great variety also.

A. R. BUTLER,
1816 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

EXCHANGE.

Will exchange Canadian Stamps for unused Animal or Pictorial Stamps.

J. R. CROFT,
BOX 24. BEETON, ONT., Can.

1000 U. S. REVS. 30cts.

To lessen our immense stock, we will mail 1000 mixed Revenues postpaid for 30cts. This packet includes stamps issued from 1863 to 1902 inclusive.

20 varieties of good stamps free to each applicant for our approval sheets at 50% discount and gives the names of 2 new collectors. Postage 2 cents.

RANDOLPH STAMP CO.

1226 Masonic Temple.

CHICAGO, U. S.

"EYE OPENERS."

15 var. Australians .....	.08
25 " " fine .....	.15
25 " Bt. Colonials, fine new & old ..	.10
1/2, 1 & 2p. Cyprus .....	.05
1/2, 1 & 2p. Niger Coast, unused .....	.15
1/2 & 1p. Zululand.....	.07
Postage extra. Remit in silver.	

W. M. DOUGLAS,
Box 244. HALIFAX, N. S.

No.		Cat.	Only.
4 B. Columbia	2 1/2p.	used \$5.00	\$2.00
12 Canada	3p.	used	3.50 1.40
16 "	10p.	unused	5.00 2.25
61 "	\$1.00	used	75 40
62 "	2.00	"	1.50 65
63 "	3.00	"	2.25 1.00
65 "	5.00	"	4.00 1.60
11 Nova Scotia	8 1/2c.	"	5.00 2.00
12 "	10c.	"	1.50 60
73 Newfoundland	35c.	"	60 25
74 "	60c.	"	1.00 40
Canada Jubilee 1/2c to 50c unused...			1.70

B. N. A. and Foreign send on approval against good references.

C. E. WILLIS,

Kingston, Ont.

P. O. Box 118. CANADA.

THE 1903, or 62nd EDITION,
Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue

WILL BE READY EARLY IN DECEMBER.
 PRICE 58 CENTS POST FREE.

ADVANCE SHEETS.

Mailed to subscribers, as each form is printed, on payment of \$5.00.
 No dealer can afford to be without them.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Editions now in course of preparation. Will be published November 15th and sold at popular prices. Write for particulars and 84 page price list.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23RD ST. - - - NEW YORK, N. Y.

**SETS, PACKETS AND
 SUPPLIES, CHEAP.**

North Borneo, 1893, 1-27c.....	\$ 50
Nyassa, 1898, 2½-300r. O. G.....	75
Tasmania Jub. 1 and 2d.....	03
2000 variety packets for.....	18 00
1000 " " ".....	3 50
500 " " ".....	1 25
60 varieties U. S. fine.....	20
25 " " Br. Colonies.....	15
1000 finely mixed foreign.....	18
1000 " " U. S.....	12
10 Blank App. Books, 100 stamps.	10
50 " " Sheets.....	10
Millimetre scales fine.....	06
Faultless Hinges per 1000.....	08
Dime albums bound in boards, with cloth back holds 600 stamps.....	10

FREE 35 different to those sending for approval sheets. Lists free. We buy desirable stamps. Write us.

TIFFIN STAMP CO.
 180 Monroe St. Tiffin Ohio.

British North American Stamps.

CANADA SETS.

'72 to '93 ½-1-2-3-5-6-8-10-15-20-50	.28
'97 M. L. ½, -1-2-3-5-6-8-10.....	.22
'98 to '01 numeral, ½-1-2-2-3-5-6- 8-10-20.....	.22
Maps, blue, green and lavender, 1 of each.....	.02
Surcharged M. L. and Numeral 2 cents on 3 cents.....	.02
Register, 2 cts. and 5 cts.....	.02
New Brunswick, unused 1-2-5- 10-12½-17c.....	.52
Nfld. Royal set, unused ½-1-2-2- 3-4-5c.....	.33
Entire Envelopes, Letter Cards and Post Cards, prices on application.	
The above Canadian sets are choice clean picked copies. Postage extra.	

J. R. CROFT,
 BOX 24. BEETON, ONT., Can.

TO COLLECTORS
Limited Edition Only.

Published March 14th 1902.

**The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the
Plains of Abraham.**

The only complete History of the Siege of Quebec. In six magnificent volumes, with 73 fine plates, by Rembrandt Portrait Studio, London, Goupil et Cie, Paris, and the Forbes Company, Boston.

These volumes are rich in historic documents hitherto unpublished, including **THE LAST LETTERS OF WOLFE**, written on the eve of the Battle, Journals and letters of Townshend, letters of Montcalm, the Intendant Bigot, and others, throwing new light on the stirring events of 1759.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS.

The Fiancée of Wolfe! Madame de Bougainville,
Montcalm, Vaudreuil, Monckton.

FIVE PORTRAITS OF WOLFE.

10 Rare Plans of the Siege.

PLAN OF THE SIEGE IN SIX COLOURS 3 ft. 6 × 18 in.

Fac similes of letters of Wolfe. Montcalm, Wolfe's Will,
the Act of Capitulation, &c., &c.

Indispensable to collectors of Americana.

225 SETS ISSUED. OVER 100 SETS SOLD ON DAY OF ISSUE.

Price in full cloth \$40 per set.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR EXTRA BINDINGS.

Send stamps for circular, press opinions &c. to

W. G. L. PAXMAN,

Sole representative for Canada.

265 D'Aiguillon Street, - - - - Quebec City.

RICHARD R. BROWN,
Keyport, N. J., U.S.A.

*Large Wholesale Consignments
wanted.*

*The only Philatelic Paper
in the
Dominion of Canada,
THE CANADA STAMP SHEET
Quebec. 25 cents a year.*

"THE ADHESIVE"
Handsome Philatelic Monthly
30 CTS. A YEAR
Including 30 Word Notice.
ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.

W. S. C. BARGAIN AND X PAGE.

10 This page appear in the "Philatelic West," "Stamp Sheet," & "Stamp Exchange."
CTS. PER LINE for ads. in the above 3 Stamp papers, or 1 inch (10 lines) for
Address, cash with copy: Washington Stamp Co., 1700, 15th St. Washington, D.C. **90c.**

The first week in November, we will mail our circulars to 3000 Europeans in Japan. If you wish your circulars enclosed in our envelopes, write us.
Atlas Souvenir Card Collectors Society,
181, 8th Ave., New York.

100 circulars mailed 10c., or X 100.
J. A. Schoonover, May, Wis.

Whoever sends me 50.—500 better stamps will received same quantity and quality of Russia, Finland and others.

Walderman Kassatkin, Poksoffka,
Degtarny str., 10, Moshan, Russia.

Your name and add. printed on 500 neat gummed labels, only 15c.

T. C. List, 1707 N 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Circulars mailed to cash buyers and select names, 10c per 100.

J. C. Bingley, Charleston, S. C.

Circulars mailed to cash buyers and select names 10c. per 100, and \$1 per 1000.
Hector's Supply Co., 888 N. Talman Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

2000 Die Cut Stamp Hinges, 15c.
George H. Hope, 87 Ring St.,
Providence, R. I.

Your Collection isn't complete without an I & G. N. R. R. in black letters on U. S. 1898 War Rev. 1c. blue. Only a limited supply. Post paid 18c.

J. LOUIS ARLITT, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

"The Brooklyn Philatelic Advertiser."

Circulates throughout more foreign countries than any other paper of its kind in U. S. or Canada. Subs. 25c., foreign 45c. Adv. rate 5c. per line. Sample copy 5c.

CHAS. A. PHILDUS,
124 JAVA ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES.

1861-62	1c blue	.03
"	2c black	.02
"	5c brown	.25
"	10c green	.05
"	12c black	.30
"	24c lilac	.20
"	90c blue	\$2.00
1869	1c buff	.28
"	2c brown	.05
"	6c blue	.28
"	12c green	.30
1871-73	90c carmine	.70
1888	90c purple	.59

CANADA.

1859	5c beaver	.02
1893	20c vermilion, 1st	.06
"	" " 2nd	.03
"	50c blue	.10
	Official Seal Large	.65
	36 varieties (no cards or env.)	.30
7	" envelopes, entire	.12

Newfoundland.

100 assorted, very good indeed.....\$1.00
All stamps are in fine condition. If not can be returned within 3 days.
Orders under 50 cents postage 2c extra.

FREE U. S. & B. N. A. PRICE LIST.

JAS. IRWIN,

D. P. A. No. 36.

BOX 443. ST. CATHERINES, ONT. Can.

The Canada Stamp Sheet & Energy

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. IV, No. 3.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1902.

5 Cents

The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

Entered at Quebec P. O. as second class matter.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

Subscription Rates, 25 cents per year in the
U. S., Canada and Mexico. All foreign countries
\$5 cents per year.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

8 inches (10 lines to the inch) of space given
for \$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of
remittance checks good for one inch each will
be sent to cover amount. These checks may be
used at any time, and can be transferred as often
as desired. Checks MUST be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to
appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required
from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER, 15th, 1902.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

There has hardly been as much
activity in stamp circles for the past
few days as during the corresponding
period of last year.

Whether this falling off is to be
ascribed to the weather or to curio-
rity on the part of collectors to find
out the 1903 prices of Scott and Stan-
ley Gibbons before buying largely
does not appear, but no doubt things
will improve before December 1st.

Stamp dealers as a whole are very
sanguine as to the trade which will
be done this coming winter. The
wise ones have been stocking up from
all quarters right through the sum-

mer and now that the season is open-
ing have something worth while
to show for their pains.

In some lines of British North
Americans the holdings are, how-
ever, very light. This is particularly
noticeable in regard to the issues
used and unused of 1859 and 1868.
The Maple Leaf six and ten cent and
the Numeral six and eight cent stamps
are among those which are scarce.
Holders of the Canada Jubilee issue
are expecting a rich harvest from
their investments, and already prices
for these stamps have increased con-
siderably.

Speaking of these sets brings to
our mind a remark passed by a col-
lector in our hearing a few days ago
"that several half sets, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 50
cents, were sold in Quebec by a local
bookseller this summer at the rate of
five dollars each." That was piling
on the agony with a vengeance, for
as most collectors know similar sets
may be had at any time from any
regular dealer at something less than
three dollars.

We are in receipt of a very nicely
got up price list of stamps from Mr.
James Irwin, the popular dealer of
St. Catharines, Ontario.

All our collecting friends should
write him for a copy.

While on the subject of price lists
we desire to call the attention of
dealers to the great saving of time
and money which may be made by
having such lists first appear in The
Stamp Sheet.

The ordinary list can be made to
fit in from one to two pages of the

J. N. BURTON
MADISON, NEW YORK, U. S.

Sheet costing from four to eight dollars. On a low average the Sheet is seen monthly by between three and four thousand persons. The cost alone of reaching this number of collectors by one cent postage would run into thirty or forty dollars.

A couple of hundred additional lists could be struck off at a slight increase of cost.

United States Minutes

USONA.

A sure sign of activity in the stamp business is the appearance of advertisements in the general magazines. Just at present the Youths Companion has a good showing in this direction and stray 'inches' may be seen in many of the secular journals. Even the news-agents recognize the stamp business, Hansons Agency, of Lexington, Ky., advertising the *American Journal of Philately* in its agents list. Curious that this is the only stamp paper noticed.

* * *

The Cuban 1 cent on three cent of October is going to be a nice stamp, annexation will probably come shortly and then the present cheapness of Cuban stamps will be looked back to with regret by those who failed to fill up.

* * *

The Danish congress having failed to consent to annexation of the West Indies, the next move will be from them. The boom in the stamps of the islands and the late issues is passing away and speculators may yet have their fingers burned.

* * *

The 13 cent stamp will soon be on sale, printing is about ready to begin and the value will be sent out as soon as ready.

* * *

Collectors who pay attention to the literature of our hobby should make request to the Post Office Department for the report of the Department, bound. The 1901 volume is out, and that for 1902 will be published shortly after the new year.

Other interesting reports, secured on request to the Secretary of the Treasury, are those of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which show the total printings and deliveries of postage and revenue stamps. The report of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury shows all attempts at counterfeiting, and that of the Internal Revenue Bureau contains a great deal of interesting matter to revenue collectors.

* * *

The Postmaster General calls attention to the fact that an arrangement has been made whereby, as a matter of accommodation to the holder, a Canadian postal note may be paid in the same manner as a postal note.

* * *

There are no less than three of the inverted pan-american four cent stamps for sale in auctions this month. A standard of value will be established in this manner.

* * *

Collectors in America will welcome the one-volume Gibbons catalogue. While the Standard is fairly good, competition will improve it in the matter of illustrations, paper and explanatory notes, or give it a hard fight for the field. The new arrival will benefit the collector, whatever its effect on the Scott Company's profits.

Dominion Philatelic Association.

OFFICERS.

- President—W. W. Young, 19 Sullivan, St. Toronto, Ont.
 Vice-Pres—(Can.) L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor St., London, Ont.
 Vice-Pres—(U. S.) W. N. Lester, 2247 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif.
 Sec. Treas—C. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin St. Toronto, Ont.
 Counterfeit Detector—Geo. E. Davenport, 70 Melbourne ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Sales Supt—H. W. Woodall, Box 82, Deseronto, Ont.
 Auction Mgr.—W. A. Petrie, 651 Manning Ave. Toronto, Ont.
 Librarian—R. F. Wrigley, 293 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.
 Trustees—Ernest F. Würtele, Quebec, Que.
 R. G. Widdicombe, Peterboro, Ont.
 H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
 Official Organ: "Canada Stamp Sheet."

NEW MEMBERS.

708 Julius A. D. Park, Buffalo, U. S. A.

APPLICATIONS.

H. H. Gamell, Orina, Trinidad, West Indies, occupation, Commercial Clerk, references S. E. Gamell, J. E. Gamell.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

327 Henry Rice from No. 235 West, 115th St., to No. 1927 Madison ave., N. Y., U. S.
 593 R. W. N. Bassett from Oshawa, Ont., to 170 Dundas St., London, Ont.
 145 P. G. Masson from No. 116 Fleurie St. to No. 96 Du Roi St., Quebec, Que.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$3 26
Received for dues, etc.....	75
	\$5 01

Paid Official Organ for October.....	\$3 18
Paid account of Librarian for express on Library.....	50
Postage	44

	\$4 12
Balance on hand	89
	\$5 01

For application blanks and further information apply to the Secretary.

C. W. N. USSHER,
 137 Baldwin, St Toronto, Ont.

Sales Superintendent's Report.

Fellow Members:—

It is with pleasure I herewith make my final report of the business of this department for the past year, and have taken off my mind and hands a heavier load than any who have not had the experience can even imagine. While the duties have been burdensome I do not forget that I have made some pleasant friendships that I shall ever prize. I most heartily thank those members who so kindly assisted to make the department a success. The little band at Victoria, B. C., contributed not a little to this success.

Stamps received for circuits.....	\$1400 95
Amount sold.....	258 61
Amt. collected for Ins. fund.....	12 40
Am. paid out of Insurance fund..	
Stamps lost and damg'd in circuit	1 42

Delinquent account. of F. W. Horrocks.....	4 12
Delinquent account of Alfred Monnette	2 56
Balance in Insurance fund.....	4 39

The two account above I have tried to collect but failed having written no less than fourteen letters, F. W. Horrocks had some stamps in circuit and these I send to the Secy. Treas. value \$5.15 and would recommend that they be put up at auction and the proceeds go to the treasury, also that the two members be suspended.

While the patronage of the department was not what I had hoped for it, it will add something to the treasury which will be a relief after the experience of the two previous years.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. TUTTLE.

“Little” Slips that Ruin.

Under this heading Wm. Bradford in *The Business World* shows among other things how the lack of one of the “wee bits” of our hobby brought ruin to Hobart, the great British iron king.

He says: “During the Whitworth period, when the big crisis in the iron trade occurred, Hobart had agents in all parts of the world who kept him posted. Sometimes they telegraphed the news in cipher, but those in England were always instructed to write. At that time his principal agent, who was also his partner, was in Sheffield, and wrote him from there, warning him to sell out of all iron interests for the time on account of the Whitworth crisis.

Hobart had frequent fits of irritability and he had been receiving a lot of understamped letters of no importance, on which he had to pay double postage. One morning in anger he gave orders that such letters were to be returned to the carriers. The very first understamped letter received after this was from his partner. It was rejected as soon as it arrived.

Next day Hobart pledged himself for more iron deals than even his mighty credit was good for. The great drop in prices came two days later and Hobart, once a millionaire, was involved in a hopeless bankruptcy, from which he never recovered.

Sheet costing from four to eight dollars. On a low average the Sheet is seen monthly by between three and four thousand persons. The cost alone of reaching this number of collectors by one cent postage would run into thirty or forty dollars.

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The Postmaster General calls attention to the fact that an arrangement has been made whereby, as a matter of accommodation to the holder, a Canadian postal note may be paid in the same manner as a postal note.

* * *

There are no less than three of the inverted pan-american four cent stamps for sale in auctions this month. A standard of value will be established in this manner.

* * *

Collectors in America will welcome the one-volume Gibbons catalogue. While the Standard is fairly good, competition will improve it in the matter of illustrations, paper and explanatory notes, or give it a hard fight for the field. The new arrival will benefit the collector, whatever its effect on the Scott Company's profits.

Dominion Philatelic Association.

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APPLICATIONS.

H. H. Gamell, Orina, Trinidad, West Indies, occupation, Commercial Clerk, references S. E. Gamell, J. E. Gamell.

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 145 P. G. Masson from No. 116 Fleurie St. to No. 96 Du Roi St., Quebec, Que.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$3 26
Received for dues, etc.....	75
	<hr/>
	\$5 01
Paid Official Organ for October.....	\$3 18
Paid account of Librarian for express on Library.....	50
Postage	44
	<hr/>
	\$4 12
Balance on hand	89
	<hr/>
	\$5 01

For application blanks and further information apply to the Secretary.

C. W. N. USSHER,
 137 Baldwin, St Toronto, Ont.

Sales Superintendent's Report.

Fellow Members:—

It is with pleasure I herewith make my final report of the business of this department for the past year, and have taken off my mind and hands a heavier load than any who have not had the experience can even imagine. While the duties have been burdensome I do not forget that I have made some pleasant friendships that I shall ever prize. I most heartily thank those members who so kindly assisted to make the department a success. The little band at Victoria, B. C., contributed not a little to this success.

Stamps received for circuits.....	\$1409 95
Amount sold.....	258 61
Amt. collected for Ins. fund.....	12 40
Am. paid out of Insurance fund..	
Stamps lost and damg'd in circuit	1 42

Delinquent account. of F. W. Horrocks.....	4 12
De'inquent account of Alfred Monnette	2 56
Balance in Insurance fund.....	4 39

The two account above I have tried to collect but failed having written no less than fourteen letters, F. W. Horrocks had some stamps in circuit and these I send to the Secy.-Treas. value \$5.15 and would recommend that they be put up at auction and the proceeds go to the treasury, also that the two members be suspended.

While the patronage of the department was not what I had hoped for it, it will add something to the treasury which will be a relief after the experience of the two previous years.

Respectfully submitted,
 H. E. TUTTLE.

“Little” Slips that Ruin.

Under this heading Wm. Bradford in *The Business World* shows among other things how the lack of one of the “wee bits” of our hobby brought ruin to Hobart, the great British iron king.

He says: “During the Whitworth period, when the big crisis in the iron trade occurred, Hobart had agents in all parts of the world who kept him posted. Sometimes they telegraphed the news in cipher, but those in England were always instructed to write. At that time his principal agent, who was also his partner, was in Sheffield, and wrote him from there, warning him to sell out of all iron interests for the time on account of the Whitworth crisis.

Hobart had frequent fits of irritability and he had been receiving a lot of understamped letters of no importance, on which he had to pay double postage. One morning in anger he gave orders that such letters were to be returned to the carriers. The very first understamped letter received after this was from his partner. It was rejected as soon as it arrived.

Next day Hobart pledged himself for more iron deals than even his mighty credit was good for. The great drop in prices came two days later and Hobart, once a millionaire, was involved in a hopeless bankruptcy, from which he never recovered.

Further instances of the vital importance of "little things" are added herewith, and the number could be easily increased to a bulk that would astound the thoughtless, but these will suffice:

The mere moving of a hand ruined Cobbett & Co., one of the largest and wealthiest engineering firms ever known. They and a rival American firm tendered plans for the building of the great Kaura Bridge for the Russian Government. Jacob Cobbett, who was the head of the business, spent six months in the designing and contracting and had all his plans ready. His bid was accepted, and material was bought in enormous quantities, men engaged and engines built. A time limit had been set for the commencement and the finish and Cobbett was perfecting his plant and making sure of the smallest details, with all the formula spread out before him, when he stretched out his hand, overturned an ink pot and drowned the most important paper in a black sea.

Cobbett had a poor memory. In a fever of anxiety he tried to reconstruct his plans from stray notes. It was impossible, and he called to the Russian Government for more time. This was refused, and Russia repudiated the contract, on the ground of delay, as the agreement allowed. Cobbett could not get his work through in time and the American firm, who now advanced a cheaper tender with all plans prepared, secured the contract. The loss drove Cobbett & Co. into bankruptcy and the great Kaura Bridge in Russia is American built.

Somewhat similar, but more romantic, was the moment of forgetfulness that wrecked the career of the great railway contractor, Purbeck Jones. He had undertaken the contract to build the Maiwar line in Central India, and staked all he had. Security was necessary, however, and he was bound to deliver by May 9, 1891, a sufficient quantity of negotiable bonds, etc., to cover loss by the railway syndicate. This sum amounted to over £2,000,000, and even Purbeck Jones found it hard to raise such a sum, but his credit obtained it for him, and he deposited his security in a great safe at his offices, preferring that to a safe deposit.

It was not until the morning that the India mail went off that he arrived to despatch the securities under special guard to India. When he arrived, to his utter dismay, he found that he had left the keys

of the safe behind. They were in his country place, and to get them in time to catch the mail was impossible. If he missed the mail, his time limit for the deposit would lapse. He sent to the safe makers for expert workmen and offered large rewards to them if they could break the safe open within two hours. They could not do it, and Purbeck Jones was ruined, for the syndicate refused an extension of time, and the loss of the contract made him hopelessly bankrupt. He died in an insane asylum last year.

Geoffrey Pask, once prince of London's Stock Exchange, was famous for being most punctual, never arriving a minute late, though he walked to the city from his home every morning. One day he tore his trousers on a nail that was sticking out of a fence. That tear ruined him. Instead of going home, he went into the nearest tailor's to get a new pair of trousers. They had none he could wear, but they mended the tear for him and were so long about it that he was an hour late. That very morning was the one of the Australian slump, which broke fourteen firms in almost as many minutes: and though Pask could easily have saved himself had he been there to control his affairs the delay at the tailor's carried him beyond hope, and he arrived to find himself a beggar. He committed suicide a week later."

THE ZOOLOGY OF PHILATELY.

BY A. J. H. S.

From the *Philatelic Journal of India*,

I GIVE below a list of the various animals which figure on stamps, and the countries issuing them. I have not included any animals, real or imaginary, which are found on coats-of-arms, e.g., the lion and stag of Wurtemberg, the former of which would only be seen in a zoo or travelling menagerie in that country. No classical grouping has been aimed at; the list is merely alphabetical.

Argus Pheasant. Labuan, North Borneo.
 Bear, Honey. " " "
 Beaver Canada.
 Bison United States, Uruguay.
 Camel Soudan, Obock, Djibouti
 Cattle United States, Cuba.
 Codfish. Newfoundland

- Crocodile.....Labuan, North Borneo.
- Dog Newfoundland, U. S. A.
Ireland Dog Tax.
- Dragon (!).....China, Shanghai, Tas-
mania, Crete.
- Dromedary.....Nyassa.
- EagleBolivia, Columbia, Hun-
gary, U. S. A.
- ElephantSirmoor, Straits Settle-
ment, Congo, Liberia,
Uganda.
- EmuNew South Wales.
- Frigate Bird....Cook Isles.
- GiraffeNyassa
- Goose.....China.
- Hippopotamus..Liberia.
- Horse.....Barbados, Brazil, Crete,
Germany, Tasmania,
Greece, U. S. A., New
Zealand, etc.
- Huia.....New Zealand.
- Kaka " "
- KangarooNew South Wales, South
Australia.
- LeopardCongo.
- LionUganda, B. E. Africa
- LlamaBolivia, Peru.
- Lyre Bird.....New South Wales.
- MuleMexico, U. S. A.
- Orang-outang...Labuan North Borneo.
- OspreyJapan (45 sen, 1875).
- Parrot (of sorts).Tonga.
- Pheasant.....Japan.
- PigeonLiberia.
- Platypus.....Tasmania.
- PonyU. S. A.
- Ptarmigan.....Newfoundland.
- Quetzal.....Guatemala.
- SealNewfoundland.
- SheepCape of Good Hope.
- StagLabuan, North Borneo.
- SwanW. Australia.
- TigerBussahir, Afghanistan,
Straits, etc.

The botany of philately scarcely calls for a special list, the palm being the only conspicuous example. It is also awarded to our pursuit.

By a recent communication from Mr. Richard R. Brown, the well and favorably known wholesale dealer of Keyport, N. J. we regret to learn that he has gone out of the stamp line. He writes:—"My lumber and coal business keeps me so busy, I am unable to attend to any more stamp business."



Comments

That there is still much ignorance in regard to the value of used stamps is shewn by the following clipping taken from the current number of Morley's Philatelic Journal:

We hear that a gentleman in the City of London lately put into the fire a parcel of the rare *lilac* "Special Stamps" of India thinking they were common rubbish and merely lumbering up his office. There is much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the would be purchasers. We do not know what the late owner thinks.

* * *

Mr. P. J. Anderson in an interesting article in Notes and Queries reproduces the following from Punch, 1842, regarding our hobby:

"A new mania has bitten the industriously idle ladies of England. To enable a large wager to be gained they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to collect old penny stamps; in fact, they betray more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than Harry the Eighth did to get rid of them. Colonel Sibthorpe, whose matchless genius we have so often admired, sends us the following poem upon the prevailing epidemic:

When was a folly so pestilent hit upon
As folks running mad to collect every spit-
upon
Post-office stamp, that's been soiled and
been writ upon?
Oh, for Swift! such a subject his spleen to
emit upon.
'Tis said that some fool in mustachios has
split upon
The rock of a bet,
And therefore must get,
To avoid loss and debt,
Half the town as collectors to waste time
and wit upon
Bothering and forcing their friends to sub-
mit upon
Pain of displeasure,
To fill a peck measure
Of as many old stamps as perforce can be
hit upon,

To paper a room, or stuff cushions to sit upon.
Do, dearest Punch, let fly a sharp skit upon
This new pursuit, and as ass's head fit upon
The crest of the Order of Knights of the Spit-upon."

* * *

Ewen's Weekly refers to the finding of the current three cent Newfoundland in imperforate condition as follows:

A correspondent in St. Johns informs us that only one sheet of 100 was issued and that the small post-office at Manuels had the good fortune to receive it. Unfortunately, no one understood philately, so the stamps were issued in the ordinary course. Thirty were cut into strips of ten and the remainder into singles and used before a philatelist appeared on the scene. The latter are, of course, of little value, as it would be difficult to prove they were not specimens which had had the perforation cut off. The thirty specimens in strips have now been further cut up into pairs and strips of three and some of them used. A strip of three has come under notice and is on the entire envelope postmarked Manuels, September, 1902.

* * *

The "Philatelic Era" says: The vague rumors regarding the selling of fraudulently surcharged stamps in Boston gave promise of injuring the many reliable dealers of that locality unless something was promptly done to clear the atmosphere. The Boston Philatelic Society arose to the occasion and appointed a committee to investigate the matter. This committee proceeded without delay and made a most satisfactory report at the last meeting of the Society, which is published on another page of this issue. While it is to be regretted that the name of the guilty party has to be withheld, yet in certain circles it is known and an eye will be kept on his transactions in the future. He has doubtless ere this had forcibly impressed upon him that old saying "honesty is the best policy," and in future collectors need have nothing to fear from him or his agents, as the Boston Society is not to be trifled with. Its prompt action in vindicating the reputation of the dealers and collectors of that city shows it ever ready to settle any matter needing its attention, no matter

how difficult or unpleasant the task may be. The committee did good work and it has the hearty thanks of collectors and dealers throughout the country.

* * *

"Ewen's Weekly" commenting upon the proposed new issue of stamps for the United States, says:—It is rather remarkable that whilst the United States should be thus bringing out a 13c. stamp to prepay single-weight foreign registered letters (5c plus 8c fee), Great Britain should be abandoning the 4½d stamp, which is required for precisely the same purpose. The former nation says it is required "by the enormous increase in foreign registered letters and will satisfy a long felt want," whilst the latter "there is not sufficient demand to pay the cost of printing." Certainly a curious contrast.

RUSSIAN STAMPS.

Postage stamps from Russia are not rare among the treasures of the stamp collectors, but to people who do not know every stamp from every nook and corner of the globe they are interesting enough. Russia's postal system is quite different from ours. In that great big country the imperial post, as the government service is called, has a certain fixed route by which it covers the main points throughout the country. For towns that are off the main route branch routes or miniature postal systems are established. These small routes are entirely separate from the main route, being run by the locality in which they operate. All letters coming from these side routes are stamped with the route stamp, for each route or locality has a series of stamps of its own.

It thus happens that there are more stamps issued in Russia than in most of the other European countries combined. These posts are established under an edict dated 1870, to carry local letters from one point in the district to another and also to take letters to and from the nearest post-office of the government post. When a letter is sent out of the country it has two stamps upon it, one the local stamp, which carries it to the government post, and the other the government stamp, which carries it to its destination.

With their love of color the Russians have made their stamps as gay and decorative as possible. They are not always artistic, as art is generally considered, but they are always the gayest stamps to be found in the post box.

The stamp of Tiraspol would vie with a matchbox label in point of size. Two penny English stamps could be laid side by side on the top of this giant and still not cover it completely. Tiraspol is a district in the province of Cherson. The stamp is a marvel of the designer's art and is printed in no fewer than five colors—namely, gold, red, black, green, and yellow. In it the Russian eagle is surmounted by a cross printed in gold, the arms of the municipality of Tiraspol are shown below the Russian inscription that it is a Tiraspol rural stamp.

A curiously mystic looking stamp comes from Tikhvin, in the province of Novgorod. The design shows a sun printed in gold and a band of silver on a shield of red and blue. The outer frame is in black. This handsome stamp is printed in five colors. Another illustration is of a stamp from Oustsolsk, in the province of Vologda. It shows a typical local landscape in the foreground on which stands a shaggy bear, whose gaze is fixed upon some unseen prey. The stamp is a pretty one, being printed in three colors, red, blue and brown, the last named color being reserved for bruin, the symbolic animal of Russia.

VENEZUELA, 1900

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50c. orange, cat. 20. 1b. violet, cat. 40c.

THE TWO CAT. 60c. FOR 7c. POST FREE.

Only one to each customer.

SCOTT'S 1903 Catalogue 50 cents post free.

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For each \$2.25 remitted us as above stated, we will mail, post free, either a Scott's latest catalogue or one "Imperial" cloth bound stamp album, as the remitter may select and the remitter may select in addition, stamps to the value of \$2.50. The following are a few to select from:

N. Borneo 1893, 9 var. comp.....	40
N. Borneo 1897, 9 var. comp.....	36
Borneo and Labuan monkeys, 4 var. complete.	15
Canada Jubilee, \$5.00 good used.....	\$2 25
Canada Jubilee, \$2.00 good used.....	73
*Hawaii 1864, 18c rose, cat. \$1.25	60
*Salvador Postal Packet, comp.....	44
*Nicaragua 1896 complete, 10 var	44
*Honduras 1892, 1c. to 50c., 9 var	26
*Honduras 1891, 8 var. 1c to 50c.....	24
*Nyassa '98, 2½r to 300r, 13 var. comp. Salvador 1867, used, 4 var. complete cat. \$1.25	72
Persia fiscals, 6 var. large, interesting	58
*Peru, old issue, surcharge, fine-set...	25
	30

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10 " Original Covers Nf'd, etc. fine...	.15

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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written names and addresses if you enclose
2 cts. postage. **ROY M. GANABRANT,**
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1852	3 penny, fine, each.....	16
1859	1 cent and 5 cents, both for... 10 cent. each.....	05 20
1868	1c red brown, each.....	13
	1c yellow, each.....	18

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1866	10c black, unused, each.....	\$1 10
	24c blue, unused, each.....	35

UNITED STATES.

1869	2c brown, no grill (guar. O.K.)	2 10
1888	90c purple, each.....	55

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D. P. A. No. 36.

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The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the Interests of the Collector of British North
America Postage and Revenue Stamps

Vol. IV, No. 4

JANUARY 1st, 1903

5 Cents

The Canada Stamp Sheet

A Consolidation of 13 Stamp Periodicals

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By C. W. N. USSHER.

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Ad copy must be in by 24th of the preceding
month in order to appear in the next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required
from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

TORONTO' JAN'Y, 1903

Quebec, December 10th, 1902.

To the Stamp Collecting Fraternity:

By arrangement completed to-day—
The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy
will in future be published at Toronto,
by Mr. C. W. N. Ussher. Although
approached on three occasions by differ-
ent parties, who wished to buy out the
monthly, I have until now refused to sell.
My official and other duties, however, for
the next few months will be such as to
allow me little time before midnight to
attend to the publication, and I have
therefore, very reluctantly, decided to let

it go. I feel sure that in Mr. Ussher's
hands the Sheet will continue to stand in
the front rank of stamp publications. I
ask for him the same loyal support and
hearty appreciation that has been exten-
ded hitherto to me as publisher and
editor. With best wishes to all, and
holiday greeting.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. L. PAXMAN.

TO MY SUBSCRIBERS:

With this issue, the office of publication
of the Canada Stamp Sheet has been
transferred from Quebec to Toronto. It
will appear on the 1st instead of the 15th
of the month.

Mr. Paxman having devoted the jour-
nal more particularly to the interest of
collectors of British North America
stamps, it will be continued along these
lines.

It will be my endeavor to enlist a staff
of correspondents from the best philatelic
writers of the day.

The Stamp Sheet is at present the only
journal representing Canadian philately,
and it will be my aim to give to subscrib-
ers as large and as good a monthly as
can be issued under existing circumstan-
ces. I trust to have the support of all
philatelists who wish to see Canada rep-
resented with a first-class philatelic jour-
nal. Wishing you all a Happy New
Year

Sincerely yours,

C. W. N. USSHER

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Ontario Jottings.

RAYMOND S. BAKER.

Every time the "Stamp Sheet" comes to hand, we feel like exclaiming—"Well done, Paxman; keep at it." Canadian collectors should forward their hearty congratulations to the sole and only representative of philatelic journalism in this country, and back up their good wishes with a brand new subscription. Who'll be the first?

Well, the old album is out on the table once more, and it does one good to see it. Such a lot of unused stamps to be inserted, and a thousand variety packet in the next mail. We have been hunting for hinges all day. It reminds us of the old time delight of the first days of collecting. Wasn't it delicious?

A western collector said to us recently—"What do you think of the D.P.A. these days?" In default of an answer we pass the question on to the gentle reader. For the last seven years we have always stoutly maintained that the D. P. A. is all right. We haven't changed our opinion yet, and don't want to. A little bird tells us that there will be "something doing" in society matters before very long. We wonder what it will be?

Did you ever try Iceland for a page of beauty—full and complete? The issues are pretty, tasty in design, and within the means of any collector. A complete country is always a source of pride and pleasure. Then when you are through with Iceland come across the ocean to the balmy atmosphere of Bermuda and fill up your sets again. The minimum of expense and the maximum of joy will be your experience. Look out for an occasional counterfeit in both countries; but of that more anon. The stamps of Iceland and Bermuda are full of interest.

A Toronto dealer tells us that a large Canadian mail trade in philatelic lines could be easily built up with some attention to business. He cited the case of a page ad. in a former Canadian philatelic journal of 2000 circulation which brought in sweeping returns. We have always been of this opinion. With five cities like Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London and a host of smaller towns there is a promising field for dealers through a reliable publication. Why not keep Canadian money in Canada?

Miss Amy L. Swift has been writing her bewitching little articles in philatelic subjects for several years now. At the first she wrote under a nom de plume and while the wisdom of the change cannot be doubted yet it is not alone the magic of a name that has won her distinction. The originality, thoroughness and sprightliness of her writings are witnesses to that fact. Seven years ago the most popular writer in philatelic circles was undoubtedly Lewis G. Quackenbush. It is not a feeling of chivalry which leads us to say that Mrs. Swift has proved a worthy successor.

In the holiday joys awaiting you, let your album hear a part, and receive the compliments and best wishes of your two tried friends the "Canada Stamp Sheet" and the "D. P. A." Au revoir.

United States Minutes

USONA

The reports of the Universal Postal Union just published cover the year 1900. They show the following relative rank of the United States and Canada as compared with other nations in the Union:—

Number of postoffices
United States first with 77, 957
Canada sixth with 9, 837

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Number of employees

United States second with, 218, 857

Canada eleventh with 18, 024

Number of public letter boxes

United States second with, 107, 476

Canada eleventh with 11, 396

Proportion of postoffices to population

Canada second with one to each 477

U. S. Seventh with one to each 993

The United States, Canada and Denmark are the only civilized members of the Union which have a deficiency instead of a surplus in their postal revenue.

The extension of the rural free delivery system has resulted during the past year in the discontinuance of star service to the amount of \$265,000; and of fourth class postoffices to the amount of \$116,807 in salaries of postmasters alone, without taking into consideration the saving of supplies etc.

The color of the new 13 cent stamp is now a question, the sharps on tints do not seem to agree, but the article itself is a beauty. It will be followed shortly by the 2, 4 and 8 cent values, with a 25 cent stamp as a new denomination for the use mainly of mail order houses. A new series of envelope stamps is being designed with a rectangular instead of an oval stamp

A curious adv. in a leading stamp weekly calls for a silent partner in a business to deal in stamps, coins and lotions. The combination is peculiar, though many drug stores handle stamps.

The boom in kings heads is heavy, some dealers supplying them at 32 cents on the shilling, though at this rate it is difficult to see where the profit is.

The souvenir gold dollars of the Louisiana purchase Exposition are now on sale and can be obtained by sending the price

to Hon. D. R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo. (in charge) The cost is \$6.10 for the set of two, one with Jefferson and one with McKinley.

The increase in the demand for stamp books is great: last year the profit on them amounted to \$44,000.

An interesting question is presented by the following recommendation of the Postmaster General:—

Provision should be made for receiving in the mails large quantities of identical printed matter and small articles of merchandise without the necessity of affixing postage stamps to the individual pieces.

Dominion Philatelic Association

SECRETARY'S REPORT

APPLICATIONS

Jasper Spock, Peekskill, N. Y., U.S.A. age 18. References—R. Wilcox, C.W.N. Ussher.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

No. 148 F.W. Coning from Maryville, Tenn., to 350 George St., New Brunswick N. J., U. S. A.

RESIGNATION

Clayton Campbell, Morganston, Ont.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance on hand last report.....	82
Received for dues.....	1 14
Received from F. W. Horrock's....	2 74
	<u>\$ 4 70</u>
Paid Official Organ for November..	3 20
Postage.....	84
	<u>\$ 4 04</u>
Balance on hand.....	66
	<u>\$ 4 70</u>

Mr. Horrocks paid the society the amount due on Sales Supt. account to amount of \$2.74 being balance due after deducting amount sold.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

LIBRARIANS REPORT

I have to thank the members for electing me to the important office of Librarian. I regret there has been a delay in receiving the library and must also say that it will take some time to get it arranged in order that I may make a complete list and have a catalogue of its contents printed and a copy of it supplied to each member.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the following donations from members:-

Raymond Wilcox.....4 pieces
E. M. Atmore.....675 pieces
H. W. Woodall.....4 pieces
Raymond Wilcox.....6 pieces
A. Horold Brown.....18 pieces

On account of my having sent a report of our Convention, held last July, to the "Weekly Era" Mr. W. W. Jewett has kindly placed the library on the subscription list of his valuable weekly paper.

I would be pleased to receive any donations of stamp magazines or catalogues from the members, receipt of which will be duly acknowledged in the official organ. Members can borrow anything in the library by enclosing return postage.

R. F. Wrigley,
Librarian.

D.P.A. Notice

Jan. 1st., 1903

Members are requested to forward their dues for the ensuing year (twenty five cents) to the Secy-Treas. at their earliest convenience and oblige,

Fraternally yours

C. W. N. Ussher,
Secy-Treas.

137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Can.

15c for each \$1 Purchase Cash Given Away Premiums Scott's Albums, Catalogues, Etc

For each \$1 remitted us at one time in payment of stamps offered remitter may select from such advertisements stamps to the amount of \$1.15.

For each \$2.25 remitted us as above we will give free either a Scotts latest catalogue or one "Imperial" cloth bound stamp album, as purchaser may select & in addition to this the remitter may select stamps from said advertising to the amount of \$2.50

Here are a few more from which to make selections:

Soudan, '97, 1m to 1p, sur. on Egypt cheap at.....	31
xEcuador Jubilee, com. 7 var.....	25
xHayti, 1896, 3c, 5c, 7c, 20c.....	18
xGuatemala Jubilee, 100c, 200c, 300c cat. 30c each.....	36
xSalvador, 1893, 10 var., comp....	45
xNicaragua, 1862-71, 1, 2, 10, 35c..	19
xNyassa, 1396, 10r to 300r cat. ab- out \$2.00, fine set.....	83
Nyassa Giraffe, 2½r to 50r, 7 var.	24
Labuan 1893, 9 var., 1 to 24c comp..	42
Labuan 1897, 9 var. 1 to 24c comp...	38
xCosta Rica, 1892 unused 1c to 10p comp., cat. \$1914, a fine set and very cheap, surely at our price	3 80
Queensland newspaper, engine stamp 1-3-6p.....	18
xPeru envelopes, 2c, 5c, 5c, worth 3 times price.....	12
U. S. Rev. \$5 green and black slightly cut.....	25

From now on above offer applies to approval selections in addition to regular discounts offered on them. Our selections contain only such stamps as you require and are cheap too. A trial for them is our only request.

Carl M. Willis Stamp Co. Sullivan, Ind.

CANADA 10p. \$3.99 6p. \$2.25 10c Pr.
Consort, 4 shades, 99c 100 Rev-
enues Bill and Laws, 30c 3p Nova Scotia cover, 99c
2c and 5c Nova Scotia cover, 60c \$3.54 and \$5 Ju-
bilee, \$3
SPECIMENS, CANADA 6p \$2 12p \$7 10p
\$2 25 1-2p \$1 \$5 Jubilee \$2 \$4 Jubilee \$2 \$3
Jubilee \$1.50.

W. R. ADAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

Bargains for buyers of \$1 or over.
Postmarks, 1000 different, \$1.55.

" 100 RFD, different, 25c.

For Sale or Exchange, A collection of 180 different bicycle buttons and a collection of over 700 different embossed crests and monograms.

A. R. BUTLER,

1816 8th St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

C. E. WILLIS

P O Box 118 KINGSTON, ONT.

No	X means unused	Cat	Price
4	Brit. Columbia 2½p.....	5 00	2 00
12	Canada 3p.....	3 50	1 40
16	x " 10c.....	5 00	2 25
61	" \$1.....	75	50
62	" \$2.....	1 50	65
63	" \$4.....	2 25	1 00
65	" \$5.....	4 00	1 60
11	Nova Scotia 8½c.....	5 00	2 25
12	" 10c.....	1 50	60
1	x Newfoundland 1p.....	1 75	80
3	x " 3p.....	1 50	70
5	x " 5p.....	1 50	70
73	" 35c.....	60	25
74	" 60c.....	1 00	45

Canada Jubilee. ½ to 50, unused. \$1 60
A few pkgs BNA and foreign

cat. \$1.25 1 60

BNA and Foreign at 50 per cent. discount on approval against good ref.

PREMIUM

With every remittance from our Fine Stamps on approval. Send at once. Member of the C.M.A.

R. S. KARSTEN & CO. O T N,

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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA STAMPS

ON APPROVAL



Prices Net or 25% Discount

Send First-Class References or Deposit

CENTURY STAMP CO.

P O Box 197

MONTREAL

CANADA

EXCHANGEDESIRED

With Canada, Australia and all British Colonies. I offer British Honduras, Caymen Islands, etc., Hayti 1902 surcharges, Good Africans, United States, December, 1902, new issue, etc. I have a fine lot of good stamps to exchange on the basis of Gibbons or Scott's catalogue. Send me your duplicates on approval, and you will receive equally good or better stamps of equal value from me. I do not accept stamps catalogued less than 5c each. Less advanced collectors can send 100 to 1000 mixed stamps, and will receive same value. High references furnished. Address—

GEORGE L. PACK,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, U.S.

25 Fine Different, Free

To those sending for Approval Selections, and enclosing the names of two honest collectors of stamps. Only one to each person. Write to-day.

1000 fine mixed	18
100 different and album	08
1000 finely mixed U.S.	12
60 different U.S.	20
500 different, a fine packet	1 25
Dime Album, holds 600 stamps	10
100 blank approval sheets	19
10 blank app. books, 100 stamps ..	10
1000 Faultless Hinges	08

A full line of albums and catalogues on hand. Price list free.

TIFFIN STAMP CO. Tiffin, Ohio

CANADA & B.N.A. REVENUES

Large stock. Retail and Wholesale.

100 mixed Bill and Laws, 35c

100 1st and 2nd issue Bills, fine, 55c

Adams' Revenue Catalogue, 10c

\$5 Supreme, rare, snap, 90c

W. R. ADAMS, TORONTO, ONT

The Canada Stamp Sheet

SPECIAL OFFERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

All stamps offered are in first-class condition in every way, and may be returned if not satisfactory.

CANADA

	Each	per 10	100		Each	per 10	100
1852 3p	30	2 25	....	1sts \$2 ..	90	7 00	....
1855 10p	5 50	....	....	2nds \$2 ..	60	5 00	....
1857 7½p	10 00	....	....	Jubilee, 1897, \$5, 1sts 2	50	20 00	....
1859 1c pink....	05	35	3 00	" \$5, 2nd 2	00	15 00	....
5c beaver..	02	20	1 75	Maple Leaf 1897			
10c lilac ..	35	2 75	....	1-2c	01	10	80
1868 1c brown ..	20	....	....	5c	01	10	65
1c yellow ..	22	....	....	6c	08	60	5 50
2c green ..	09	75	....	8c	03	20	1 90
3c red	03	20	1 90	10c	14	1 10	10 00
6c brown ..	15	1 10	....	Numeral 1898			
1872-90 5c slate	05	35	....	6c	08	65	6 00
6c brown ..	03	20	1 65	8c	05	40	3 00
15c slate ..	08	60	5 50	10c	03	20	1 70
15c 2nds ..	06	45	4 00	20c 1sts ..	10	80	7 00
1882 1-2c	10	75	....	• 20c 2nds ..	09	60	4 50
10c	08	60	5 50	6c numeral unused	18	1 40	13 00
1893 1sts 20c ..	08	60	5 50	Green Law Stamps Assorted			50c
2nds 20c ..	07	45	4 00	Tobacco Stamps well assorted			all un-
1sts 50c ..	15	1 10	10 00	used fine			1 50
2nds 50c ..	12	90	8 50	165 different unused Tobacco Stamps			5 00
1897 1-2c	20	1 75	16 00	Purple Envelopes	35	2 70	....
1c	02	15	1 10	8c Register	1 65	....	....
2c	04	30	2 50	1860 10c Envelope	1 75	....	....
3c	01	05	35				
5c	08	60	5 50				
6c	40	3 50	....			
8c	13	1 10	....			
10c	14	1 20	....			
15c	20	1 75	....			
20c	30	2 50	....			
1sts 50c ..	30	2 10	....			
2nds 50c ..	25	1 75	....			
\$1	75	6 00	....			

NEW BRUNSWICK

1860 1c	06	40	3 75
5c	02	15	1 10
10c	15	1 10	10 00
12 1-2	28	2 25	21 00
1861 2c	03	20	1 90
1860 5c Olive on covers each			35
17c	10	80	7 50
Newfoundland well assorted	10 kinds	1 20	

Marks Stamp Co'y

576-578 EUGLID AVE

Toronto, Can.

TO COLLECTORS

LIMITED EDITION ONLY

Published March 14th, 1902

The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

The only complete history of the Siege of Quebec. In six magnificent volumes, with 73 fine plates, by Rembrandt Portrait Studio London; Goupil et Cie, Paris; and the Forbes Company, Boston.

These volumes are rich in historic documents hitherto unpublished, including THE LAST LETTERS OF WOLFE, written on the eve of the Battle, Journals and Letters of Townshend, letters of Montcalm, the Intendant Bigot, and others, throwing new light on the stirring events of 1759.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS

The Finance of Wolfe! Madam de Bougainville,
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FIVE PORTRAITS OF WOLFE

Ten Rare Plans of the Siege
Plan of the Siege in Six Colors, 3 ft. 6x18 in.

Fac similes of letters of Wolfe, Montcalm, Wolfe's Will, the Act of
Capitulation, etc., indispensable to all collectors of Americana

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Price in Full Cloth, \$45.00 per Set

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The Canada Stamp Sheet

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**STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP
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Price 58 Cents Postfree

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Mailed to subscribers, as each form is printed, on payment of \$5.00. No dealer can afford to be without them.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Editions now in course of preparation. Will be published November 15th and sold at popular prices. Write for particulars and 84 page price list.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY

18 East 23d St.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

In the Lead

Stamps of British North America are always in the lead. You make no mistake when you buy them. This month I quote some extra close prices that will interest you.

CANADA					
1852	3p on cover, fine	\$ 20	1897	½ to 10, 4-leaf, fine	22
	3p ribbed, fine	50	1898	½ to 20, figures, fine	20
1857	½p pink, fine	1 70		4 var maps & surcharges, fine ..	05
1859	1c & 5c, both fine	05		8 var envelopes, entire	25
	10c lilac, good	20	NEWFOUNDLAND		
1868	½, 1, 2, 3, 6c	38	1866	2c green	30
1869	1c yellow, large	18		10c black	55
1882-93	½c to 50, complete & fine ..	44		12c p red-brown, unused ..	35
1897	½c Jubilee, unused	16	1880	Block 4, 2c green ..	35
	½c to \$5, complete fine set..	6 00	1898	1, 2, 3c assorted, per 100 ..	75

Price list free on B.N.A. and U.S. Postage. Postage extra on orders under 50c

JAS. IRWIN

BOX 443....

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the collector of British North American
Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. IV, No. 5.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1903.

5 Cents

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Can.
on the first of each month.*

By C. W. N. USSHER

Entered at Toronto Post Office as second class
matter.

Price 5c Per Copy.

Subscription rates 25 cents per year in Canada
United States and Mexico, all other foreign coun-
tries 35c per year.

AD. SPACE 60 CENTS AN INCH.

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8 inches (10 lines to the inch) of space given for
\$2.00, or 24 inches for \$5.00. On receipt of remit-
tance checks good for one inch each will be sent
to cover amount. These checks may be used at
any time, and can be transferred as often as de-
sired. Checks MUST be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by 24th of month preced-
ing, in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is requir-
ed from all advertisers not known to the publisher

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 1st, 1903.

THE LEATHER CHAIR

We trust that our subscribers will excuse
the size and general get up of the last num-
ber of the *Stamp Sheet*. Owing to transfer
from Quebec to Toronto, with numerous de-
lays from various causes, it became neces-
sary to issue a small number of eight pages.
We trust, however, to be able to make
amends for this in the near future.

Toronto has always been considered to be
the centre of philatelic activity in Canada.

And it can well prove its claim with two
flourishing local clubs, and a half-dozen or
more active dealers.

By the way, don't fail to look up the
notice re the Stamp Collectors' Club com-
petitive exhibition to be held March 3rd.
Two very fine medals, a silver and a bronze,
are offered as awards for the best collections
of British Colonials.

Philatelic visitors to Toronto will always
find a welcome awaiting them at either of
the local clubs. Make a note of the follow-
ing for future reference:

The Toronto Philatelic Club meets Board
Room, Oddfellow's Hall, corner of College
and Yonge streets, every second and fourth
Monday during the month at 8 p.m.

The Stamp Collectors' Club meets every
Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. in Room 8, Broad-
way Hall, Spadina avenue.

The attention of subscribers whose sub-
scriptions expire with this number is drawn
to the fact that this will be the last issue
they will receive if we do not receive a re-
newal before again going to press. The sub-
scription price, twenty-five cents a year, is
low enough to meet the requirements of
everyone.

Mr. Frank C. Young of Syracuse, N.Y.,
has consented to contribute to the *Stamp
Sheet* a series of twelve articles on the
stamps of British North America, from the
celebrated collection of Mr. John F. Sey-
bold, one of the finest collections of post-
age stamps ever got together in America.



This will be a literary treat indeed for collectors of B.N.A. who are subscribers to the *Canada Stamp Sheet*.

Attention is called to the fact that twenty-four inches of ad. space may be bought from the *Canada Stamp Sheet* for a five dollar bill. That this rate is low cannot be disputed by any sane man. Of course we give no credit. The cash must accompany the ad. copy or else the latter makes acquaintance with that indispensable called the waste paper basket. We are unable to do the right thing by our printers, readers and advertisers unless spot cash accompanies every order. And while on this topic let us rise to say that the wise business man is he who advertises all the year round and allows neither heat nor cold to paralyze his good sense and confidence in printer's ink.

DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

President—W. W. Young, 19 Sullivan St., Toronto, Ont.

Vice-Pres.—(Can.) L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor St., London, Ont.

Vice-Pres.—(U.S.) W. N. Lester, 2247 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif.

Sec.-Treas.—C. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ont.

Counterfeit Detector.—Geo. E. Davenport, 70 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Sales Supt.—H. W. Woodall, Box 82 Deseronto, Ont.

Auction Mgr.—W. A. Petrie, 651 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Librarian.—R. F. Wrigley, 293 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Trustees.—Ernest F. Würtele, Quebec, Que.; R. G. Widdicombe, Peterboro, Ont.; H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.

Official Organ.—*Canada Stamp Sheet*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Applications.

A. Lyddon, Austin, Durban, Natal, South Africa. Refs. E. D. Kinzie, C. W. N. Ussher.

J. R. Hooper, 16 Irwin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Age 37; occupation, commercial traveller. Refs. C. W. N. Ussher, A. Rene.

E. G. L. Webb, Limon, Costa Rica, Age, 19; occupation, gentleman. Refs. A. R. McGill, E. J. C. Webb.

New Members.

No. 709—Jasper Spock, Peekskill, N.Y.,

Resignations.

No. 54—Lieut. Chas. Tressel, Cleveland O.,

No. 614—Frank D. Murphy, Brantford, Ont.

No. 578—J. E. Renaud, Joliette, Que.

No. 90—W. E. Elliott, Goderich, Ont.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$0.66
Received for dues, etc.....	8.44
	<u>\$9.10</u>
Paid official organ for January.....	\$3.20
Printing 300 P.C. for requesting members to remit dues.....	1.00
Postage on above.....	2.65
Printing 500 envelopes.....	1.25
	<u>\$8.10</u>
Balance on hand.....	1.00
	<u>\$9.10</u>

Will members who have not as yet remitted their dues, please do so at once, otherwise their names will appear next month under heading as "Suspended."

Toronto, February 1st, 1903.

Fellow members of the D.P.A.,

I wish to thank you for the kind expressions of good will which I have received from so many of you during the past month. Owing to the large amount of work devolving upon me when taking over the publication of the official journal, I was unable to personally acknowledge your letters, which I otherwise should have done. As publisher of the *Stamp Sheet* I shall endeavor to work for the growth and welfare of Canada's premier philatelic society, the D.P.A.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. N. USSHER,

Sec.-Treas.

Application blanks and any information by addressing Sec.-Treas, 137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ont.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

London, January 21st, 1903.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Members,

Compliments of the season though it is a little late, but better late than never. Let us all try to make this year the most prosperous in the history of the D.P.A. Those

who have not yet paid up their dues for '03 would greatly oblige the Sec.-Treas., and save the association the expense of notifying you, by paying them now. We can't afford to lose you. Let us all unite in building up the D.P.A., and to put new life and energy into it by getting at least one new member before Convention. Plan now to come to convention, and you will never regret it. Preparations are now being made and a good time is promised. I think it would be a good plan if nominations were called a month earlier, so that members living at a distance could get their votes in in time. I would like members to write to me about convention and if they intend to come. Next month I shall have some announcements to make re it, and in meantime I am with you,

For the D.P.A. success,
 L. S. HOLMES,
Vice-Pres.

January 22nd, 1903.

Fellow Members,—Owing to our official organ changing hands, I have been unable to publish the sales for the past three months, but in future will try and have same appear regularly. You will notice that this sale contains a better quality of stamps than have appeared in our past sales, and I have decided in future to accept only first-class stamps for the sales. Trusting to be favored by your bids, I remain,

Yours truly,
 W. A. PETRIE,
Auction Mgr.

40TH AUCTION SALE OF THE DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Terms of Sale:

All bids must be in multiples of 5c. Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps. Unless expressly described as unused all stamps are to be taken as post marked, and where no remark is made as to condition it may be taken that they are good average specimens.

The figures in parenthesis indicate Scott's latest catalogue value of the lot.

Sale closes February 25th, 1903.

Lot No.	No. in Lot.
396—Bermuda, 1873, No. 5	1
397—Bermuda, 1873 (\$3.00)	1
398—British Guiana, No. 62 (\$4.50)	1

399—Brazil, No. 127 (75c)	1
400—Canada, No. 35, unused, no gum, (\$1.00)	1
401—Canada, envelope, entire, No. 212 (50c)	1
402—Canada, 20c, numeral	25
403—Canada, 7c, numeral	20
404—France, No. 1 (85c)	1
405—Great Britain, on cover, No. 6 (75c)	1
406—Hawaii, 1864, 5c (70c)	1
407—India, 1895, 2r, 3r, 5r, (88c)	3
408—Mexico, No. 129 (\$1.25)	1
409—New South Wales, 1860, 1p, orange (\$1.00)	1
410—New South Wales, 1860, 1sh rose (50c)	1
411—New South Wales, 1860, 5sh violet (\$1.25)	1
412—New Zealand, 1863, No. 24 (25c)	1
413—New Zealand, 1863, No. 44 (50c)	1
414—New Zealand, 1863, No. 18a (\$2.50)	1
415—New Zealand, 1863, No. 21a (\$1.25)	1
416—South Australia, 1860, No. 27 (\$2.00)	1
417—South Australia, 1860, No. 18 (\$2.00)	1
418—South Australia, 1867, 2sh carmine (\$1.23)	1
419—Surinam, 1900, No. 38 (\$1.00)	1
420—United States, 1862, 2c black, unused (45c)	1
421—United States, Revenue, Nos. 3034-36-38-39 (61c)	4
422—United States, Revenue, 1 pair, No. 2844, imp. (25c)	2
423—United States, Revenue, 2 pair, No. 2823, per. (40c)	4
424—United States, Revenue, No. 2812 (\$1.25)	1
425—Victoria, No. 3 (85c)	1
426—Vaal River Colony (Transvaal), 1887, 10sh pale brown (85c)	1
427—Canada Wrapper, 1c blue, unused, entire (25c)	2
428—Mixed lot (\$6.90)	85
429—Mixed lot (\$4.90)	33
430—Mixed lot (\$15.60)	166
431—Mixed lot (\$9.55)	83
432—Mixed lot, cat. at 2c each	162
433—Mixed lot (\$11.75)	213
434—Mixed lot (\$8.03)	156
435—Varieties (\$5.75)	112
436—Varieties (\$6.18)	126
437—Varieties (\$7.72)	90
438—Varieties (\$5.99)	111
439—Varieties (\$7.42)	109
440—Varieties (\$10.99)	108

441—Varieties (\$9.48).....	53
442—Varieties (\$8.41).....	102
443—Varieties (\$7.05).....	77
446—Varieties (\$10.04).....	72
444—Varieties (\$6.58).....	106
445—Varieties (\$6.83).....	129
447—Varieties (\$6.88).....	129
448—Varieties (\$11.38).....	152
449—Varieties (\$9.92).....	157
450—Varieties (\$7.86).....	79
451—International Album, in good condition, \$1.50 edition.	
452—J. W. Scott's best Album, 95 pages and binder from Antiqua to Nicaragua, in very good condition, list price, \$5.00.	
453—Porto Rico, No. 143 (\$1.00).....	1
W. A. PETRIE, Auc. Mgr., 651 MANNING AVE., TORONTO, CAN.	

UNITED STATES MINUTES.

USONA.

If the bill for the reform of the Consular service now before Congress becomes a law, there will be some new varieties of adhesive stamps, neither postage or revenue, though somewhat partaking of the nature of the latter. The bill provides that all Consular document stamps to the proper amount, the fees shall be attested by the affixing to the stamps to be supplied by the Secretary of State.

It is probable that the shade of the 13-cent stamp will be changed. It is almost precisely that of the new eight-cent, and stamp clerks complain that it is difficult, where the light is not good, to distinguish one from the other.

The Treasury Department conscience fund last week received a letter post-marked Bealeton, Va., containing six two-cent stamps, and a sheet of paper on which was written "Money returned for mis-used stamps by one who will never do it again."

The new standard catalogue, just out, is larger by forty pages than the previous one.

The bicycle boy on the new special delivery is represented as trying to live up to the comic paper standard of speed. Instead of riding straight ahead to deliver a message he is trying to do "stunts" in riding slowly, so slowly that he is compelled to wobble his front wheel to keep upright.

The special stamps for the St. Louis Exposition will probably be one or two values only, on account of the proximity of the series of 1902.

At Walseiffer's sale of December 20 the 1902 1 on 3-cent Cuban provisional brought \$1.10 in a used condition.

At the Drew 100th sale some recent gems brought as follows:—Buffalo 1-cent inverted, \$60; 2-cent inverted, \$139; 4-cent inverted (specimen), \$60. At a sale by Bartels the 4-cent without "specimen" brought \$310; 1898 \$100 revenue, \$6.05; \$500 revenue, \$46; \$1,000 revenue, \$36; \$50 grey and black, \$22.20; \$10 green and black, \$2.55.

The \$30 red brings about \$10.

The above shows that the prices on the rarer values are, in revenues, gradually coming down as the supply gets on the market. They are likely to be even lower; waiting *may* be risky, but not to wait is certainly more expensive for most of them.

An order issued by the department will be useful to dealers who are trying to secure a receipt from some delinquent customer. It is to the effect that where the sender says "Deliver only to the addressee" it shall be delivered only to that person, not even on his written order must it be given to another. If it cannot be so delivered, it must be returned to the sender.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

In Explanation.

As it has been the privilege of the writer to examine and study at length a remarkable collection of postage stamps and original covers, the property of Mr. John F. Seybold, of Syracuse, N.Y., he has undertaken the task of putting the readers of Stamp Sheet, so far as he may be able, in touch with the many fine things included, or such of them as come under the head of British North America.

Before attempting a work of this kind a few words in relation to the collection and the collector may be apropos, and it is necessary to state that whatever comments may be made or theories advanced, unless otherwise accredited, are, whether right or wrong, chargeable solely to the writer.

In writing this series of articles it may be convenient to use the small personal pronoun, which the writer will endeavor to make not the large, ever-prevalent "I" of the egotist, but the indispensable, inconspicuous I of the writer of concise English.

The Collector.

Mr. John F. Seybold, a bachelor dry goods merchant, of Syracuse, N.Y., although but in the prime of life, has been a collector for more than thirty years, almost since he was old enough to understand the uses of postage stamps and the localities of the countries represented by the varieties collected.

In all this time he has never lost interest, but each year has shown a growth not only in his collection but in his philatelic enthusiasm and his philatelic understanding.

One of the earliest collectors to discern the added interest and value of stamps on original covers, he has for many years made a specialty of this form of collecting and to-day possesses one of the finest aggregations of varieties on original covers in existence.

Always genial, always obliging, Mr. Seybold is a collector of the old school, whom it is a pleasure to meet and the writer can wish no better fortune to the earnest student of matters philatelic than the privilege of spending an hour, a day, a week with Mr. John F. Seybold and his collection.

In the stamps of British North America Mr. Seybold's collection is very strong, containing nearly every principal variety complete and all of the varieties on the original.

The specialist may make objection that Mr. Seybold lacks some of the ribbed paper and like minor varieties. As he has all his life been a general collector and has never specialized in any one country, but has accomplished as much in dozens of countries as he has in British North America, it will be admitted by all who have the patience to follow this series of papers that Mr. Seybold has been most successful in his stamp collecting efforts.

Asking pardon for thus intruding Mr. Seybold (sorely against his will, I fear me) on the reader, we will proceed to the consideration, first of

The Pence Issue of Canada.

For purposes which will further appear I restate the officially promulgated information that all of the pence issue were engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, and delivered to the Dominion Government the 3d. and 6d. at various times between April 5, 1851, and March, 1857. Of the 10d. and 12d. but one delivery of each took place, the 12d. on May 4, 1851; the 10d. on January 2, 1855. As to the 1/2d. I have at hand no official information.

Of Canada's greatest rarity, the twelve pence, Mr. Seybold has a proof on wove paper having the word "specimen" printed across the face in red ink, and also the only known copy on original cover, an article in relation to which appeared in a recent number of Stamp Sheet.

I see that the sixty-second edition of the Standard Catalogue continues to give us the 12d. on both laid and wove paper and under two different dates, 1851 and 1852, despite the frequently published information that but one issue was made—that of 1851 on laid paper—and further despite the fact that nearly every prominent authority, including Gibbon's Catalogue, has stated that all of these on laid paper originally were (or should have been) marked "specimen," and none were issued for postal use.

A recent correspondent of Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, London, replying to a communication by myself, stated that he had a copy on wove paper which was undoubtedly genuinely post-marked. Without going into the question of the genuineness of the post-mark, which I admit to be too deep a subject for me, even had I the specimen for examination, this might be explained by the fraudulent removal of the word "specimen," or it may have escaped the over-print, in which case it would

undoubtedly have passed the post, as few, indeed, could have distinguished it from the genuine. Even if this isolated specimen was genuinely post-marked it does not alter the fact that the issue on laid paper of 1851 was the only one ever emitted or authorized, and, I, for one, hope that Scott's will in the next edition of their catalogue expunge the \$500 rarity of 1852 on wove paper.

In the tenpence value Mr. Seybold shows with pride five covers each containing a single copy, two each containing a pair, one cover having two pairs of tenpence, another post-marked at Toronto in 1855 and addressed to Rev. Dr. Ryerson, London, Eng., containing a pair of tenpence and a pair of sixpence.

This aggregation of copies of the tenpence on original covers, thus free from any extraneous influences, illustrates with remarkable emphasis the varying sizes of the pence issue of Canada, a matter which does not seem to have been treated with the consideration it deserves, and which I will here take up, as, though it occurs in a greater or lesser degree in all the values, it appears more pronounced in the tenpence. I had thought of getting together thirty or forty copies of the tenpence for purposes of examination, but was forced, through a press of other matters, to give up the project.

The only reference to the question I have at hand is a paper read before the London Philatelic Society by Mr. M. P. Castle on February 3, 1894, brought out by a communication from Mr. W. H. Brouse, the eminent Dominion philatelist. As space will hardly permit of reprinting the paper entire I will endeavor to epitomize, taking only references to the tenpence, though all values are considered. Mr. Brouse says:—

"Of the 10d. blue there are three distinct varieties in design, viz.:

- "First (a) the long and narrow;
- "Second (b) the long and broad; and
- "Third (c) the short and broad.

"The outside edges or ornaments are in all three cases the same, but the difference lies in the fact of the oval or frame around the head having been, as the case may be, elongated or contracted or sometimes widened out.

The extreme variation in length is about one-sixteenth of an inch, and in width about one-thirty-second of an inch, which is considerable in a postage stamp. I doubt very much if this happened through intention, but think that it is the result of what

might be termed "engravers' license." However, whatever it may be, the result is that there are three distinct varieties."

Mr. Castle, on receipt of the paper from Mr. Brouse, "could hardly credit" the information until he had verified it by examination of specimens. Relative to the tenpence he gives the following measurements and further remarks:

- "(a) $22\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ MM. Thin to very thin.
- "(b) $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ MM. (full). Thick.
- "(c) $22\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ MM. (bare). Thick.
- "(c) 22×18 MM. Thin.

"The varieties of the tenpence are those described by Mr. Brouse * * * I may add that in the case of this value I have examined and measured some forty copies, including a strip of three, as also a proof on very thin India paper, which corresponds exactly in measurement with variety (b) on thick paper ($22\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ MM.)."

Further: "The question how these varieties have arisen is an interesting one, nor can I see how they can be accounted for by shrinkage of paper, as in the case of the 10d. proof above cited, which is in all fours with the ordinary stamp on thick paper."

In the collection of Mr. Seybold occurs fifteen copies of the 10d., of all of which I have taken measurements, and find the following sizes: 22×17 , 22×18 , $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17$, $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$, and 22×18 MM. While one-fourth of a millimetre is difference difficult to measure with an ordinary gauge, I feel certain that not one of these stamps would measure a full $22\frac{3}{4}$ MM., though perhaps a trifle strong $22\frac{1}{2}$. The differences are distinctly noticeable when seen together and few would readily believe that the variations could be caused by other than different dies.

Convinced that Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, who were not novices at stamp manufacturing, but had previously printed the postmaster stamps of New York City as well as the 1847 issue of the United States, would not have gone to the expense of engraving several dies where one would amply suffice, and because no one seems to have discovered even the most minute difference in the engraving except in size, I quickly discarded the theory of different dies.

This, to my mind, leaves shrinkage of the paper as the only possible explanation. Before defending this theory it is necessary, even at the expense of being charged with "carrying coals to Newcastle," to shortly state the manner of printing these steel-engraved stamps.

One original die is engraved in soft steel, which is hardened to such an extent that no tool will cut it and no file will make an impression on it. From this original die, by comparatively simple mechanical processes, enough dies are prepared, all exact duplicates of the original, to print a sheet of stamps. Contrary to ordinary or typographical methods of printing, the design is sunk into the plate instead of being in relief. The plate is covered with ink and the surface carefully cleaned, leaving the lines of design filled with ink, after which a sheet of dampened paper is placed on the plate and it is passed beneath a roller under heavy pressure.

Knowing, from many years of experience in handling paper, that if printed on when wet it would be found shrunken when dry, I knew not if all varieties of papers would shrink, how much nor how evenly they would shrink, nor if the shrinkage would be one way of the paper or both. This was the problem I attempted to solve.

Having provided some twenty-five sheets of paper of different qualities and thicknesses, each was cut into sixteen pieces. Selecting a common half-tone cut which measured exactly 100 x 69 MM. and dampening the sheets of paper to different degrees of wetness I proceeded to impress the cut on each sheet, using a common roller proof press. While this test would hardly be as conclusive as sheets printed from steel plates on a plate press it most nearly fulfilled the conditions possible with the means at my command.

After the printed sheets had been allowed to dry it became a matter of a good millimetre gauge and careful measurements of the printed impressions, not the paper.

To give even a synopsis of the varying sizes resulting would only unduly lengthen this paper and weary the reader. Suffice it to say that hardly two sheets of the whole lot were identical in size, nor was I able to formulate any table as to how much or how little or which way of the paper shrinkage would occur. The only general rule which seemed to come out clearly was that thin paper would invariably shrink more than thick. In many of the sheets the difference was barely noticeable, while, on the other hand, such measurements as 96 x 68, 97 x 68½, 99 x 67½, 98 x 68 MM. were fairly common, and one sheet, after several very careful measurements, was undeniably

95½ x 69 MM., thus showing a shrinkage of 4½ per cent. one way and none at all the other. This was very thin laid linen paper.

Contrary to all expectations, more than one impression measured more than either the cut or those printed on dry paper, one on thin wove paper being fully 101 MM. long.

If further proof were needed, one of the stamps in Mr. Seybold's collection, the narrowest one, measuring only 17 MM., shows under the magnifying glass the unmistakable wrinkled appearance of much shrunken paper.

Having taken up so much of the readers' time in consideration of the tenpence, we are compelled to leave the lower values of the pence issue for another visit, and I hope we will find among the many good things that which will interest every lover of the science of philately.

COMMENTS.

Denmark has entered a suggestion in regard to the universal postage stamp idea. It is designed for international use, and is a double one and for reply use. One-half would bear the name of the country of origin and the other be marked reply.

* * *

The trustees of the International Stamp Collectors Association are considering the advisability of making the C.S.S. the official organ. If so the members will have the satisfaction of receiving a journal which stands in the front rank of philatelic publications and always appears on time.

* * *

There are men who when they sit down at a table d'hote dinner, eat voraciously, regardless of their stomachs, being moved by a purpose to "get their money's worth." There are advertisers of the same mind. They buy space, and think they are cheated if they do not crowd it with reading matter.

* * *

A mail auction sale of several good collections of old coins will be held by Mr. Thomas L. Elder, 238 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., during the last week in February or March 1st. Persons interested in

coins, tokens or paper money should send to him for a catalogue of the sale, as several thousand coins, bills, etc., of Canada, U.S., and foreign countries will be sold by him to the highest bidder. There will be same rare Bretons, etc. in the sale. Mr. Elder is one of the leading coin dealers of America.

* * *

John R. Hooper, travelling correspondent of the *Canadian Electrical News*, is in the city. He has just finished an inspection of the Toledo Railways and Light Company's plant, and the electrical systems at Dayton, Cincinnati, Springfield, Columbus, Canton, Cleveland and Detroit.

* * *

Here is a very good scale of "condition discounts," taken from a recent number of *Mekeel's Stamp Collector*, which the young collector will do well to study before purchasing imperfect specimens. "A stamp otherwise perfect, but imperfect on one side, should be discounted about 20 per cent. Every other defect makes the discount greater by another 10 to 20 per cent., so that a stamp with five or six defects would be about worthless, while one with but two or three defects may yet be considered desirable, when it can be obtained at 50 or 60 per cent. discount. Perfect specimens at such discounts are cheap.

* * *

Mr. C. W. N. USSHER,
Pub. *Canada Stamp Sheet*,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Ussher,—You certainly deserve great credit for your efforts to keep alive a philatelic paper in Canada. I sincerely trust that you will receive the active support of stamp collectors throughout the Dominion, not only in subscriptions, but also in advertisements. There is no reason whatever why we should not have in Canada one well-supported and well-conducted stamp journal, at the very least. Before I organized the old Philatelic Society of Canada I published a stamp journal, and know the difficulties, which, I hope, you will not meet with. Owing to my other business engagements I am sorry I cannot actively assist you as much as I should wish. Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

J. R. HOOPER,

President International Stamp Collectors' Association.

BURNING OF THE VICTORIA HOTEL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

MISS CHARLOTTE LLOYD'S LOSS.

There exists among stamp collectors the world over much friendly feeling. The whole fraternity will regret to hear that among the guests who suffered losses at the terrible conflagration of the Victoria Hotel on December 14th is Miss Lloyd of Quebec City. She received some burns about the head and right arm, and her escape from death was almost miraculous. Besides all her personal effects she lost three valuable albums, one containing postage stamps with 15,600 varieties, including the 12d Canada; a second, an almost complete collection of the Revenues of Canada, and a third album of "entires" of all the countries of the world, the Canada issues being complete. These large collections, valued at about \$30,000, were the work of an entire lifetime.

Miss Lloyd had no insurance whatever, on any of her collections of stamps, or other effects, therefore her loss is total.

Important Notice

The Stamp Collectors Club, Toronto, will hold an Exhibition in their rooms Broadway Hall, on March 3rd next, and will award a silver medal (1st prize) and a bronze medal (2nd prize), for best collection of British Colonial Stamps.

This competition is open to collectors in Canada and U.S., full particulars may be had on receipt of post-card from the Club Secretary.

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"	8	50	15	Trinidad	78	35	15	Luxenburg	36	8	3
Newfoundland	37	45	15	St. Vincent	13	35	15	"	39	1.25	40
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W. S. C. BARGAIN & X PAGE

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TORONTO, MARCH 1st, 1903.

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TORONTO, MARCH 1st, 1903.

EDITORIAL.

Many of our subscribers have so far failed to send us their subscription for 1903. It cannot be that the yearly subscription fee of twenty-five cents is such an amount as to cause them inconvenience. As a rule it is pure neglect or forgetfulness on their part. But it is this neglect which is the

cause of the demise of so many philatelic publications. It takes money, a great deal of trouble, and much time to publish the Canada Stamp Sheet, and as this paper is the only one at present published in Canada devoted entirely to philately, it certainly deserves the support of all Canadian collectors, and we trust to have the help and support of our American cousins. If this support is forthcoming, the C. S. S. will be improved and enlarged. Already a large expenditure has been made to secure many thousand addresses of collectors not on our lists. To these a sample copy will be mailed. If a subscription is not forthcoming, their names will be struck from our lists, thus assuring to our advertisers that their advertisements will be seen by active collectors.

With this issue is started a Department of Inquiry, under the able management of Mr. D. P. Duggan. In Mr. Duggan we have secured the services of one of the ablest philatetists in the Dominion of Canada. Subscribers may send any inquiries relating to philately to this department, and can be assured of receiving reliable information.

The first instalment of Mr. F. C. Young's articles on "The Stamps of British North America," appearing in the February issue, has been very favorably received, judging from the many complimentary letters which we have received regarding it. The general opinion is that it is the best article on

B.N.A. which has appeared in years. Mr. Young, in writing this series of articles, has opportunities which few, if any, other philatelic writer possesses. The thanks of our readers are due to Mr. John F. Seybold, for having placed his collection at the disposal of Mr. Young for purposes of study, and to Mr. Young for the great care and labor with which he is preparing this series of articles for readers of the C.S.S.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the Dominion Philatelic Association suspended for non-payment of dues. This is a very bad showing, indeed. That such a great number of real stamp collectors, interested to a more or less extent in the success of Canada's premier philatelic society should, through negligence, allow themselves to be struck, even temporarily, from the roll of membership, and to have their names appear in print under head of "Suspended" is more than the ordinary individual can make out.

Any *subscribers* who would like to have specimen copies sent to any collecting friends, can send the names and addresses, and we shall be pleased to supply free of charge.

DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

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Official Organ.—*Canada Stamp Sheet*.

Initiation fee, 10c; dues, 25c a year.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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No. 712—E. G. L. Webb, Limon, Costa Rica, S.A.

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Raymond B. Samuel, Exeter, Ont. Age 31. Occupation, bank clerk. Refs., G. Anderson, James Weeks.

Roy Gray, 622 Talbot Street, London, Ont. Age 15. Occupation, parcel boy. Refs. L. S. Holmes, vice-pres., S. Baker.

T. Haslop, 39 Upper Street, Islington, London, England. Age 22. Occupation, gentleman. Refs., C. W. N. Ussher, A. Copeland.

F. A. Thompson, 25 Mutual Street, Toronto, Ont. Age 24. Occupation, gentleman. Refs., H. Smith, C. W. N. Ussher.

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No. 536—T. R. Johnston, Saltsbury, Pa., U.S.A.

No. 498—C. O. Higley, Salamanca, N.Y., U.S.A.

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No. 629—C. E. Derby, from Elmira, N.Y., to 186 St. Mark's Lane, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

No. 693—A. Liethenheim, from New Rochelle, N.Y., to 2041 7th Ave, New York, U.S.A.

No. 8—W. F. Van Malder, from Lynn, Mass., to 145 Bourne Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

REINSTATED.

No. 125—J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 1 00
Received since for dues.....	11 87
	\$12 87
Paid official organ for February....	3 22
Postage on donations of papers to Philatelic Library, 2 lots.....	0 90
Postage during month.....	2 20
Printing 500 letter heads.....	1 75
	\$8 07
Balance on hand.....	4 80
	\$12 87

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE VIII., SEC. 2.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall on the 1st of March in each year, cause to be published in the Official Organ, a list of members who have not paid the annual dues for the ensuing year. If the dues are not paid within 30 days of such publication the members shall be suspended.

Sec. 3.—Any suspended member may be reinstated on payment of all arrearages.

One of the most disagreeable duties of the Secretary is to publish a list of those members who have neglected the call for dues to meet the Society expenses. Knowing that in many cases they do not desire to drop from the rolls in debt to the Association, I trust that you will all send in your dues (25c.) during the 30 days yet remaining for you to do so.

SUSPENDED.

The following members are suspended pending the payment of their dues. Those members who do not pay or send in their resignation will be published in following issue of Official Organ:—

L. M. Atmore, C. H. Alley, Geo. A. Atkinson, Chas. Bailey, H. Bradford, Basil G. Butler, J. C. Bannerman, N. R. W. Bassett, F. Boyer, G. L. Cockburn, F. W. Cowing, E. V. Cowdry, Jos. M. Chandler, J. H. Cummins, John Culbertson, D. Crawford, G. W. Carroll, jr., Ray B. Crawford, A. E. H. Coe, D. D. Doolittle, Geo. E. Davenport, J. C. Doolittle, C. S. Dube, P. B. Douglas, A. Dale, E. A. Evans, Rev. E. Ewell, H. Egan, P. E. Erbach, I. Eckhardt, C. Ehle, E. E. Fischer, E. Fortier, H. Foth, H. A. Frederic, Wm. Fox, Miss Fraser, F.

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Application blanks and further information by addressing the Secretary-Treasurer, 137 Baldwin Street, Toronto, Canada. that in many cases you do not desire to drop

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

I beg to acknowledge the following donations from members:—

Raymond Wilcox, New York, 10 pieces.
E. M. Atmore, Owen Sound, 100 pieces.

A large number of members have availed themselves of the papers in the library, and are making good use of them.

I beg also to announce that after much labor I have placed the library in serviceable shape, and have it properly indexed. A catalogue is in the hands of the printers, and a copy will be mailed to all members in a short time.

I have the President's authority, and this month have placed in the auction all the duplicates from the library, made up in fifteen lots. The bundles of mixed papers are just as they come, but all lots contain some very old papers—many single copies of which are valuable. The bundles contain from 50 to 150 papers, and though stated as

mixed, are nearly all different. To any one interested in philatelic literature, this is a great chance, and I would ask liberal bids, as it is expected the returns will more than pay cost of new catalogue.

Still awaiting more donations.

R. F. WRIGLEY,
Librarian.

Join the D. P. A.

41ST D. P. A. AUCTION.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps.

All bids must be in multiples of five cents. Unless expressly described as unused all stamps are to be taken as postmarked, and where no remark is made as to condition it may be taken that they are good average specimens.

Figures in parenthesis indicate Scott's latest catalogue value of the lot.

Sale closes March 25, 1903.

Lot No.	No. in Lot.
454—British Bechuanaland, 1887, 1, 2 and 6p (.36).....	3
455—British Bechuanaland, 1892, 1, 2, 4 and 6 (.89).....	4
456—Canada, 1868, 1c., brown, red (.30).....	1
457—Canada, 1869, 1c., yellow (.40).....	1
458—Canada, Jubilee, \$2 (1.50).....	1
459—Canada, Numeral, 1/2-20c., inclusive.....	11
460—Canada, Maple Leaf, 1/2-10c., inclusive (.41).....	8
461—Canada, Numeral, 10c.....	50
462—Canada, Numeral, 7c.....	25
463—Newfoundland, 1876, 3c. (.35).....	1
464—Niger Coast, 1892, 2p. (.25).....	1
465—Niger Coast, 1894, 5p. (.25).....	1
465—Orange River Colony, 1868, 1p., 6p., 1 sh. (.29).....	3
467—Orange River Colony, 1892, 2 1/2 on 3p. (.35).....	1
468—Orange River Colony, 1900, 1/2, 1, 2 and 6, unused (.52).....	4
469—Prince Edward Island, Nos. 5, 6, 15 (.48) unused.....	3
470—Rhodesia, 1891, 1/2, 4 8, 1 sh.....	4
471—Rhodesia, 1896, 2, 4, 1 sh. (.40).....	3
472—Vaal River Colony, 1 sh., 1883, (.35).....	1
473—Zululand, 1888, 1, 2p. (.45).....	2
474—Approval. Book of 46 stamps (4.16).....	

(PHILITETIC LITERATURE).

- 475—Fifty different Nos. Advocate.
- 476—About 75 mixed Canadian Papers.
- 477—About 75 mixed Canadian Papers.
- 478—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 479—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 480—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 481—Mekeels Weekly, 28 back numbers.
- 482—Vol. XIII. Mekeels, except 2 Nos.
- 483—New York Philatelist, 15 different Nos.
- 484—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 485—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 486—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 487—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 488—Mixed Lot U.S. Papers.
- 489—Mixed Lot English and Foreign Papers.
- 490—International Album. 1899 ed. Fair condition.

W. A. PETRIE, Auction-Manager,
651 Manning Ave, Toronto, Can.

UNITED STATES MINUTES.

USONA.

The bureau of engraving and printing is at work on a new design for the two-cent stamp. The present issue "series of 1902" has evoked so much criticism that the post-office department, the officials of which went into raptures at the design when first issued, have had to order a return to the simple and beautiful series in use for the past ten years. The present stamp will be returned as soon as it is possible to furnish a new one. It will never be a rarity, but will be an interesting object lesson of the superiority of simple and majestic designs over ornate and involved minuteness of detail.

The report of the Boston Philatelic Society on the forged surcharges sold by the Boston Stamp Company, J. Favill Capron, manager, is of much importance. The stamps were sold to the company by a man named Turner, says the report, and sold by the company widely. As the stamps are popular ones, and may have been bought by readers of the Stamp Sheet, a list is given in order that purchasers from this source may return them.

- British East Africa, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 3 annas, 1 rupee.
- British Protectorate, 1888, 1, 2, 2s. d. 5, 10s.
- Gold Coast, 1887, 1d. on 6d. orange.
- Grenada Unpaid Letter, 2d. on 6d. red lilac.

Hawaii, 1893, 12c., red lilac, black surcharge.

India, Official Stamps, 1866, water-marked, 1 anna brown.

Niger Coast Protectorate, 1894, ½ on 2½d., blue.

Orange River Colony, 1900, surcharged, V.R.I., 6d., carmine.

The entire series of 1903 will be out by March 15. The ones issued up to February 24 are the 1, 2, 5, 8, 13. Some of the zealous reporters for weekly papers have announced others, but the post-office department has not yet issued them.

Those of the readers of the Stamp Sheet who have had dealings with the Standard Stamp Co. of St. Louis, Mo., will be interested to learn that the manager, Henry Flaachskamm, has been convicted of a conspiracy to use the United States mails with intent to defraud.

There is every indication that Stanley Gibbons catalogue will give the Scott a hard run. They are out earlier, and in many cases the prices are lower. Americans are patriotic, and favor the Standard, but not where it involves continual and unnecessary financial loss.

The Post-office Department is calling attention to the necessity of examining matter received from Canada and Mexico "supposed to be liable to customs duty." Large packages of stamps sent by collectors from one country to another should be so shipped as to be accessible for examination; this applies particularly to society exchange sheets, where the package feels very much like merchandise.

LOCAL ITEMS.

At the nomination of officers of the Toronto Philatelic Club, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was proposed as patron, and the Hon. Wm. Mulock as honorary president.

A petition is being circulated with the object of getting the Government to allow the Toronto Philatelic Club to have charge of the mounting of the Postal Union stamps as received.

A committee of the Stamp Collectors' Club have been drafting a new constitution. A change of name is also proposed.

The medals for the Stamp Collectors' Club competition have been received. Competition is for the best collection of British Colonials open to collectors not members of the Club.

REMEMBER.

To have copy in Toronto by 24th of month.

That governments do not forward second-class matter without regular postage.

That when subscribers change their residence they should give old address as well as new.

All information desired should be accompanied with a 2c. stamp.

COMMENTS.

Rumors are rife of a change in the British stamp; a new and fancy set may soon be issued, if the enterprising correspondents are to be believed.

Mr. Albert L. Godoy, who conducted the W. S. C. bargain and X page in Stamp Exchange Philatelic West and Canada Stamp Sheet, leaves soon for Guatemala, where his father will take up a post as Mexican minister. Mr. Godoy has disposed of his extensive stamp business interests to Mr. Elmer Smith, of Colusa, Ill., U.S.A., to whom we can recommend our readers.

The copper plates employed by Messrs. De la Rue, London, for the printing of the stamps of Orange Free State have been deposited in the philatelic section of the British Museum, where they will enrich the display of philatelic items already there.

Canada will probably have the honor of having issued the last stamp with the head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The general appearance of the stamp is very poor, the color being of a yellowish green shade. Why could not our postal authorities have retained the fine deep orange of the four leaf eight cent value?

Mr. F. C. Young's articles on "Stamps of British North America," which is appearing monthly in the Stamp Sheet, is drawing praise from far and near. If we were to print all the complimentary letters which we have received regarding it, we should not have room to run the next instalment.

Carl Willadt is making a tour of the American States, and may possibly visit Canada.

The Trustees of the International Stamp Collectors' Association have paid a compliment to the C. S. S. by making it their official organ.



POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND
PERIODICALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

Under the Post Office Law of last Session, taking effect from 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education, to Agriculture, or Temperance, or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d. if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices (including all Money Order Offices), with a discount of 5 per cent upon purchases of not less than twenty stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop and Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,

Postmaster-General.

(*London Herald*, of July 31st, 1857).

Subscribe to *Canada Stamp Sheet*, 25c a year.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

Taking up the thread of our discourse where it was broken off last month we will continue the examination of the pence issue, first taking up the sixpence, in reality the second postage stamp of the Canadian Government being first received from the printers on May 2, 1851, to the number of 100,400. This was principally intended for prepayment of postage to the United States, that being the only country carrying a sixpence as I understand them.

pence rate for single weight letters, as exemplified by examination of such original covers as I have been able to see.

For shades in the sixpence we have lilac, lilac brown, greenish-purple, and blackish-lilac in varying degrees of depth of color. Some authorities also give a greenish-black and black, but I have always had an overweening desire to try some sort of deoxidizing compound on these black specimens before placing too much credence in their blackness.

For varieties we find the sixpence imperforate on laid paper (this constituted the first issue), on ordinary wove paper, very thin paper and very thick paper, almost cardboard, as well as perf. 12 on ordinary wove paper.

In Mr. Seybold's collection are a strip of three 6d. imperf., six single copies used and thirteen specimens on original covers; also two used copies of the 6d. perf. on original covers, on one of which the date is illegible, the other being dated "Hamilton, May 20, 1859," thus indicating a very late date for the use of the perforated sixpence, about six weeks before the supersession of the pence issue.

A large amount of uncertainty exists as to many points in relation to this first issue of Canadian stamps, but the most uncertain is as to when, where or by whom the perforating was done. The most natural supposition would be that it was done by the printers of the stamps, yet it has been repeatedly asserted that the printers had absolutely no record of such work having been done.

The only official reference to the matter so far as I know, is the following extract from the Postmaster-General's report for the year 1859:

"The department has been led by the increasing use of postage stamps to take measures for obtaining the Canada postage stamps perforated in the dividing lines, in the manner adopted in England, to facilitate the separation of a single stamp from the others on a sheet when required for use."

This renders the question of at what time during the year 1859 this innovation was adopted an open subject for a guessing contest, with no prizes offered.

The rarity of specimens of the sixpence in a perforated condition would seem to indicate that not many could have been issued a supposition borne out by the official fig-

The last receipt of the sixpence stamps from the printers is given as March, 1857, for the number of 50,000. Assuming this lot to have been the perforated ones, we still have no means of knowing how many of them were included in the 43,950 6d. stamps destroyed in 1859, but probably a goodly proportion, as had the entire lot been issued and used during the more than two years between March, 1857, and the date when the stamps were superseded, copies would certainly be much more plentiful than they now are.

Of the sixpence, as shown by the official figures quoted above, four lots were received by the Government at different times, the first lot being on laid paper, subsequent lots received in 1855, 1856 and 1858, being on wove paper of varying degrees of thickness, probably several weights included in each lot, as stamp printers and paper makers of earlier days seem to have considered evenness of grade in a lot of paper a matter of secondary importance.

As a further variety the sixpence is also found cut diagonally for use as a threepence stamp.

In a rambling and roundabout way we have thus arrived at the first postage stamp to be printed for the Dominion Government, the threepence beaver, the first consignment of which, to the number of 100,000 was received in the Dominion April 5, 1851. This, as well as the next lot of 150,200, was printed on laid paper.

For varieties in the threepence we have, in addition to the laid paper, both thin and thick wove and ribbed paper, and also perforated 12. Undoubtedly genuine copies perforated 13 and 14 are also known and in 1899 the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. discovered a copy with a peculiar rouletting of oblique parallel lines, which has been described as *perf. en seie*, but it is not at all likely that any of these perforations are of an official character.

Among the many copies of the threepence in the collection of Mr. Seybold is a decided novelty in the form of a cover mailed at Woodstock, March 14, 1859, bearing a threepence perforated and imperforate one side by side. Unlike some more modern examples of unusual original covers, the embossed imprint of the Woodstock Iron Works shows this to have been genuinely used and not made for collectors.

As to the date of perforation of the threepence I have nothing to add to what I have said about the sixpence, except that ac-

cording to the figures mentioned the last lot printed consisted of 300,000 stamps and the remainders destroyed in 1859 were 257,200. Inasmuch as at this date stamp collectors were almost absolutely unheard of, no stamp magazine was published until four years after the destruction of these stamps, nor for nearly ten years thereafter did any catalogue or any collector, except a small but enthusiastic coterie of trinitronianics in France, distinguish between perforate and imperforate stamps. We could hardly expect postal officials to have kept account of how many of each variety were consigned to the flames.

In March, 1854 the postal rates on half-ounce letters between Canada and most foreign countries was reduced to 8d. sterling, when sent through the United States and 6d. sterling when sent direct from a provincial port—Quebec or Halifax. This caused the issuance of the tenpence stamp (equivalent to 8d. sterling) very soon thereafter, but, although seemingly of equal importance, it was not until August 1, 1857, that the 7½d. (6d. sterling) made its appearance. The Postmaster-General's report for that year says:

"To facilitate the payment of letters passing to England by the Canadian steamers a new stamp bearing value of 6d. sterling or 7½d. currency, being the Canadian packet rate, was procured and put in circulation."

For the benefit of the more youthful collectors it should be noted that the inscription "Canada Packet Post" does not indicate the use of the stamp for a "parcel post," but refers to the fast mail "packet" or ocean liners of that day.

Although undoubtedly issued subsequent to the perforated varieties of the 3d. and 6d. none of this value, so far as I know, have ever been found perforated.

As an improvement facilitating easier reckoning in English currency the 7½d. was printed in sheets of 120 stamps, although all other values of this issue had been printed in sheets of 100.

Mr. Seybold has a large number of copies of the 7½d. in superb condition, seven of which are on original covers, all dated during 1858 and 1859.

On the same date as the 7½d. was issued a ½d. value to serve as a medium for pre-paying transient newspapers, bearing the conventional head of the Queen and found in various shades of rose from light to dark and from dull to bright. A portion of these

were perforated. Although the normal paper for this value was white wove, some copies on ribbed paper are known, but are far, very far, from being common. Indeed, from the scarcity of this value in any condition it does not seem possible that over three million were issued, yet such is the claim made by more than one writer on things stampic.

One of the neatest covers in Mr. Seybold's British North American collection bears a strip of six of the imperforate ½d. mailed at Newark, U.C., on Christmas Day of 1857, and we will suppose it to have borne a full measure of the good cheer of a Yuletide season of long ago.

These later issues, as the earlier ones, were printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, from steel plates, and remained in use until the adoption of the decimal system of currency on July 1, 1859, necessitated an entirely new issue of stamps, consideration of which will be left until our next talk.

DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

Under this heading we shall publish queries of a Philatelic nature, upon request of our readers, that are of general interest.

No notice will be taken of alleged discoveries unless same are submitted for our examination, in which case stamps for postage and registration must be sent for the return of the specimen or specimens submitted.

This department will not undertake to pronounce on the genuineness of any specimen submitted.

Correspondents requesting a personal answer must send return postage.

Correspondence in connection with this department must be in the Editor's hand not later than the 5th of the month.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP COLLECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

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 Official organ, CANADA STAMP SHEET.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From Jan. 1st, 1902, to Feb. 28th, 1903.
 Received for dues \$21 49
 Paid Official Organ, per Ph. 11 00
 Printing 1,000 application blanks, . . . 4 00
 500 Letter heads 1 50
 500 Envelopes 1 25
 Postage..... 13 74

\$42 98

Deficit, \$21 49

Members of I.S.C.A.:

Very sorry to have to report such a large deficit. If all delinquent members would pay their dues a large part of this would be wiped out; again, if every member would endeavor to secure an applicant the Association would be placed on a sound financial footing. Now that the Association has a regular Official Journal which will publish the secretary's report correctly, we shall no doubt have a considerable increase in membership. Members who do not pay their dues before March 24th will be published as "Suspended."

One of the great advantages which the I.S. A. offers its members is that you can buy unused current issues at face value. There is no other philatelic society in the world which offers this benefit to its members. The secretary receives stamps in payments of dues from almost every stamp issuing country. You can either procure from him or the resident vice-presidents in their respective countries. No charge whatever is made except for return postage.

Members can, by sending the face value, obtain any of the following stamps, unused P.O. state. Do not forget to enclose return postage: Costa Rica, Scott, No. 46; Græte, Scott, No. 248 to 252; Roumania, Scott, No. 140 to 145; St. Settlements, Scott, No. 031

Newfoundland, Scott, No. 80, 81, 82, 84;
Netherlands, Scott, No. 87, 122, 113-14-15;
Mexico, Scott, No. 295.

Send for application blanks at once to the
Secretary, C. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin
Street, Toronto, Canada.

LONDON NOTES.

L. S. Holmes.

Scott's (62nd ed.) catalogue is out (on
December 31, 1902) and with its appearance
the stamp trade will pick up considerably
and keep the dealers, already busy, busier.
Prices are much the same as last year.
Where changes have occurred it is an ad-
vance and that chiefly among unused speci-
mens. Among Canada the following may
be noted:

12½c Green, 1859-64, from . . .	\$1.75 to \$2.00
6c Red-brown, 1882-90, from . . .	.35 to .45
50c Deep blue, 1892-93, from . . .	.85 to 1.00
8c Lilac-gray, 1892-93, from . . .	.50 to .60
8c Slate, 1892-93, from . . . . .	.30 to .60
6c Brown, 1897, from . . . . .	.15 to .20
6c Brown, 1898, from . . . . .	.10 to .25

What do the readers of the "Sheet" think
of our new 7c stamp? I understand there
is a 4c one to follow. According to London
papers we are to have a King's Head Set
as soon as present supply is exhausted.

Well, the "Sheet" has changed hands and
let us unite in wishing it success. Surely we
can keep one stamp paper running, and the
D.P.A. the only national association in Can-
ada.

How about a Canadian Collectors' Co., run
on similar lines to the American Collectors'
Co? I agree with Mr. R. S. Baker that a
large mail order business could be done. It
would help to keep "Canadian money in
Canada." Nearly all of the large American
dealers do a good trade with Canadians and
if this trade were kept here a company
could be maintained without difficulty.

a Canadian magazine devoted to philately,
perhaps a few words on Canadian stamps
may not be out of place, and will be of
advantage if only, by causing discussion
contradiction, a few facts may be estab-
lished.

The condition crank is an important
factor in stamp collecting, but many will
discard one stamp, or value it less than
another variety because the first is heavily
cancelled or badly centred, not allowing for
the fact that the former is seldom found in
any but poor condition, and the latter nearly
always "superb." So, to get at these facts,
this article is written, with the hope that
others will take up, elaborate, and complete
what is written, and finally something of
value result.

In our stamps of the pence issues the
laid paper varieties as far as condition is
concerned may be treated as one with the
wove. The cancellations are of four
varieties; a series of circles within circles,
seven in number; four circles with a
numeral centre; seven straight diagonal
bars forming a square; town name, a par-
tial double circle, and U.C. or L.C. (for
Upper or Lower Canada) completing circle
with date in centre. These are enumerated,
as far as can be judged, in order of their
usage.

To come to the individual stamps the
threepenny is found with all cancellations,
but the first two form the large majority.
It is comparatively not easy to find lightly
cancelled threepennies, especially when con-
sidering the large number used. This is most
a lightly cancelled halfpenny may be con-
sidered, as this stamp is the commonest of all
the pence issue, it is perhaps better to say
that good lightly cancelled copies command
the established market value while the aver-
age heavily cancelled copies are too common,
undesirable, and of very little value, and
are only excusable in the rarer forms of
pairs or blocks.

The halfpenny has all the cancellations,
but is notable as being the example of the
bar cancellation in perhaps the majority of
its copies. It is hard to say if this is more
desirable than the ring forms or not, but
inspection will show that only part of the
cancellation usually has taken effect, and
often the stamp even half missed, whereas
in the older styles the aim of the postmaster
for the centre of the stamp seems particu-
larly and vindictively accurate. Therefore
a highly cancelled halfpenny may be con-
sidered an ornament. In the sixpenny

CANCELLATION OF CANADIAN PENCE ISSUES.

BY ALFRED BOULTBEE.

"A prophet is not without honor save in
his own country," but the case of our inter-
esting hobby is about the best "specimen"
of an error of this old adage, therefore in

stamp in all its varieties we reach the acme of waste in valuable pinter's ink. A lightly cancelled sixpenny otherwise good, is a rara avis. Anyone trying to buy one will find them about one in a hundred, indeed, it is more rare than a fair or even a good tenpenny, and command a price much closer to catalogue than any other pence Canadian.

As hinted, the tenpenny in good condition is easy to obtain, especially on thin paper. The reason is largely due to its color being a good dark one on which the cancellation does not show, and perhaps our ancestral postmasters wished to make a good impression on their English relations, who likewise have a bad name for disfiguring their stamps. Be that as it may, the tenpenny enjoys the distinction of being the best cancelled stamp of our pence issues. The white paper variety seems not quite so fortunate, but this must be due to the lighter color of its paper showing the cancellation more clearly.

The most beautiful of our stamps, the seven and a half pence, escapes fairly well, although it is subject to every cancellation, including a fair proportion of the ring varieties. It cannot be said to be as fortunate as the tenpenny, but follows it closely.

The condition of the twelpenny does not seriously worry many of us; we are not overburdened with a large choice, most of us being satisfied with the fifth cancellation, namely, the word "specimen," certainly the neatest and least disfiguring of them all, and yet, strange to relate, this cancellation is the greatest object of those whose aim it is to remove cancellations. However, in the original it is lightly cancelled, and on account of its color, it is the least disfigured of all by its cancellation.

To sum up, leaving out the twelpenny, the sixpenny is by far the rarest, comparatively speaking, in good condition of cancellation. Next, but very far from it, comes the halfpenny, the proportion of good to bad being about one to four; the proportion in the threepenny is probably very much worse, but the commonness of the stamp makes the comparison of very little value. Next comes the tenpenny on white paper, with a proportion of about the same as the halfpenny. Then the seven and a half at even odds, and the tenpenny on blue paper at two to one in favor of good copies.

FACTS FOR PHILATELISTS.

BY LEON V. CASS.

The first postage stamp issued and sold by the United States Government was sold in May, 1847, to the father of the famous writer, Bill Nye.

U.S. postage, department and revenue stamps have been declining in price for about seven years. It is now generally conceded that they have reached the bottom, and are a safe investment at the ruling prices of to-day.

The cause of the decline in prices is found in the fact that they were boomed and prices raised above their true value, but now with a steady demand for old issues and a comparatively small supply of the scarcer varieties will without doubt advance from year to year at a steady and healthy rate.

The drop in the prices of the unused stamps of Ecuador, 1896 jubilee issue, and Costa Rica 1892 issue is caused by the dumping of a lot of remainders on the market.

Every collector should secure a copy of the penny black 1840 issue of Great Britain. One reason is because this is the first postage stamp ever issued by any government, another reason is because it is one of the few stamps priced too low, considering the quantity held in stock by the average dealer and collector.

I don't write the above paragraph because I have "an axe to grind," but because I believe the statements made to be positive facts, and as a further proof of my sincerity I am willing to purchase wholesale lots of above if any of my readers wish to sell their stock.

It is said the characters on the Chinese stamps when translated into English read as follows. Those on the right "started from this country;" those on the left "to be delivered to whom addressed."

With only a few changes in perforations and watermark, the five cent dark green stamp of New South Wales has been in use for nearly fifty years.

American collectors seem to think the new seven cent stamp just issued by our Canadian cousins the prettiest of the set. It is indeed a handsome stamp, and is well fitted to close the issuance of British colonials portraying Queen Victoria.

QUEBEC JOTTINGS.

BY ROCKMAPLE.

In an interview which your correspondent had with Miss Charlotte Lloyd, the Quebec collector who lost her all, at least in the stamp line, at the recent Victoria Hotel fire, the following facts were elicited showing that her escape from a horrible death was simply miraculous. She said: "I had made all arrangements for removal from the Victoria to Henchey's Hotel on Saturday, everything being packed, when I suddenly decided to remain over where I was until Monday morning. Sunday afternoon I went out to see a friend, and on my return to the hotel passed through the office, and asking the clerk for my large stamp album, which I invariably kept in the safe, I took it up to my room intending to lock it in my trunk with other valuables for removal next morning. I had been but a short time there, and wanting something I rung for a maid, who after attending to the message left the room, returning almost immediately with a terrified face and the news that the building was on fire. I caught up my album, which lay on the bed, and rushed out into the passage which was already filled with thick black smoke. Seeing that there was no chance of exit by means of the stairs. I was for a moment bewildered as to what to do, when suddenly I thought of a window in an adjoining room from which a back roof might possibly be reached. Finding the door locked, I threw all my weight against it and the panels gave way. A couple of girls who were almost suffocated and had given themselves up for lost seeing my action followed me through the panel, and between us we managed to break open the two sashes of the window. Whether I was slower in my movements than the other two I cannot now say, but in any case they managed to escape the fire and get out before me. As I climbed over the window still the flames rushed out, making me lose hold of the album which tumbled back into the room, and badly scorched my face and neck. I then fell on the roof where several others had already escaped, and after the lapse of half an hour was rescued with the rest and taken away. Although my loss is an irreparable one, and has grieved me very much, I feel that my providential escape from a cruel death amply compensates for all. Outside of the album referred to I had packed in my trunks two other albums filled with Canadian revenues and post cards, not to speak of thousands of loose duplicate stamps, stamp literature, etc. So far as I

can remember, the most valuable single stamp of my lost collection was the Twelve Pence Canada, which Scott catalogues at five hundred dollars."

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" 1/2a " ".....	3c
Natal 1/2d " ".....	2c
" 1d " ".....	3c
" 1 1/2d " ".....	5c
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" " 1d " ".....	4c
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" " 1d " ".....	4c

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" " 2 1/2d.....	16c
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" 2c ".....	4c
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" " " six pence, fine,	50c
" " " copper penny, very interesting	70c
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1852 thick or thin wove	0 23
1852 6d any shade	3 50
1855 10d Blue	4 25
1857 1/2d Pink	2 25
1857 7/8d Green	7 50
1857 1/2d Pink perf.	4 00
1857 3d Red	1 75
1859 1c Pink	3c
1859 5c Vermillion	2c
1859 10c, any shade	28c
1859 10c Violet-black	3 00
1859-64 2c Rose	70c
1859-64 12 1/2c Green	28c
1859-64 17c Blue	70c
1868 1/2c Black	10c
1868 1c Brown Red	18c
1868 2c Green	25c
1858 3c Red	2c
1868 6c Brown	15c
1868 12 1/2c Blue	25c
1868 15c Lilac	7c
1870 3c Red Laid Paper	2 50
1869 1c Yellow	25c
1869-72 1c Yellow	1c
1869-72 1c Orange	5c
1869-72 2c 2 Green	1c
1869-72 3c Rose	2c
1872-73 6c Yellow Brown	3c
1872-73 10c Rose-Lilac	15c
1875-77 5c Olive green	50c
1875-77 5c Slate green	1c
1875-77 15c Gray	7c
1882-90 1/2c Black	1c
1882-90 6c Brown-red	2c
1882-90 10c Red	6c
1892-92 20c Vermillion	6c
1892-3 50c Blue	13c
1892-93 8c Slate	1c
1892-93 8c Lilac	2c

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	unused	used
1/2	20c	20c
1	2c	1c
2	4c	2c
3	4c	4c
5	8c	4c
6	35c	35c
8	15c	9c
10	15c	9c
15	25c	10c
20	30c	15c

	Price
50	65c 18c
1.00	1 25 70c
2.00	2 25 75c
3.00	3 30 1 25
4.00	4 40 1 75
5.00	5 50 2 00

FOUR LEAVES

1897 6c Brown	20c 10c
1887 8c Orange	15c 4c
1897 10c Violet	20c 12c
1898 Figures 6c Brown	20c 8c
1898 " 8c Orange	15c 3c
1898 " 10c Violet	12c 4c
1898 2c Map, any shade	3c 1c
1899 2c on 3c (4 leaf)	4c 1c
1899 2c on 3c	4c 1c
1901 20c Olive	22c 10c
1879-98 Registration	
1875-89 2c Orange	7c 2c
1875-89 2c Scarlet	30c 6c
1875-98 5c Green	1c
1875-89 8c Blue	2 1 7c
Special Delivery	12c 75
1993 7c Yellow-green	7c 3c

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1865 5c Rose Crown C.C. imperf.	50 00
1861 2 1/2d Dull Rose	2 50
1865 5c Rose	2 00
1865 3d Blue	0 50

NEW BRUNSWICK

1851 3d Red	2 25
1851 6d Yellow	11 00
1860 1c Brown-Violet	0 75
1860 1c Red-Lilac	0 05
1860 5c Green	0 02
1860 10c Vermillion	0 12
1860 12 1/2c Blue	0 20
1860 17c Black	0 02
1860 2c Orange	0 03

NOVA SCOTIA

1851-53 1d Red Brown, unused	7 00
1851-53 3d Blue	1 25
1851-53 6d Yellow-Green	4 50
1851-53 6d Dark Green	7 00
1860-65 1c Black unused	0 35
1860-64 2c Lilac	0 35
1860-64 12 1/2c Black	1 00
1860-64 5c Blue	0 15
1860-64 10c Vermillion	0 75

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMP CO.
319 Spadina Avenue; Toronto, Canada

∴ The ∴
Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the collector of British North American
Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. IV., No. 7.

TORONTO, APRIL 1st, 1903.

Price 5 Cents

*Official Organ of Dominion Philatelic Association and International Stamp
Collectors' Association.*

THE CANADIAN STAMP ALBUM

Containing spaces for all postal issues of British North America
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So sure are we of giving you satisfaction that if after examin-
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Canada Stamp Sheet,

137 Baldwin Street,

Toronto, Canada.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS

Edited and published by C. W. N. Ussher, at 137 Baldwin Street, Toronto, Canada, on the first of each month.

Entered at Toronto Post Office as second-class matter.

PRICE 5c. PER COPY.

Subscription rates 25 cents per year, in Canada, Great Britain, Newfoundland and United States, all other countries 35 cents per year.

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1 inch	\$ 0 50
2 "	90
Half column	1 50
1 column or half page	2 75
1 page	5 00

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Commercial references as to standing are required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

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TORONTO, APRIL 1, 1903

EDITORIAL.

Probably it is not known to the great majority of every-day collectors, the interest which is taken in philatelic literature. It is well that many of our most wealthy collectors are endeavoring to secure as far as possible a record of the philatelic happenings of the past and present. Too little by far is known to-day of the early issues of many countries. But there is no reason why a collection of literature started now with our existing magazines, will not in time become valuable. Now is the growing time of philately, for there will doubtless come a day when the use of an adhesive stamp for letter transmission will have passed. A philatelic library will at that time be a coveted possession of the fortunate possessor. To anyone desirous of forming a collection of this kind I should advise joining the "League of Philatelic Literaturists," the officers and information of which are published in another part of this month's Sheet.

I have lately received a large number of dealers' price lists, etc., marked "For Review." The demands upon my space do not permit of an extended review of the large quantity of philatelic literature which I receive, and what passes for a review in many journals is of little or no value to anyone. Those dealers who patronize the advertising columns are entitled to editorial consideration for their publications, and to such I hope to be able to find space for at least a brief mention of the articles they kindly send me.

Perhaps our readers and American contemporaries have not considered the great advantage that has accrued to the C. S. S. through the introduction of second class mailing rates between Canada and Great Britain. We can now offer a year's subscription to a person residing in England, Ireland or Scotland, at the same rate as one in the United States or Canada. A thousand sample copies (extra) will be mailed to Great Britain of this number of the Sheet. If you are the lucky recipient of one of these sample copies, we would solicit your subscription at the rate of one shilling per year. We would ask you to support Canadian philatelic journalism, the Canada Stamp Sheet being at present the only exponent of philately in the Dominion of Canada.

When will the price of Canadian stamps be advanced in the catalogue is a question which you will often hear. I would ask the collector what chance he has of getting the usual 50 per cent. off even in medium grade stamps, such as the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. green, 1859-64, or the 17c. blue of the same issue. Take the large 1868 series, the 2c. green, the 6c. brown, or, better still, the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, any of these stamps are worth 50 to 100 per cent. more than the cataloguers see fit to list them. Coming down to more recent emissions, the 1897-6 and 8 cent. value, or, better still, of the following year, can you buy a 6c. figure for five cents, the list price, if you can you are lucky indeed, for a wholesale dealer will ask you more than double that figure, even though you took a thousand. It was not generally known that this stamp was to be withdrawn from issue, and thus no large stocks were bought by dealers or speculators;

this stamp catalogued, unused, at twenty-five cents is scarcer to-day than many stamps which list from four to five dollars. If you are fortunate enough to have this stamp, especially in unused condition, take my advice, keep it.

DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

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 Official Organ.—*Canada Stamp Sheet*.
 Initiation fee, 10c.; dues, 25c. a year.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 713—Frank C. Young, Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.
 No. 714—Raymond B. Samuel, Exeter, Ont., Canada.
 No. 715—Roy Gray, London, Ont.
 No. 716—T. Haslop, London, England.

RESIGNATIONS.

- No. 348—J. J. Doolittle.
 No. 429—P. A. Keeler.

REINSTATED.

- No. 30—E. Martinez.
 No. 327—H. Rice.
 No. 701—R. Richardson.
 No. 202—V. Ruggeri.
 No. 650—Ha. Buey Hon.
 No. 580—O. B. Douglas.
 No. 591—J. R. McCleister.
 No. 240—C. J. Thomas.
 No. 111—W. K. Hall.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report	\$4 80
Received since for dues	2 25
	<hr/>
	\$7 05
Paid official organ for March.....	\$3 24
“ Account of Auction-Manager for printing	1 50
“ Postage during month.....	65
	<hr/>
	\$5 39
Balance on hand	1 66

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE X.—ELECTIONS.

Sec. 2.—Three months prior to each annual election the secretary shall call for nominations for offices. The rules governing such nominations are as follows: The nominations shall be effected by filing with the secretary a paper setting forth the name of the member so nominated, his address and the office for which he is nominated, which paper shall be signed by three members in good standing in their own handwriting. The secretary shall cause the particulars of each nomination to appear in the next issue of the Official Organ, and unless word to the contrary is received by him within two weeks of the date of issuance of the Official Organ, the nominee shall be considered to have accepted the nomination, and in the following number of the Official Organ his name shall appear as such.

Fellow Members of the D. P. A.

By the authority invested in me by the Constitution, I now call for nominations for office for 1903-4. I trust that you will take interest enough in this important matter, of vital interest to the society, to present a good sized list of efficient prospective officers for the following term. Yours fraternally,

C. W. N. USSHER.

Application blanks and any information by addressing the secretary.

42nd AUCTION SALE OF THE DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

TERMS OF SALE.

All bids must be in multiples of five cents. Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps. Unless expressly described as unused, all stamps are to be taken as post-marked, and where no remark is made as to condition it may be taken that they are good average specimens.

The figures in parenthesis indicate Scott's latest catalogue value of the lot.

Sale closes April 25, 1903.

Lot No.	No. in Lot.
491—Bavaria, 12 kr. red, No. 7, Fine (1.00).....	1
492—Canada, block of 50, 2c. on 3c. Maple Leaf (unused).....	50
493—Canada, 1882, block of 9, ½c., unused.....	9
494—Canada, Jubilee, 8c., unused.....	6
495— " Numeral, 2c., purple....	1000
496— " Maple Leaf, 3c.	1000
497— " Jubilee, 1c.	100
498— " Numeral, 2c. on 3c.	500
499— " Maple Leaf, 2c. on 3c. ..	200
500— " Jubilee, 3c.	200
501— " Maple Leaf, 1c.	500
502— " " " 2c.	200
503— " 1872 and 82, 6c.	100
504— " 1875, 5c.	100
505— " 1892, 8c.	50
506— " Maps.....	300
507—France, 1 Fr. red-yellowest, No. 21, (5.00).....	1
508—Great Britain, No. 34 (.50).....	1
509— " " No. 45 (3.00).....	1
510— " " No. 18 (1.25).....	1
511— " " Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15, (2.25).....	7
512— " " 1s., No. 6, on cover	1
513— " " 1s., No. 6, on cover	1
514—Hayti, 5c., green, No. 4 (1.00)....	1
515—Hawaii, No. 34 unused, no gum,.. (1.25).....	1
516—Hawaii, No. 60 (.50).....	1
517— " Nos. 30 & 58 (.40).....	2
518— " Nos. 54 & 55 (.26).....	2
519— " Nos. 57, 66 & 68, (.60)....	3
520— " No. 78 (.30).....	1
521— " Nos. 37, 42 & 76 (.31).....	3
522—Japan, Nos. 46 and 49, heavily cancelled (3.75).....	2
523—St. Christopher, 1 p rose, No. 1, repaired (1.25).....	1
524—United States, 1861, 3c., pink, No. 64, defective (7.50).....	1
525—United States, Revenue, 2nd issue, 1c., blue and black (.15).....	1
526—United States, Revenue, block ½ orange Doc., unused.....	4
527—United States, 1 Approval Book, containing 100 stamps, some defective (15.00).....	100
528—Wurtemberg, No. 46, fair copy (9.00)	1

Anyone may bid.

W. A. PETRIE, Auction Manager,

651 Manning Ave., Toronto, Can.

UNITED STATES MINUTES

USONA.

The new two cent envelope is now in use, likewise the new size (old design) two and four cent wrappers. The new design of the two cent is striking in its dissimilarity to the old design. The two cent adhesive of the new series is to be recut, as the complex design does not work well with red ink.

The new issue is a great boon to correspondents, especially those for the weeklies. After giving column upon column of praise for each denomination, and reprinting pages of official circulars describing the designs, they are now filling their stints with long statements abusing or defending from abuse the various values.

The precanceled stamp may be a side issue, but there is nothing cheap about the fad. At an auction conducted by the Wolsseifer of Chicago on March 14 a collection of 170 varieties of these brought \$8.60, and two "Burlington," Vt. on the one cent of 1887 brought \$3.10 each; the 50 cent precanceled Chicago, not dated brought 60 cents.

The strictness of the Postoffice Department in regard to the requirements for admission to second-class rates has had a refreshing effect on philatelic literature. There is a scarcity of sample copies of worthless publications that argues well for the support of journals of recognized value.

A sell, through numismatic and not philatelic, which happened recently, is good enough to tell. A firm of clothing dealers advertised "17 cents for 1902 cents." This was copied extensively by the press as a news item, the statement being added that it was discovered at the mint that the cents for the year had, through error, been made partly of gold. Throughout the cities and rural districts of the south-east people began to buy this date of penny up, paying as high as 15 cents each for them. Express agents and postmasters were especially active in collecting them. Finally a lot of several thousand was presented to the firm for redemption. Then came the crash; it being explained to the holder that they were willing

to carry out the terms of their advertisement, they were not willing to pay 17 cents, or more than one cent apiece for cents of the vintage of 1902. *Hinc illae lacrymae.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

The competitive exhibition held by the Stamp Collectors' Club, Toronto, on March 1st, was most successful in every particular. The stamps on exhibition were probably the most valuable display ever made in Canada, British North America was represented by collections whose value totaled over \$25,000. The first prize, silver medal, was won by G. Schofield with his magnificent collection of British Colonials, second prize bronze medal, won by Dr. Boulton, his collection of B. N. A. being one of the finest in the Dominion. Mr. Kiel of London, Eng., called on several collectors when in the city last week, and took away not a few gems to add to his collection of B. N. A.

Mr. A. E. Muirhead of Halifax, has come to swell the ranks of Toronto's philatelic circle. Mr. Muirhead will be perhaps remembered by old D. P. A. members as having been very active in society circles at one time.

COMMENTS.

Second class mailing rates to Great Britain means a thousand extra copies of the C. S. S. monthly circulation.

The way that prominent dealers are patronizing our advertising columns would alone show that the sheet reaches a desirable class of collectors.

It may interest some of our very youngest readers, and at the same time furnish them with the means of confounding the scepticism of non-philatelic elders who sneer at stamp collecting as "boy's play," if we mention that at an exhibition lately held in the London Philatelic Society's rooms, among the exhibitors were the Earl of Crawford, Baron De Worms, and His Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales—all three of which, and numberless others of England's titled and influential persons, are ardent philatelists.

Th. Lemaire, of Paris, France, has recently purchased what is probably the rarest original envelope in existence. It is addressed to Bordeaux, France, and has the 1d and 2d Post-office Mauritius, lightly cancelled; the price paid was very close to 40,000 francs.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

As stated in last month's paper, in 1859, the Canadian Government adopted the decimal system of dollars and cents in place of more cumbersome pounds, shillings and pence of the English currency. This necessitated an entirely new set of stamps, which made its appearance July 1, 1859, official reference to which is made in the Postmaster General's report for 1859 as follows:

"Decimal stamps of the value of 1, 5 and 10 cents for ordinary correspondence, and of 12½ cents for Canadian and 17 cents for British packet post rates, were obtained in readiness for the commencement of the decimal postage law in July, 1859, and from that date have been issued in lieu of the stamps previously in use."

The new stamps were of monetary values as nearly equal to the old ones as the exigencies of the occasion would permit, corresponding values having corresponding designs and colors.

In the matter of rarity, none of the stamps of this issue are exceedingly scarce, but the 10 cent value is less common in an unused condition than the number issued would seem to warrant.

A 2-cent value was added August 1st, 1864, and although issued more than five years later, is generally considered as a part of this series, and will be so treated.

Of the 17c. blue there were issued to postmasters 518,026, and a goodly proportion of this number must have sooner or later found its

way into the hands of the philatelic brotherhood, as the stamp is fairly common (considering the small number issued) in both used and unused conditions. For variety we have this stamp imperforate, a rare condition, and for shades, blue, dark blue and indigo, as well as a definite slate-blue, which I am inclined to think may be some peculiar fading of original color.

The 12½-cent. green was further inscribed "sixpence sterling," thus showing that it had superseded the 7½d., although it might be considered that this was sufficiently indicated by the design and color. These were issued to postmasters to the number of 2,790,882. This stamp is also known imperforate, but much doubt has been expressed as to whether it was ever officially issued in that condition. Several shades of green are found, caused by the ink used varying in the quantities of the component parts of blue and yellow, but no one shade is appreciably more scarce than the other.

Speaking of shades leads us naturally to the 10 cent value, than which no stamp of British North America is more prolific in not only shades but apparently differing colors. Purple in rosy shades, in blue shades, in dull shades, in bright shades, in brown shades and in black shades predominates, but a true chocolate brown without a trace of purple in its make-up is frequently seen. The rare shade is the black-brown, called by others violet-black, which undoubtedly belongs to the first issue of this value. In Mr. Seybold's collection are several covers bearing this dark shade, two having pairs, all of which are dated in 1859, one in July and none later than November, while on another cover dated December 14, 1859 (on which day was born a great(?) philatelic writer, whom I shall not name) we find a pair of a decided rosy purple color, thus indicating use of the dark stamp for less than six months, which should go a long way towards accounting for its rarity. When we consider that nearly five millions of this stamp were issued to postmasters it is something to be wondered at that they are not much more common than seems to be the case, particularly in unused condition.

As a further incentive to the specialist who has gathered together some scores of the various shades, the 10 cent value is to be found both imperforate and on ribbed paper, though very, very rarely.

The most common of the series is the 5-cent beaver, of which nearly thirty-five millions were issued, in varying shades, from light vermillion to dark brown-red; also imperforate and on laid paper.

A further minor variation, to which occasional reference is made as a "double lined" variety, exists. Mr. C. A. Howes states in a recent article that after a careful inspection he has come to the conclusion that it is a true "shifted die" variety, caused by a slight impression being made upon the sheet in a wrong position, after which the paper was shifted a trifle, about half the width of the white line surrounding the oval, and the full impression taken, causing double lines to the left of the oval and frame. In my opinion, were a careful inspection of a full sheet containing these double-lined stamps feasible, it would be shown that but few of these occurred on a sheet, most probably on one corner or on one end, and it would also be shown that the first or false impression was caused by the hand of the printer in placing the sheet of paper upon the plate of dies. If this supposition is correct the matter resolves itself into another instance of putting a premium on "sloppy" press work, a thing far too frequent in matters philatelic.

The 5 cent is also known as a "split" provisional, half being used with a 10 cent stamp to make up the 12½ cent rate.

The 2 cent value, in view of the facts that it had a currency of rather less than three and one-half years, that but 689,500 were issued to postmasters and that these, from their low value, were mostly used on newspapers, should be the most uncommon of the series, as it proves to be in used condition, particularly if wanted fine. For some unexplained reason it is not so rare immaculate as the more commonly used 10 cent value. Of shades we find only rose, varying from dull to bright, and for varieties both imperforate and ribbed paper

are claimed, though personally I have never met with either.

Of the 1 cent value little of interest can be said. A large number, over twenty-four millions, were issued and the stamp is fairly common in both used and unused condition. It, like nearly all values of this series, is known imperforate and on ribbed paper, but much doubt is entertained if the 2 cent was officially issued imperforate, the consensus of opinion among experts being that those known in pairs are proofs escaped in some manner from the printer.

By a legislative enactment taking effect July 1st, 1867, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick confederated to form the Dominion of Canada. The postal departments of the various provinces were not, however, consolidated by the original act, this being accomplished by a later enactment passed December 21st, 1867, and taking effect April 1st, 1868, which also provided for a change of postal rates as follows:

On all letters sent by post for any distance in Canada, 3 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof.

On local or drop letters, one cent.

On newspapers sent by post a rate not exceeding 2 cents.

This change, as a matter of course, necessitated a complete change of postal labels, and a new and uniform series was issued April 1st, 1868, notable for several things, one of which is that these were the first postage stamps of Canadian manufacture, all previous issues having been printed in New York. These, commonly designated the large set, were engraved and printed by the British-American Bank Note Company, at that time located in Montreal but afterward removed to Ottawa, and was, so far as I have been able to learn, this company's initial effort in the manufacture of postage stamps.

The series inaugurated a radical departure from the previously accepted methods of Canadian stamps, in that all values contained the same head, with only minor variations in the surrounding frame and value labels.

A further distinction belonging to this series is the fact that, except for the two nondescript, locally printed, first issue Tasmanias, these were the first stamps to have the head of Queen Victoria facing to the right, though it is considered by thinking men and women of every nationality under the sun that the good Queen's head was always turned toward the right, depictions on many, many postage stamps to the contrary notwithstanding.

The various stamps of this series are well known to most collectors. Shades are discoverable in all values except the half cent black and one cent red brown, which latter runs very true in shade considering its color. In the 15 cent we find not only differences in shade but in color, so much so, that it does not appear that the blue-gray stamps could have been intended to be of the same color as the violet and purple ones; yet I have been able to find no statement of an official warrant for the change, and fear we must charge it up against the patiently long-suffering printer man.

The 1 cent, 3 cent and 15 cent lilac have been found on laid paper and all values are known containing a watermark consisting of one letter or parts of two letters. According to Mr. Luff this watermark was thoroughly unofficial, being simply the trade watermark of the paper makers.

E. AND C. BOTHWELL,
CLUTHA MILLS,

in double lined capitals, so disposed in the sheet that it would appear on some of the stamps, while the balance of the sheet would not show any marks. Some catalogues recognize these watermarked stamps as varieties while others completely ignore them.

The 5 cent olive green of the large sized series did not appear until October, 1875, at a time when many of the values of the larger stamps had been superseded by the smaller set.

Mention of the smaller set is found in *The Philatelist* for November 1, 1869, which says:

"Our Bath contemporary quotes from an American source the report that a new issue is being prepared for the Dominion of Canada,

The same lead found on the current set will remain for the coming type. The stated reason for the change, viz., that a smaller sized stamp will save some expense of paper is too futile for credit and the professed information is probably a Yankee canard."

Nevertheless, during the next year, 1870, the smaller sized set commenced to appear, but as the present paper has gone to such length further consideration is necessarily deferred until our next.

THE STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

After the American occupation Aguinaldo held Malolos as the capital and headquarters of the Philippine Republic. In the early part of September, 1898, it was decided to form a bureau of engraving and printing in accordance with a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo (calling himself president, but really little better than dictator) which candidly stated the treasury to be in a very low condition and as a means of relief the Government was obliged to issue stamps, all of which were to be sold at a nominal price.

A force of men were put to work on the dates at Malolos, but after a few stamps were printed, it was found that the presses there were too small to turn out the stamps with any degree of rapidity (as they were all hand presses); a contract was therefore entered into with the Litografía del Gomez of Santa Cruz, at which town (a suburb of Manila) all the stamps ever issued by the Aguinaldo Government were printed and sent to the capital for distribution to the governors of the different provinces throughout the entire archipelago. These governors were each pledged to take and dispose of a certain number of stamps according to the size of their respective provinces; the governors, in turn, gave them out to the presidentes of the small towns and villages, who sold (or forced) them on the people.

After the first issue was distributed Aguinaldo's cabinet took exception to the design they bore which was voted changed to a profile portrait of Aguinaldo. The dictator, thereupon, issued an order (dignified by the name of proclamation) to the effect that another set of plates should be started with the new design. However, the printing of this new set was completed, as the American troops, advancing on to Malolos, caused the printing office and everything in it to be destroyed by fire.

This, then, is a correct history of these interesting stamps.

I say correct, because the gentleman from whom I got it is a well known army officer in Manila and took pains to find out the truth so that it might be published.

From the same source I also learn that 90,000 of the postage stamps were printed and put into circulation, at least one-third of which were destroyed.

There were also revenue and newspaper stamps issued by Aguinaldo, but of these I know little.

In conclusion to this subject, I might add that the issuance of these stamps was entirely due to that enterprising rebel, Emilio Aguinaldo.

J. A. D. PARK.

EXHIBITION.

The Competitive Exhibition of British Colonial Stamps under the auspices of The Stamp Collectors, Club of Toronto, was held in their rooms, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave., Tuesday evening, March 31st. and proved a brilliant and successful affair. There was a large attendance of members and visitors which must have been very gratifying to the officers of the club and the committee in charge of the exhibition. There were about a dozen exhibits displayed, several of them not entered for competition. The following had entries in the competition, Messrs. E. A. Corker, Dr. A. Boulton, R. F. Wrigley, W. W. Young, G. Schofield, D. P. Duggan, W. S. Bayley. The silver medal (first prize) was awarded to G. Schofield, the bronze medal (second prize) to Dr. Boulton. The exhibits of Messrs. Corker and Duggan being so evenly matched the Judges finally decided to divide third prize between them. The exhibit of Mr. Bayley, though small, which excluded it from gaining a prize, earned an honorable mention for neatness of arrangement. The Judges were Messrs. E. Y. Parker, J. L. Williams, G. E. Davenport. The display of Capt. Rennie, (not entered for competition,) was very fine, the most noticeable being Canada 12d. black laid paper, a lightly cancelled copy, good margins, a grand copy of this great variety, 6d. violet laid paper, unused, brilliant color, grand margins, a very difficult stamp to get in this condition, a 7½ pence wove paper, unused, a very fine copy. Newfoundland, 1/-, scarlet vermilion, lightly cancelled, fair margins, a 4d., a 6d. and 1/- orange, the real orange, very fine used copies, the 1/- rather close margins as usual, a 5 cent brown (seal), unused, an evenly centered copy, rich color, though low price! very difficult to get in this condition. Mr. Schofield and Dr. Boulton made very fine displays, that of the Doctor being very fine in Canada and provinces, all the issues being well represented.

To enumerate all the good things shown would take up too much space; suffice to say all

the colonies were well represented. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Judges Messrs. E. Y. Parker, J. L. Williams, G. E. Davenport, to Capt. Rennie for his interesting display and to the committee who had charge of the exhibition which brought this very successful exhibition to a close.

LEAGUE OF PHILATELIC LITERATURISTS.

This enterprising and commendable league was organized November, 1902, by J. A. Cook, who was elected President. The Sales Superintendent is G. S. Dickinson, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.; and the Bureau of Information are: Messrs. F. Doughty, E. B. Jones and W. C. Wendover. The other officers (except the trustees—W. J. Gardiner, Chairman; W. E. Loy, D. T. Eaton), are appointive. Official Organ, *Philatelic Inter-Ocean*. Has 12 charter members, and the dues and fees till 1904 are \$1.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

To the Editor :

I very much doubt the astonishing statement of a writer in your March journal that "American collectors seem to think the new seven cent issued by our Canada cousins the prettiest of the set." As the design is the same as the rest of the set, would your correspondent have it that the prettiness (?) of the sickly greenish-yellow appeals to us? Your editorial comment, "the general appearance of the stamp is very poor," more correctly expresses American views, and to me the 7c. seems about the poorest specimen ever issued by Canada, barring the hideous looking 3c. envelope of 1898.

HENRY A. CHAPMAN.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Readers of our Journal need have no fear of unfair dealing when replying to advertisements, for if they were not reliable they would not be here. We do not accept ads, even when accompanied with cash, from parties unknown to us, unless first-class commercial references are furnished. Any complaints from subscribers will be investigated at once.

If you are a collector of British North America and specialize in this line you will find the Century Stamp Company of Montreal and the British North American Stamp Company of Toronto can supply your every want, they are both well known and reliable concerns who cater extensively to the mail order trade.

Mr. A. R. Butler, of Washington, D.C., U.S.A., can supply many wants and will always be found a courteous and obliging gentleman with whom to do business.

The Tiffin Stamp Company do an extensive business in new issues and novelties, their approval sheets at 50% discount are ready sellers. The Park and Dougherty Company of Buffalo can supply your philatelic needs at close prices and always give satisfaction. Mr. W. O. Wylie retails more new issues than any other dealer in the United States the perforation gauge mentioned in his advertisement is the best on the market. For coins you will not fail to stay with T. L. Elder if you once try him, his auction sales of coins establish prices. Frederick R. Ginn of London, England, has one of the finest stocks of rarities in existence. He is always open to buy fine collections for spot cash.

If you collect Canadian stamps you must not miss the opportunity of securing one of the Canadian Stamp Albums offered in this month's sheet. If it does not come up to your expectations, why return it. What can be more fair than the offer to refund your money, and give you a year's subscription to the Stamp Sheet for your trouble.

A RARE NUMBER.

The February number of the CANADA STAMP SHEET, containing the first instalment of Mr. Frank C. Young's series of articles on Stamps of British North America, has already been largely bought up, very few copies now remaining in the publisher's hands. Notice is hereby given that the price of this number is advanced to 15c. a copy while they last. January and March can be had at the regular price, 5c. each.

Patronize the dealers advertising in the CANADA STAMP SHEET. They are reliable, or you would not see their ads in this paper.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

From a well known firm whose name is withheld for obvious reasons follows: "Perhaps you will be interested to know that we are very much pleased with our advertising in the 'Sheet.'" The number of enquiries, giving excellent references, who applied for our approval books and the number and quality of stamps purchased by them, show your readers to be very enthusiastic and intelligent philatelists.

REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

Beginning with our May number a page will be devoted to a review of all leading Philatelic Publications. The services of Mr. J. A. D. Park have been secured to edit this department. Publishers wishing a fair and impartial review will please to send copies of their publications to Mr. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

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1/4d Pink.....	4 25	
3d Red.....	1 50	

1859		
	Unused	
1c Pink.....	\$0 40	\$0 03
5c Vermillion.....	20	02
10c Red Lilac.....	2 25	28
10c Violet.....	2 50	28
2c Rose.....	85	65
12 1/2c Green.....	1 10	25
17c Blue.....	1 50	70

1868		
1/4c Black.....	12	10
1c Brown Red.....	50	15
2c Green.....	50	07
3c Red.....	50	03
6c Brown.....	1 75	12
12 1/2c Blue.....	1 00	25
16c Lilac.....	25	6

1869		
1c Yellow.....	\$2 00	\$0 20
1c Orange.....	4 00	40

1869-72		
1c Orange.....	1 00	05
2c Green.....	08	01
3c Rose.....	10	01

1875-77		
5c Olive Green.....	1 50	40

1892-93		
20c Vermillion.....	30	06
50c Blue.....	65	12

1897 Jubilee		
1/4c Black.....	20	20
5c Blue.....	08	05
6c Brown.....	35	35
8c Violet.....	15	10
10c Brown Violet.....	15	10
15c Blue.....	25	15
20c Ver.....	30	20
50c Ultramarine.....	60	20
1 00 Lake.....	1 25	75
2 00 Purple.....	2 25	75
3 00 Bistre.....	3 25	1 50
4 00 Purple.....	4 25	1 50
5 00 Green.....	5 25	2 00

1897		
6c Brown.....	20	10
8c Orange.....	20	05
10c Violet.....	25	10

1898		
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6c Brown.....	25	10
8c Orange.....	25	05
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Map Stamp		
2c Map, any shade.....	04	01

1899		
2c on 3c four leaves.....	04	01
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Registration		
2c Orange.....	08	02
2c Scarlet.....	20	07
8c Blue.....	2 00	1 50

British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 1865c		
5c Rose, Imperf. (fine).....		\$50 00

1861-68		
2 1/4d Rose.....		2 25
5c ".....		2 00
10c Blue.....		2 50
3d ".....	\$0 35	50
2c Brown.....	65	65

New Brunswick		
1851- 3d Red.....		2 25
1860- 1c Red Lilac.....	\$0 05	50
" - 5c Green.....	02	05
" - 10c Vermillion.....	12	25
" - 12 1/2c Blue.....	25	25
" - 17c Black.....	10	60

Nova Scotia		
1851-53- 1d Red Brown.....		6 00
" - 3d Blue.....		1 00
1860-64- 1c Black.....	35	35
" - 2c Lilac.....	35	35
" - 5c Blue.....	3 50	18
" - 8 1/2c Green.....	90	
" - 10c Red.....	90	80
" - 12 1/2c Black.....	1 00	65

Prince Edward Island		
1865-Set of 12 Varieties, Cat.....	7 72	
Fine Mint condition.....	4 20	

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THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMP CO., 319 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO, CANADA.

∴ The ∴

Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the collector of British North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. IV., No. 8.

TORONTO, MAY 1st, 1903.

Price 5 Cents

Official Organ of Dominion Philatelic Association and International Stamp Collectors' Association.

CANADA KING'S HEADS

NEW ISSUE

NEW ISSUE

On June 1st the Canadian Government will issue a new set of postage stamps bearing King Edward VII's lineaments. They are said to be the handsomest stamps ever issued by any British Colony.

We have contracted for an enormous supply of fine used copies only.

We expect to fill orders for more of these stamps than all other Canadian dealers combined.

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		USED FINE COPIES				
		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000		
	½c.	\$ 05	\$ 40	\$ 3 50		
	1c.	04	30	2 50		
	2c.	03	20	1 50		
PROMPT	4c.	20	1 75	PROMPT	
	5c.	20	1 75	....	
DELIVERY	6c.	30	2 50	....	DELIVERY	
	7c.	25	2 00	17 00		
	10c.	25	2 00	17 00		
	15c.	60	5 00	..		
	20c.	70	5 75		
	50c.	2 00	17 00		
		≈ 1 00-75c. each net.				

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319 Spadina Avenue

TORONTO, Canada

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A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS

Edited and published by C. W. N. Ussher, at 137 Baldwin Street, Toronto, Canada, on the first of each month.

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Ad. copy must reach us by 24th of month preceding in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial references as to standing are required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

A cross here indicates that your subscription has expired.

TORONTO, MAY 1, 1903

EDITORIAL.

At last the thick veil of officialdom at Ottawa has been pierced, and positive information has been secured that the long expected "King's Head" issue is to come at last. A new issue of postage stamps always stirs up renewed interest in philately, and dealers and others may now expect such a boom as attended the Jubilee issue of '97. Information to hand would lead the collector to believe that the stamps will be among the handsomest ever issued by any British colony, the design for each value will differ, and all are said to be fine examples of the engraver's art. June 1st is said to be the date of issue, but it is not known definitely whether all values will be placed on sale immediately, or certain values held until present issue gives out. The set will comprise $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 20, 50c., \$1.

It is seldom that the stamp world bears of the breaking up of a collection such as that of

Mr. H. L. Hart of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Hart had a most complete collection of B.N.A., especially strong in provincial issues, and was considered one of the foremost collectors of the Dominion. It is with feelings of regret that many of us learn of his decision to break up his collection. It is now for sale entire, failing in this it will be sold in lots to suit, and I have no doubt will find ready sale; it is not often that collectors have an opportunity to secure such stamps as formed the major part of this fine aggregation, the total catalogue value of which was over \$8 500.

The policy which was inaugurated when the present management took over the Canada Stamp Sheet of publishing only original articles from the best philatelic writers of the day, and allowing only dealers of established reputation to use our advertising columns, has borne fruit in the increased number of subscriptions which are received, and the much better returns which our advertisers receive for their outlay; this sound policy will be adhered to in future as in the past. Readers of the C. S. S. can look forward to articles from such philatelic writers as F. C. Young, J. A. D. Park, Dr. A. Boulton, H. L. Hart, and others of this class.

DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

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 Initiation fee, 10c.; dues, 25c. a year.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APPLICATIONS.

Alvin Grigg, Exeter, Ont., Age 17, occupation, clerk, refs. George E. Anderson, C. W. N. Ussher

Geo. C. Godard, 63 McKay St., Ottawa, Ont., age 19, occupation, stenographer, refs. R. F. Wrigley, A. Bell.

E. S. Martin, 16 No. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn, U.S.A., age 24, refs. J. A. D. Park, F. M. Cable.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 317—E. F. Horine.

REINSTATED.

No. 678—S. H. Pope.

No. 162—M. N. McGeary.

No. 142—B. L. Voorhees.

No. 1 —A. M. Muirhead.

No. 379—Rev. A. J. Young.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$1 66
Received since for dues.....	2 08
	<hr/>
	\$3 74
Paid official organ for March.....	\$3 24
" Postage.....	48
	<hr/>
	\$3 72
Balance on hand.....	2c

IMPORTANT.

All members who expect to attend the Convention in London, Ont., on July 1st and 2nd are requested to notify the Secretary before June 15th. Matters of vital interest to the society will be brought up at Convention and all members are earnestly requested to attend, single fares on all railroads in Canada and the United States.

The following nominations have been received for officers 1903-4.

For President.—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, A. M. Muirhead, Toronto, L. S. Holmes, London, Ont., R. S. Baker, Russell, Ont., C. W. N. Ussher, Toronto, Ont.

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Official Organ—Canada Stamp Sheet, Toronto.

COMMENTS.

Some time ago the Postmaster-General of Canada made a proposition to each of the British colonies to receive Canadian newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada at domestic rates, and expressing his willingness to reciprocate, except in the case of Great Britain no reply has as yet been received. The Canada Stamp Sheet is at present sent to our English subscribers at second class rates, an enormous saving to the publishers, for C. S. S. is largely read in the British Isles.

What a credit to the great and only United States is their new 2c. envelope, collectors on the other side of the line need not say anything more about Canadian postal stationery.

France has issued a most unique stamp in a new 15c. value. It represents the well known figure of "The Sower," designed for the French coins by Mons. Roty.

The Dominion Philatelic Association is about to receive a most generous donation to its library from a prominent officer of the association. The gift will consist of about 600 pieces and will place the library on a par with any philatelic society library in America.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Under this heading we shall publish queries of a philatelic nature, upon request of our readers, that are of general interest.

No notice will be taken of alleged discoveries unless same are submitted for our examination, in which case stamps for postage and registration must be sent for the return of the specimen or specimens submitted.

This department will not undertake to pronounce on the genuineness of any specimen submitted.

Correspondents requesting a personal answer must send return postage.

Correspondence in connection with this department must be in the editor's hands not later than the 5th of the month.



STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

FRANK C. YOUNG.

It is with something of diffidence that the writer approaches the subject of the later issues of Canada, realizing the almost utter impossibility of bringing forth matter in relation to stamps so well known by all collectors which has not been told and retold time and again. Therefore I must ask the reader to pardon "vain repetitions" and consider the provocation.

As before stated, in 1870 commenced the issue of the small set, printed as before from line-engraved plates by the British-American Bank Note Company in sheets of 100. As might readily be supposed from the long currency of this series, it is very prolific in shades and paper varieties, caused by various printings. I am not aware that it has been definitely found out, except in a few instances, which shades and which paper varieties were the earlier. The collector intending to specialize, even to a slight extent, would do well to procure the very complete and most painstaking reference list compiled by Mr. Donald A. King, to which the writer wishes to give credit for most of his information in respect to this issue.

The first value to appear was the one cent. Shades of this stamp vary from dark orange of a decided red cast to pale yellow, the orange being the earlier.

The three cent, which sooner or later showed nearly every known shade of red, from vermilion to red brown, followed soon after; the two cent, found in various shades of green, appeared in 1872; the six cent, showing many shades of brown, in 1873, and the ten cent in 1874.

The large five cent, which was not issued until October, 1875, was in May, 1876, replaced by the small one, thus giving a currency of less than eight months to the large five cent stamp, making it the scarcest value of either set.

The size of the half cent stamp was not changed until July, 1882, when the small one appeared in a size to correspond with its price.

The size of the 12½ and 15 cent stamps was not changed, the former being withdrawn from sale in 1880, as some slight changes in foreign postal rates made it unnecessary, but the 15 cent value continued to be sold until November 2, 1899, making a currency record for this stamp of more than thirty-one years.

In 1893 the want of a value which would cover the cost of postage and registration caused the issuance of an eight cent stamp of the same general design as the rest of the series, except that the Queen's head was turned to the left instead of the right. At the same time were issued the well known 20 cent vermilion and 50 cent blue, of larger size and different design, showing the Queen in widow's weeds and greatly resembling some of the Dominion bill stamps.

In 1897 the contract of the British American Bank Note Company with the Dominion Government was terminated. This may have been caused by the expiration of a time clause in the contract, but is generally charged to a change in the political complexion of the Government. This is a matter we will not attempt to thrash out, as although philatelist and politician are quite near neighbors—in the dictionary—I find that they barely know each other in every day life. Be the cause what it may, the British-American Bank Note Company ceased to print the Canadian stamps and the contract was awarded to the American Bank Note Company of New York, with the proviso that the printing must be done in Canada. As a result the New York company established a branch manufactory in Ottawa, where subsequent issues of stamps have been printed.

The privilege of importing tools of trade free of duty being given to the company, it is claimed that this was taken advantage of by the company to import original dies, so that the dies were actually engraved in New York, but I believe this is an undecided and unimportant point.

The year 1897 being the Victorian jubilee year, it was thought by the authorities to be a most opportune time for bringing out a new series of stamps by a new printing company. Consequently a commemorative issue, similar in many respects to preceding like issues of the United States and other countries, was decided on.

While I have not the slightest doubt of the upright intentions of the postal administration of the Dominion, I do think, could they have foreseen the amount of trouble to come for the department and the amount of blame showered upon themselves, to say nothing of the columns and pages and volumes of copy to be made by philatelic scribblers the world over, the issue would never have been made, else would have been made under different conditions.

Not desiring to make this a permanent issue, the needs of the Dominion in the different values for a term of three months was estimated, and only such number of stamps printed as this estimate showed, after which the plates were destroyed; and here seems to me to have been the great mistake.

Of the six cent value but 75,000 stamps were called for, stated to be the amount needed for a three months' supply. Why such a small number should be demanded when six cents was certainly the double letter rate, I confess my inability to understand, and it must always seem strange that more of every other value under \$1.00, including the 50 cent, was ordered than of this one.

When the set was issued, or very soon thereafter, it was blacklisted by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, which defined its position as follows: "The objections to these stamps is that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets and not separately."

In the opinion of the writer the first objection is not well taken, as I believe there was as much need for the higher values as for the high values of many other countries, as is evidenced by their frequent use.

The second objection was not primarily pertinent, as it was only after it was seen by the authorities that certain values would in a very short time become exhausted that the selling of sets was resorted to. Had the plates been kept on hand and the full demand been supplied for three months, or for any definite time, the necessity for selling in sets would have been obviated and all the objectionable features of the issue done away with.

While it was probably not foreseen by the officials that an unprecedented demand would be made for certain values, the remedy might have been applied after discovery. The stamps were placed on sale on the 19th of June, and within a very few days, certainly not more than a fortnight, the sale of the half cent and six-cent values was limited to purchasers of sets, while the plates and dies for all values were not destroyed until the 10th of September. Had the plates for these two values been again put to press and the demand supplied I do not think any fault with this issue could justly have been found.

Among the very complete collection of all varieties of this and the previous issue in the possession of Mr. Seybold, worthy of note are a beautifully cancelled block of nine six cent and a block of six half cent in very fine used condition, as well as many of the higher values on original covers.

From the many heavily cancelled jubilee stamps extant, there seems to have been a tendency on the part of some of the Canadian cancelling clerks to put as many of them out of commission for stamp collecting purposes as possible.

Later in the year 1897, owing to the rapid absorption of the jubilee stamps and the fact

that the previous issue was about exhausted, there were brought out the maple leaf stamps in eight values, from one-half cent to ten cents. The twenty cent and fifty cent values of the British-American Company's set were still on hand in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, as well as the dollar values of the jubilee issue.

The six and ten cent values of the maple leaf set proved to be the only ones of any scarcity, there being but 500,000 of the six cent value printed.

During the succeeding year, 1898, to obviate a complaint that the stamps did not contain the values in numerals, thus making it difficult for some of the foreign-born and French-Canadian inhabitants to distinguish between the stamps, the design was changed by substituting numerals for the lower pair of maple leaves.

Again, the six cent value was the scarcest, 460,000 being the number printed. This set was supplemented in 1901 by a twenty cent stamp, the 1893 issue of that value becoming exhausted.

The year 1898 also witnessed, in December, the coming out of the well-known map stamps, with their various shades from lavender to blue, the varying colors being not chargeable to the department but to experiments by the printers.

In 1899 the domestic letter rate was changed from three cents to two, causing the three cent stamps to be discontinued and the color of the two cent changed from purple to red. Owing to the large quantity of three cent stamps on hand, 3,000,000 of the maple leaf and 6,000,000 of the numeral designs, these were surcharged in black two cents.

The Stanley Gibbons Company, in their catalogue list two split provisionals, caused by dividing the three cent numeral vertically, surcharging two-thirds of the stamp "2" in violet and the remaining one-third "1" in blue. Much doubt is entertained as to the *bona fides* of these stamps, and I believe they are listed by no other catalogue.

With the exception of the seven cent yellow of the numeral type, issued in December last for the payment of both postage and registration fees and the registration stamps of 1875-88, I believe we have reviewed the postage stamps of the Dominion. The registration stamps may be taken up later, with an account of some interesting covers in Mr. Seybold's collection.

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS OF U.S.

BY CLARENCE P. DEKAY.

While seeking for knowledge in philately's well-exploited field, the writer has interviewed many notable veterans of our recent Civil strife and in consequence thereof, he possesses, in a very slight degree, the following knowledge

relative to the peculiar and extremely rare encased postage stamps used in 1862.

The curious 1, 2, and five-cent stamps are perfectly round and fit into a little circular tin shield, which, by arrangement with the postal authorities, were made at the time by manufacturers who used them for advertising purposes. I have examined some with the advertisement of Bennett, a manufacturer of cooking flavors, appearing on the back. Protecting the face of the stamp from moisture or from being soiled or torn is a circular disk of mica, that fits under the rim of the metal shield, holding the stamp firmly in place.

These stamps were issued for the soldiers of the union army, and were accepted in payment for small purchases as readily as cash. Protected from the transparent mica disk, through which one could see the denomination of the stamp from one side and by a tin shield on the other, they could be carried by the soldiers in any pocket through rain and sun without injury to the stamp enclosed within. This curious stamp case was invented by Burnett. When anyone wanted to use the stamp he tore off the mica covering and took out the stamp, throwing away the tin shield, which was of no value in itself. These stamps now have a great many admirers and, because of their scarcity, few collectors have the fortuity to possess the very rare and interesting specimens.

A WORD ABOUT MONACO.

By JULIAN A. D. PARK.

The editor requesting me to furnish some kind of a resume about the little known state of Monaco, a political rather than a postal history is the outcome, as the kingdom has not been prolific in postal issues.

Monaco was founded by some nobles of Genoa about 950 A.D., but was not made independent until 1815. In the tenth century the state was a kind of grand duchy, and its ruler desiring to continue this semi-independence, Spain took it under protection in 1605. That country not giving it sufficient oversight, France forty years later assumed the protectorship and kept it up until Monaco was proclaimed an independent kingdom.

Two kings named Honore succeeded to the throne, the latter—Honore V, a peer of France, for he was connected in a very distant relationship with his predecessors, distinguished himself by the publication of a gigantic and magnificent work on paupery, which was a queer subject for a king to take up.

After a six-year's rule by his father, Florestine I., Charles III. succeeded in 1856. Charles (Prince of Monaco, for the title was changed),

ceded to France more than half the original state for not a million dollars, making the state smaller than ever, until now it barely covers seven square miles of territory. On the death of Prince Charles in 1889, Albert came to the throne, and under his just rule Monaco continues to increase in population and prosperity.

So much for the political history, but I must say a word about its postage stamps, for that was my original purpose.

The first issue, the lower values issued in January, 1885, and the higher ones gradually throughout that year and the next, consisted of a neatly executed and very pretty design showing the head of Prince Charles in a circle in the middle of the stamp, turned to the right. The inscription is simply the name and "Postage, 1." This set consisted of 10 varieties. In it is the rare 5 francs, the rarest Monacan stamp, catalogued by Scott at \$15, but sold by French dealers for more than that, and in very fine condition the stamp will easily bring \$18. This issue may be dismissed without further comment, as there are no minor varieties or other peculiarities noticed by a philatelist.

Monaco's second and last set began to appear two years after the death of Charles, and continued to appear until 1894. In values and numbers it is similar to its predecessor, in general design to, which it has a resemblance. A profile portrait of Albert is surrounded by laurel leaves and the figure of liberty; minor details, rendering the stamp less simple than the other, and the name and value complete the design. In 1897 five moderations, slight indeed, of color, took place, which, of course, are now cheaper in price than the older shade. In order to conform to the postal regulations, the colors of five of the lower values were changed last year. So Monaco has the record (Salvador, etc., should profit!) of to-day possessing 30 separate varieties, with no minor differences, and no errors. Both designs are also very creditable in appearance, and with one or two exceptions the colors blend very attractively. Except for the 1885 5 francs, the State can be gathered complete for a very small outlay comparatively, and the filled page presents an attractive appearance.

Monaco has also issued two sets of wrappers and envelopes, with designs similar to the adhesives of same date; upon these, however, no comment is interesting enough to be made.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Gentlemen and Fellow Members,

It is with pleasure that I view the prosperous condition of our D. P. A. and its official organ "The Sheet." Keep the good work going

and enroll new members. Use judgment in nominating officers for the coming year, and in voting, vote for those candidates that have or will do something for our association. Many of the officers this year have shirked their duty and have utterly failed in their office. Now to bring new life into the D. P. A. we must have good, active and energetic officers and vote for such at the coming convention. Hoping to meet you at convention, I remain

Yours fraternally,
L. S. HOLMES
Vice-Pres.

MAY 20TH, 1903.

FELLOW MEMBERS —

Owing to there not having been any lots received, I am unable to hold a sale this month, and therefore would request as many members as could, to forward a few of their duplicates for the next sale. As this will be the last of the season, we would like to make it the best, Yours fraternally,

W. A. PETRIE,
AUC MGR.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Dear Fellow Members:

I beg to state that after many delays and very much labor I have gotten out a catalogue of the Library, a copy of which is being sent to all members.

To those members who have recently enquired about the Library, I believe this will give full information.

Members are requested to read carefully the rules and preserve the catalogue.

Thanking those members who have been patronizing this Department, I remain

Yours for upholding the D.P.A.,
R. F. Wrigley,
Librarian.

UNITED STATES MINUTES.

USONA.

An advertisement offering the McKinley Postal card in pairs or blocks occasionally appears. As the department issues the cards in sheets where it is desired to print on them, it is well not to pay too high a price for these "rarities."

Listed below are the names of some foreign advertisers for exchange relations, who have had stamps sent, but who have not answered: it may save some philatelist a few duplicates.

M. Apparicio, Lisbon, Portugal.
R. L. Austin, Maritzberg, Natal.
S. Bojarschinoff, Moscow, Russia.
B. Ormek, Bahjedjik, Turkey.
L. F. Codeciero, Alfandega, Brazil.
O. Katzlau, Guben, Germany.
G. Schoonewolf, jr., Barranquilla, Colombia.
Gus Moore, Shanghai, China.
W. Winders, Goowooncha, Queensland.

In the "mystery story" competition of Street and Smith's Nick Carter Weekly, one of your prominent philatelists, R. C. Bach, of Montreal, secured a prize.

The complete sets of the new issue adhesives and envelopes will not probably be procurable for some time at any one office, owing to the decision of the department to use up all the old kind first. They are on sale, however, at different offices.

A new fortnightly stamp journal is to emanate from Smethport, Pa., in the near future. L. T. Brodstone of the Philatelic West, is conducting a stamp department in "Youth" owing to the strictness of postoffice department as regards second class rates, there are fewer publications, but those that are published are of a better quality, as the concentration of patronage brings better returns to the publishers.

Proofs of a proposed new issue for Cuba are being shown here.

It is regrettable to see so long a list of suspensions from the D. P. A., many of them members who have been with us long. To those who drop out may belong the odium of seeing the society lose its present representative position in Canada. The annual dues are small. Even if your interest in stamps is at present dormant, it is safe to say that it will revive again, and for the honor of the maple leaf in philately keep up your membership until your interest revives. Then, on again taking up your collection, you will find the D. P. A. present to help, and with you as a veteran; otherwise, if you again join you will be merely a new member of a vacillating disposition, one who doesn't STICK, and therefore of little honor.

THAT ALBUM.

You collect B. N. A. stamps. Well, you need an Album. You cannot obtain anything better for your purpose than the Canadian Stamp Album, it is most complete, never fails to give satisfaction. Why, look here, if it does not suit, you have only got to send it back and your money will be returned same day; not only that, you will get a year's subscription to this paper free.

WITHDRAWALS.

Those wishing to withdraw must do so before June 10th. If no word to the contrary is received, it is considered that the nominee will accept the office if elected.

Where one person is nominated for different offices, he should only contest one, because it would not do for one person to hold two offices if elected.

I would draw the attention of the members to the low state of the Treasury. We have a balance on hand of only 2c. The fee for Official Organ will in future only amount to about \$1.25 a month, which will be a large saving. If members would only exert themselves to secure an applicant each, the Society would very soon be in a prosperous condition. Drop me a card for application blanks and see what you can do.

"HANDS UP."

That philately is booming in Buffalo is very evident from the following account of an experience which our friend, J. A. D. Park, manager of the Park & Dougherty Co., recently went through.

Early yesterday morning, myself and my clerk were the only ones in the office. I was at my desk (in the far end of the store) looking over my mail when a man came in, and Russell (the clerk) and he were engaged in looking over one of our best stock-books. About ten minutes passed and I heard a scuffle. The clerk and the visitor were having a tumbling-match which would have done credit to a professional. I reached for my revolver, which I always keep handy, and soon had the man under control. It seemed the man had selected stamps to the value of \$40 or more, and when Russell wasn't looking, tried to skip out without leaving payment. Maybe we should have had the fellow placed under arrest, but we simply kicked him out. He was a bit bruised in his fight, and I had to knock him on the head with my pistol. Russell was not injured.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Hon. Sir William Mulock has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Toronto Philatelic Club.

Mr. C. Wesley Price, of Nova Scotia, has been a visitor to the city during the past fortnight.

Mr. Robert Richardson, one of our most promising young collectors, has been seriously ill during the past month with appendicitis. He passed away many weary hours of his convalescence in changing and arranging his collection, which is particularly strong in B.N.A.

The British North American Stamp Co. will send a representative through the Maritime Provinces and Northern States during June or July. Collectors will have an opportunity to see something fine in the stamp line. Dates and places of meeting can be arranged by addressing the firm.

Many Toronto collectors have taken advantage of our offer in the last number of the C.S.S. to call and examine the Canadian Stamp Album. Not one of these collectors have failed to purchase a copy. Surprise was expressed by many how such a book could be sold for 50c. This album is not a regulation beginner's affair—far from it. It is most complete, taking in varieties of papers, shades, watermarks, etc. if you have not already obtained a copy, you will do well to do so at once. Your money back and a subscription free if you are not satisfied.

APOLOGY,

By an oversight the name of D. D. Doolittle was inserted in March number as being "suspended." Such, I am pleased to say, is not the case, he being a fully paid-up member.

The President has appointed the following Credential Committee:—Chairman, L. S. Holmes, London, Ont.; Dr. S. Woolverton, London, Ont.; Andrew Dale, London, Ont. Any information desired as to Convention can be had by addressing Mr. I. S. Holmes, 23 Victor street, London, Ont., Canada.

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The Canadian Stamp Album

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? "NO." WELL, YOU DON'T KNOW
WHAT YOU HAVE MISSED

It is the neatest and most complete album obtainable. Contains spaces for all postal issues of British North America :

CANADA NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWFOUNDLAND

IT WAS NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN 50c.

What better proof of its worth could you have than the fact that of the many collectors who took advantage of our offer last month, not one has returned the album, and great surprise was expressed by many how we could manage to give the album and a year's subscription for 50c. It was owing to the fact that we have made an advantageous purchase that enables us to do so.

FOR THE LAST TIME we offer The Canadian Stamp Album and a year's subscription to the C. S. S. for 50c.

FREE

So sure are we of giving you satisfaction that if after examination you return the album, we will return your money and give you subscription free.

Canada Stamp Sheet, Toronto, Canada

KING'S HEAD

12 Varieties, 10c. Post Free

27 Varieties of Newfoundland - 80c.

50 " South and Central

America - - - - 25c.

50 Varieties of Australian - 30c.

ALL POST FREE.

Century Stamp Co.

P. O. Box 197 - MONTREAL, CANADA.

"Made in Canada"

Well, my stamps are not all made in Canada, but that's the well known term now-a-days. **STAMPS ON APPROVAL AT 50%**

State your specialty and it will be taken from a \$250 collection.

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P.S.—50 varieties for 2c. postage.

CANADA

King's Head's

Collectors can rely on our judgment in sending them only finely centered stamps when ordering the new issue unused from us, our charge is very moderate, 5% over full value. **Postage extra.** Have you a copy of the Canada 7c. present issue? it is a hard to get stamp finely centered. We have some very fine copies at 9c. each and should be pleased to enclose one with your order for new issue.

British North American Stamp Co.,

319 SPADINA AVE.,

Toronto, Can.

Wanted Collections

I will pay twenty per cent. more for your collection than a dealer.

Collections of B. N. A. specially wanted. Correspondence invited.

C. W. N. USSHER,

137 Baldwin Street,

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A 30 word advertisement is inserted three times free, for each full annual subscription received, new or renewal. If a change is wanted after the first insertion, it must be paid for at usual rates. Regular rates are 1/2c. per word. Nothing less than 15c. taken. Three insertions for the price of two.

FOR each set of Pan-American, or for each 100 rc. and 2c. mixed, I will send 15 varieties New Zealand postage stamps. H. BOLITHO, Auckland, New Zealand.

I wish to exchange with collectors in all countries the better class of stamps, references exchanged. A. RENE, 99 Ann St., Toronto, Canada.

I will exchange stamps and old Canadian post cards for good stamps, state what you want, no common wanted. A. H. BROWN, 7 Ross St., Toronto, Ont. (2)

WANTED—Fine copies of 6d. Canada, will pay top price for all copies sent. THE PUBLISHER.

HENRY P. DAY, Stamp Dealer, Box 762, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. Price lists, postage free. (1)

APPROVAL sheets at 60% discount. Send reference, 8,000 varieties in stock, good collections wanted for prompt cash. F. W. PICKARD, 2427 Ingleside, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Exchange relations with British and British Colonial collectors. Also, wish to receive good stamps on approval, good references. J. C. ROSS, Grandview, Man., Canada.

WILL pay one cent each for 7c. Canada, any quantity. F. W. FISHER, 4 Lindsay Ave., Toronto, Canada.

COLONIAL bills 130 years old, Continental bills of 1778, \$100 Confederate bills, broken bank bills and fractional currency. Also 500 foreign coins to trade. A. P. WYLIE, Triumph, Ill.

EXCHANGE wanted with collectors in all countries, rare for rare, common for common, or by Scott's or Gibbon's latest catalogue. F. W. PITT, Reed's Point, Kings Co., N.B., Can.

Quarters

Nova Scotia, 1c. black	25c.
" " 2c. lilac	25c.
New Brunswick, 12 1/2c blue	25c.
Canada, 6c Jubilee	25c.
" 10c., 1859 issue ..	25c.
" 12 1/2c., "	25c.
" 12 1/2c., 1868 issue	25c.
" 20c., 1892, unused	25c.

British North American Stamp Company

319 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Canadian Revenue Stamps

Collectors of B.N.A. Postage Stamps soon find a limit of varieties obtainable for their collections. They then turn to our Revenue Stamps which are even more interesting than the postage.

I herewith make a special offer to new collectors in this line:
Standard Album of Revenue Stamps of B.N.A.
Price, 75c.

Standard Catalogue, 10c.
Collection of 60 varieties, \$1.00.
SPECIAL: 60 varieties and album for \$2.00.

Revenues on approval.

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CHEAP SETS

I cannot guarantee that all sets are in stock, therefore send a supplementary list.

	NO. IN SET.	PRICE.
France	9	5c.
Japan	14	8c.
United States of America	9	5c.
England	12	5c.
Canada	15	10c.
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Italy	7	5c.
Netherlands	10	7c.

Sets at 5c. each, 6 for 25c. postage extra

15 varieties Canada, 10 varieties France, 7 varieties Germany, 6 varieties Belgium, 10 varieties Italy, 10 varieties U.S. Postage, 8 varieties Italy, 2 varieties Norway, 10 varieties England, 5 varieties Japan, 5 varieties Egypt, 2 varieties Ontario Law Stamps.

Sets at 8c., 6 at 40c.

15 varieties Canada, 15 varieties England, 10 varieties U.S., 10 varieties Argentine, 7 varieties Hungary, 12 varieties France, 8 varieties Belgium, 3 varieties Ontario Law Stamps.

Packets—postage extra

No. 1—1,000 mixed, foreign, 50c. No. 2—100 mixed, Canada, 20c. No. 3—50 all different, Canada, 45c. No. 4—50 all different, Foreign, 8c. No. 5—100 all different, Foreign, 15c. No. 6—10 varieties United States, 5c. No. 7—15 all different Foreign, including Queensland, British Guiana, etc., 10c. No. 8—20 all different Foreign, Victoria, Japan, Jamaica, Argentine, etc., 10c.

I have also a fine line of Approval Books and Sheets which I send out at 50 per cent discount. Good business references required. I want boys to handle my sheets to whom I will allow a commission. A coupon worth 15c. to every purchaser of \$1.00 or more from my sheets.

Notice—All previous quotations are cancelled. Make all remittances by Postal Notes, Money Order or Registered Letter. One and two cent stamps accepted for amounts under 75c. All stamps guaranteed genuine.

J. FAUVEL, Point St. Peter, P.Q., Can.

DAMAGED

We are sending out books of slightly damaged stamps at from 70 to 90% of catalogue. For traders and small dealers they contain many bargains.

B. N. A. STAMP CO.,
319 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can.

POLICE NOTICE!

And everybody else notice what a vast improvement is being made in the "CYCLONE" over previous issues. Our circulation has trebled and new subscribers and advertisers are being added to our lists daily. You had better send at once and see a copy of our new paper.

The "CYCLONE" is not a philatelic venture of Vol. I, No. 1, run by a dealer-collector, but a standard journal supported not only by stamp and photo readers, but by the public in general. We have selected a competent editorial staff, and the best of material as well as the latest news will be taken up and fully discussed. Articles and current notes appear regularly on stamps and photography each month as well as short stories continued, etc., and a few jokes.

Our paper appears on the last of the month and is now in its third year. In order to approach nearer the readers' idea of an ideal paper we enter in as many benefits as possible, and so in order to increase the subscribers' interest we allow each subscriber a 20-word editorial notice free each month if desired. Who could make a more consistently liberal offer?

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Foreign coppers, in new condition, of Argentina, Mexican States, Brazil, D'Haiti, Bulgaria, etc., each	10
Rare foreign coppers, new condition of Liberia, Cambodia, Patagonia, Philippines under Spain, Cape of Good Hope, Grigua Town, French Guiana, Andorra, etc., 15 and 20c each; 25 different foreign coins over 100 years old	1 00
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Washington and Lafayette dollar, 1900, brilliant new, only	2 10
U. S. ¼ dollar, 1815, good, rare	60
Bactrian copper coin, Sotor Megas, 150 B.C.	18
25 different old coins, modern, foreign	50
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Paper money, 25 pieces over 35 years old, different, all kinds	50
U. S. script, redeemable in U.S. coins, 10c. bill 18c.; Old newspapers—"Vicksburg Daily Citizen," published in Vicksburg, Miss., during siege of that city by Gen. U. S. Grant, and printed on wall paper. Very rare and guaranteed genuine, together with pamphlet history of the siege, only	2 00
Charleston S. C. Gazette, 1821, very interesting and large	18
Chinese newspaper, printed in Chinese, very curious	7
Chinese novel, printed in Chinese very curious, good size	10
Chinese chop sticks, made of hardwood	10
Oriental coins, India, China, Japan, Java, etc., 7 varieties	25

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Two Egypt Salt Tax Stamps, large and pretty for the names of two collectors, and 2c. postage.

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Wholesale

10 Sets Chili Tele var	10c.
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10 " " " 14 var	25c.
10 " Heligoland, 19 var	\$1.00
10 " Cuba War Stamps, 3 var	15c.
10 Salvador, 1891 cat. 12c, 4 var	30c.
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100 Cuba 5c, 1891-96	10c.
100 " " 75-79 asst. cat. \$3	30c.
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10 Egypt Camel 1m.	10c.
10 Guatemala, 1 Parrot	4c.
10 " " 2c. Horse	5c.
100 Egypt Salt Tax, asst	50c.

5,000 Hinges 30c., 10,000 40c., 100,000 with name and address printed on envelopes \$3.20.

50 Blank App. Sheets 10-100	19c.
10 " " Books 15-100	90c.
Scott's Latest Catalogue 58c, Gibbons	60c.
Dime Albums, hold 480 Stamps	5c.
" " " 600 " Braid Covers	10c.
Imperial Albums, hold 3,500, illustrated	30c.
International Album, Latest Edition	\$1 50
We buy stamps, buying lists	10c.

Ask for our list of sets, 1-2c., 1c stamps and special lists just out.

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Department of Review

All journals desiring a fair and impartial review should send one copy regularly to J. A. D. PARK, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

JOURNALS RECEIVED:

"The Hinge," March.

The Fair of 1904.
Postmarks.
The Man with the Hammer.

"The Adhesive," April.

Substitution.
Stray Notes on Sheets of Stamps.
Ups and Downs of a Coin Dealer.
A Pertinent Inquiry.
Pertinent Philatelic Paragraphs.

"Mekeel's Stamp Collector," April 6.

Notes.
Minor Varieties.
New Zealand Notes.

"Perforator," March.

Seybold Collection, Nos. 12 and 13.
Are Auction Prices the Real Values of
Stamps?
Teaching the Mysteries of Philately.
Pete Belcher's Letter.
Philatelic Illustrations.
Double Perforations.
Department of Advertising.

"Philatelic Inter-Ocean," March.

Notes on Some New Issues.

"New York Philatelist,"

"The Hinge" is the name of the latest comer. No. 2 leaves nothing to be desired in the way of neatness, and its contents are not far behind. "The Fair of 1904" is a plea for a complete exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. In it the author says:—"The cost is a secondary consideration for the amount of good it will do for the fold of active philatelists." Very good; that is so, but how many people will see it that way? P. Cancel discourses entertainingly on "Postmarks."

"The Adhesive," while not such a full number as its predecessors, has much in it of real merit. Mr. Chapman has a commendable editorial on substitution, and anent the last paragraph "knows whereof he speaks." Thiele takes up India in his notes on the "Sheet Arrangement of Stamps," and Elder has an account of "Some Humorous Things in a Coin Dealer's Career"; and last in the number are Aldrich's Notes, the principal one, touching Precanceleds, being very apt. Societies are seen to be in a flourishing condition.

"Stamp Collector" is late as usual, but always worth waiting for. C. E. Jenney, in some very readable notes, discusses "Chile." Other notes and a continued article anent "Minor Varieties" complete the number.

The leader in the "Inter-Ocean" is some "Notes on New Issues," which is the only long article in the number. Reports are published of the Philatelic Literature League, and show a good list of members for a society so young. Messrs. Jones & Cook, the proprietors, pen some interesting editorials.

Two more rare covers from the magnificent Seybold collection are pictured in "The Perforator." The covers are getting lesser in value, but their history is none the less interesting. "The Fraud Reporter," under the editorship of C. W. Abbot, continues to do commendable work. A discussion is open and answers are wanted for the following question: "Can Auction Prices be Accepted as the Real Market Value of Stamps?" An extended discussion could be carried on under that head. The editors say:—"In following this plan collectors who secure priced catalogues of auctions think they have solved the problem of arriving at real market values, and make their purchases accordingly. It is a fact that at many of the recent auctions the prices for the better grade of stamps ran very high. Of course these figures vary; it often depends on the attendance at the sale, or the condition of the stamps. Another factor is the cataloguing and arranging of the lots. Taking all this into consideration it must be admitted that auction prices cannot be accepted as a criterion." All of which should be considered. "Teaching the Uninitiated the Mysteries of Philately" is an editorial which explains itself. From simple humor Pete Belcher's odd letters are turning rather to silliness, and it seems a forceful attempt to be funny. W. E. R. in "Philatelic Illustrations" should have remembered that the majority of English publishers are enabled to publish illustrations by their generally higher subscription price. Over here there is but one monthly costing 50 cents, while on the other side of the pond and abroad there are quite a few for anywhere from 40 cents to \$1.65. The Wolsieffer-Leve case is again brought up by Sterling, the revenue expert, who in a letter says that double perforations are undoubtedly Government perforations.

Review of "New York Philatelist" was unavoidably omitted.

J. A. D. PARK.

IMPERIAL PENNY STAMP

New Postage Rate for Whole Empire
on Victoria Day.

Ottawa, May 20. — To-day Sir William Mulock received a communication from Premier Barton of Australia consenting, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to the penny rate per half ounce applying to all letters posted in Canada for Australia, that is, the six Australian States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania. This arrangement will accordingly go into effect on Victoria Day, Monday, the 25th, and that historic day will see the completion, so far as Canada is concerned, of the penny rate system, one penny per half ounce prepaying letters from Canada to all parts of the British Empire. This even marks the completion of Sir William's efforts, commencing in 1897, to establish a penny rate between Canada and every part of the British Empire.—*Tor. World*

English Official Stamps

O. W. OFFICIAL

½ p.	King, green, used	dozen	\$4 50
1 p.	" red, used	"	3 00
2 p.	" green, red, used	"	7 00
5 p.	Queen, lilac, blue	each	11 00

T. R. OFFICIAL

½ p.	King, green	dozen	\$0 75
1 p.	" red	100	0 50
1 s.	" green, red	dozen	6 00

GOV'T PARCELS

1888.	1 p.	Queen, lilac	dozen	\$0 25
	1½ p.	"	"	0 16
	2 p.	"	"	0 50
	6 p.	"	"	0 36
	9 p.	"	"	1 25

I have a large stock of high values English Colonials on hand such as :

Victoria	2s, 5s, used
Transvaal, King	3d, 6d, 1s, 2s.
Chili	1 Peso.
Argentine	1 " 5 p.
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Also Scarce European Stamps

Baden	18 and 30 Kr.
Wurtemberg	18 Kr. Bremen
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C. W. N. USSHER, Sec'y.

137 Baldwin Street,

TORONTO, CAN.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

CANADA 1851

Laid Paper

3d Red.....	Used	\$1 00
6d Violet.....		3 00

Wove 1852 Paper

3d Red.....	20
3d Ribbed.....	70
6d Purple.....	2 75

1855-57

10d Blue.....	4 50
½d Pink.....	2 10
7½d Green.....	7 50

Perf. 12, 1857

½d Pink.....	4 25
3d Red.....	1 50

1859

1c Pink.....	Unused	\$0 40	\$0 03
5c Vermillion.....	20	02	
10c Red Lilac.....	2 25	28	
10c Violet.....	2 50	28	
2c Rose.....	85	65	
12½c Green.....	1 10	25	
17c Blue.....	1 50	70	

1868

½c Black.....	12	10
1c Brown Red.....	50	15
2c Green.....	50	07
3c Red.....	50	03
6c Brown.....	1 75	12
12½c Blue.....	1 00	25
15c Lilac.....	25	6

1869

1c Yellow.....	\$2 00	\$0 20
1c Orange.....	4 00	40

1869-72

1c Orange.....	1 00	05
2c Green.....	08	01
3c Rose.....	10	01

1875-77

5c Olive Green.....	1 50	40
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1892-93

20c Vermillion.....	30	06
50c Blue.....	65	12

1897 Jubilee

½c Black.....	20	20
5c Blue.....	08	05
6c Brown.....	35	35
8c Violet.....	15	10
10c Brown Violet.....	15	10
15c Blue.....	25	15
20c Ver.....	30	20
50c Ultramarine.....	60	20
1 00 Lake.....	1 25	75
2 00 Purple.....	2 25	75
3 00 Bistre.....	3 25	1 50
4 00 Purple.....	4 25	1 50
5 00 Green.....	5 25	2 00

1897

6c Brown.....	20	10
8c Orange.....	20	05
10c Violet.....	25	10

1898

6c Brown.....	Unused	25	Used	10
8c Orange.....		25		05
10c Violet.....		12		03

Map Stamp

2c Map, any shade.....	04	01
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1899

2c on 3c four leaves.....	04	01
2c on 3c numeral.....	04	01

1901-3

20c Olive Green.....	22	08
7c Yellow Green.....	08	03

Special Delivery

10c Green.....	11	06
----------------	----	----

Registration

2c Orange.....	08	02
2c Scarlet.....	20	07
8c Blue.....	2 00	1 50

British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 1865c

5c Rose, Imperf. (fine).....	\$50 00
------------------------------	---------

1861-68

2½d Rose.....	2 25
5c ".....	2 00
10c Blue.....	2 50
3d ".....	\$0 35
2c Brown.....	65

New Brunswick

1851-3d Red.....	2 25
1860-1c Red Lilac.....	\$0 05
" - 5c Green.....	02
" - 10c Vermillion.....	12
" - 12½c Blue.....	25
" - 17c Black.....	10

Nova Scotia

1851-53-1d Red Brown.....	6 00
" - 3d Blue.....	1 00
1860-64-1c Black.....	35
" - 2c Lilac.....	35
" - 5c Blue.....	3 50
" - 8½c Green.....	90
" - 10c Red.....	90
" - 12½c Black.....	1 00

Prince Edward Island

1865-Set of 12 Varieties, Cat.....	7 72
Fine Mint condition.....	4 20

SPECIAL OFFER

34 Varieties of Canadian Postage Stamps for 50c.
All fine copies.
48 Varieties from British North America for 75c.

We can supply all stamps, except rarities, not mentioned in this list, at 50 per cent. from Scott's Sixty-Second Catalogue. Send your **Want List**, it will receive prompt attention.

We carry a full line of philatelic supplies of all kinds, Albums, Catalogues, Gauges, Tongs, Watermark Detectors, Hinges, etc., etc. Canadian collectors why send outside when these necessities can be supplied at home? We pay as much attention to a 25c. order as one for \$100.00. Hinges 10 and 20c. a thousand. Postage 2c. extra.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMP CO., 319 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO, CANADA.

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Stamps on Approval 50%
Discount.
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319 Spadina Ave. TORONTO, CAN.
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America.

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A Handsome Philatelic Monthly
30c. a Year
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Rocky Hill, CONN.

A NEW ONE

From Buffalo:—The Journal of Buffalo's Philatelic Society will appear June 15, and for it your support is solicited. Subscriptions are requested at 20 cents each, and ads. at 30 cents per inch. Besides society report, the first number will contain interesting original articles and editorials. Mr. Julian A. Park has been engaged to edit this magazine. The size will depend on the support received, but will have 8 pages, and perhaps 12 (see our ad. last month). Send your subscription or name and address for the prospectus and our free price list of stamps, to . . .

PARK & DOUGHERTY CO.,
510 Delaware Ave., - BUFFALO, N. Y.

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I have Postmarks
I want Precanceled Stamps

A. R. BUTLER
1816 8th St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

The
**Canadian . . .
Philatelic Manual**

1ST EDITION

Issued on May 28th, 1903.

A complete and handily arranged directory of the collectors, dealers, and philatelic societies located in Canada and Newfoundland. The majority of these names have never been listed in any other work of this kind. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

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THE CAPITAL STAMP CO.,
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Agents wanted at 50 per cent. commission

1,000 finely mixed foreign	\$.18
1,000 " " U. S.12
100 different, and album08
200 fine different20
10 Australia04
10 Japan05
3 Turkey02
6 China10

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TIFFIN STAMP CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

The only philatelic paper in
Canada, **THE CANADA STAMP
SHEET**, 25 cents a Year.

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Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the collector of British North American
Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. IV., No. 9.

TORONTO, JUNE 1st, 1903.

Price 5 Cents

*Official Organ of Dominion Philatelic Association and International Stamp
Collectors' Association.*

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7c.	per	10—25c.
10c.	"	10—25c.
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50c.	"	10—\$2.



No Exchange wanted under \$5.00 value. 100 Sets at same rates.

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British North American Stamp Co.

319 Spadina Avenue

TORONTO, Canada

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS

Edited and published by C. W. N. Ussher, at 137 Baldwin Street, Toronto, Canada, on the first of each month.

Entered at Toronto Post Office as second-class matter.

PRICE 5C. PER COPY.

Subscription rates 25 cents per year, in Canada, Great Britain, Newfoundland and United States, all other countries 35 cents per year.

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Ad. copy must reach us by 24th of month preceding in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial references as to standing are required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

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TORONTO, JUNE 1, 1903

EDITORIAL.

An offer is made in this issue by that genial philatelist, Mr. Frank C. Young, to examine your doubtful specimens free of charge. Many collectors who are readers of the Stamp Sheet will no doubt take advantage of this exceptional offer. We all have some specimens which we would like an expert to pass upon, and I can recommend Mr. Young to be this and more. The regular charge by dealers for stamp examination is from 25 to 50 cents for each specimen.

Imperial penny postage, the ideal of Sir William Mulock, Canada's Postmaster-General, is an established fact. The service was inaugurated on Victoria Day, May 24th. Hereafter two cents will carry a letter to any part of the British Empire. To philatelists who are partial to exchange and have many correspondents, this will mean a considerable saving during the course of a year. The next move

of our progressive P.M.G. will possibly be for a universal British Empire postage stamp.

The Dominion Philatelic Association will hold the Annual Convention on July 1st and 2nd in London, Ont. To the members, one and all, a cordial invitation is extended to be present, and a good time is promised by the Credential Committee to all those who attend. This will probably be one of the most memorable Conventions in the history of the Association, matters of vital importance to the life of the society itself will come up for discussion. The society has not been progressing as it should do for the past two years, there being more resignations and suspensions than new members admitted; it is deplorable that such a condition of affairs should exist in the premises, and ways and means must be adopted to secure a renewal of that old time philatelic activity in society affairs.

DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS.

President—W. W. Young, 19 Sullivan St., Toronto, Ont.

Vice-Pres.—(Can.) L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor St., London, Ont.

Vice-Pres.—(U.S.) W. N. Lester, 2,247 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif.

Sec.-Treas.—C. W. N. Ussher, 137 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ont.

Counterfeit Detector.—Geo. E. Davenport, 70 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Sales Supt.—H. W. Woodall, Box 82, Deseronto, Ont.

Auction Mgr.—W. A. Petrie, 651 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Librarian.—R. F. Wrigley, 293 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Trustees.—Ernest F. Wurtele, Quebec, Que.; R. G. Widdicombe, Peterboro, Ont.; H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.

Official Organ.—*Canada Stamp Sheet*.

Initiation fee, 10c.; dues, 25c. a year.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 717—Alvin Grigg, Exeter, Ont.

No. 718—George C. Godard, Ottawa, Ont.

No. 719—E. S. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

APPLICATIONS.

F. W. Awache, Cranbrook, B.C., age 16, occupation, printer, refs. R. F. Wrigley, F. Thompson.

J. D. Cox, Upper Stewiack, Nova Scotia, age 35, occupation, postmaster, refs. Rev. J. B. Maclean, C. W. N. Ussher.

J. Gattleson, Toledo, Ohio, age 12, occupation, student, refs. O. B. Douglas, C. W. N. Ussher.

F. W. Fisher, 4 Lindsay Ave., Toronto, Ont., age 14, occupation, clerk, refs. R. F. Wrigley, C. W. N. Ussher.

J. B. Outtlet, Arthabaskaville, Que., age 42, occupation, merchant, refs. W. J. Wurtele, C. W. N. Ussher.

R. Blandford, London, Ont., age 38, occupation, accountant, refs. L. S. Holmes, Andrew Dale.

H. P. Bock, London, Ont., age 55, occupation, Prop. City Bindery, refs. L. S. Holmes, A. Dale.

M. S. Dale, London, Ont., age 20, occupation, bookkeeper, refs. L. S. Holmes, A. Dale.

R. E. Holmes, London, Ont., age 17, occupation, vice-president Victoria Stamp Co., refs. L. S. Holmes, A. Dale.

A. G. Chisholm, London, Ont., age 41, occupation, barrister, refs. L. S. Holmes, A. Dale.

W. C. Benson, London, Ont., age 25, occupation, accountant, refs. L. S. Holmes, A. Dale.

REINSTATED

No. 522—E. Lodge, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

" 345—J. Whiteside.

" 695—G. A. Lowe, Toronto, Ont.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$0 02
Received since for dues.....	4 52
	<hr/>
	\$4 54
Paid Official Organ for April.....	\$1 36
Postage during month.....	55
	<hr/>
	\$1 91
Balance on hand.....	\$2 63

IMPORTANT.

All members who expect to attend Convention in London, Ont., on July 1st and 2nd, are requested to communicate with the chairman of Credential Committee, Mr. L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor st., London, Ont. Single fares on all railways in Canada and U.S.

A ballot is enclosed in this issue to every D.P.A. member. Be sure and use it. Many members are offering themselves as candidates for office, and among such a field a first-class

list of officers can be drawn for the ensuing term. Don't fail to use judgment when filling your ballot and elect the members who are working to increase the membership.

THE CANDIDATES

Following are the candidates for office, 1903-4. All ballots must be sent to L. S. Holmes, 22 Victor st., London, Ont., by June 30th.

President.—Lieut. Col. Wurtele, A. M. Muirhead, L. S. Holmes, R. S. Baker.

Vice-President.—(Canada) W. K. Hall, R. A. Miller.

Vice-President.—(U. S.) O. B. Douglas, Joe. S. Copper, H. A. Chapman, W. M. Lester.

Secy.-Treas.—C. W. N. Ussher.

Sales Supt.—D. P. Duggan, H. W. Woodall.

Counterfeit Detector.—H. Tuttle.

Librarian.—R. F. Wrigley.

Trustees.—W. W. Young, R. G. Widdicombe, J. A. D. Park, F. C. Young, Dr. S. Woolverton, E. Lodge.

London, May 28, 1903.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:

As this will be my last opportunity to say anything about Convention, I take the liberty to do so. I suppose you all know it is to be in London on the 1st and 2nd of July. I have just been notified by Mr. Ussher that there has been a Credential Committee appointed, consisting of Dr. Woolverton, Mr. A. Dale and myself. We will do our best to get out a good programme, and a good time will be promised. In filling in your ballots mark X after the candidate who will work for the good of the Association after he has been elected. There has been too much sleepiness, I may call it, among the officers and members this past year. We must have active officers, and I would ask all to vote for such at the coming election. I would like those who are coming to Convention to let me know beforehand if possible. I have been asked to come out as candidate for Presidency and have consented to do so, and I would ask all the members to support me, and in the meantime I am with you for the success of the D.P.A.

Yours fraternally,
L. S. HOLMES,
Vice-Pres.

JOIN THE . . .
DOMINION
PHILATELIC
ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JUNE 3, 1903.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:—

As we have just been appointed we have had very little time to arrange matters, but a program of greater extent than last year has been prepared. A few things yet remain to be finished and it will be in the hands of the printer. We would like all the officers to be present, but are sorry to hear that President Young will be unable to attend and, therefore, Vice-President L. S. Holmes will occupy the chair. We ask for liberal bids on lots in the Special Auction Sale and we would also ask all members coming to bring their collections. Those coming would oblige us by notifying the Chairman, so that we could meet you at the trains. In closing our report we would ask you all for your votes and support for Mr. L. S. Holmes as President, and, if elected, he will do all in his power to make the D. P. A. a grand success. Hoping the above report will meet with your favor and looking forward to meeting you on the First, we remain,

Yours for the success of the Convention and D. P. A.

(Signed) { L. S. HOLMES, Chairman.
DR. S. WOLVERTON,
ANDREW DALE.

43RD AUCTION SALE OF THE DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

TERMS OF SALE.

Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps.

Unless expressly described as unused all stamps are to be taken as post-marked and good average specimens.

The figures in parenthesis indicate Scott's latest catalogue value of the lot.

Lot No.	Description	No. in lot.
529	Canada, No. 36, pair (.60)	2
530	" " 71, strip of three, unused (.30)	3
531	" " 72, block of four, unused (.20)	4
532	" " 73, block of four, unused (.72)	4
533	" " 153, strip of five, unused (.90)	5
534	" " 12, (\$3.50)	1
535	" " 4a, (\$1.25)	1
536	" " 49, pair, unused (.60)	2
537	" " 44, unused (.35)	1
538	" " 11, (\$7.50)	1
539	" " 18, (\$1.25)	1
540	Finland, 1901, 3 var.	50
541	" Revenue, 12 var.	25
542	" set of 17 var.	17

543	India, 1883, 1/2a	400
544	" 1881, 92 1a.	200
545	" 1/2a, 1900	100
546	" 1a, 1900	100
547	" 1/2a, King, 1902 ..	25
548	" O.H.M.S., 1893-97, 1/2a	200
549	" " " 1a	300
550	" " " 2a	150
551	" " " 4a	150
552	" " " 8a	100
553	" " " 1r	40
554	" 1900, 1/2a	50
555	" " 1a	150
556	" " 2a	50
557	" Revenue, 15 var, fine	50
558	Newfoundland, No. 20, unused block of four	4
559	" " 23, unused pair ..	2
560	" " 27, unused block of four	4
561	" " 75, strip of three ..	3
562	" " 75a, unused	1
563	" " 75a,	1
564	" " 76b, unused	1
565	" " 75a, 76b, 77c	3
566	" " 29, block of four unused	4
567	" " 26,	1
568	New Brunswick, No. 6, (\$1.75)	1
569	" " 11, (.30)	1
570	Nova Scotia, No. 8, unused, fine block of four (\$2.40)	4
571	New Zealand, 1D, universal, various types and perms, ..	25
572	St. Vincent, No. 55, pair, unused	2
573	Sierra Leon, Rev. No. 107-9, unused ..	4
574	United States, Pan-American, complete set, unused	6
575	United States, Revenue \$10, Conveyance part per. (\$20.00), defective ..	1
576	United States, Revenue \$5, Probate of Will imp. (\$12.50), defective	1
577	Vancouver Island, 5c, defective	1
578	Book of 230 Stamps (\$12.00)	230
579	Sheets, 200 (4.25)	200

Anyone may bid. Sale closes July 1, 1903. N.B.—The above lots will be on exhibition in London on July 1, 1903.

W. A. PETRIE, Auc. Mgr.,
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22 Victor Street, London, Ont.

NOW! NOW! NOW!

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STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

"Firmly builded with rafters of oak, the home of the farmer
 Stood on the side of a hill commanding the sea, and a shady
 Sycamore grew by the door, with a woodbine wreathing around it."

Essentially rural both in its habitants, its occupations and its environments, the fair island of the Gulf seems a vaguely uncertain locality, somewhere in the direction of the rising sun, save to wealthier tourists who in summer from stifling cities fled to the salubrious climate and luxurious bathing facilities which nature has here provided. During June, July and August, when wearied humanity seeks surcease from toil and worry and the concocter of cooling drinks is considered as almost a friend of the family, the many attractions of Prince Edward Island are visited and revisited year after year by thousands from the larger cities of the United States and Canada, discovering among its sunny slopes and peaceful valleys a sense of rest which can never be secured in more populous communities nor at more popular resorts. Not, however, having been retained as a writer of advertisements, extolling the island as a summer resort, but to make the attempt to enumerate its postage stamp emissions, I turn my back resolutely upon its green groves and delightful dells, its picturesque promontories and shelving strands, its hale husbandmen and hearty housewives, its sturdy sons and dutiful daughters, taking up the thread of the discourse expected of me.

An Act passed May 15, 1851, organized in due form the post office department of the colony, fixing the rates of postage and making the necessary provisions for carrying on the postal business of the community. While this Act did not provide specifically for issuing postage stamps, such power was vested in the authorities having the administration in charge. These officials did not, however, at that time see the wisdom of providing stamps for the prepayment of postal rates.

It was not until after the passage of a supplementary Act, March 9, 1860, which not only provided that "the Lieutenant Governor of

this Island, or the administrator of this Government for the time being, by and with the consent of the Executive Council may from time to time cause stamps, with their value printed thereon, to be sold and used for postage," but also that "the postage on all letters or packets posted within this Island and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be prepaid," we are treated to an issue of stamps.

Considerable argument has been indulged in by various philatelic writers as to the date of the first issue, one writer with "exceptional opportunities for knowing," positively asserting in STAMP SHEET last year that the stamps were issued in 1860, as was evidenced, I take it, by numberless Island post marks. Far be it from me to deny this, as I frankly admit I do not know; but allow me to quote in full from a paper by Mr. Donald A. King, an official notice, as published in the Royal Gazette, which not only has a bearing on the question of dates, but shows the official character of the split provisionals, which will be mentioned later. The notice follows:

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- "These stamps can be had at the General Post-office, Charlottetown, and of all postmasters on the island.

"(Signed) L. C. OWEN,
 "Postmaster-General.

"General Post-office,
 "December 26th, 1860."

In the face of this official publication it should take indubitable proof to fix the date of issue as prior to January 1, 1861, proof even more convincing than one or two chance post marks, for older dated cancellations are not infallible. In the collection of the writer are two covers from Great Britain postmarked a year earlier than the date of the communications contained on the letter sheets comprising the covers. As these are both from prominent business institutions I prefer to believe the inside dates in preference to the postmarks.

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534 " " 12, (\$3.50)	1
535 " " 4a, (\$1.25)	1
536 " " 49, pair, unused (.60)	2
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541 " Revenue, 12 var.	25
542 " set of 17 var.	17

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544 " 1881, 92 1a	200
545 " 1/2a, 1900	100
546 " 1a, 1900	100
547 " 1/2a, King, 1902	25
548 " O.H.M.S., 1893-97, 1/2a	200
549 " " " 1a	300
550 " " " 2a	150
551 " " " 4a	150
552 " " " 8a	100
553 " " " 1r	40
554 " 1900, 1/2a	50
555 " " 1a	150
556 " " 2a	50
557 " Revenue, 15 var, fine.	50
558 Newfoundland, No. 20, unused block of four	4
559 " " 23, unused pair ..	2
560 " " 27, unused block of four	4
561 " " 75, strip of three ..	3
562 " " 75a, unused	1
563 " " 75a,	1
564 " " 76b, unused	1
565 " " 75a, 76b, 77c	3
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572 St. Vincent, No. 55, pair, unused	2
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In Mr. Seybold's collection are several covers bearing this first issue of stamps, but unfortunately not one of them bears a legible date in the postmark.

Laying aside the date question this first issue consisted of the two pence, three pence and six pence, perforated nine, the only values issued with the large holes. So unsatisfactory were the large perforations and so many were the stamps torn and damaged in separating that when the next issue, in one penny and nine pence values, were forwarded to the colony they were perforated 11.

As to the date of this issue no official information has been brought forth, but it was undoubtedly early in the year 1862, as shown not only by the fact that a warrant in payment of a bill of stamps, values not specified, was issued between the 14th and 17th of March, 1862, but by a known cover bearing date of May 6, 1862, franked by the 1d yellow brown, perf. 11, and another cover containing the 9d lilac with the same perforation, post marked in July, 1862. While this is not as conclusive as might be desired, it is, I believe, the best information to be had up to date.

These two stamps, 1d yellow brown and 9d lilac, were the only ones ever issued by this colony gauging 11 perforations and are as distinctive as the previously issued values perforated 9.

As to the stamps perforated 11½ and 12 on several varieties of paper there is still further uncertainty as to dates of issue, with chances largely favoring 1863 for the 2d, 3d and 6d values and 1865 for the 1d yellow and 9d rosy lilac. To these issues also belong most of the compound perforations so rarely found, but some are undoubtedly of the later issue. The compound perforated stamps were not, probably, a separate issue, but were caused by some derangement of perforating machine or by the sheet being perforated on more than one machine. As the printing establishment producing these stamps was one of a comparatively small size and not fitted up especially for the production of stamps, there is great likelihood that the perforating was performed one row at a time on small foot power perforators, augmenting greatly the chances for variations in the gauge.

The stamps of all values perforated 12 on heavy, coarse white paper, the variety so well known in unused condition and which constituted the bulk of the remainders in the pence values, were undoubtedly issued late in 1867 or early in 1868.

In 1868, by arrangement with the United States, the postage on letters was reduced from six pence to four pence per half ounce and a new value was brought out to correspond with this rate, a very rare stamp in used condition and particularly so on original cover. The only cover I have so far met with carrying this stamp is one of Mr Seybold's greatly prized possessions. Al-

though the date of the postmark is illegible, failing to give needed information as to the time of use of this stamp, the cover is certainly a rare and desirable thing, worthy of any collector's covetousness.

The date given by cataloguers for the issuance of this stamp is generally 1868, but Mr. King advances a theory, based on similarity of paper and perforation, that it was issued as early as 1863. Proof of this theory has not, as yet, been found, and it remains as it began—a theory.

At some time, probably between the issue of the stamps perforated 9 and those perforated 11, we must place a very scarce variety, the two pence rouletted, of which but some half dozen copies have come into the possession of stamp collectors. Although no official information has come to light, it is believed that a few sheets were sent out rouletted by the printers as an experiment upon complaint that those previously supplied, perforated 9, were deficient in separating qualities. A circumstance that lends color to this supposition is the practical coincidence of these with the stamps with large perforations in the matter of paper and colors.

The preceding stamps were all manufactured by Charles D. Whiting, stationer and printer, in London, and are chiefly noted as belonging in the front rank of execrable specimens of stamp printing. Not only is the paper of poor quality, but the printing is bad, vilely bad, of which more anon.

They were for many years supposed by philatelic experts to have been lithographed, even so high an authority as the London Philatelic Society's book on "The Stamps of British North America," assigning lithography as the method of their production, although adding a query as to the exact process.

During the summer of 1892 Mr. J. A. Tilleard, one of the honorable secretaries of the London Society, was so fortunate as to have brought to his attention by a gentleman connected with the printing art, and a collector of articles pertaining thereto, but not a stamp collector, some dies and electrotypes which he had purchased at a sale of the effects of Mr. Whiting's successors, on their retiring from business. These proved to be the original dies and plates of some of the stamps of Prince Edward Island. They consisted of the completed dies of the 1d., 2d., 3d. and 9d., and of the 1 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent and 6 cent stamps, an engraving on wood and reproduction on copper of the head used for the cents issue, and a metal plate of the head used for the pence stamps. The electrotype plates were those of the 2d., 4d. 3 cents and 12 cents. This should show conclusively that the stamps were surface printed, not lithographed.

Mr. Tilleard, with proper philatelic ardor, immediately applied to the persons who were winding up the affairs for an opportunity to examine Mr. Whiting's books and accounts in the hope that much information as to dates and numbers printed might be forthcoming. Owing to the lateness of the date when Mr. Tilleard became apprised of the matter, most of the papers had been destroyed, but such information as was contained in the remaining accounts was cheerfully furnished, meagre though it proved to be.

As might readily be supposed, the original purchaser of the dies was approached and offered fairly munificent sums for the plates by parties desiring them for reprinting purposes. With a true collector's spirit, the gentleman, Mr. Tuer, steadfastly refused to part with the plates for this purpose, and finally disposed of them for but a fraction of the sums he had been offered to Mr. Tilleard and Mr. Douglas Garth, secretaries of the London Philatelic Society, who, after having three proofs struck from each plate turned them over to the London society and they were used to illustrate the *London Philatelist*. This is probably the only instance on record where the original dies and plates of an official issue of stamps were used to print illustrations in a stamp magazine.

With the plates were also found some sheets and parts of sheets of several values of the stamps, some of which afterward came on the market and were sold as imperforates. Undoubtedly there has been found a small number of genuinely imperforate stamps of this colony, but by far the larger number are likely to be proofs.

The odd thing is, that the stamp dies of any country should be permitted to remain in the hands of the printer in this apparently careless and irresponsible manner. It is claimed that the dies and plates were never charged for by Mr. Whiting, remaining his property.

As to the poorness of paper and workmanship it is presumably accounted for by the low price paid the printer, who was as ready then as now to make the quality of work fit the price. The amount paid for the first issue of the pence values, data at hand seems to show, was approximately three shillings per thousand, not exorbitant, considering the time and expense incurred in the way of engraving and electrotyping. The charge for the cents issue was reduced to two shillings per thousand.

Certainly, at any price, no paper less suited for the purpose nor worse workmanship has been displayed on any issue of postage stamps printed in any large printing centre, the paper quality being mainly responsible for the large number of imperfect and torn specimens to be seen.

June 1, 1870, the letter postage to Great Britain was reduced to three pence sterling, amounting to 4½d. of the local currency, necessitating a stamp of new value. This was procured from the British-American Bank Note Company and was a well printed steel engraved production of artistic appearance, very much superior to all other stamps of the little island which aspires to the title of "The Garden of Canada."

Were it not for fear of prosecution for criminal libel, I might say that the colony had been years behind the times. We have seen that not until ten years after her sister colonies did she adopt stamps, and although Canada and Nova Scotia had adopted the decimal monetary system in 1859, New Brunswick in 1860, and Newfoundland in 1865, it was not until April 17, 1871, that an act authorizing this change was passed in P.E.I., which did not go into effect until January 1, 1872, necessitating a new issue of stamps, consideration of which will necessarily be deferred until our next.

STAMPS EXAMINED

 **FREE** 

The thinking collector does not need to be told that the coming thing in North American philately is specialism, and the coming stamps are the minor varieties. The signs of the times all point to this. Knowing that many collectors would like another's opinion, in addition to their own, on some of their stamps, and enjoying exceptional opportunities, I have consented to examine any number of stamps from one to fifty, for any subscriber to STAMP SHEET, giving opinion not only as to genuineness, but correctly listing minor varieties. Stamps should be hinged on sheets, leaving ample space for annotations, and each letter must contain return postage. Valuable packages should be registered both ways. No other charge will be made. Address,

FRANK C. YOUNG,
506 Laurel Street, - SYRACUSE, N.Y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The members of the D. P. A. resident in Toronto will turn out in force at the convention in London on July 1st and 2nd.

Both the local clubs have discontinued their regular meetings during the summer months.

The Toronto Philatelic Club was organized over eleven years ago, and is still flourishing.

The past season was the most active in the stamp business in Toronto for some years.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Respectfully solicited for the election of

L. S. Holmes**As President of the
D. P. A.**

There has been too much lack of interest among the officers this past year, and if elected I shall do my utmost to put new life into the D. P. A. and to see that all matters are properly attended to and thus make the D. P. A. a grand success.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED
FOR THE ELECTION OF

O. B. DOUGLAS

As U. S. Vice-President of the Dominion
Philatelic Association for the
ensuing term.

My work in getting new members during the past year will serve to show you that I have always worked for the interest of the society. By signing your ballot in my favor you will place me in a position where I can do ten times more than I have already done.

Yours for advancement and increased membership,

O. B. DOUGLAS.

We are prepared

To send fine selection of B. N. A. and British Colonial stamps on approval to responsible parties sending reference or deposit.

B. N. A. STAMP CO.,
319 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, Can.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Respectfully solicited for the election of

A. M. MUIRHEAD**D. P. A. No. 1.****As President for 1903-4.**

D. P. A's.
Joe. S. Copper

OF**TIFFIN, Ohio, U.S.A.**

announces his name to you as a
candidate for the

United States Vice-Presidency
of the

Dominion Philatelic Association

and solicits your support. He has been a member for a number of years, and during that time has always been active in the interests of our society. And now for the **first** time solicits your support for an office.

"Made in Canada"

Well, my stamps are not all made in Canada, but that's the well known term now-a-days. **STAMPS ON APPROVAL AT 50%**

State your specialty and it will be taken from a \$250 collection.

R. F. WRIGLEY
293 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
P.S.—50 varieties for 2c. postage.

Canadian stamps in good condition are acknowledged to be the best investment in the Stamp Market to-day. We offer you the following at very reasonable prices. **All fine copies.** X means unused.

CANADA

1851-3d. Laid.....	\$1 00
" -6d. "	3 50
1852-3d. Wove	20
1859-1c. Pink.....	3
" -5c. Ver.	2
" -10c. Violet.....	25
1859-64-2c. Rose	70
" -12½c. Green	25
" -17c. Blue	50c. to 80c.
1868-½c. Black	8
" -1c. Brown	15
" -2c. Green	7
" -3c. Red	2
" -6c. Brown	15
" -12½c. Blue	20
1869-1c. Yellow	20

NOVA SCOTIA

1860-1c. Black x.....	\$0 25
" -2c. Lilac x.....	25
" -5c. Blue, used	15
" -8½c. Green x	90
" -10c. Ver.....	90
" -12½c. Black x	1 00

NEW BRUNSWICK

1860-1c. Lilac x.....	\$0 05
" -5c. Green x	02
" -10c. Ver. x	12
" -12½c. Blue x	20
" -17c. Black x	10
" -2c. Orangex	3

NEWFOUNDLAND

1897-2c. Carmine x	\$0 05
" -3c. Blue	2
" -4c. Olive.....	4
" -6c. Brown	8

SPECIAL-Royal Set Newfoundland, 1-2c., 1c., 2c., 3c. at 4c. a Set.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMP CO., 319 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO, CANADA.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Is respectfully solicited for the election of

D. P. DUGGAN

As Sales Supt. for the ensuing year.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Is respectfully solicited for the election of

FRANK C. YOUNG

As Trustee for 1903-4.

1902 GUATEMALA 1903

1902 Pictorial Set com., 1c. to \$2. inc., unused o.g. and fine.....	\$1 25
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1900 5c. blue, rare, used or unused.....	10

Sent **Post-paid** with the 1902 sets from 1c. to 20c. inc.

Please **remit** by greenbacks, change in unused o.g. stamps.

DEALERS: Please write me for wholesale rates.

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KING'S HEAD

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50 " South and Central America - - - -	25c.
50 Varieties of Australian -	30c.

ALL POST FREE.

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P. O. Box 197 - MONTREAL, CANADA.

SOMETHING ABOUT BARBADOS.

FRANK C. YOUNG.

In view of the fast approaching time when the United States will have completed a water way across the Isthmus of Panama, welding the Atlantic to the broad Pacific, increased interest is being manifested in all of the West Indian countries and colonies, and millions upon millions of dollars are being spent by the old-world powers on improved fortifications and naval stations throughout the Caribbean islands.

While the stamps of these colonies have long been prized and much sought after, this increased activity in Governmental affairs should, and undoubtedly will, stimulate increased efforts and demands among philatelists.

Thoroughly believing in the advantageous and practical knowledge to be gained by a study of stamps, when such study is made to include the issuing countries, their locations, class of inhabitants, products and commercial importance, it is the hope of the writer to be able to add some information to the stock of the younger, if not the older collectors, on one of the most important of the British West Indies.

It will be readily understood that only by knowing the commercial activity and resources, as well as the relative civilization of a stamp-issuing State, can an opinion be formed as to the collecting value and importance of its stamps.

Probably the most prominent and important colony of any nation of the earth, size considered, is the little island of Barbados, the most windward of the Caribbee group. Geographically isolated as it is from the other West Indies, standing far out into the Atlantic, an advance guard for her sister islands to ships arriving from European ports, she enjoys many advantages, not only in the way of better and more frequent communication, but in the matter of climate, which is one of the most healthful in the world, entitling Barbados to be called, as she has been, the "West Indian Sanitarium."

Though the island is very small, the greatest length being not quite 21 miles, the greatest breadth $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the superficial area $166\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, it supports a population of 200,000 souls, and is the most densely settled of any country in the world, a fact of which most Barbadians are justly proud, and which they seldom fail to impress on visitors and foreign correspondents.

Differing in formation from the rest of the Caribbean chain in being partly of volcanic and partly of coral formation, it also has a peculiar soil, which rapidly absorbs rainfall, and is both drained and cultivated from one end of the island to the other, all of which conduces to its salubrity and desirability as a place of residence.

The portion of volcanic origin, known as "Scotland," is, however, quite small, the major portion of the island being formed by coral terraces, which rise one above the other. Coral reefs almost encircle the island, in some places proving dangerous to navigation. In fact, the most pressing of the few needs of the colony seems to be for a good harbor, that of Bridgetown, the capital, being not at all suitable for the large and increasing amount of shipping calling at that port. Some of these coral reefs are gradually growing, shutting out the sea and slowly forming new bits of land, which will in the passing of time materially increase the size of the island. Needless to say, any such augmentations will be thoroughly well taken care of by the thrifty Barbadians.

Being Great Britain's oldest colony and the longest under constitutional government of any colony in the world, Barbados has a history not commensurate with her size but with her importance. Taken possession of in the name of King James in the earliest years of the seventeenth century and settled by free-born Englishmen during the first quarter of the same century, it has remained thoroughly British from that day to this, and its inhabitants are especially proud of the sobriquet, long ago earned and for more than two centuries enjoyed, of "Little England."

While the colony has been almost uniformly prosperous, several visitations have proved temporary set-backs. May 1st, 1812, ashes and powdered pumice stone from La Soufriere volcano on St. Vincent covered the island to the depth of an inch and a half. This fall of ashes was accompanied by thunder, lightning, squalls of wind and a downpour of rain and is stated to have been of a terrifying nature.

In 1780 and again in 1831 hurricanes caused much damage, 2,437 lives being lost in the latter one, besides an almost incalculable amount of damage done to crops and property interests.

Many readers will remember that again on September 10, 1898, the island was visited by a terrific wind storm which destroyed and damaged nearly twenty thousand buildings and caused the loss of more than one hundred lives. Great distress prevailed, but prompt steps for relief were taken by the inhabitants and much-needed assistance was received from the Mother Country, Canada and the United States, as well as from the other colonies.

The dense population is present in varying shades of white, yellow, brown and black, including, as I suppose, buff, bistre, chocolate brown, brown-black and grey-black, in such profusion that the color specialist should be able to obtain a large and interesting collection of shades. The blacks appear to be the most common variety, largely predominating in number. All of the business of the colony, together

with the most of the education and intelligence of the colony, is in the possession of the white inhabitants, the blacks being largely ignorant, illiterate and full of superstitions. The whites are mostly Englishmen or their descendants, and in no other of Great Britain's numerous colonies have the home customs and manners of thought obtained and held such foothold as among the solid residents of "Little England." It has been noted by travellers, illustrative of this point, that on the Sabbath, even in the warmest times of year, the staid and conservative Barbadian can be seen going to church in the long black coat and high hat of good old England, in preference to the ever prevalent white ducks and panamas of the tropics.

In the matter of mail facilities Barbados is most fortunate, being a port of call, and in most cases West Indian depot for nearly every one of the many West Indian steamship lines, whether from Europe or North America. A Colonial correspondent tells me that very seldom occurs a week when they have less than three mail-carrying steamers arriving and departing, going either to England, Canada or the United States.

Rates of postage, local, are one penny for each half-ounce letter; newspapers, not exceeding four ounces, one farthing; books, one halfpenny for each two ounces. Rates to all British places, except Jamaica and Australia, are practically the same as local, with commercial documents rated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for ten ounces. To countries, other than Great Britain and her colonies, the letter rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half ounce. The parcel post rate to the United States is 6d. per pound, with a weight limit of 11 pounds, and each parcel must have attached a declaration of contents and value.

A too-late charge is in use for which no special stamps have ever been provided. The mails for England by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line are made up at Bridgetown each alternate Saturday at 2.30 p.m., but for an extra fee of one penny letters will be received up to 3.30, and for twopence halfpenny, up to 4 o'clock. The steamer sails at 5 p.m.

Money Orders are issued for all parts of the world, those for Europe and the far East going via London, where an extra fee is subtracted from the face value of the Order and a new one issued. With the other West Indies, British Guiana, Canada and the United States, however, a direct system is maintained, one peculiarity of which is that to the United States Orders for £20 can be issued, double the amount allowed for any other country, including Great Britain.

In some measure allied to the post office department is the Colonial Savings Bank, which issues stamp cards containing twelve spaces, which, when filled with penny postage stamps

are taken on deposit and a credit for one shilling given, an unusual but not unknown use for postage stamps, but one not conducive, I fear, to the future growth and well being of the Barbados Philatelic Society, inculcating a tendency among the youngsters to mount unused stamps on savings bank cards in preference to stamp albums. Aside from this rather captious objection the plan should promote a saving habit among the people, young and old.

In matters financial a curious condition seems to exist. The legal money is the pounds, shillings and pence of Great Britain and all Government dues, including postal rates, are priced therein. The actual circulating medium, however, is more often dollars and cents, Canadian and United States money passing at par and being freely used. Goods and commodities are commonly priced in cents or in both kinds of money, infrequently in shillings and pence alone. As indicative of the two monetary systems used side by side I notice in the Barbados' Directory and Gazetteer that cab and carriage fares are priced in English money, while boatmen's and porter's fares are priced in the more convenient decimals. Another notable instance is shown in the following quotation from the regulations of the one railway of the colony: "Any passenger getting on at one of the intermediate stations and travelling between one or more stations will be charged three cents per station third class and three pence per station first class."

While I started this article with the laudable intention of telling not only something about the educational interests and the products and commerce of this little colony, but about its postage stamps as well, I must admit signal failure. Having already extended my writing to so great a limit that I fear the open-mouthed editorial waste basket, I will be compelled to defer the rest of the story until such time as the editor can allow the space, when I will be only too happy to write more on what I consider are the most important of British colonial possessions.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

Under this heading we shall publish queries of a philatelic nature, upon request of our readers, that are of general interest.

No notice will be taken of alleged discoveries unless same are submitted for our examination, in which case stamps for postage and registration must be sent for the return of the specimen or specimens submitted.

This department will not undertake to pronounce on the genuineness of any specimen submitted.

Correspondents requesting a personal answer must send return postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVIEW.

EDITED BY J. A. D. PARK.

All journals wishing a fair and impartial review to send one copy regularly to

J. A. D. PARK,
510 Delaware Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Journals received:

- "Journal of the B. P. S.," June:
Philatelic Reveries.
- "Morley's Philatelic Journal," May:
Guatemalan Fiscals, Orange Free State
Telegraphs, British newspaper tax stamps,
British Railway Stamps, British Penny
Reds, Telegraph and Fiscal Chronicle.
- "New York Philatelist," April:
Double Perforations, Review, Philatelic Jot-
tings, Ornithology from Stamps, Precan-
celled Check-List.
- "Perforator," May:
Seybold Collection, Nos. 14 and 15, Auction
Prices, Next Commemorative Issue, West-
ervelt's Post, Pete Belcher's Letter, De-
partment of Advertising.
- "Philatelic Inter-Ocean," May:
Stamp Collector's Dream, Unexpected Re-
sults of Rural Delivery, American Phila-
telic Journals.
- "Philatelic West," May:
Collecting Mania made Educational, Review,
Inscriptions on Stamps, Revenue Depart-
ment, Observations on Original Covers,
Department of Inquiry, Counterfeits and
their Detection, High and Low Values,
The St. Louis Stamps, Stamp Dealers' Ads.
- "Philatelic World," April 15:
Ten articles relating to the A. P. A., The
Precancelled Match and Medicine Stamps.
In "Morley's" Mr. Pepper contributes an
interesting essay on the Guatemalan type-set
varieties of 1881-82, which for me is the princi-
pal thing in the number. While not so thick
as some others, I peruse every article in it with
much interest. Indeed, for the fiscalist (as it
has no word for postage stamps) Morley's is
indispensable.

The "N. Y. Philatelist" is very late, as it has been generally, but which is explained as a fault of the printer. I regret to hear the news that it is to be absorbed with the Philatelic West; it will be a real loss to philately. The April number was the last issued. I feel bound to say, however, that Ab. Leve's attempt to show off what knowledge he's got, to pose as vastly superior to Messrs. Wolsieffer and Sterling, only makes him appear more ridiculous than ever. Miss Swift, as usual, has her well written and fair review, in which I take great delight; and that prolific writer, L. V. Cass has a rather interesting sketch on the old subject of Ornithology gleaned from stamps.

The "Perforator" is a full number as usual, but, in interest, hardly up to the standard of its predecessors. Several well-known philatelists — Mr. Rothfuchs in particular — answer the editor's question on auction prices, which, together with Dr. Evans' interesting essay on the Westervelt Post, is the main thing in the number. This is the second or third time these locals have been written up, but it certainly loses nothing by repetition, and to me they are very interesting. Pete Belcher tries to make one laugh, it seems, but I could not force a smile at it, they have been lately rather pitiable attempts.

The best thing in the Inter-Ocean's quota of reprinted articles is "American Philatelic Journalism." Although some goes against the grain, every word is true. American collectors now don't support ten journals really worthy of support, while Canada puts forth all her effort on one, although I hear another is about to spring up from Toronto.

I believe the A. P. A. could be kept alive, if all others deserted it, solely by the efforts of Messrs. Martin & Aldrich, the enterprising publishers of the "World," the newest weekly. The issue devoted especially to the A. P. A. is a grand number of some 30 pages, filled from cover to cover with most interesting matter, the majority of articles contributed by members of the premier society, and touching upon nothing but it. The most interesting is one by Gordon Ireland, and the most entertaining a short sketch by Charles Beamish. In the review department is reviewed some Scandinavian journals, with contents particularly interesting to a collector of the literature of our hobby. Hats off to the Minneapolis publishers!

The "West" I will not undertake to comment upon—it is such a gigantic task to even review the philatelic portion. However, this magazine evidences such appearances of prosperity that it ought at least to be printed on better quality of paper; and besides, it wouldn't cost any more to number the pages. Take a hint, Brody.

COMMENTS.

Mr. Leon V. Cass, a regular advertiser in the C. S. S., has removed from McGrand, N. Y., to New Oxford, Pa., and will now devote his entire time to the stamp trade.

The Amateur Philatelic Herald is the title of a new publication hailing from Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The British North American Stamp Co. will send a representative through the Maritime Provinces and Northern States during June or July. Collectors will have an opportunity to see something fine in the stamp line. Dates and places of meeting can be arranged by addressing the firm.

The 1d. black of Great Britain is easy enough to get, if you are not particular about the upper corners of the stamp, but if you are fastidious and must have a V. R. there, prepare to pay.

So far our new issue with the King's head has failed to appear, probably due to another vexatious delay at Ottawa. We should get something pretty fine after such long waiting.

WANTS AND OFFERS

A 30 word advertisement is inserted three times free, for each full annual subscription received, new or renewal. If a change is wanted after the first insertion, it must be paid for at usual rates. Regular rates are 1/2c. per word. Nothing less than 15c. taken. Three insertions for the price of two.

FOR each set of Pan-American, or for each 100 1c. and 2c. mixed, I will send 15 varieties New Zealand postage stamps. H. BOLITHO, Auckland, New Zealand.

I wish to exchange with collectors in all countries the better class of stamps, references exchanged. A. RENE, 99 Ann St., Toronto, Canada.

I will exchange stamps and old Canadian post cards for good stamps, state what you want, no common wanted. A. H. BROWN, 7 Ross St., Toronto, Ont. (2)

WANTED—Fine copies of 6d. Canada, will pay top price for all copies sent. THE PUBLISHER.

HENRY P. DAY, Stamp Dealer, Box 762, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. Price lists, postage free. (1)

APPROVAL sheets at 65% discount. Send reference, 8,000 varieties in stock, good collections wanted for prompt cash. F. W. PICKARD, 2427 Ingleside, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Exchange relations with British and British Colonial collectors. Also, wish to receive good stamps on approval, good references. J. C. ROSS, Grandview, Man., Canada.

WILL pay one cent each for 7c. Canada, any quantity. F. W. FISHER, 4 Lindsay Ave., Toronto, Canada.

COLONIAL bills 130 years old, Continental bills of 1778, \$100 Confederate bills, broken bank bills and fractional currency. Also 500 foreign coins to trade. A. P. WYLIE, Triumph, Ill.

EXCHANGE wanted with collectors in all countries, rare for rare, common for common, or by Scott's or Gibbon's latest catalogue. F. W. PITT, Reed's Point, Kings Co., N B., Can.

WILL pay 1 cent each for Canada 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10c. 2c. each for 15c. Any number taken. RANDOLPH STAMP CO., 43-209 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIA exchange desired. 1,000 Russian stamps (no 7 cop.) 35c. postage. No send first Best of references. PASHUXANIS, SNAMENXA, 12 Moscow. (1)

MANY wonderful bargains. 1,000 well mixed Revenues, 75 varieties, \$2 cash. or your money back. KING & CO., 141 East 19th St., New York City.

VIEW CARDS exchanged from everywhere. Be sure to write your address plain. From 1 to 6 or 10, my city for same number of yours. B. J. WITT, Box 464, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP COLLECTORS' ASSOCIATION

THE COMING PHILATELIC SOCIETY
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Application blanks upon request.

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Applicants outside of Canada and United States are advised to follow this course owing to the saving in time. Books of stamps can be sent to the Secretary and will be forwarded to Sales Superintendent and placed on circuit. Price your stamps moderately and your cash returns will be proportionately higher.

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C. W. N. USSHER, Sec'y.

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1,000 all different,
\$1.55.

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 Collections of B. N. A. specially wanted.
 Correspondence invited.

C. W. N. USSHER,
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TORONTO, CAN.

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	10	100
1852 3p, cat 30c	1	80
1859 1c pink cat 6c	30	2 50
5c beav cat 4c	20	1 60
10c Prince, cat 45c	2	20
12½c, cat 35c	2	00
1868 ½c, cat 20c	90	
3c red, cat 4c	22	2 00
6c, cat 20c	95	
3c red, watermark cat \$1.50, each 60cts.		
3c laid, cat \$3.50, each \$1.20.		
1c wmk, cat \$2, each 75cts.		
15c, cat 10c	45	

100	1000	100	1000
1882 ½c black. 60		Jubilee, 1c ylw 95	
2c green... 10	75	2c green... 2	25
3c red... 5	30	3c rose... 29	
1c yellow... 7	60	4-leaf, ½c... 60	
5c gray... 30	2 90	1c... 15	
8c shades. 60		2c... 20	
20c red (50, \$2 50)		3c... 6	
50c blue (50, \$4 50)		5c... 35	
2-leaf, ½c... 28	2 50	Imperial Maps 35	3 80
2c purple... 60		Sur'e 2 on 3c 60	
3c... 8	90	Spec Deliv'ry. 6 00	
5c... 22	1 90		
10c violet... 1 60			

Newfoundland per 100 \$1.00, good mixture.
 Large Quebec Law Stamps, fine and scarce, 95c per 100, or \$3 50 per 1000.
 1902 Canada Revenue Catalogue, retails 10c a copy, per doz 30c, post free.
 Newfoundland, 10c black ship, unused, cat. 30c each, per 10, \$1.50.
 Canada Bill Stamps, well mixed, per 100, 35c; per 1000 \$3.00.

W. R. ADAMS, - Toronto, Can.

Philatelic Literature.

Having purchased the most complete lot of old Canadian Stamp magazines in existence, I can supply almost anything to complete files, etc. Back numbers of the Canada Stamp Sheet, Advocate, Canadian Philatelic Magazine and others at 5c. each, others priced according to rarity. A philatelic library is a necessity to every collector who would collect intelligently. I can supply those numbers which you cannot get elsewhere.

C. W. N. USSHER,
 137 Baldwin Street,
 Toronto, Can.

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I herewith make a special offer to new collectors in this line :

Standard Album of Revenue Stamps of B.N.A.
 Price, 75c.

Standard Catalogue, 10c.

Collection of 50 varieties, \$1.00.

SPECIAL: 60 varieties and album for \$2.00.

Revenues on approval.

R. F. Wrigley, 293 KING ST. Toronto, Ont.
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**FINE STAMPS ON APPROVAL AT
 60 Per Cent. Discount**

Send reference for a trial selection. Below I offer a few **sample snaps**.

Hawaiian Islands 1886, \$1.00 red	\$4.00
New So. Wales, 1889, 8p., cat. 25c	.10
New Zealand, 1900, 2½p. blue	.02
" " 3p. orange brown	.05
" " 4p. brown and blue	.04
" " 6p. rose	.05
Venezuela 1880, Scott's numbers 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 53 unused, cat. \$1.14.	
Price only	.35

All above are fine copies. Price lists free.

Leon V. Cass, - New Oxford, Pa.

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**OLD COINS! CURIOS!
PAPER MONEY!**

10 different foreign coins, 3 different metals	25
Large and curious Chinese or Japanese newspaper,	10
Curious Chinese Novel (yellow back)	10
Native Indian and Mohammedan coins, 800-1300 A.D., each,	10
Woods' American Colonial, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Geo. I., 1723	22
Columbian 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 5c. nickel, fine, set for	10
25 different pieces of paper money, coins, tokens, etc., some old,	70
U.S. cents, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1805, 1806, etc., scarce, each,	18
Confederate \$50 bill, genuine, over 35 years old,	7
25 choice foreign coins, copper, nickel and bronze, only	35
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 1804, 1809, etc., scarce, each,	20
10 different dates, large U.S. cents, before 1857	35

Beginners, send for my new list, just printed, of single cheap foreign coins, and send for lists of curios, coins, etc., free.

T. L. ELDER, C.S.M.

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To
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Fine lots of Canadian Postage Stamps, used or unused, and will pay highest market prices.

We also discount current Canadian Stamps at 3 per cent. any quantity.

B. N. A. STAMP CO.319 Spadina Avenue,
TORONTO, CAN.

The
Canadian . . .
Philatelic Manual

1ST EDITION

Issued on May 28th, 1903.

A complete and handily arranged directory of the collectors, dealers, and philatelic societies located in Canada and Newfoundland. The majority of these names have never been listed in any other work of this kind. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

GEO. C. GODARD, Secretary,

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UNITED STATES**POSTMARKS****FOR SALE**

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A. R. BUTLER

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Collections of B. N. A. specially wanted.
Correspondence invited.

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	10	100
1852 3p, cat 30c	1 80	
1859 1c pink cat 6c	30	2 50
5c beav cat 4c	20	1 60
10c Prince, cat 45c	2 20	
12½c, cat 35c	2 00	
1868 ½c, cat 20c	90	
3c red, cat 4c	22	2 00
6c, cat 20c	95	
3c red, watermark cat \$1.50, each 60cts.		
3c laid, cat \$3.50, each \$1.20.		
1c wmk, cat \$2, each 75cts.		
15c, cat 10c	45	

	100	1000	100	1000
1882 ¼c black. 60			Jubilee, 1c ylw 95	
2c green.. 10	75		2c green... 2 25	
3c red..... 5	30		3c rose..... 29	
1c yellow. 7	60		4-leaf, ¼c..... 60	
5c gray... 30	2 90		1c..... 15	
8c shades. 60			2c..... 20	
20c red (50, \$2.50)			3c..... 6	
50c blue (50, \$4.50)			5c..... 35	
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GEO. C. GODARD, Secretary,

THE CAPITAL STAMP CO.,

63 MacKay Street, Ottawa, Can.

The Canadian Stamp Album

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? "NO." WELL, YOU DON'T KNOW
WHAT YOU HAVE MISSED

It is the neatest and most complete album obtainable. Contains spaces for all postal issues of British North America :

CANADA NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWFOUNDLAND

IT WAS NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN 50c.

What better proof of its worth could you have than the fact that of the many collectors who took advantage of our offer last month, not one has returned the album, and great surprise was expressed by many how we could manage to give the album and a year's subscription for 50c. It was owing to the fact that we have made an advantageous purchase that enables us to do so.

FOR THE LAST TIME we offer The Canadian Stamp Album and a year's subscription to the C. S. S. for 50c.

FREE

So sure are we of giving you satisfaction that if after examination you return the album, we will return your money and give you subscription free.

Canada Stamp Sheet, Toronto, Canada

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All unused, superb condition.

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1892 Complete set $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 1s.	\$2 50
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1894 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 1s.	2 20
1897 Watermarked, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1, 2.	15
1898 " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 2s. 6d.	1 20
1900 " " 5d. 1s.	90

Prices of others on application.

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You collect B. N. A. stamps. Well, you need an Album. You cannot obtain anything better for your purpose than the Canadian Stamp Album, it is most complete, never fails to give satisfaction. Why, look here, if it does not suit, you have only got to send it back and your money will be returned same day; not only that, you will get a year's subscription to this paper free.

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I consider my offerings in this department considerably superior to the average. Good reference invariably required from persons unknown to me

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Always state class of stamps you prefer. I am generally able to furnish special selections to enquiring buyers

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SKELETON NUMBER.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North America Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V, No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1903.

5 Cents

WE ARE OUT GUNNING for subscribers old and new. All our office lists having gone up in smoke at Toronto, we know not where to locate many of our friends, and therefore trust to the good offices of this skeleton number to spread the news of the calamity and bring in addresses for the October Stamp Sheet.

Do You Need Anything in the Stamp Line?

If so write for our price list of British North American postal issues, mint and used.

We can supply used Canadian Rev. also in large variety. The latest Stamp Albums, stamp hinges from 5 to 15 cents a thousand and other collectors' supplies constantly on hand.

SCOTT'S STANDARD CATALOGUE 58c. POSTPAID.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STAMP DEALERS FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS

UNDER COMPANY STYLE SINCE 1898.

G. F. GREGORY
65 NASSAU ST
NEW YORK CITY
U.S.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

ENTERED AT QUEBEC P. O. AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, 25 CENTS PER YEAR.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

8 inches (10 lines to the inch nonpareil) of space given for \$2.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Checks must be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 7th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER, 15th, 1903.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

This Skeleton Number of The Canada Stamp Sheet starts out today on a voyage of discovery.

On the 10th of August ultimo, fire destroyed the Toronto office of the Stamp Sheet together with the manuscript for the current number, files, subscription lists, etc., in fact the Stamp Sheet exists at the time of writing in name only.

The sympathy of the whole community will be extended to its publisher, Mr. C. W. N. Ussher, who has rightfully been esteemed by all brought in contact with him for his straightforward character and integrity. There is not a shadow of doubt but that Mr. Ussher will redeem all pledges given and settle in full all obligations entered into by him prior to the fire.

In consequence of these changes, Mr. Ussher has sold back the rights in the Stamp Sheet to our Mr. Paxman

who, once more on deck, will endeavor in the future to pilot the paper clear of rocks.

There must be no hesitancy, however, on the part of friends to come to the fore and give a hand. In the first place we want all those who have already paid in their subscriptions to the Stamp Sheet to drop us a postal at once giving date, and present address.

Then we need a host of new subscribers, and lastly a monthly ad. from every reputable stamp dealer on the globe. For ad. rates see above. Promptness of issue on the 15th of the month may be depended on by our patrons.

We expect shortly to issue from 12 to 16 pages monthly of bright, newsy stamp matter as formerly.

Twenty-five cents will bring the Stamp Sheet to you for a year. Do not therefore delay, but subscribe at once.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

It is as easy to be a rich man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind would save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work or gain. Honor your engagement. If you promise to meet a man, or to do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go on business, attend promptly to matters on hand, then as promptly go about your own business.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores. Never "fool" on business matters. Have order, system, regularity, liberality, promptness. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy an article you do not need, simply because it is cheap and the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a

day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Aid, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say "no." No necessity for snapping it out in dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but a few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the time.

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Dominion Philatelic Association.

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President—L. S. Holmes, London, Ont.

Vice-President—W. K. Hall, Peterborough, Ont.

Vice-President (U. S.)—O. B. Douglas, Toledo, Ohio.

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Stamps Examined FREE

The thinking collector does not need to be told that the coming thing in North American philately is specialism, and the coming stamps are the minor varieties. The signs of the times all point to this. Knowing that many collectors would like another's opinion, in addition to their own, on some of their stamps, and enjoying exceptional opportunities, I have consented to examine any number of stamps from one to fifty, for any subscriber to STAMP SHEET, giving opinion not only as to genuineness, but correctly listing minor varieties. Stamps should be hinged on sheets, leaving ample space for annotations; and each letter must contain return postage. Valuable packages should be registered both ways. No other charge will be made. Address,

FRANK C. YOUNG,

506 Laurel Street, - - SYRACUSE, N. Y.

TO SEE IS TO BUY.

We have such confidence in the make up and real value of our Canadian Stamp Album for all postal issues of British North America that we gladly send it on approval to any one writing us, and enclosing ten cents for postage. The cost if you care for it after examination is only fifty cents.

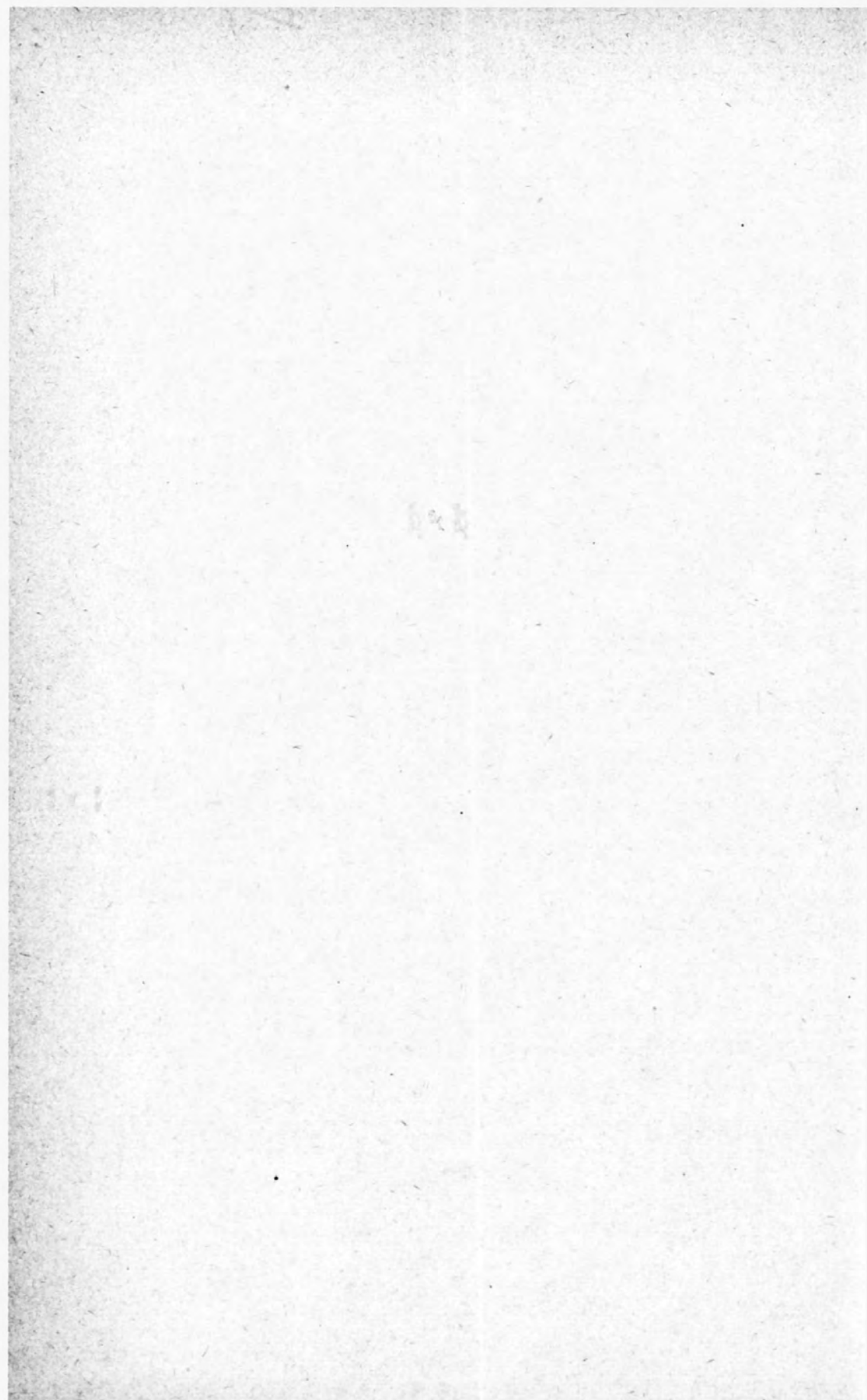
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HANDSOME PHILATELIC MONTHLY
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The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V, No. 2.

OCTOBER 5th, 1903.

5 Cents

Canada Stamp Co.

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BY MRS. MARY WOOD ALLEN, M.D.
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- "What a Young Girl Ought to Know."
- "What a Young Woman Ought to Know."
- "What a Young Wife Ought to Know."
- "What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know."

Price, \$1.00 Per Copy, Post free.

School Law & Regulations Province of Quebec, \$1.00

Municipal Code, Province of Quebec, \$4.00

We can also supply rare and common British N. American
Mint and Used Stamps, Albums, Etc.

THE CANADA STAMP CO., Quebec City,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STAMP DEALERS FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS
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QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 15th, 1903.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

The skeleton number of the Sheet which we sent out last month has done its work very thoroughly, and we are in a position to-day to reach all our subscribers. Many have been the well wishes sent in for the future prosperity of our monthly, and to all who have in any way helped and encouraged us in our labors to get under way once more we send our best thanks.

We must, however, ask the forbearance of our friends should there still be some irregularity about matters. Although wonders have been accomplished in the short time since we took over the paper, everything can hardly be expected yet to work without friction. Arrangements are not yet complete with our news correspondents and article writers, but in the course of a few weeks everything will be in perfect running

order. We may remark just here that as so many of our school teachers and officers are interested in collecting, we will monthly in future continue The Teachers Wanted column started with this number of the Sheet.

The Sheet expects every reputable stamp dealer to do his duty to himself and it by patronizing its columns. Eighty lines (nonpareil) of ad. space is sold for two dollars in advance, and ten line checks are issued for the amount which may be used at any time.

All ads. should be in by the 1st as we go to press on the 4th of each month.

We ask each subscriber, also, to do his part by showing the Sheet to fellow collectors and getting them to subscribe. The subscription price is a mere bagatelle, twenty-five cents a year.

The indications are that the stamp season just opening is to be one of the busiest for many years. The early advent of the 1904 Standard Catalogue, about November 1st, will no doubt have a good effect upon buyers, particularly seeing that in many stamps a decided rise in price is listed.

Last season in touching on stamp values we gave it as our opinion that the two cent Canada Jubilee, in both unused and used condition, was selling at figures much too low in proportion to its real value as evidenced by the stocks of this denomination held by dealers. We note to-day quite an advance in prices, the stamp in mint condition bringing \$3.50 and in used \$2.50 per hundred wholesale.

United States Minutes,

USONA.

By the ratification of a postal convention between the United States and Cuba, which took place on the 9th of September, that island is placed on a footing as regards postal matters similar to the Mexican Republic and Canada. This arrangement has been in force informally for some time.

* * *

The annual report of the operations of the dead letter office for the year ended June 30th, 1903, shows that the total number of pieces received amounted to over ten million. Of these 8 million were opened and found to contain among other things \$48,634 in money and drafts, checks, money orders etc., to the amount of \$1,493,563. The number of merchandise parcels received was 254,580, photographs were found in 219,955 letters and parcels. The domestic misdirected letters numbered 544,201. There were 131,032 letters held for postage.

* * *

The J. W. Scott Co. advertises a sale of the collection of the late W. A. Smith, Jr. with a catalogue value of \$75,000, on October 26, 27, 28, 29, November 30 and December 1, 2, 3, 4. This is the finest collection which has been under the hammer for many years. Catalogues are free.

* * *

The illustrated card collector is receiving his due share of attention from the Department. A peremptory order has been issued, addressed to postal clerks, etc., pointing out that the defacing of the back of the card in backstamping has been prohibited and that failure to observe this order may be cause for dismissal.

* * *

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been executing some orders for the Philippines, the new series being used and overprinted, so that a new lot of stamps for these islands is now on sale for the collector. The stamp book is popular out there, as the climate renders some sort of protection necessary where the stickers are to be carried on the person. A proposal to put up the 1 cent stamp in books was broached, but the postmaster general decided that it would not be likely to pay.

JOIN UNIONPHILATELICSOCIETY . . .

Dues 25 cts. per year.

Initiation Fees 10 cts.

For Application Blanks, Etc., Address
either of the following parties,

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Sales Superintendent,

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A. F. Distelhorst,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Dorchester, Wis.

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Secy.-Treasurer Pro Tem.—R. A. Miller, Elmwood Ave., London, Ont.

Sales Superintendent—D. P. Duggan, Toronto, Ont.

Counterfeit Detector—H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.

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Ad. and Sub. Agent—Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., Wanstead, Ont.

Auction Manager—Geo. E. Anderson, Exeter, Ont.

Trustees—R. G. Widdicombe, Peterborough, Ont.; Dr. S. Woolverton, London, Ont.; J. A. D. Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

Official Organ—The *Canada Stamp Sheet*, Quebec.

Official Report of Convention proceedings.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Dominion Philatelic Association was held in the City Hall, in London, Ont., on July 1st, 1903, at 2.15 P. M. with Vice-President L. S. Holmes in the Chair and the following members registered, Geo. E. Anderson and A. Grigg, of Exeter; J. Ely, New Lisgar, New Ontario; R. F. Wrigley, D. P. Duggan and A. M. Muirhead, of Toronto, Ont., and the following of London:—Dr. S. Woolverton, A. Dale, H. P. Back, R. E. Holmes, M. S. Dale, I. S. Clark, A. G. Chisholm, R. Blandford, Wm. C. Benson, R. A. Millar and R. Gray.

In the absence of Sec.-Treas. C. W. N. Usher, M. S. Dale was elected Sec. *pro tem*.

Dr. S. Woolverton delivered an address of welcome to members present, which was replied to by A. M. Muirhead.

In the absence of the President, W. W. Young, Vice-President L. S. Holmes gave an address in which he reviewed the year's business and brought forward many suggestions which were discussed later.

Moved and seconded—That the Convention resolve itself into the Committee of the whole to expedite business brought before the Convention. Unanimously carried.

Wm. C. Benson was elected Chairman, and D. P. Duggan, Secretary of this Committee.

Librarian's report was received and read.

Moved and seconded—That the Librarian's report be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Credential Committee bring down their report at the meeting to be held at the residence of Dr. Woolverton this evening. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That a vote of censure be passed upon the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Board of Trustees for dereliction of official duty.

Moved in amendment and seconded—That the vote of censure be amended to include the Sales Supt.

The motion as amended carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Committee on revision of Constitution be dismissed. Unanimously carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Constitution, as amended, be printed and a copy of same be mailed to every member at such time as there shall be sufficient funds in the treasury to do so. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of appointing Resident Vice-Presidents. The Committee to report in the August number of official organ. Carried.

Messrs. Wrigley, Duggan and Muirhead were elected as the Committee on Resident Vice-Presidents.

Moved and seconded—That Messrs. Duggan and Muirhead be appointed as Committee to audit the books, etc. of Secretary-Treasurer and Auction Manager. Their report to appear in July number of official organ. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Committee rise, to meet again at the residence of Dr. Woolverton at 7.30 P. M. Carried.

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At 6.30 P. M. the members met at the City Hall and took the electric cars to the residence of Dr. Woolverton, where they sat down to a splendid repast.

The evening Session was called to order at 9.30 P. M. by Vice-President L. S. Holmes.

Moved and seconded—That the members assembled in Convention at the City of London request the Board of Trustees to ask the Secretary-Treasurer to resign his office for dereliction of official duty. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the member appointed to send reports of the Convention to the various Philatelic papers ask the publishers to donate current copies of their papers to the Association's Library. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the auditing Committee insert in their report the names of paid-up members. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Report of Counterfeit Detector be adopted as read. Carried.

The Credential Committee handed in their report which was as follows :

President—L. S. Holmes, 27. A. M. Muirhead, 18. Lt.-Col. Wurtele, 2. Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., 2.

Vice-President—W. K. Hall, 24. R. A. Millar, 19.

“ “ U.S.—O. B. Douglas, 14. H. A. Chapman, 13. J. S. Copper, 10.

Sec.-Treasurer—C. W. N. Ussher, 36.

Sales Supt.—D. P. Duggan, 37.

Counterfeit Detector—H. E. Tuttle, 32.

Librarian—R. F. Wrigley, 40.

Trustees—R. G. Widdicombe, 36. Dr. S. Woolverton, 32. J. A. D. Park, 27. E. Lodge, 12. W. W. Young, 10.

Official Organ—Canada Stamp Sheet, 33.

Moved and seconded—That the Report of the Credential Committee be adopted as read. Carried unanimously.

D. P. Duggan was elected as Auction Manager and J. Ely as Auctioneer. 16 lots were sold for \$3.23.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. Mrs. and Misses Woolverton for their kind hospitality.

The Eighth Annual Convention then adjourned at 11.40 P. M.

M. S. DALE,

Secretary pro tem.

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ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.

President's Message.

London, Sept. 11, 1903.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Members,

I take this my first opportunity to thank every member for the support they gave me in the recent elections and I shall do all I possibly can to build up our D. P. A., now just entering the tenth year of its existence. I ask for the co-operation of all its members and officers and there is no reason why we should not have a prosperous year. Delays and accidents have occurred that for awhile looked threatening. A disastrous fire has added to our list of troubles an irreparable loss, in that the Association has been bereft of almost everything in the possession of our Sec.-Treas. Mr. Paxman has bought back The Canada Stamp Sheet and will publish it in future and I am sure we all wish him success with it. There have been three vacancies in our list of officers and I appoint Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., of Wanstead, Ont., as Ad. and Subs. Agent and Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, of Exeter, Ont., as Auction Manager, leaving the office of Attorney vacant for the present.

No doubt you have all received ere this a circular from Mr. W. W. Young, President of the D. P. A. re the late elections, which gave me the honor of the Presidency, and I feel that a few explanations are necessary:

1. I will own that the official organ previous to Convention had been late for some months and that ballots were mailed late, nevertheless a larger percentage of the members voted than did a year ago.

2. I received some ballots from Toronto members three days before London members had seen any, and from the ballots in my possession now it can be seen that Toronto members sent theirs in with but few exceptions.

3. In the matter of favoritism being shown by the Sec.-Treas. to a certain candidate (myself) by sending him a number of blank ballots, I wish to say that it is a downright falsehood as I neither received any nor would I have used them if I had received any, and more than this I had no intimation that such a rumor was about

till a day or two before I received that circular.

4. All nominations were made as specified in the Constitution.

5. The appointment of a Credential Committee (read Constitution Sec. 1, Art. X) is quite proper. The Constitution calls for it and does not mention an Arrangement Committee.

6. I may say that I, as Chairman of the Credential Committee, received the ballots for election and was a candidate. Last year they were also received by a candidate, Mr. C. W. N. Ussher, our Sec.-Treas. The Constitution says nothing against it, therefore no objection can be raised.

7. As the Sec.-Treas was not present at the Convention I, myself, asked the Convention what should be done about the legality of the ballots cast and my active opponent was one, that suggested to count all received and this the Convention instructed me to do and therefore I did as the Convention had unanimously decided, and if the members object to this I am quite willing that a recount be made and have the ballots challenged. When the report of the Credential Committee was read it was at once adopted by the Convention.

8. As to having a knowledge of the ballots on July, 1st, before Convention convened, I wish to positively refute that statement as being entirely without foundation.

From the above I think every member will see that the recent elections were perfectly legal, and I am sure the defeated candidates are entirely satisfied with but one exception.

We have a Constitution and are to be guided by it. The Sec.-Treas. is the officer to call for nominations and not the President, therefore the call for nominations by Mr. Young is illegal and void. Trusting that the members and officers will stand by me and make our D. P. A. prominent in the eyes of the Philatelic world, believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours for the success of the D. P. A.

L. S. HOLMES,

President.

Fellow-Members,

Having being appointed Auction Manager by our President, L. S. Holmes, I would ask all members who have stamps to dispose of to send same to me so that they may appear in our next sale. Without your support I cannot make this Branch of the D. P. A. a success. Trusting that the appointment will meet with your approval.

I remain yours for success of D. P. A.
D. P. A. 466 GEO. E. ANDERSON.

P.S. — When forwarding lots for the Auction Sale please give D. P. A. number.

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25 Chile.....	\$ 0 50
100 "	1 00
100 "	2 00
100 "	2 00
2 "	0 40
3 "	0 45
100 "	1 00
100 "	2 00
100 "	1 00
100 "	3 00
x 10 "	0 20
x 5 "	0 15
x 2 "	0 10
2 Canada 42 B and 45 B.....	2 00
1 Trinidad	7 50
x 1 Tasmania	3 75
x 8 Bavaria.....	0 16
20 Travancare Mixed.....	1 00

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~200 purple 2 cts.....	
~500 carmine 3 cts.....	

CANADA 1898 ISSUE.

100 Canada ½ ct. black.....	
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200 " 2 cts. purple.....	
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~100 " Surcharged assorted.....	
~500 Jubilee mixed.....	
x Means unused.	

G. E. ANDERSON,

Box 130, Exeter, Ont. Auction Man.

REVIEW COLUMN.

It will be remembered that some months since a very readable article appeared in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* on stamps as an investment. This article has been freely criticized by collectors and the press, and we give place this month to an editorial reply by the Monthly:

In our number for May last we published a very interesting and useful paper by C. J. Philips, managing director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., on the subject of Stamp Collecting as an Investment, and lest our readers should suppose that this is the only side of the pursuit that is dealt with in these pages we now propose to say a few words upon the subject of philately looked at from an entirely different point of view.

We have nothing whatever to say against those collectors who regard their collections as an investment and who do their best to make that investment a good one; it does not prevent them from being, in many cases, perfectly sound philatelists, and this method of collecting has enabled many an enthusiastic collector to do philatelic work which his circumstances might otherwise have prevented him from doing. No better exponent of this aspect of the question could well be found than our friend Mr. Philips, who as a keen philatelist and a leading member of the stamp trade thoroughly understands both the scientific and the financial points of the case.

What we would wish, however, to impress upon our readers is the fact that there is another side to our hobby, a fact which even those who derive a great amount of pleasure from it are too apt at the present day to forget. It seems to have become an article of faith among collectors (and, of course, among non-collectors also) that any one who collects stamps can make it pay and pay well, and that if stamp collecting is not made to pay it is not worth doing. We hope and believe that there is still a large body of collectors who limit themselves to devoting spare time and spare cash to their collections, and who, when they buy a stamp, do not ask themselves the question, Is this stamp likely to rise in value or not? but rather, Is it a variety that I want for my collection and can I afford the price asked? We fear that collectors of this class are gradually decreasing in

numbers, and we should be glad to do anything we can to encourage them.

One of the critics of Mr. Phillips' article objected that, in classifying the collectors to whom his advice was addressed, he began with too high an amount of annual expenditure (£50 to £200), and pointed out that there are many collectors who cannot spend so much as £50 a year upon their collections. Quite so, but then this criticism makes the mistake, to which we have alluded above, of supposing that every collector must necessarily be an investor. This mistake lies at the root of the whole matter. People seem to suppose that, because a philatelist of great experience and with a considerable amount of money to spend upon his collection can usually sell that collection to no little advantage, therefore a collector who is far less well situated, both in experience and cash, can collect equally profitably. In stamps, as in everything else, the large investor almost always has the advantage, and from that point of view £50 a year is as little as any one can expect to invest profitably. But we need not all be investors.

We do not say that the collector who spends little or nothing upon his collection will never make a profit; indeed, if he succeeds in making a collection without any expenditure of cash he can hardly fail to be on the right side in the end, but in that case he is certainly not an investor and he may surely be content with the pleasure of pursuing an interesting and inexpensive hobby.

When we, personally, commenced collecting stamps, about the year 1860, the pursuit was regarded purely as an amusement, and indeed, by most people, as a childish and foolish one. Buying stamps was considered a complete waste of money, excusable perhaps in a school-boy, but almost wicked in a grown-up person. Nevertheless, some of us who commenced as schoolboys continued to collect after we had, or should have, arrived at years of discretion; but the old ideas clung to us to a certain extent and we are inclined to believe that those who have derived the greatest pleasure from their stamps and the greatest amount of real advantage in the way of relaxation and recreation, are not the investors who have weighed every penny they have expended and regarded it as an investment that must be made to earn its due rate of interest, but the collectors who have

merely spent what they could afford to spend upon a scientific amusement.

It is true that the collections of forty years ago were very different from those of the twentieth century. We were not then looking forward to winning gold medals at exhibitions or to turning our accumulations into solid cash; neither did we trouble ourselves as to whether every variety we possessed was described and priced in the catalogues of the period. In point of fact the catalogues of that date which had any pretensions to completeness and accuracy eschewed prices altogether, and mere dealers' price-lists were not expected to do much more than include the stamps which their publishers had for sale. In those days an uncatalogued variety was something in which its possessor took a proper pride, whereas nowadays some of our readers seem to be hardly satisfied that a variety is a variety until it has been duly inserted in the catalogue and (what is even more important) priced!

(To be continued).

What religious papers say: about the self and sex series of books advertised this month by the Canada Stamp Co., Quebec.

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	8	½p.	3 50	1 50		10	5c.	0 30	0 14
	11	½p.	7 50	3 50		11*	8½c	1 50	0 75
	14	1c.	0 06	0 02		12*	10c.	1 50	0 75
	15	5c.	0 04	0 02		13	12½c	1 25	0 50
	16	10c.	0 45	0 20	New Brunswick	5	1c.	1 50	0 75
	18	2c.	1 25	0 60		6*	1c.	0 08	0 04
	19	12½c	0 35	0 20		7*	5c.	0 03	0 01
	20	17c.	0 85	0 50		8*	10c.	0 20	0 10
	21	½c.	0 18	0 10		9*	12½c	0 40	0 20
	22	1c.	0 30	0 18		10*	17c.	0 15	0 08
	23	2c.	0 10	0 06		11*	2c.	0 06	0 03
	24	3c.	0 06	0 03	Pr. Edw. Island	4	1p.	1 50	0 75
	25	6c.	0 20	0 10		5*	2p.	0 15	0 08
	26	12½c	0 25	0 15		6*	3p.	0 15	0 08
	26*	12½c	1 50	0 75		7*	6p.	2 00	1 00
	27	15c.	0 10	0 06		8*	9p.	1 00	0 50
	31	1c.	0 40	0 20		9*	4p.	0 18	0 10
	36	10c.	0 30	0 15		10*	4½p.	1 50	0 75
	37	5c.	0 50	0 35		10	4½p.	3 00	1 50
	39	15c.	0 10	0 06		11*	1c.	0 18	0 10
	44*	6c.	0 45	0 15		12*	2c.	0 45	0 20
	45	10c.	0 12	0 06		13*	3c.	1 00	0 50
	46	20c.	0 12	0 05		13	3c.	2 50	1 00
	47	50c.	0 25	0 10		14*	4c.	0 25	0 15
	50*	½c.	0 25	0 12		15*	6c.	0 18	0 10
	54	5c.	0 08	0 04		16*	12c.	0 18	0 10
	55*	6c.	0 50	0 30	Newfoundland .	3*	3p.	2 00	1 25
	60	50c.	0 30	0 15		20*	6p.	0 60	0 35
	61	\$1 00	0 75	0 40		26	10c.	1 00	0 50
	62	\$2 00	1 50	0 60		30	1c.	1 00	0 50
	71	6c.	0 10	0 05		34*	6c.	0 25	0 15
	72	8c.	0 05	0 03		53*	6c.	0 18	0 10
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VOL. V, No. 2. QUEBEC OCTOBER 15th, 1903.

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QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 15th, 1903.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

The skeleton number of the Sheet which we sent out last month has done its work very thoroughly, and we are in a position to-day to reach all our subscribers. Many have been the well wishes sent in for the future prosperity of our monthly, and to all who have in any way helped and encouraged us in our labors to get under way once more we send our best thanks.

We must, however, ask the forbearance of our friends should there still be some irregularity about matters. Although wonders have been accomplished in the short time since we took over the paper, everything can hardly be expected yet to work without friction. Arrangements are not yet complete with our news correspondents and article writers, but in the course of a few weeks everything will be in perfect running

order. We may remark just here that as so many of our school teachers and officers are interested in collecting, we will monthly in future continue The Teachers Wanted column started with this number of the Sheet.

The Sheet expects every reputable stamp dealer to do his duty to himself and it by patronizing its columns. Eighty lines (nonpareil) of ad. space is sold for two dollars in advance, and ten line checks are issued for the amount which may be used at any time.

All ads. should be in by the 1st as we go to press on the 4th of each month.

We ask each subscriber, also, to do his part by showing the Sheet to fellow collectors and getting them to subscribe. The subscription price is a mere bagatelle, twenty-five cents a year.

The indications are that the stamp season just opening is to be one of the busiest for many years. The early advent of the 1904 Standard Catalogue, about November 1st, will no doubt have a good effect upon buyers, particularly seeing that in many stamps a decided rise in price is listed.

Last season in touching on stamp values we gave it as our opinion that the two cent Canada Jubilee, in both unused and used condition, was selling at figures much too low in proportion to its real value as evidenced by the stocks of this denomination held by dealers. We note to-day quite an advance in prices, the stamp in mint condition bringing \$3.50 and in used \$2.50 per hundred wholesale.

United States Minutes,

USONA.

By the ratification of a postal convention between the United States and Cuba, which took place on the 9th of September, that island is placed on a footing as regards postal matters similar to the Mexican Republic and Canada. This arrangement has been in force informally for some time.

* * *

The annual report of the operations of the dead letter office for the year ended June 30th, 1903, shows that the total number of pieces received amounted to over ten million. Of these 8 million were opened and found to contain among other things \$48,634 in money and drafts, checks, money orders etc., to the amount of \$1,493,563. The number of merchandise parcels received was 254,580, photographs were found in 219,955 letters and parcels. The domestic misdirected letters numbered 544,201. There were 131,032 letters held for postage.

* * *

The J. W. Scott Co. advertises a sale of the collection of the late W. A. Smith, Jr. with a catalogue value of \$75,000, on October 26, 27, 28, 29, November 30 and December 1, 2, 3, 4. This is the finest collection which has been under the hammer for many years. Catalogues are free.

* * *

The illustrated card collector is receiving his due share of attention from the Department. A peremptory order has been issued, addressed to postal clerks, etc., pointing out that the defacing of the back of the card in backstamping has been prohibited and that failure to observe this order may be cause for dismissal.

* * *

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been executing some orders for the Philippines, the new series being used and overprinted, so that a new lot of stamps for these islands is now on sale for the collector. The stamp book is popular out there, as the climate renders some sort of protection necessary where the stickers are to be carried on the person. A proposal to put up the 1 cent stamp in books was broached, but the postmaster general decided that it would not be likely to pay.

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 Ad. and Sub. Agent—Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., Wanstead, Ont.
 Auction Manager—Geo. E. Anderson, Exeter, Ont.
 Trustees—R. G. Widdicombe, Peterborough, Ont.; Dr. S. Woolverton, London, Ont.; J. A. D. Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Official Organ—The *Canada Stamp Sheet*, Quebec.

Official Report of Convention proceedings.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Dominion Philatelic Association was held in the City Hall, in London, Ont., on July 1st, 1903, at 2.15 P. M. with Vice-President L. S. Holmes in the Chair and the following members registered, Geo. E. Anderson and A. Grigg, of Exeter; J. Ely, New Lisgar, New Ontario; R. F. Wrigley, D. P. Duggan and A. M. Muirhead, of Toronto, Ont., and the following of London:—Dr. S. Woolverton, A. Dale, H. P. Back, R. E. Holmes, M. S. Dale, I. S. Clark, A. G. Chisholm, R. Blandford, Wm. C. Benson, R. A. Millar and R. Gray.

In the absence of Sec.-Treas. C. W. N. Ussher, M. S. Dale was elected *Sec. pro tem.*

Dr. S. Woolverton delivered an address of welcome to members present, which was replied to by A. M. Muirhead.

In the absence of the President, W. W. Young, Vice-President L. S. Holmes gave an address in which he reviewed the year's business and brought forward many suggestions which were discussed later.

Moved and seconded—That the Convention resolve itself into the Committee of the whole to expedite business brought before the Convention. Unanimously carried.

Wm. C. Benson was elected Chairman, and D. P. Duggan, Secretary of this Committee.

Librarian's report was received and read.

Moved and seconded—That the Librarian's report be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Credential Committee bring down their report at the meeting to be held at the residence of Dr. Woolverton this evening. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That a vote of censure be passed upon the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Board of Trustees for dereliction of official duty.

Moved in amendment and seconded—That the vote of censure be amended to include the Sales Supt.

The motion as amended carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Committee on revision of Constitution be dismissed. Unanimously carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Constitution, as amended, be printed and a copy of same be mailed to every member at such time as there shall be sufficient funds in the treasury to do so. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of appointing Resident Vice-Presidents. The Committee to report in the August number of official organ. Carried.

Messrs. Wrigley, Duggan and Muirhead were elected as the Committee on Resident Vice-Presidents.

Moved and seconded—That Messrs. Duggan and Muirhead be appointed as Committee to audit the books, etc. of Secretary-Treasurer and Auction Manager. Their report to appear in July number of official organ. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Committee rise, to meet again at the residence of Dr. Woolverton at 7.30 P. M. Carried.

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At 6.30 P. M. the members met at the City Hall and took the electric cars to the residence of Dr. Woolverton, where they sat down to a splendid repast.

The evening Session was called to order at 9.30 P. M. by Vice-President L. S. Holmes.

Moved and seconded—That the members assembled in Convention at the City of London request the Board of Trustees to ask the Secretary-Treasurer to resign his office for dereliction of official duty. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the member appointed to send reports of the Convention to the various Philatelic papers ask the publishers to donate current copies of their papers to the Association's Library. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the auditing Committee insert in their report the names of paid-up members. Carried.

Moved and seconded—That the Report of Counterfeit Detector be adopted as read. Carried.

The Credential Committee handed in their report which was as follows:

President—L. S. Holmes, 27. A. M. Muirhead, 18. Lt.-Col. Wurtele, 2. Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., 2.

Vice-President—W. K. Hall, 24. R. A. Millar, 19.

“ “ U.S.—O. B. Douglas, 14. H. A. Chapman, 13. J. S. Cooper, 10.

Sec.-Treasurer—C. W. N. Ussher, 36.

Sales Supt.—D. P. Duggan, 37.

Counterfeit Detector—H. E. Tuttle, 32.

Librarian—R. F. Wrigley, 40.

Trustees—R. G. Widdicombe, 36. Dr. S. Woolverton, 32. J. A. D. Park, 27. E. Lodge, 12. W. W. Young, 10.

Official Organ—Canada Stamp Sheet, 33.

Moved and seconded—That the Report of the Credential Committee be adopted as read. Carried unanimously.

D. P. Duggan was elected as Auction Manager and J. Ely as Auctioneer. 16 lots were sold for \$3.23.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. Mrs. and Misses Woolverton for their kind hospitality.

The Eighth Annual Convention then adjourned at 11.40 P. M.

M. S. DALE,
Secretary pro tem.

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FINE CANCELED SPECIMENS

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For names and addresses of two honest collectors and 2c. postage.

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HANDSOME PHILATELIC MONTHLY

30 CTS. A YEAR

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ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.

President's Message.

London, Sept. 11, 1903.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Members,

I take this my first opportunity to thank every member for the support they gave me in the recent elections and I shall do all I possibly can to build up our D. P. A., now just entering the tenth year of its existence. I ask for the co-operation of all its members and officers and there is no reason why we should not have a prosperous year. Delays and accidents have occurred that for awhile looked threatening. A disastrous fire has added to our list of troubles an irreparable loss, in that the Association has been bereft of almost everything in the possession of our Sec.-Treas. Mr. Paxman has bought back The Canada Stamp Sheet and will publish it in future and I am sure we all wish him success with it. There have been three vacancies in our list of officers and I appoint Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., of Wanstead, Ont., as Ad. and Subs. Agent and Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, of Exeter, Ont., as Auction Manager, leaving the office of Attorney vacant for the present.

No doubt you have all received ere this a circular from Mr. W. Young, President of the D. P. A. re the late elections, which gave me the honor of the Presidency, and I feel that a few explanations are necessary:

1. I will own that the official organ previous to Convention had been late for some months and that ballots were mailed late, nevertheless a larger percentage of the members voted than did a year ago.

2. I received some ballots from Toronto members three days before London members had seen any, and from the ballots in my possession now it can be seen that Toronto members sent theirs in with but few exceptions.

3. In the matter of favoritism being shown by the Sec.-Treas. to a certain candidate (myself) by sending him a number of blank ballots, I wish to say that it is a downright falsehood as I neither received any nor would I have used them if I had received any, and more than this I had no intimation that such a rumor was about

till a day or two before I received that circular.

4. All nominations were made as specified in the Constitution.

5. The appointment of a Credential Committee (read Constitution Sec. 1, Art. X) is quite proper. The Constitution calls for it and does not mention an Arrangement Committee.

6. I may say that I, as Chairman of the Credential Committee, received the ballots for election and was a candidate. Last year they were also received by a candidate, Mr. C. W. N. Ussher, our Sec.-Treas. The Constitution says nothing against it, therefore no objection can be raised.

7. As the Sec.-Treas. was not present at the Convention I, myself, asked the Convention what should be done about the legality of the ballots cast and my active opponent was one, that suggested to count all received and this the Convention instructed me to do and therefore I did as the Convention had unanimously decided, and if the members object to this I am quite willing that a recount be made and have the ballots challenged. When the report of the Credential Committee was read it was at once adopted by the Convention.

8. As to having a knowledge of the ballots on July, 1st, before Convention convened, I wish to positively refute that statement as being entirely without foundation.

From the above I think every member will see that the recent elections were perfectly legal, and I am sure the defeated candidates are entirely satisfied with but one exception.

We have a Constitution and are to be guided by it. The Sec.-Treas. is the officer to call for nominations and not the President, therefore the call for nominations by Mr. Young is illegal and void. Trusting that the members and officers will stand by me and make our D. P. A. prominent in the eyes of the Philatelic world, believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours for the success of the D. P. A.

L. S. HOLMES,

President.

Fellow-Members,

Having being appointed Auction Manager by our President, L.S. Holmes, I would ask all members who have stamps to dispose of to send same to me so that they may appear in our next sale. Without your support I cannot make this Branch of the D. P. A. a success. Trusting that the appointment will meet with your approval.

I remain yours for success of D. P. A.
D.P.A. 466 GEO. E. ANDERSON.

P.S. — When forwarding lots for the Auction Sale please give D. P. A. number.

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ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes November 1st, Send your bids Now.

In lot.	Cat. value.
25 Chile.....	\$ 0 50
100 "	1 00
100 "	2 00
100 "	2 00
2 "	0 40
3 "	0 45
100 "	1 00
100 "	2 00
100 "	1 00
100 "	3 00
x 10 "	0 20
x 5 "	0 15
x 2 "	0 10
2 Canada 42 B and 45 B.....	2 00
1 Trinidad	7 50
x 1 Tasmania	3 75
x 8 Bavaria	0 16
20 Travancare Mixed.....	1 00

CANADA 1897 ISSUE.

200 purple 2 cts.....	
500 carmine 3 cts.....	

CANADA 1898 ISSUE.

100 Canada ½ ct. black.....	
500 " 1 ct. grey green.....	
200 " 2 cts. purple.....	
1000 " 3 cts. carmine	
100 " 5 cts. blue.....	
300 " Maps assorted.....	
100 " Surcharged assorted.....	
500 Jubilee mixed.....	
x Means unused.	

G. E. ANDERSON,

Box 130, Exeter, Ont. Auction Man.

REVIEW COLUMN.

It will be remembered that some months since a very readable article appeared in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* on stamps as an investment. This article has been freely criticized by collectors and the press, and we give place this month to an editorial reply by the Monthly:

In our number for May last we published a very interesting and useful paper by C. J. Philips, managing director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., on the subject of Stamp Collecting as an Investment, and lest our readers should suppose that this is the only side of the pursuit that is dealt with in these pages we now propose to say a few words upon the subject of philately looked at from an entirely different point of view.

We have nothing whatever to say against those collectors who regard their collections as an investment and who do their best to make that investment a good one; it does not prevent them from being, in many cases, perfectly sound philatelists, and this method of collecting has enabled many an enthusiastic collector to do philatelic work which his circumstances might otherwise have prevented him from doing. No better exponent of this aspect of the question could well be found than our friend Mr. Philips, who as a keen philatelist and a leading member of the stamp trade thoroughly understands both the scientific and the financial points of the case.

What we would wish, however, to impress upon our readers is the fact that there is another side to our hobby, a fact which even those who derive a great amount of pleasure from it are too apt at the present day to forget. It seems to have become an article of faith among collectors (and, of course, among non-collectors also) that any one who collects stamps can make it pay and pay well, and that if stamp collecting is not made to pay it is not worth doing. We hope and believe that there is still a large body of collectors who limit themselves to devoting spare time and spare cash to their collections, and who, when they buy a stamp, do not ask themselves the question, Is this stamp likely to rise in value or not? but rather, Is it a variety that I want for my collection and can I afford the price asked? We fear that collectors of this class are gradually decreasing in

numbers, and we should be glad to do anything we can to encourage them.

One of the critics of Mr. Phillips' article objected that, in classifying the collectors to whom his advice was addressed, he began with too high an amount of annual expenditure (£50 to £200), and pointed out that there are many collectors who cannot spend so much as £50 a year upon their collections. Quite so, but then this criticism makes the mistake, to which we have alluded above, of supposing that every collector must necessarily be an investor. This mistake lies at the root of the whole matter. People seem to suppose that, because a philatelist of great experience and with a considerable amount of money to spend upon his collection can usually sell that collection to no little advantage, therefore a collector who is far less well situated, both in experience and cash, can collect equally profitably. In stamps, as in everything else, the large investor almost always has the advantage, and from that point of view £50 a year is as little as any one can expect to invest profitably. But we need not all be investors.

We do not say that the collector who spends little or nothing upon his collection will never make a profit; indeed, if he succeeds in making a collection without any expenditure of cash he can hardly fail to be on the right side in the end, but in that case he is certainly not an investor and he may surely be content with the pleasure of pursuing an interesting and inexpensive hobby.

When we, personally, commenced collecting stamps, about the year 1860, the pursuit was regarded purely as an amusement, and indeed, by most people, as a childish and foolish one. Buying stamps was considered a complete waste of money, excusable perhaps in a school-boy, but almost wicked in a grown-up person. Nevertheless, some of us who commenced as schoolboys continued to collect after we had, or should have, arrived at years of discretion; but the old ideas clung to us to a certain extent and we are inclined to believe that those who have derived the greatest pleasure from their stamps and the greatest amount of real advantage in the way of relaxation and recreation, are not the investors who have weighed every penny they have expended and regarded it as an investment that must be made to earn its due rate of interest, but the collectors who have

merely spent what they could afford to spend upon a scientific amusement.

It is true that the collections of forty years ago were very different from those of the twentieth century. We were not then looking forward to winning gold medals at exhibitions or to turning our accumulations into solid cash; neither did we trouble ourselves as to whether every variety we possessed was described and priced in the catalogues of the period. In point of fact the catalogues of that date which had any pretensions to completeness and accuracy eschewed prices altogether, and mere dealers' price-lists were not expected to do much more than include the stamps which their publishers had for sale. In those days an uncatalogued variety was something in which its possessor took a proper pride, whereas nowadays some of our readers seem to be hardly satisfied that a variety is a variety until it has been duly inserted in the catalogue and (what is even more important) priced!

(To be continued).

What religious papers say: about the self and sex series of books advertised this month by the Canada Stamp Co., Quebec.

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The Christian Endeavor World.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V, No. 3.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 15th, 1903.

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Porto Rico, 20c. 1898, cat. 30c. punched.....	5c	U. S. A. 1902, 8c.....	2c
Labuan 1897, complete.....	39c	" " 13c.....	5c
North Borneo, 1894, comp....	39c	" " 15c.....	3c
		" " 50c.....	10c
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		2 Alabama State Bil's 25c, 50c	10c
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The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

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Address one to 265 d'Aiguillon St., Quebec, P. Q., and the other to P. O. Box 813, St. Thomas, Ontario, and two copies of "The Canada Stamp Sheet" will be gladly sent in return. All Auction Managers are requested to send a copy of their catalogues priced after sale to P. O. Box 813, St. Thomas, Ont., also notice of dates of sale sufficiently long before to insert in next issue.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER, 15th, 1903.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

About the newest thing talked of in philatelic circles is the proposed amalgamation of the principal dealers of Canada into an incorporated company with branches in the large cities. In Ontario there are the Marks' Stamp Co., the Atlas Stamp Co., the British Colonial Stamp Co., the Crescent Stamp Co., the Jubilee Stamp and Publishing Co., the Liberal Stamp Co., the Maple Leaf Stamp Co., the Minto Stamp Co., the Port Hope Stamp Co., the Thomas Stamp Co., the Victoria Stamp Co., the Wellington Stamp Co., the Weston Stamp Co., James Bros., T. S. Clark, A. Fleming, J. Sullivan and others actively engaged in the business. In Quebec Province, the International Stamp Co., the Canada Stamp Co., the Century Stamp Co., the Beaver

Stamp Co., the British North American Stamp Co., the Rinfret Bros., John Thomson, J. T. Roberge, O. Roy, A. Drolet, Alp. Nadeau and several others.

In the Lower Provinces the Hawkesbury Stamp Co., the Maritime Stamp Co., The Sydney Stamp Co., the British American Stamp Co., H. L. Hart, J. H. Jost, Miss Emily King, W. W. Walsh, Matthew R. Knight, A. A. Bartlett, R. J. Madigan, John G. Thomson, C. S. Woodling, J. C. Cox, A. Fraser, J. F. Landers, C. J. Martin, C. A. Atkinson, C. G. Hannah, F. W. Pitt, and others.

In Manitoba and British Columbia, the British Columbia Stamp Co., the Colonial Stamp Co., the Jubilee Stamp Co., the Regina Stamp Co., Grifan and Millar, Wood & Co., H. R. Baudry, T. S. Futecher, G. T. Scouler, M. Steele, C. T. Wrigglesworth and others.

It is thought that an issue of one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock will suffice for all practical purposes, and will allow of a ten per cent dividend at least being declared to members from the first.

Those combining will put in their business stock at a fair valuation receiving in return shares to the amount in the new Company.

It is the intention to do business on a strictly cash and co-operative basis. Supplies will be furnished the different agencies from the central house weekly or monthly as desirable.

The chief object of the new Company is to make money for its members. This will be done by cutting down the present heavy expenditure connected with the running of so many individual concerns, by the purchase of stock in large quantity, and saving of heavy interest now lost

by dealers in carrying great holdings of similar stamps.

As every collector as well as dealer may join the Company, the shares being put at two dollars each in order to interest every one, there is not likely to be any of the objectionable features of the ordinary trust in the undertaking.

We understand that carrying out the co-operative principle, the profits of the concern will not be paid in proportion to the capital of each member, but in proportion to his purchases. A certificate of amount purchased will accompany each filled order, and at the division of profits half-yearly holders of these certificates will participate in proportion to amount of purchases made.

We are glad to note that the differences which some weeks ago existed in the ranks of the Dominion Philatelic Association, and which if persisted in might have tended to weaken the society, have been arranged and harmony of interests exists once more. The D. P. A. has a bright future before it, and will as in the past do giant work in the interests of philately.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. W. Jewett has thought well to leave the ranks of journalism by selling out "The Weekly Era." The Weekly has always been a welcome visitor in the sanctum, and we hope for its continued success. Its present owners in Boston promise all kinds of improvements for the future in the general get up of the paper.

We wish to remind those of our subscribers whose subscriptions expire with this number that a remittance of twenty-five cents immediately will ensure them against the loss of any number of the Stamp

Sheet, for the next twelve months. Further, if forty-five cents is remitted, they will also receive Mr. Chapman's monthly, The Adhesive, for the same period. This combination offer should be very generally taken advantage of by our stamp friends. Mr. Young's interesting papers on stamp topics, one of which is given in this number, will be continued monthly, and other attractions are in store for our readers.

We propose to establish certain new features in this journal beginning with the January number, if not before, that will be of much interest to philatelists. We have had many enquiries for the names and addresses of the publishers of stamp papers and under the head of "Current Literature," we propose to give the names of journals with price and address. This will be of great assistance and use to a great number of readers.

Under the head of "The Markets" we propose to give the dates of sales and names of such cataloguers as may favor us with information before hand of dates of sales and specialties in such sales and prices that stamps have been sold at at these auctions, especially in reference to Canadian and West Indies which interest Canadian readers mostly.

Lastly under the head of "Snaps" we propose to give what we consider to be BARGAINS in the advertisements appearing in such of our contemporaries with whom we exchange. Of course we will not give the names of these advertisers in the paper, but will furnish them to enquirers on receipt of postage.

Remember that for seventy-five cents you may have a copy of Scott's 1904 Stamp Catalogue mailed to you at once, and besides receive The Canada Stamp Sheet to January, 1905.

Dominion Philatelic Association.**OFFICERS.**

President—L. S. Holmes, London, Ont.

Vice-President—W. K. Hall, Peterborough, Ont.

Vice-President (U. S.)—O. B. Douglas, Toledo, Ohio.

Secy.-Treasurer Pro Tem.—R. A. Millar, Elmwood Ave., London, Ont.

Sales Superintendent—D. P. Duggan, Toronto, Ont.

Counterfeit Detector—H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.

Librarian—R. F. Wrigley, Toronto, Ont.

Ad. and Sub. Agent—Rev. R. S. Baker, B. A., Wanstead, Ont.

Auction Manager—Geo. E. Anderson, Exeter, Ont.

Trustees—R. G. Widdicombe, Peterborough, Ont.; Dr. S. Woolverton, London, Ont.; J. A. D. Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

Official Organ—The *Canada Stamp Sheet*, Quebec.

President's Message.

London, Oct. 28, 1903.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Members,

The D. P. A. is now running smoothly and the offices are in full swing. All we need is the help and cooperation of our members to make our association stand philatelically preeminent. We have members in many of the colonies and in foreign countries and let us endeavor to increase our membership both there and here in Canada. If you have no blanks, I shall be pleased to supply you with some. You all no doubt noticed that Mr. Ussher is no longer Sec.-Treas. I may say that he sent me what papers, etc. were left over after the fire but I received no communication, account books or money and thus it is that our Treasury is so low. I would ask the members to forward their dues for 1904 to Mr. Millar as soon as possible, so as to place our D. P. A. on a better financial standing. Just recently I was interviewed by our P. O. Inspector re Mr. Ussher and I find that several American dealers are in quest of him for stamps he has received and never settled for. I am waiting further information before any action is taken in

the matter. Several complaints have been received against Mr. Woodall, I wrote him, and he replied that he would return what stamps had been out on circuit, and those that had not, he would forward to Mr. Duggan. Trusting that our members will do all they can in the matter of assisting our officers to make this year a prosperous one, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. S. HOLMES,
President.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONVENTION SEAT FOR 1904

I hereby call for nominations for Convention Seat for 1904. All nominations to be made according to Constitution and forwarded to me not later than Dec. 28, 1903.

L. S. HOLMES,
President.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.**NEW MEMBERS.**

- No. 720—F. W. Aurache, Cranbrook, B.C.
 No. 721—J. D. Cox, Upper Stewiacke, N.S.
 No. 722—J. Gattleson, Toledo, Ohio.
 No. 723—F. W. Fisher, Toronto, Ont.
 No. 724—J. B. Ouellet, Arthabaskaville, Que.
 No. 725—R. Blandford, London, Ont.
 No. 726—H. P. Bock, " "
 No. 727—M. S. Dale, " "
 No. 728—R. E. Holmes, " "
 No. 729—A. G. Chisholm, " "
 No. 730—Wm. C. Benson, " "

APPLICATION.

A. B. Aitken, W. J. Canal, Karnal Punjab, India, civil engineer, references L. S. Holmes, R. E. Holmes.

SUSPENDED.

J. R. Hooper, 16 Irwin Ave. Toronto, Ont.

Members of the D. P. A. :

Having been asked by our President, Mr. Holmes, to take the office of Sec.-Treas. for a while or until matters are explained I have decided to do so but only until such time as another member better able fulfill the duties of this office is appointed. I am very sorry for the way that Mr. Ussher has left us, giving no report and I am thus unable to give a financial report. I received

no account books whatever and I suppose they were destroyed by the fire. A list of the paid up D. P. A. members will be found in this number. Any member whose name does not appear in this list please write me. I would ask every member to try to get some more new members and to endeavor to get the suspended ones to reinstate and make the D. P. A. boom.

Yours for the success of the D. P. A.

R. A. MILLAR,

Sec.-Treas. pro tem.

Sales Superintendent Report.

Fellow-Members:

I wish to extend thanks to the members who by their votes and influence have placed me at the head of the Sales Dept.

Also to the members who were bereft of the privilege of voting. Your good intentions are appreciated. It shall be my endeavor by close attention to duty to merit your confidence in electing me as your Sales Supt.

There is no denying the fact that for the last year or more the functions of the Dept. have been dormant, it shall be my aim to again place it amongst the foremost of its kind. I fully realize that to do this I must have the cooperation of the members, for gentlemen without your assistance I cannot hope to do so. I will ask those members who desire to have their names placed on circuits to notify me at once, also members who have stamps to sell to mount them in books and to send them in.

I have written to my predecessor asking him to forward to me every thing he has belonging to the Sales Dept., but he does not deem it worth while to reply.

I will again ask the members who desire to participate in the Dept. to reply promptly as I have no other way by which I can place the Dept. in working order.

Again thanking you Gentlemen,

I remain yours.

D. P. DUGGAN.

P.S.—Minors will please remember that they must furnish a Guarantee for any indebtedness they may incur to the Sales Dept. (which must be signed by parent or guardian) before they can receive the circuits.

D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes December 7th, Send your bids Now.

In lot.	Cat. No.	Cat. value.
25 Chili.....	25	\$ 0 50
100 "	33	1 00
100 "	34	2 00
100 "	36	2 00
2 "	38	0 40
3 "	40	0 45
100 "	41	1 00
100 "	42	2 00
100 "	43	1 00
100 "	43a	3 00
x 10 "	41	0 20
x 5 "	42	0 15
x 2 "	43	0 10
2 Canada 42 B and 45 B		2 00
1 Trinidad.....	27	7 50
x 1 Tasmania.....	34	3 75
x 8 Bavaria.....	66 strip	0 16
20 Travancare Mixed		1 00

CANADA 1897 ISSUE.

200 purple 2 cts.....	
500 carmine 3 cts.....	

CANADA 1898 ISSUE.

100 Canada 1/2 ct. black.....	
500 " 1 ct. grey green.....	
200 " 2 cts. purple.....	
1000 " 3 cts. carmine.....	
100 " 5 cts. blue.....	
300 " Maps assorted.....	
100 " Surcharged assorted.....	
500 Jubilee Mixed	
x Means unused.	

G. E. ANDERSON.

Box 130, Exeter, Ont. Auction Man.

P.S.— When forwarding lots for the Auction Sale please give D. P. A. number.

We have a few mint sheets remaining of the 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., and 8c. Canada Jubilee Postage Stamps for which we are open to receive offers. These denominations are very hard to pick up in complete sheets.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY.

United States Minutes, USONA.

The cut in the price of United States envelopes made by the new Scott Catalogue is causing some rather acrid discussion between dealers. A firm in one of our Eastern cities had, some time prior to the issuing of the advance sheets, been advertising envelopes for disposal in exchange for good adhesives. When the sheets appeared, it was intimated by competitors that the company had had advance information of the reduction, and the controversy as to the future standing of envelopes still rages on space paid for at advertising rates. The first named company advertises an envelope catalogued at 20 cents as "price 50 cents, rare." A competitor next week offers it for 18 cents, and adds the remark that this is plenty to ask, in spite of what others may say.

* * *

To those of limited pocket money who have the auction habit this time of year is rather exasperating, about two sales every week, and big ones at that. Prices, however, are strong, and not many stamps in really fine condition go at bargain rates.

* * *

The 123 sale of B. L. Drew, of Boston, will take place December 2 and 3. It will be exhibited at many cities, in Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, October 28, at the Rossin house, and by appointment the following day: at Hamilton, Ontario.

* * *

The issue of stamps for the Louisiana Purchase exposition may consist of but two values, 2 cents and five cents. The designs are now under consideration and it seems to be thought that the fewer values the less trouble.

DROP US A CARD

FOR OUR

PRICE LIST

.. OF ..

British North American Postage Stamps.

CENTURY STAMP COMPANY,
P. O. Box 197. - - MONTREAL, Can.

Some curious prices prevail at auction sales. Probably all readers of this paper have seen the advertisements of reliable firms offering the Columbian \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 stamps at less than face and yet at a sale in Chicago the \$2 brought \$2.20 and the \$3 3.60. From the trend of prices it would seem that department stamps are not popular as a class, possibly the many adhesives of a straight postal character crowd them aside. Whatever may be the cause, it is true that while the U. S. Postage in good condition bring from 45 to 100% of their catalogue, departments are procurable at from 20 to 50%.

* * *

The new two cent stamp is about ready for issue: its design gives a better opportunity for good work to the printer, and it is likely, therefore, to have a better reception from the public.

JUST GIVEN AWAY

500 mixed red oblong, 2c. Registry stamps of Canada used between 1875 and 1888. Catalogued by Scott from 3 to 10c. each. The lot for THREE DOLLARS.

ALL IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CAN.

THE STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

The Pence Issue of Nova Scotia.

"We'll twine her in a friendly knot
With England's rose and a' that;
The shamrock shall not be forgot,
For Wellington made bra' that.
The thistle, though her leaf be rude,
Yet faith we'll no misca' that.
She sheltered in her solitude
The fleur-de-lis, for a' that."

WALTER SCOTT.

Yet it remained for old Scotland's wind-swept yet often bonny younger name-sake, far across the heaving bosom of the broad Atlantic, to realize the Utopian dream of the poet and to twine, in its first issue of postage stamps, the rose, the shamrock and the thistle in "a friendly knot."

To these symbols is added a fourth, the mayflower or trailing arbutus, the national flower of the colony, whose dainty pink and white flowers are found shed-

ding their delicate perfume among the snow and ice in earliest spring time. Truly this flower, aside from its prevalence, is most appropriate as a colonial emblem from its showing of beauty amid surroundings both drear and desolate.

Of the colony and its sturdy people so much is known by the average reader and information is so readily procurable by those who desire it that we will pass at once to the question of its stamp issues.

Nova Scotia had, I believe, the distinction of being the first of British colonies to ask of the home government the boon of a separate issue of colonial stamps.

As early as 1844 the post office commissioners of the colony recommended to the Post Master General of Great Britain that such an issue be made.

To the first communication no reply was vouchsafed, but repeated entreaties brought forth from the imperial postal authorities a decided refusal, the reason given therefor being the danger of loss from the operations of stamp forgers and the small probability of their apprehension and punishment.

From this decision there was no appeal, but soon we find Nova Scotia in the forefront of a concerted movement partaken of by all the North American colonies, caused by great public dissatisfaction with the postal service throughout the various provinces.

It was demanded that each province should have a separate and independent postal department, accounting to the imperial post office only for mail forwarded to or through England.

This movement, after several years of agitation, bore fruit, resulting in the passage of the Post office Act of 1850, which besides fixing the rates of postage and the disposition of the moneys received, provided as follows:

"Provincial stamps for the prepayment of postage may be prepared, issued and sold under the orders of the Governor in Council; and such stamps prepared, issued and sold under the proper authorities in the British North American colonies shall be allowed in the province as evidence of the prepayment of provincial postage in such colonies, respectively, on the letters or packets to which they are affixed."

One of the sections of this law of 1850 appeals to me so strongly that I cannot refrain from quoting a portion and expressing the wish that every government

under the sun had made as stringent provisions as early as did little Nova Scotia:

"To forge, counterfeit or imitate any postage stamp issued or used under the authority of this chapter, or by or under the authority of the Government or proper authority of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, or of any foreign country, or knowingly to use any such forged, counterfeited or imitated stamp, or to engrave, cut or sink, or to make any plate, die or other thing whereby to forge, counterfeit or imitate such stamps or any part or portion thereof, except by permission in writing of the Post Master General, or of some officer or person who, under the orders to be made in that behalf, may lawfully grant such permission, or to have possession of such plate *** shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment for life or for a period of not less than five years."

Although this act was passed in 1850, the various provinces, did not at once agree to all of the provisions, necessitating much correspondence between the respective governments, and the act must then be sent to England for approval, so that it was not promulgated in Nova Scotia until June 17, 1851.

In the meantime the Colonial Executive Council had on February 8, 1851, issued a proclamation "establishing a uniform rate of postage in Nova Scotia and for regulating a postal arrangement with other countries," which provided:

"That the uniform rate of 3d. currency shall be the charge for all letters up to half an ounce sent by mail to and from any part of British North America, and the increase for additional weight to be regulated by the British scale.

WHOLESALE LOTS

We have several packages of used Canadian and Newfoundland stamps made up of small lots of different denominations. As these have been bought low at different times and have never been put into regular stock, we will clear them off cheap.

Send us at once a list of stamps you may need in small or large quantity and if possible to fill order from these lots, we will surprise you with low quotations. The first orders of course have the best chance.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

"That no transit postage shall be charged between the provinces.

"That each province shall retain the amount of postage collected therein.

"That colonial postage stamps shall be engraved for the provinces and used for the prepayment of postage therein."

The prepayment of postage was not, however, made compulsory.

The greatest difficulty to be overcome in the establishment of this system was in connection with the fixing of the local rate, which was given in the original act as 2d. sterling. As a matter of fact, all of the colonies were using a depreciated currency, the sterling, value of which did not agree in any two colonies, nor did 3d. in any of them exactly equal 2d. sterling.

This was finally overcome in all of the provinces as it was in Nova Scotia by making the rate 3d. currency. As each province kept its own collections and exchanges of mails were made without settlements, the question of differences in currency values was averted.

Postage stamps for Nova Scotia bearing the values of three pence, six pence, and one shilling were procured from Mr. Trelayne Saunders, stationer, of London, which were, however, printed by the well known stamp manufacturers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and are acknowledged to be among the most pleasing of the many artistic designs this firm has furnished to the albums of the philatelists. The stamps were issued to the public September 1, 1851.

Probably because the general public did not appreciate the advantages of using stamps, and, as prepayment of postage was not compulsory, probably because of a feeling that the receiver was better able to pay the postage than the sender, the labels did not meet with so large a sale as had been expected.

The Post Master General, in his report for 1852, states that stamps to the value of only a trifle over £350 had been sold, presumably during at least a year of use.

Soon after the introduction of stamps it was found that the absence of a one penny value was a great inconvenience, and steps were taken to supply the deficiency. There seems some uncertainty as to the exact date when these were procured and placed on sale, but it was at some time during the early months of 1853.

Of the three pence, six pence and shilling values a second supply was procured during the last quarter of 1857, but it is

not generally believed that more one supply of the one penny stamps was ever received in the colony. The fact of these stamps varying much in shades both of ink and paper would seem to indicate several printings, but no payments for more than one lot have been discoverable in the colonial accounts, and I think, variations in shade can be otherwise accounted for.

Of the other values the two printings are readily separated. In the three penny value, the first printing was in dark blue on blue paper; the shades of both ink and paper varying greatly. This was doubtless caused, to a large extent, by the ink becoming absorbed by the paper, by improper cleaning of the plates in printing, and by fading on exposure to light. It is my belief that all were printed on very similar azure paper and in very similar ink when first done. The second printing was in light blue on almost white paper. As before, there are found shades of both paper and ink, mostly, however, in the paper.

On the six pence value the first printing was in light yellow green, and the second in dark green, the paper being the same as for the lower value. Although some writers claim several shades of each printing I have been unable to find as great differences as in the 3d. stamps.

Of the shilling value the first printing was in violet on bluish paper, the second in mauve on almost white paper. A limited experience with these stamps does not enable me to speak authoritatively as to shades, but one shade of the first printing, the cold violet on yellowish white paper, seems to be quite distinct but very rare. Of this I have seen but one copy.

In Mr. Seybold's collection are found specimens of both printings, both on and off original covers. Among the many notable covers are one with a strip of three one penny stamps; one with five 3d. of the first issue; a pair of 1d. brown used with a six pence of the first issue; a

ONE DOLLAR BUYS THE LOT

100 each 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c. four Maple Leaves, and 100 Jubilee used postage stamps.

All in good condition, or no sale. Post free.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CAN

cover with a pair of six pence dark green; another with a pair of six pence and a three pence of the second issue; two covers each bearing a shilling mauve and a 3d. light blue, one dated July 10, 1860, and the other November 1, 1860.

As will be seen later the last named was used after this issue had become obsolete, but it was evidently allowed to pass by the postal authorities, as careful examination fails to reveal any evidence that it is not thoroughly authentic.

Off cover Mr. Seybold also has every value of both issues, among which are noted a six pence light green unused, a shilling stamp of the violet shade, with large margins and so lightly cancelled that it seems unused except upon the most careful examination; also a pair of 1d. stamps, very fine.

Mr. Seybold takes pleasure in calling his visitors' attention to the first copy of the one penny Nova Scotia that he ever owned, a fine one, for which he paid the sum of 40 cents. Needless to say, it was bought many years ago.

When the pence issue of stamps was first introduced in Nova Scotia the rates for letters to the United States were six pence on any letter, not exceeding one-half ounce, conveyed or to be conveyed any distance within the United States not exceeding 300 miles and 9d. for any distance exceeding 300 miles.

Consequent upon a reduction of the rate within the United States, in 1852 a new agreement was made between the two countries, in which it was provided:

"That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia at the following points, viz: On the side of the United States at Boston; on the side of Nova Scotia at Halifax.

"The postage to be charged in the United States on a letter not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, to and from Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, shall be five cents (three pence), for any distance within the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, and exceeding 3,000 miles within the United States 10 cents (six pence), the single letter.

"The post office designated for the dispatch and receipt of the provincial mails on the side of the United States will stamp 'U. States,' upon all letters sent into Nova Scotia for delivery; and the office designated for the dispatch and receipt of United States mails on the side of Nova Scotia will stamp 'Nova Scotia'

PURE BOOKS ON AVOIDED SUBJECTS.

BOOKS FOR MEN

BY SYLVANUS STALL, D.D.

- What a Young Boy Ought to Know.
- What a Young Man Ought to Know.
- What a Young Husband Ought to Know.
- What a Man of 45 Ought to Know.

BOOKS FOR WOMEN

BY MRS. MARY WOOD-ALLEN, M.D.
and MRS. EMMA F. A. DRAKE, M.D.

- What a Young Girl Ought to Know.
- What a Young Woman Ought to Know.
- What a Young Wife Ought to Know.
- What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know.

PRICE \$1.00 PER COPY. Post Free.

School Law and Regulations Province of Quebec.....	\$1.00
Munic. Code, Province of Quebec..	4.00
Canadian Postage Stamp Album for all B. N. A's.....	.50
Scott's Catalogue for 1904.....	.58
Complete set 4 Maple Leaves mint stamps.....	.75
Used set Maple Leaves.....	.25
Set 1/2c. to 50c. Canada Jubilee mint.	\$2.00

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,
QUEBEC CITY.

Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers for the past 25 years under Company style since 1898.

CONDITION

FINE PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Baden No. 24.....	\$1.50
Bremen No. 1.....	2.00
" " 2.....	2.00
" " 4a.....	2.50
British Columbia No. 4.....	3.00
Canada No. 1, horiz. pair.....	2.25
Finland No. 45.....	1.25
Great Britain No. 124.....	1.25
Oldenburg No. 12.....	5.00
Philippines No. 130.....	1.25
Saxony No. 14.....	1.50
Switzerland No. 4.....	3.50
Two Sicilies No. 6.....	1.75

Don't forget my address Postmark Collectors.

A. R. BUTLER,
1816 8th STREET, N. W., Wash., D. C.

upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery."

Though this provision was clear enough, as a matter of fact, seldom has an original cover been found which bore these words alone. The most common form was to stamp "Paid 6d." on United States letters and "Paid 10 cents" on Nova Scotia letters.

Another form, and one which has given rise to a misconception, was the use of a hand stamp consisting of a "5" in a double lined oval and a "10" unframed, these, at times, falling on the stamps has given color to a claim that the labels so marked were surcharged with a new value in decimal currency.

Mr. Seybold has in his collection a cover bearing 6d., 3d. and 1d. stamps, ten pence in all, post marked Feb. 13, 1856, which has upon its face the identical "10" found upon the supposedly surcharged stamps, but in this case the figures are only partly on the one penny stamp, the balance falling on the cover.

As no rate or weight of letter of which I am aware required ten pence postage, and as the letter was addressed to a town not 100 miles from Boston, I think the only explanation of the values used, is that the letter was mailed by a tourist from the States, who had not thoroughly mastered the difference between pence and cents. Evidently not a stamp collector.

Late in the year 1852 there was agitation in all of the North American provinces looking toward cheaper rates of postage to and from the mother country, and on March 17, 1853, a petition was forwarded by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia praying for a uniform one penny rate to all of the British colonies and Great Britain.

From the date it might be suspected that the Lieutenant Governor was an Irishman, but Sir Gaspard Le Marchant could hardly claim that distinction.

Thus we see that Nova Scotia was not only the pioneer colony in asking for postage stamps, but was first in the agitation for imperial penny postage, a boon which has but lately been granted, after many, many years of untiring effort.

The result of the prayer of the Nova Scotia Governor in 1853 was not penny postage, but the rate to the United Kingdom was cut in two, making it 6d. sterling 7½d. currency instead of one shilling, sterling.

At this time there was no stamp or

combination of stamps which would pay the rate of 7½d. currency, and the Post Master General, not desiring to put the colony to the expense of having engraved a die and printing a new value, issued a circular authorizing the use of one-half of a three penny stamp as 1½d., the labels to be cut diagonally. The circular expressly states that no other value but the three pence shall be recognized in cut condition, but all values have been found passed by the post office when cut, the 6d. and shilling values not only in halves but in quarters.

Mr. Donald A. King, in his masterly and exhaustive series of articles on the stamps of Nova Scotia, printed in the "Monthly Journal," to which the writer wishes to give credit for much of the information herein contained, says:

"This, I believe, is the only known instance in which half a stamp was authorized as a permanent issue and used for so long a period—seven years—1854-60."

In this the gentleman is mistaken, as the sister colony of Jamaica had for more than twelve years a half penny rate on newspapers and circulars and no half penny stamps except such as were supplied by bisecting one penny stamps.

While Mr. Seybold does not greatly care for split stamps as a rule, he has a fine copy of one-half of a six pence on part of the original cover.

During the session of the colonial legislature for 1859 the decimal system of currency was adopted, which will furnish food for thought it is hoped, in our next paper.

THE "ADHESIVE"

HANDSOME PHILATELIC MONTHLY
30 CTS. A YEAR

Including 30 Word Notice.

OR WITH THE CANADA STAMP SHEET
forty-five cents.

ROCKY HILL, Conn., U. S. A.

Wanted to purchase for cash used Canadian stamps issued since 1897. Send prices to

M. W. BUTCHER,

Box 49, Peterboro, Ont.

Reference—Peterboro Canoe Co., Ltd.

Peterboro.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN

Open to all Subscribers of the Stamp Sheet.

J. F. B.—Of the one shilling Newfoundland (lake) there were but 25000 copies printed in all. Used this stamp is comparatively high priced cataloguing at \$10, but in unused condition it may be had for about \$1.

W. R. Brantford.—We find on enquiry that the Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, do not intend to publish a new edition of their Canadian Postage Stamp Album for 1904. The reason given is that ample space was allowed in the old edition for all British North Americans likely to be issued up to 1905.

B. K. Windsor.—Yes, all paid up members of the Dominion Philatelic Association are entitled to a free copy of the Canada Stamp Sheet monthly.

J. R. Sorel.—Important improvements in the make up of the Stamp Sheet are being considered, and your suggestion will receive the attention which it merits. We wish to make our monthly up to date in every way, and new departments will be added as we go along.

K. S. Como.—It is not likely that any dollar values similar to the Jubilees will be issued by the Canadian government in future.

It has been made very plain to all interested that there is no necessity for a higher value of stamp in Canada than the fifty cent.

T. B. Montreal.—As we understand it, the amalgamation of stamp interests proposed for the Dominion is likely to be carried out on somewhat similar lines to those adopted by the promoters of the American Collectors' Company, of New York, some years ago. The latter combination has, we believe made money from the beginning, and there seems no good reason why a Canadian concern should not also pay good dividends.

F. V. Stanstead.—The series of articles on the Stamps of Canada from the pen of Frank C. Young, of Syracuse, will be continued in future numbers of the Stamp Sheet. Mr. Young has access to perhaps one of the finest collections of British North American stamps in the world, and therefore enjoys unusual facilities

for the production of new light on knotty questions regarding some of the issues.

R. R., Calgary.—We have no hesitation in recommending the Books for Men and Women advertised by The Canada Stamp Company. These books treat in an honest but delicate way on subjects which are of the most vital interest to every boy, girl, man and woman. No parent need have the slightest hesitation in admitting these helpful books into the home.

P. G., Berlin.—We do not know of any hotel in Canada having rooms papared with postage stamps.

The Rising Sun Inn at North Bersted, in Sussex, England, however, is said to be a very interesting and curious place. The proprietor is a great stamp collector, and he has practically every room in the house covered with stamps. The parlor of the Inn is called the Jubilee Stamp Room, which took the enterprising decorator five years to cover with stamps of all nationalities. Even the table and chairs are adorned in this manner. A picture of the late Queen is hung upon the walls and another of the Eiffel Tower, both very prettily depicted with stamps. The original value of the stamps in the room is stated to be £40,000. In a rustic little summer-house, where a similar decoration is displayed, is kept the visitors' book, which contains about 85,000 signatures.

A BARGAIN

2000 Purple 2c., Numeral Canada postage stamps in good order and clean, \$1.75 post free.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CAN.

"WANDERING WILLIE."

Feeling the approach of winter, I concluded to go South, and accordingly packed my dress suit case and hied me to Halifax. I soon was safely on the good "P. & B." steamer Dahomy and after a few days we anchored in the beautiful harbor of Hamilton. I went to the post office there and got some pointers which I will give you when I am on my northward trip; but at present I have only eyes and thoughts for the sunny South. After a few more days of sailing on the beauti-

ful blue Atlantic through the Gulf Stream and passing steamers for the North, our good ship neared the Island of St. Lucia after passing Nevis, Antigua, Monserrat and Dominica and here I landed to stop over a steamer and glean any knowledge I could of the position of the Stamp Market in this most interesting philatelic island. I found that I could still obtain a number of the old Queen's Head stamps, and accordingly laid in a few sets of the following values: 2, 4 and 6 penny and 1 and 5 shilling, all the rest of the issues were gone. I made efforts to get a 10 shilling stamp but found that there were none to be had at the post office. However, I learned the following about these stamps and collectors should make a note of it.

The total number of 10 shilling stamps that were issued was 10800. Of these 4000 were used fiscally on deeds and 400 were sold for postal use. The remainder 6400 were purchased in one block from the Government by a gentleman who is at the present time asking not less than 13 shillings or \$3.12 per stamp for them. This stamp is listed by Stanley Gibbons at \$3.15 and by Scott & Co. at \$4.00.

ADVICE.

Don't be in too much of a hurry to buy unused copies of the 10 shilling St. Lucia. Get a postally used one the very first chance you see and get hold of unused pence values, other than those in stock, as soon as you can as they will never be lower.

I do not know where I shall write from next month. Watch and note as you will get some safe pointers to guide you in buying.

CANADA'S NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" London, Nov. 4th says:—The new Canadian postage stamp is a much more artistic production than we have the privilege of sticking on our daily letters. The presentment of the King's portrait gives the youth of the Dominion a far better idea of the Imperial ruler than the decapitated head which floats in space on the British stamp.

"Morley's Philatelic Journal" refers to the same stamps as follows:—

"The new postage stamps for Canada possess a unique interest for collectors in several ways. They were designed by

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, although this statement must be qualified by the fact that the design has, for some unknown reason, been altered in detail—by no means for the better—by the Canadian authorities. The portrait of His Majesty which they bear, being taken specially for the purpose far surpasses any that has yet appeared on a stamp and finally the die was engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. the designers of all the beautiful old Colonials. As far as we know these are the first designed by the firm for many years past. We hope that the new stamps for this country, which are now generally supposed to be in contemplation, will be as effective as these new Canadians."

Send us 80 cents and get by return mail one copy each Scott's 1903 and 1904 Standard Stamp Catalogues, or send 58c. for 1904 Catalogue alone.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CAN.

50 Canada Postage Stamps all different 50c. post free.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC.

Have you a copy of our Canadian Postage Stamp Album? Well bound, illustrated, and with lots of space for new issues.

Post free FIFTY CENTS.

THE CANADA STAMP CO., QUEBEC.

Our 1905 Stamp Price list will appear in the December number of the STAMP SHEET.

THE CANADA STAMP CO., QUEBEC.

We regret very much that owing to the more than usual pressure on our columns this month we are unable to print a long letter explaining D. P. A. matters from ex-President W. W. Young.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V, No. 4.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 15th, 1903.

5 Cents

THE STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG

The Cents Issue of Nova Scotia.

As stated in last month's Stamp Sheet, the Nova Scotian Legislature, during its session for 1859, passed a law changing the currency from pounds, shilling and pence to the dollars and cents of the decimal system. This act was first published in the *Royal Gazette* of November 8, 1859. The provisions of the act did not, however, go into effect until the ensuing New Year.

Although the law specifically made the shilling worth 25 cents and provided an exchange value for each of the smaller coins, great confusion and many difficulties were experienced by post masters from the fact that no postage stamps having their values expressed in cents had been provided, nor was there proper and sufficient coins issued by the colonial government.

It especially appears that the old copper coins had been given a legal value beyond that for which the public was willing to receive them, thus occasioning a loss to the post office department, which was of course compelled to receive them at their legal value, whether anyone else would or would not.

As late as June 1, 1860, we find the colonial Post Master General, on completing arrangements for a book post to Bermuda and Newfoundland, issuing a schedule of rates priced altogether in coppers.

A notice published in the *Royal Gazette* of June 6, 1860, quoted by Mr. Donald A. King in the *Monthly Journal*, said in relation to the letter rate to Great Britain:

"The postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce will be 6d. sterling, or 12½ cents; when paid in copper coins, 15 half pennies."

Truly a remarkable thing, a postal department discrediting the coinage of its own country.

Late in 1860 this trouble was done away with, a new issue of stamps being put on sale October 1, and at about the same time was brought out a new issue of coins with which to purchase the stamps, both having their values expressed in cents instead of pennies.

At the same time went into effect a law providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage by means of stamps.

It was also provided that the pence issue should be receivable for postage for one month after the new set was placed on sale. Thus we find the cover spoken of in our last issue as belonging to Mr. Seybold, was, though it was allowed to pass, one day too late.

In issuing his first notice in relation to the new stamps the Post Master General makes the following pertinent (or, should I say pertinent?) suggestion:

"The Post Master General would respectfully suggest to the merchants and others the expediency of keeping themselves constantly supplied with postage stamps, to prevent disappointment and annoyance in the event of a post master or way-office keeper being out of stamps when applied to."

Query—Was this strictly for the good of the public or did the post office department feel the need of such a sum of ready money as the wholesale following of this advice would supply at once?

The new set of stamps was printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, in sheets of 100 and perforated 12. Some stamps may be found perf. only 11½ at top or sides, but I think they were all perforated on the same machine, and consider the differences of little interest.

The designs are fine examples of steel engraving and the stamps nicely printed. They have been imitated by other stamp designers, the lower values for South Australia, while the 2 cent vermilion of Hawaii, 1864, will be found on examination to be the 10 cent of Nova Scotia, with a change made in portrait and lettering.

The first lot received contained only the 1, 5, 10 and 12½ cent values, the 8½

ALFRED SHITTI & SONS
4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW
LONDON, ENGLAND

cent value not being ordered until several months after the others. This lot, billed by the printers May 29, 1860, consisted of the following quantities:

1 cent.....	250,000
5 "	750,000
10 "	500,000
12½ "	200,000

Of the 8½ cent, received later in the year, there were 200,000.

As these stamps are found on two varieties of paper, yellowish white and white, and the tinted variety is supposed to belong to the earlier printings, these quantities are of interest.

I believe that nothing is known as to the date when the change in paper was made, but we do know that except in the 5 cent value, the two papers are met with in approximately equal numbers.

If we suppose that only those stamps printed in 1860 were on the yellowish paper we shall probably come most nearly to the truth.

Per contra to this supposition, we have the fact that the 1c. 8½c. and 12½c., in unused condition, are priced more cheaply on the tinted than on the white paper, though there were afterward printed of these values:

1 cent.....	900,000
8½ "	400,000
12½ "	400,000

Thus it will be seen that, taking into account only the numbers printed, if the year 1860 is the correct dividing line, the stamps on white paper should be twice or more than twice as common as those on yellowish. But perhaps under the head of remainders we may throw a ray of light on this problem.

In used condition I believe the stamps on white paper to be always the more common.

The 2 cent value was not issued until 1863, when it came into being to prepay a rate provided for in the following extract from the statutes:

"Letters mailed at any office in the province for delivery within the county in which the office is situated shall, if prepaid by a stamp, be liable to a charge of two cents per half ounce. If not prepaid such letters shall be subject to the ordinary rate."

This, because of the fact that many of the post masters at the smaller offices did not sufficiently acquaint themselves with the geographical limits of their counties, caused considerable confusion.

Trouble and loss of revenue to the department seems also to have been occasioned during 1861-62 in the sale of the 8½ cents stamps, caused by a lack of half cent coins with which to make change. Mr. King reports frequent credits in the department accounts for "Loss on 8½ cent stamps."

The two black stamps, 1c. and 12½c., are sometimes found on distinctly gray surfaced paper, and the 5c. on blue surfaced paper. Mr. Seybold has in his collection a beautiful copy of the 5 cent on paper apparently as blue as any of that used for the first issue.

These effects are caused by careless and improper cleaning of the plates in printing, sufficient ink being allowed to remain to color the paper in the parts which should be white including the margins. This is a thing often met with in other stamps, particularly in 3 cent green United States, and I have my suspicions that this had something to do with the gray surfaced stamps of the Post office Department of the United States.

In the matter of shades of ink in this series of stamps there does not appear to be any, except possibly in the 2 cent, and even here I think greater or lesser degrees of fading has much to do with the varying shades to be found. In the quantity of ink on any particular stamp there is a wide divergence, running the gamut from light to dark.

Though it does not seem that there could have been a possible excuse for the use of bisected stamps, when every possible postal rate could be met by the use of whole stamps, the "splits" continued to be used occasionally, probably from force of habit, and they were allowed to pass by the postal authorities, though there was no legal authorization for them. As might be supposed, they are quite scarce, some known combinations being almost unique.

In 1867, Nova Scotia joined the Dominion.

Having thus sketched the postal history of the colony, we come to the time when unused Nova Scotians of the cents issue, which had long been favorite stamps with careful and thoughtful collectors the world over, and particularly in England, received a knockout blow from which they have not as yet recovered. It is certain that they will never again have the standing with collectors they once had. But let me give the facts as nearly as I can without prejudice.

On the entering of Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada, the remainders of stamps were placed in the Dominion treasury and there almost or quite forgotten. Quantities and values are unknown.

In some way, possibly through his researches into the postal history of the colony, one of the most prominent philatelists within its borders became aware of the existence of these remainders, and at some time during 1895, taking into copartnership in the deal some one or more stamp collectors made to the colonial government an offer for the stamps, which was accepted. Thus far no one has any cause for complaint.

But one of the principal articles of the agreement entered into between these gentlemen and the colonial government was that the utmost secrecy should be maintained as to the transaction, and particularly as to the numbers and values included in the lot.

Presumably, after selling as many of the stamps as they could individually sell at short notice, at the previous high quotations or so near there to as not to excite suspicions of collectors, the world was divided into two hemispheres. (The same old two, I believe, that I met in my geographies some twenty-five years ago) and the most prominent firms of stamp dealers in each selected as sole distributing agents, agreeing that none of the stamps would ever be placed on the market at less than the prices then fixed still with scarcely an inkling of the truth having come to the surface.

As to whether these firms did or did not take advantage of their positions to give other firms advance inside information or to load up their own customers with the stamps at good prices is a question hard to determine, even after delving through many pages devoted to the subject in the English stamp periodicals of the day, written in language often forcible and sometimes picturesque, not to say approaching the sulphurous.

Many, many guesses as to the numbers of the stamps have been made, none of which were at all authoritative, and most of which were likely wide of the mark.

But though we may not know the numbers of stamps sold we know the amount of money paid for the remainders, thanks to Premier Murray, who said in a speech before the Colonial Legislature on February 1, 1859:

"But it does not often happen that we

have a wind fall in the shape of an increase of revenue. During the fiscal year we were in receipt of \$18,000 from the sale of postage stamps. In order to acquaint the members of the house with the nature of the transaction I may state that at the time of the confederation we had on hand a number of provincial postage stamps which were withdrawn from circulation and which remained at Ottawa, being replaced by an issue of Canadian Stamps. These Nova Scotia remainders were not considered of any value. But recently, owing to a desire on the part of a large number of persons to possess themselves of stamps as curiosities, it has been our good fortune to add to our revenue to the extent above stated. The transaction was a most agreeable surprise to me, as I feel assured it will be to every member of the legislature, that any number of gentlemen were prepared to risk such a large sum in a transaction of this character is indeed a matter of surprise.

"In this connection I would like to say—and I trust that the gentlemen in this house will not require any further explanation on this point—that when the sale of stamps took place it was accompanied by a proviso that the government on their part would keep the quantity of stamps secret, and at this moment I have not the slightest information as to the number of stamps which were sold to bring in this handsome sum to the province. I presume that the idea of not making this information public is for the reason that if stamp purchasers throughout the world knew the quantity they could better judge of the value of these stamps, and all opportunity for legitimate speculation would be lost."

Comment would be superfluous.

Both varieties of paper were represented in the remainders, the yellowish in the 8½c. and 12½c. values probably predominating. Of the 5c. value there were none, or at any rate very few. Of the 10c. and 12½c. probably not nearly so many as of the others.

As a matter of fact, the syndicate has maintained the prices very steadily, but the great question of whether the stamps have all been marketed and if not how many are still in reserve is one which will constantly recur.

Laying aside the matter of value, they are a most beautiful set of stamps and one which every collector desires to have in his collection.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,
On the 15th of each month.*

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

ENTERED AT QUEBEC P. O. AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Price 5 Cents per Copy.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, 25 CENTS PER YEAR.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

8 inches (10 lines to the inch nonpareil) of space given for \$2.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. These checks may be used at any time, and can be transferred as often as desired. Checks MUST be paid in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 4th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

Exchanges will please send two copies of their paper, Address one to 265 d'Aiguillon St., Quebec, P. Q., and the other to P. O. Box 813, St. Thomas, Ontario, and two copies of "The Canada Stamp Sheet" will be gladly sent in return. All Auction Managers are requested to send a copy of their catalogues priced after sale to P. O. Box 813, St. Thomas, Ont., also notice of dates of sale sufficiently long before to insert in next issue.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER, 15th, 1903.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

We wish all our readers a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Not much progress has been made as yet towards the amalgamation of the Dominion stamp interests referred to in our last number. Perhaps one of the chief reasons for delay is the uneasy feeling which has arisen among holders of stock in the large American Company by the resignation of its President, Crawford Capen, Esquire. This gentleman who was the originator and up to a few days ago the president of the largest stamp trust the world has ever known, has suddenly resigned and stepped out of the concern.

From all sides come the re-assuring news that the demand for good stamps has never been better. In

fact dealers are often at their wits end to supply all the issues wanted. The stamps of Canada are much sought after, and prices are being maintained.

Owing to the fact that the Post Office authorities have strictly forbidden the use of illustrations of stamps in any way, future editions of Albums and Catalogues in Canada will be minus the usual cuts. In order to control the Illustrated Canadian Stamp Album issued a little while ago in Quebec by the Canada Stamp Company, a wholesale house in the West has bought out the remainder of the edition and has raised the retail price to seventy-five cents per copy.

We ask pardon for referring again to the "Stamp Sheet." Many subscriptions are due to come in this month, and we ask that they may be sent in at once. Then we need very many new subscribers to bring our list up to the coveted five thousand mark. We are doing our best to give our readers and advertisers full value for their money, and we intend to do even more next year. Send on the twenty-five cents subscription and miss no numbers of the Sheet.

Then a word to our friends the stamp dealers. The Sheet is issued punctually, reaching the most of its readers on the 15th of each month. Not less than two thousand copies are sent out any time, and new subscribers are constantly coming in.

We should like to have you try our paper for results. Ad. will cost you but two dollars for eighty lines or four dollars a page. We hope to have an ad. from every up to date dealer for the January number. Send in your copy early and get choice of position.

Dominion Philatelic Association.
OFFICERS.

President—L. S. Holmes, London, Ont.
 Vice-President—W. K. Hall, Peterborough, Ont.
 Vice-President (U. S.)—O. B. Douglas, Toledo, Ohio.
 Secy.-Treasurer Pro Tem.—R. A. Millar, Elmwood Ave., London, Ont.
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 Official Organ—The *Canada Stamp Sheet*, Quebec.

President's Message.

London, Nov. 27, 1903.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Members,

I wish you all the compliments of the season. This is the busiest season of the year and I hope the members will make it a busy one for our officers. The Secretary Treasurer is looking for those dues, which I ask every member to forward to him early so as to save the association the expense of dunning you. I hereby appoint Rev. R. von Pirch, of Berlin as our Sales Supt. since Mr. Duggan does not accept his election. I ask all our members to support our new Sales Supt. as well as our Auction Manager, as they are both reliable men and officers and deserve your patronage. Trusting that our members will continue enrolling new members, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

L. S. HOLMES,
President D.P.A.

For rare and other stamps of British North America, send for our 1904 price list.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY.

PAY DUES NOW FOR 1904.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBER.

730.—A. B. Aitken, Karnal, Punjab, India.

APPLICATIONS.

Robt. M. Mitchell, Oradell, N. J., age 48; stamp dealer, references L. S. Holmes and R. E. Holmes.

R. S. Holmes, 22 Victor street, London, Ont., accountant, references L. S. Holmes and R. A. Millar.

Mrs. R. S. Holmes, 22 Victor street, London, Ont., references L. S. Holmes and R. A. Millar.

Mrs. G. E. Anderson, Exeter, Ont., references Geo. E. Anderson and L. S. Holmes.

T. W. Charlesworth, Arkona, Ont., age 48, Baptist Minister, references Geo. E. Anderson and N. W. Smith.

Melville Phillip Spencer, 300 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont., age 20, stamp dealer, references L. S. Holmes and R. E. Holmes.

Arthur E. Millar, 70 Elmwood Ave., London, Ont., age 18, clerk, references L. S. Holmes and R. A. Millar.

C. L. Hodgins, 9 Victor street, London, Ont., age 20, stenographer, references L. S. Holmes and R. A. Millar.

Wm. W. Boyd, 548 Waterloo street, London, Ont., accountant, refer. Wm. C. Benson and L. S. Holmes.

The above will be admitted to membership Dec. 30, 1903, providing no objection is filed with the Secretary Treasurer before that date.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Received for dues to date.....	\$ 6 98
“ from C. Detector.....	15
“ “ Conv'tn Auc. Sale.....	32
“ “ R. von Pirch (don.).....	15
“ “ Dr. Woolverton “.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8 60
Paid for Programmes.....	\$ 1 50
“ “ Cred. Comm.....	3 00
“ “ exp. on Sec'y's papers.....	40
“ “ stationery.....	25
“ “ postage to date.....	1 45
“ off. Organ on acc.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8 60

London, Ont., Nov. 27, 1903.

Fellow Members D. P. A.,

Although I am only occupying the position of Secretary-Treasurer temporarily, I will put forth my best efforts to advance the welfare of the D. P. A., while holding the position. You will no doubt notice that the Financial Statement does not make a very good showing this month, but we hope that with the co-operation of all the members of the D. P. A. we will put our Association on a good financial standing before the year 1904. Every member can help the good work by sending in now his dues for 1904, and also by securing new members. The Association is in Mr. Paxman's debt to the amount of \$4.40 balance, for printing the D. P. A. reports, etc., for the preceding months of October and November in the official organ. We would like very much to clear off this debt before January 1904.

Trusting that every member will do all in his power to assist in making the D. P. A. a success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. A. MILLAR,

Sec.-Treas. pro-tem.

If you have no blanks I shall be pleased to send you some.

45th D. P. A. AUCTION.

ANYONE MAY BID. Successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded. Sale closes January 1st, Send your bids Now.

Each lot is sold as one piece irrespective of the number of stamps.

Unless expressly described as unused, all stamps are to be taken as post marked and good average specimens.

The figures in parenthesis indicate Scott's latest catalogue value of the lot.

Number of lot.	Cat. value.	No. in lot.
608 Argentine, all different	(94c.)	41
609 Austria, " "	(\$2 14)	100
610 Baden, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, all diff.....	(2 00)	68
611 Colombia, all different..	(1 35)	35
612 Cuba, " "	(1 85)	47
613 Mexico, " "	(1 40)	40
614 Nicaragua, " "	(1 43)	22
615 Philippines " "	(2 61)	69

616 Porto Rico, all different	(1 35)	55
617 Spain, " "	(3 17)	85
618 Trinidad, cat. No. 27.....	(7 50)	1
619* Tasmania, cat. No. 34...	(3 75)	1
620* Bavaria, cat. No. 66 strip (16c.)		8
621 Travancore, Mixed.....	(1 00)	20
622* Chili, cat. No. 43.....	(10c.)	2
623* " " " 42.....	(15c.)	5
624* " " " 41.....	(20c.)	10
625 " " " 43a.....	(3 00)	100
626 " " " 43.....	(1 00)	100
627 " " " 42.....	(2 00)	100
628 " " " 41.....	(1 00)	100
629 " " " 40.....	(45c.)	3
630 " " " 38.....	(40c.)	2
631 " " " 25.....	(50c.)	25
632 Canada 1897 68.....	(2 00)	200
633 " " 69		400
634 " " 1898 74		100
635* " " 74 Strip of 4		20
636* " " 74 Sheet		100
637 " " 78		100
638 " " 79		5
639 " " 80		5
640 " " 81		10
641* " 82 Blocks of 4 and Strips of 3		30
642* " 83 Block of 6.....		6
643 " 82 and 83 Assorted		300
644* " 50 and 56.....		2
645 " Jubilee Mixed.....		500
646 " Surcharged Assd....		200

* Means unused.

G. E. ANDERSON.

Box 130, Exeter, Ont. Auction Man.

Stamps intended for sale should be in my hands not later than the 20th of the month.

Shoal Lake, Man., Nov. 21, 1903.

To the members of the D. P. A.,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Though a little late, I take this opportunity of thanking the members of our Association for their support in the recent election, and for their confidence in placing me in the position I now hold. I have been out in this western country for some time and due to that fact did not know I had even been nominated until I heard of my election.

I have been a member of the D. P. A. almost ever since organization, and up to a year or two ago, took an active interest in its affairs. But of late my time has

been quite occupied with business and other matters. I have held various offices, and been at a number of its conventions.

But I will do my best to further its interests, as far as my position and time will allow, and will work with my colleagues that the interests of each member may be advanced, and we ask for the co-operation of everyone.

Again thanking you for your support in the past, and soliciting the same in the future.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

R. G. WIDDICOMBE,
Chairman Trustees.

All the packages of used Canadian postage stamps which we advertised last month have not been sold. Many were, but we have several nice lots remaining. There are 3c. Jubilee, 1, 2, 3, 3 surcharged, 5c. four Maples, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10c., Numerals, Map stamps and many others.

Now is your chance.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

United States Minutes,
USONA.

The new two-cent stamp was put in use on the 19th of November, rather discounting the inside information furnished by the Washington correspondent to a weekly under date of November 21st that the first of January would be the earliest date possible.

* * *

Congressman Smith, of Illinois, has introduced his biennial bill for the reduction of letter postage to one cent.

DROP US A CARD
FOR OUR
PRICE LIST
.. OF ..

**British North American
Postage Stamps.**

CENTURY STAMP COMPANY,
P. O. Box 197. - - MONTREAL, Can.

The subscription price of Mekeel's Weekly has again been raised to \$1 per annum. It is probable that with the *Era* and *The American Journal of Philately* as competitors at 50 cents, the publishers of Mekeel's will have to repeat the two column list of reasons given in their issue of July 2nd, 1896, when they announced the failure of the former raise to \$1. For a paper which contains few articles of permanent interest, 50 cents is enough, in view of the fact that it is necessary, in order to get different and complete news to take several papers. I am not giving free advertising at publisher Paxman's expense, and therefore mention no names, but there are three philatelic journals at 50 cents each and two at 25 cents each which seem a necessity if all the news is to be gathered. And by the time the average collector has paid for these, his dues in the two societies to which he should belong, his catalogues and handbooks, it is a question whether enough money has not been spent on accessories to his collection.

* * *

A new style of collection box is being tried in the city of Washington: there being no flap to raise when a letter is deposited, but rain and snow, etc., being excluded by a valvular arrangement inside. It is designed more particularly for use in connection with the new scheme of posting letters on streetcars, so that time and trouble will be saved through there being no flap in the way of the letter.

* * *

A new order respecting private postal cards is as follows:

"Cards bearing the word postcard or otherwise purporting to be issued under authority of the act of May 19th, 1898, but which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations when sent in the mails are chargeable with postage according to the character of the message, at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third class rate if entirely in print."

The order is a great concession to the souvenir card collector—hitherto cards not exactly according to the regulations were unmailable at any rate, or if found in the mail, were sent to the Dead Letter Office or destroyed—a harsh and oppressive ruling. Many foreign cards were thus held up, and the complaint of the

collector has put the souvenir card on the same basis with other mail matter of the first and third classes.

* * *

The resignation of Crawford Capen from the presidency of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and his remarks in various papers on his action, have caused quite a good deal of comment. Mr. Capen is probably the leading expert in the country, and it is probable that the company will suffer through the loss of the prestige given by his name.

* * *

The roseate statements made in the circular announcing the organization of the "stamp trust" have never been fulfilled, the common stock dividends do not materialize, and it is a question whether it has not been found that too large an organization was attempted. Personal supervision from the owner is everything in philately, a customer is more likely to buy from a personal friend who does his own selling than to go into a large office and deal with an employe.

* * *

The report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year 1903, shows considerable activity in the stamp line. He remarks that the new series of stamps is pronounced to be the most artistic series ever printed by a government. The total number of United States stamps printed was 5,305,607,660, not including 5,500,000 printed for the Republic of Cuba and 3,518,160 for the use of the Department Posts in the Philippines.

WHAT, WHERE AND HOW TO ADVERTISE.

(By R. BUTZ, in the *Phil. West.*)

Advertising is practically the show window of the stamp business, and in order to build up a good business one must know how to advertise.

The three principal things which it is necessary to know in order to make a success out of advertising, are: What to advertise, where to advertise and how to advertise. For instance, it would be of very little use for a boy just starting in the stamp business to advertise in a paper like *Mekeel's*, for unless he had a very good stock of stamps he could not fill the wants of the customers whom he

would secure from an advertisement in such a paper, as it is generally the regular customers obtained from an advertisement and not the direct returns from the sale of the stamps advertised that makes it pay. For instance, the writer inserted a small advertisement which cost less than a dollar, but did not sell one dollar's worth of stamps from it, but has obtained the custom of a gentleman who has bought liberally ever since and in this way the advertisement has been made to pay for itself a dozen times over, and a regular customer has been secured.

Advertise according to your stock. If it is large and you are able to sell as low as other dealers and make a profit, advertise extensively and let it be known that you are in the business. If, however, you have only a small stock, limit your advertisements so that you will be able to attend properly to all the answers you receive.

To draw customers it is best to advertise a popular stamp at a very low price, as persons who read your advertisement will remember your name, and by sending your price list to every person who answers it you will soon get a few regular customers who will buy of you as long as you can supply their wants and treat them fairly.

Above all things do not advertise anything which you will not be able to supply, as it will do much harm, and collectors will get the impression that you are simply trying to get them to write to you in order that you may get into correspondence with them. So it would be better not to advertise anything at all unless you have a supply large enough to meet all demands, or in case you have only a few, put the price at a reasonable figure and mention the number of copies you have to sell.

DON'T MISS THESE.

Rhodesia No. 11.....	\$ 3.00
Oldenburg No. 7.....	5.00
" " 12.....	5.00
Baden No. 24.....	1.50
Bremen No. 1.....	2.00
" " 10.....	1.50
" " 11.....	1.50

CONDITION FINE.

U. S. POSTMARKS FOR SALE.

A. R. BUTLER,

1816 8th STREET, N. W., Wash., D. C.

HOW WE MAY HELP OUR PAPER.

BY FRED. AUVACHE.

The usefulness of a good stamp paper has no limits. The advent of his monthly is what the collector anxiously waits for.

Why is it that the local paper is so looked for? Because if there is any thing in the way of news it will have it, and it gives authority to rumour. It is thus with the philatelic publication and its out day is waited for by collectors because of the expectation of finding news in its pages. And they have a right to the expectation, for a paper is not a news paper if it does not give the news.

But the stamp paper is the same as anything else, it can not live on air alone. It must have support, and the more of that commodity it gets the better position it will be in to present a bright, newsy appearance and awake the interest of its readers.

But how is the paper to be kept, where is the support to come from? From different sources, subscriptions and advertising for the financial part. Racy articles sent in by subscribers to be used to the best advantage by the editor. Lastly the societies and clubs should aim each month to have a report of their work printed. The readers of a stamp paper wish to know how everything of a stampic nature is going on both far and near.

Such news keeps up the interest of those unable to attend meetings, and awakens an outside interest in the hobby. The only rational way to increase membership is to interest outsiders.

No organization of any kind will succeed if it does nothing towards interesting others in its work.

Now to come to the advertising part! Every member of every stamp club and stamp society should, if at all in a position to do so, give some help in the way of advertising. It does not matter what business he may be in, one is as good as another, and the aim of all advertising is to give the people some idea of the stock carried. It is not necessary to buy a whole page at a time and fill it with prosy details of the goods you have to sell.

People will tire before your ad. is read through. Write something that will catch the eye at once and result in profitable sales.

Speaking of Official Organs, the *Canada Stamp Sheet* is, as is well known, the

representative of the Dominion Philatelic Association, and if rumour may be depended on is shortly to become the backbone of a couple of other stamp organizations. By special arrangement all the members get the paper free, and they should help in every way they can. All may not find it necessary or be in a position to advertise, but all could write a few lines regarding stamp collecting in their particular locality or an occasional article that would be appreciated.

Think about these things my friends, and remember that the more help you give our editor the greater will be his efforts to keep *The Stamp Sheet* in the front rank and right up to date. We should not forget that a good paper is a credit to its supporters as well as to its editor.

Wake up Advertisers! Wake up Contributors! Wake up Subscribers! Don't wait for somebody else to begin. Start now.

Set the ball rolling.

We have recently picked up a small lot unused Canadian stamps representing pretty nearly all the issues since 1890. Let us have a list of what you lack either in collection or stock. All in clean mint condition. Cheap as long as they last.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN

Open to all Subscribers of the Stamp Sheet.

G. A., Roseville.—Any person of good character, male or female, is admitted to the Dominion Philatelic Association. All you have to do is to write to the secretary treasurer, R. A. Millar, Elmwood Ave., London, Ont., for a blank application. The annual dues are twenty-five cents, should you enter at once your fee and dues to January 1st next would be fourteen cents. The advantages of membership in the D. P. A. are manifold. You may buy and sell stamps through the Sales Department, enjoy the services, should you need them, of the Association Attorney, and Counterfeit Detector, borrow stamp literature from the Library, receive *The Canada Stamp Sheet* free, etc.

K. N., Boston.—Yes, it is customary for duty to be charged on Albums going out of and coming in to Canada. (2) The Illustrated Canadian Stamp Album is published by The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, and is sold at fifty cents a copy.

J. R., Milbrook.—Opinions differ as to the effect on the stamp market of a general depression in trade. Looking on the bright side of the matter, the following is what a large dealer has to say:—

“ ‘Hard times’ make good business for the stamp dealers who have desirable stock. When the business of many of the best stamp buyers is running at high pressure they are too much engrossed in it to devote a fair length of time to their albums, but when ‘hard times’ come, the shrinkage in the volume of their business gives them leisure for stamps and they are not slow to avail themselves of the time at their disposal to buy stamps and arrange their collections. Of course, I refer chiefly to philatelists who have acquired a standing in the world of business.”

M. B., Toronto.—Benzine will bring out indistinct watermarks in stamps. You should be careful in handling it, however, as it is highly inflammable and is also poisonous. Our advice is never to use it at night, many valuable stamps having been entirely ruined by being brought in close proximity with lamp-light while still wet with benzine.

F. K., Boston.—The South African Republic issued its first postage stamps in 1870. These were surcharged “ V. R. Transvaal ” in 1877, by the English Government. In 1878 Queen Victoria stamps were issued. The fourpenny of this issue was surcharged “ Een Penny ” after the reverse of Majuba. New stamps were issued by the Boer Government in 1883, 1884, 1894 and 1895. After British occupation in 1900, the current issue was surcharged “ V. R. I.”

After Queen Victoria died the surcharge was changed to “ E. R. I.”

Last year stamps bearing the King’s head were issued.

• J. P., Como.—Cancelled stamps are put to various uses. The latest fad in the stamp line is the manufacture of walking sticks.

It takes many thousands, however, of stamps to make a good stick.

The stamps are rolled one over the other, gum side down, and when completed show a very handsome piece of work.

A GOLD MINE OF PURE BOOKS ON AVOIDED SUBJECTS.

BOOKS FOR MEN

BY SYLVANUS STALL, D.D.

- What a Young Boy Ought to Know.
- What a Young Man Ought to Know.
- What a Young Husband Ought to Know.
- What a Man of 45 Ought to Know.

BOOKS FOR WOMEN

BY MRS. MARY WOOD-ALLEN, M.D.
and MRS. EMMA F. A. DRAKE, M.D.

- What a Young Girl Ought to Know.
- What a Young Woman Ought to Know.
- What a Young Wife Ought to Know.
- What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know.

PRICE \$1.00 PER COPY. Post Free.

School Law and Regulations Province of Quebec.....	\$1.00
Munic. Code, Province of Quebec.....	4.00
Canadian Postage Stamp Album for all B. N. A's.....	.50
Scott's Catalogue for 1904.....	.58
Complete set 4 Maple Leaves mint stamps.....	.75
Used set Maple Leaves.....	.25
Set ½c. to 50c. Canada Jubilee mint.	\$2.00

THE CANADA STAMP CO., QUEBEC CITY.

Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers for the past 25 years, under Company style since 1898.

A party here has an Album in which he has put half sheets and parts of sheets, strips and blocks of Canadian postage stamps as issued by the post office since before Jubilee year. He wishes an offer for the lot. A copy of the list may be had from us, or the Album will be sent on approval to a responsible person.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

THE TOLEDO STAMP COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A. OFFER
STAMPS FREE.

2 Guatemala Jubilee Bands, Cat. Value 30cts. for the names of two collectors and 2cts. Postage.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Costa Rica 1892, complete, 1c. to 10c., col.	\$1.00	14 Abyssinia, complete.....	75c
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Porto Rico, 40c. 1890, cat. \$1.00 punched.....	15c	Chili 1902, 30c.....	12c
Porto Rico, 20c. 1898, cat. 30c. punched.....	5c	U. S. A. 1902, 8c.....	2c
Labuan 1897, complete.....	39c	“ “ 13c.....	5c
North Borneo, 1894, comp.....	39c	“ “ 15c.....	3c
		“ “ 50c.....	10c
		Cuba 1c on 3c 1902.....	15c
		2 Alabama State Bills 25c, 50c..	10c
		Confederate Bills.....	10c
WHOLESALE		WHOLESALE	
10 sets Chili Tel. 3 var.....	10c	10 Salvador 1c. 1889, cat. 4c.....	8c
*10 “ Sardinia, 6 var.....	15c	10 “ “ 2c. “ “ 6c.....	10c
10 “ Cuban War, 3 var.....	15c	10 sets Army Franks, 3 var.....	15c
10 “ Roman States, 10 var.....	19c	10000 Faultless Hinges.....	40c
100 Cuba, asst., 5 var. cat. \$3.....	30c	10 Millimeter Scales.....	25c
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Imperial Album, Holds 3500 Stamps.....	30c
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J. W. Scott's “ “ “ “ Cloth Covers.....	2.00
International Album, Illustrated.....	1.50
Scott's Catalogue, Post Free.....	58c
Collectors Catalogue.....	10c

Ask for our List of 800 Stamps, ½c. each, 1200 Stamps, 1c. each.

WE BUY STAMPS. BUYING LIST 10cts.

List Free. Wholesale List, Free to Dealers.

REMEMBER.

That for forty-five cents you may have "The Canada Stamp Sheet" and Mr. Chapman's monthly "The Adhesive" sent to your address post free for one year. Both these stamp magazines will keep you abreast of the times, and perhaps save you many dollars during the year. Subscriptions may be sent either to "The Adhesive" Rocky Hill, Conn., U. S., or to "The Canada Stamp Sheet," Quebec, Canada.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

One of our Illustrated Albums with spaces for all Canadian postage stamps ever issued would be a handsome present for Father, Mother, Sister or Brother.

Only 50 cents by mail.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

CHRISTMAS OFFERS.

Argentine official set, rare.....	40c
North Borneo, surcharged "British Protectorate," complete 1c. to 24c.	30c
Labuan and Borneo, 4c. "Monkey," 3 var.....	5c
Bulgaria 1901, "Prince" 1s. to 30s....	7c
Greece 1901, new 1l. to 1dr.....	13c
Costa Rica 1889, set 1c. to 50c.....	7c
Ecuador, Jubilee, 1896, complete....	25c

POSTAGE EXTRA.

Selections of new issues on approval at 50% discount. References please.

R. F. WRIGLEY,

293 King West, TORONTO, Ont.

CANADA MINT ENVELOPES.

The balance of our stock of unused envelopes, surcharged and otherwise, will be cleared off cheap as we do not intend to handle this line in 1904.

Some rare ones still remaining.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

AT FACE VALUE \$16.20.

Beautiful, well centred, full gum, set of Canada Jubilee Postage Stamps, an ornament to any collector's Album.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

TALE OF A POSTAGE STAMP.

I'm a stamp—
A postage stamp—
A two center;
Don't want to brag,
But I was never
Licked,
Except once,
By a gentleman too;
He put me on
To a good thing,
It was an envelope
Perfumed, pink square:
I've been stuck on
That envelope
Ever since:
He dropped us
The envelope and I—
Through a slot in a dark box:
But we were rescued
By a mail clerk,
More's the pity;
He hit me an awful
Smash with a hammer:
It left my face
Black and blue;
Then I went on a long
Journey
Of two days;
And when we arrived—
The pink envelope and me—
We were presented
To a perfect love
Of a girl,
With the stunningest pair
Of blue eyes
That ever blinked.
Say she's dream!
Well, she mutilated
The pink envelope
And tore one corner
Of me off
With a hairpin;
Then she read what
Was inside
The pink envelope
I never saw a girl blush
So beautifully;
I would be stuck
On her—if I could.
Well she placed
The writing back
In the pink envelope:
Then she kissed me,
Oh, you little godlets!
Her lips were ripe
As cherries,
And warm
As the summers sun.
We—
The pink envelope and me—
Are now
Nestling snugly
In her bosom;
We can hear
Her heart throbbing:
When it goes fastest
She takes us out
And kisses me.
Oh, say
This is great!
I'm glad
I'm a stamp—
A two center

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the Interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. VI., No. 4.

LONDON, CANADA, APRIL, 1904.

5 CENTS



MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, LONDON, CANADA.

THE NEW HOME OF THE CANADA STAMP SHEET, AND HEADQUARTERS FOR THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

The British American Philatelic Association.

PROVISIONAL OFFICES:
217 TEMPLE BUILDING,
London, Canada.

DEAR SIR,

At a meeting held in this city, on Thursday evening, the 7th of January, it was decided to organize a Society of Stamp Collectors on the most approved methods, to be known as the British American Philatelic Association, with headquarters in London, Ont.

It is the intention to make the B. A. P. A. a representative Canadian Association with as many Resident Clubs as practicable, especially in the British Colonies and the United States.

Back of the organization are many well-known Philatelists who desire to give Canadian Collectors and their friends the best there is to be had in the way of a Philatelic Society, and to this end invite you to join them, and by giving your hearty support make the undertaking a success. To have the very best (and nothing short of that will satisfy us) we need the co-operation of every Collector. It will mean work, hard work, and lots of it to attain this end; but, then, anything worth having is worth working for, and we feel confident in asking for your support that you will not disappoint us, and that you will fill up the enclosed application form, and send it at once with the required fees and dues to Wm. C. Benson, Provisional Secretary, at above address.

Now for the privileges: We will have an official organ published in the interests of the Society. The Society will pay the subscription for each member, so that he may receive it regularly each month.

All members will receive a special cash discount on purchases from certain Canadian dealers whose names will be forwarded to members only.

The Sales Department will be well looked after by a Sales Superintendent. Auction sales will be held from time to time and a Philatelic Library established for the free use of members. We have already been promised a very fine collection of Philatelic publications, which will give us a good library to begin with.

Other privileges, such as exchange, advertising, and reports on the responsibility of collectors, etc., are also for the use of members.

The initiation fee is 25 cents and the dues 10 cents per year.

Once more we extend to you a cordial invitation to join us, and by filling in the enclosed application blank and forwarding, together with 75 cents, fees and dues, you will be taking the first step in making our Society a success.

S. WOOLVERTON, L.D.S.,
L. S. HOLMES,
WM. C. BENSON,
Provisional Committee.

The above circular was distributed among a great many of the active Canadian and American Collectors, and was so well received that the formation of the Society is now assured, although much time has been lost in making satisfactory arrangements for an Official Organ. This has delayed the final arrangements for the organization of the Association several weeks; but those interested reasoned that it would be much better to take a little extra time in the beginning, laying the foundation deep and solid, so that in building up a strong Association there need be no fear that it would topple over to its ruin, for lack of proper care and forethought on the part of those who had undertaken to promote it.

This difficulty has now been removed, and THE STAMP SHEET is the Official Organ of the British American Philatelic Association. Full reports of all departments of the Association will be published as often as possible, and the columns are open for members to discuss the Society's affairs, to criticize its actions, or to suggest improvements and additional benefits. The B. A. P. A. is a Collectors' club, organized to promote the interests of stamp collecting among Canadians especially, although our membership is by no means confined to Canadians. We believe in the principle of "Live and let live," and will gladly welcome to our ranks all honest collectors who are interested in Philately in any of its branches, and who will take an interest in the welfare of the Association. Our privileges will benefit you, and we hope you will take advantage of the opportunity of joining now; and when you have joined, do not be satisfied to let things run themselves, but take an active interest in its affairs, use the department privileges, send any item of special interest for publication, try and organize a local branch in your district, talk up the B. A. P. A., and secure new members among your friends.

* * * * *

NOMINATIONS.

So far, the work of organization has been performed by a Provisional Committee, no

formal election or organization meeting having been held. The reason of this is that it would not be fair to the new members now coming in if officers had been appointed by the few who promoted the Society, especially as they would perforce have appointed themselves to office. At present any member is eligible for office, and any member has the privilege of nominating one member for each office. All nominations must be in writing over the signature of the member nominating and must be received on or before the 30th day of April, 1904. The nominations will be announced in the next issue of the official organ, and the date of the election named. All new members received before the date of the close of nominations will have a vote in the election; so canvass your friends and send in their applications, together with fees and dues (75c.), at once—DO IT NOW. No application for membership will be considered unless accompanied with the seventy-five cents to pay the fees and dues.

List of offices to be filled :

- President.
- Vice-President.
- Secretary.
- Treasurer.
- Sales Superintendent.
- Auction Manager.
- Attorney.
- Counterfeit Detector.
- Librarian.
- Trustees.

LIST OF CHARTER MEMBERS.

- Anderson, Geo. E., Exeter, Ont.
- Avery, W. R., St. John, N. B.
- Benson, Wm. C., London, Ont.
- Bock, H. P., London, Ont.
- Boyd, W. M. B., London, Ont.
- Charlesworth, Rev. T. W., Arkona, Ont.
- Clark, T. S., London, Ont.
- Dale, A., London, Ont.
- Dale, M. S., London, Ont.
- Gray, Roy, London, Ont.
- Grigg, Alvin, Exeter, Ont.
- Hill, Francis A. C., Boston, Mass.
- Hodgins, J. George, Toronto, Ont.
- Holmes, L. S., London, Ont.
- Holmes, R. E., London, Ont.
- Hammerschlag, H. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Laing, E. Bruce, Boyne, Mich.
- Little, E. S., Toronto, Ont.
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- Sampson, B. H., Cincinnati, O.
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- Wurtele, Ernest, F., Quebec, P. Q.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

REACHES
ACTIVE
COLLECTORS

IN CANADA, THE BRITISH
COLONIES, AND THE
UNITED STATES.

Do You Want Their Trade ?

We have adopted the FLAT rate for advertising space as being the only fair rate for the advertiser.

40c per inch Flat

*No discount for Time or Space
except a discount of 10%
for Cash with Copy*

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Copy must reach us not later than 25th of the month preceding date of issue to insure insertion.

Send your copy now for May issue. First copy receives best position.

WM. C. BENSON,

BUSINESS MANAGER,

P. O. BOX 409.

LONDON, CANADA.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

THE OLDEST PHILATELIC PAPER IN CANADA.

Published in the Interest of
Stamp Collectors at

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Formerly published at QUEBEC CITY.

WM. C. BENSON, London, Ont., - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada and United States, 25c. per annum, post-paid.
Abroad, 1s. 6d., post-paid.

For Advertising Rates see Advertising Column.

VOL. VI. LONDON, APRIL, 1954. NO. 4

From the Editor's Desk.

With this issue, THE CANADA STAMP SHEET starts on a new career and becomes the official organ of the British American Philatelic Association.

It will be the object of the paper to be up to date in every particular; it will keep its readers posted respecting all that is going on in the philatelic world; it will contain a monthly review of all the best and most interesting news and items in British, American and Colonial papers. Original articles will regularly appear on all important and live topics that interest Philatelists everywhere. Through its columns, collectors will be enabled to keep in touch with each other in such matters as sales, exchange, stamp inspection, auctions and the reporting of frauds.

It will be the best medium in British North America through which dealers can reach all recognized collectors in that vast region, and we hope all the dealers in Canada will try our columns for an ad.

The Editor invites the active co-operation of every collector of any experience in making the paper bright and interesting in every particular. *Only the best will be good enough.*

Send on any items of interest in your own experience as a stamp collector: What started you? and what method do you pursue in making your collection?

Don't get scared over the war, there will be plenty of Russian and Japanese stamps left when the war is over.

An article will appear in our next number on "Specialization or Generalization: Which is Best?"

We are also promised a continuation of the article on the "Stamps of British North America," which will be both interesting and of permanent value.

British North American and British Colonials are becoming increasingly popular, and justly so, for in all the wide range of stamps, there are none more pretty and interesting.

The new stamps for Italy and the World's Fair at St. Louis will be eagerly looked for by all philatelists. We shall soon want a special album for the Historical issues of the United States.

Many people who bought complete sets of our Canadian Jubilee issue, with the idea of making a good thing out of them in a few years, are beginning to find out their mistake. I fancy some would be glad to realize at cost, for they find that buyers of unused specimens, especially in the dollar values, are very few.

Moral—Never overburden yourself with new issues.

A difficulty that often besets a new collector is to know the best way of arranging the stamps in an Album. Whether by Countries in alphabetical order, as in "Scott's Catalogue," or by Continents, or by putting his own nationality first and others after in the order of their importance to himself. It might help new collectors if some of our experienced collectors would tell us which they have found the best method.

One of the strange things I have met with in Philately is a Canadian collector who does not collect the stamps of Great Britain. One would think that every collector in the British Colonies would be specially interested in the stamps of the mother country. It is a country easy to collect, and, though the stamps are not as beautiful as many others, they will ever be (or ought to be) most interesting to every subject of our vast empire.

Notes on Auction Prices.

There seems to be a considerable difference in opinion as to whether or not the prices realized for stamps sold by auction are the true market values, and one is somewhat astonished at times to find that certain stamps are chronicled as having been sold at considerably less than the prices quoted by the majority of catalogues, and in others very much more. Several circumstances should be borne in mind—1st, that condition affects the value materially; 2nd, it may happen there are two bidders particularly anxious to procure certain specimens, the absence of one of whom might have altered the price, at which the stamps were knocked down, altogether.

Viewing a priced catalogue, one may be discouraged on learning that a certain stamp fetched very much below its catalogue price, but if they had the privilege of seeing the specimens they would come to the conclusion that the prices obtained for them were eminently satisfactory. Describing a lot as "*fine*" is "damning its praise."

There is a peculiar impression in everyone's mind that he or she ought to buy cheaper at an auction than in the ordinary way of trade. The knowledge that all lots have to be taken as they are, hinders many from bidding to the same extent, lest on receiving possession of their purchases, they may find some slight defects, or that the stamps were not what they expected them to be.

Some people have great faith in auctions, and believe it is the best way of ascertaining the true market value. According to the law of supply and demand it may be, and probably is to a great extent; but taking into consideration the fact that, when a purchaser buys from a dealer, he gets the article he expected at a fixed and definite price, it is only natural that he should be willing to pay more for it. Besides a dealer has every right to expect remuneration for loss of time in procuring stamps for his customers. Others have a horror of auctions, fearing that in the excitement they may buy some stamps which they never intended to bid for, and did not obtain those which they wished to possess.—*Australian Journal of Philately.*

Color Names.

The following is clipped from "Mekeel's Weekly" and will be of interest to all who have at one time or other been puzzled by

the names of colors given in different catalogues. It is by Mr. Warhurst, of London, Eng., who is an authority on colors and their nomenclature:

"The most elaborate sheets of colors got up regardless of cost so as to produce richness of effect will not be of the slightest use to collectors (even if sold at a quarter dollar) until they and the stamp dealers and publishers have agreed to definite and distinct names for the colors represented. If a person wants some decorative work done or to get a material dyed of a particular tint it may be useful to say that red No 15 or 17 of somebody's standard is wanted, and if the producer and purchaser both have the same book to check it by all may go well. Suppose, however, that a collector wants a 2c stamp of the Columbian issue (1893) in a different tint from the one he has, how is he to describe it? Scott's catalogue tells him it is supplied in violet and grey violet, while Gibbons has no such word against his, but offers a purple and reddish purple. But Scott says the 6c is purple and red violet, while Gibbons uses both names and mauve also. Which names are correct?"

"As a matter of fact the 6c (and the 3c of previous issue) are about the finest examples of *violet* ever printed on a stamp, without a tint of red or purple, though there are some specimens with a suspicion of mauve. The 2c is a dark purple, the 8c being a red purple, or it may be called a deep claret as in Gibbons'. Scott calls this last magenta, while the one stamp of all the nearest approach known to that name—that of Roman States, 20c on glazed paper—is something quite different, which Scott calls crimson. In Scott's Color Chart the word violet is not used as a name, but there are two fine examples of it, called purple Nos. 3 and 4, and yet in the whole book, there is not a single real purple printed; the purple No. 1 being a slate! If one of your leading philatelic societies would take up this question of color nomenclature they might do something useful in reducing the confusion as evidenced on every page of the catalogue when the different stamps called by the same name are compared with each other."

NEWFOUNDLAND 35—VARIETIES—35

Price \$1.00, Post Free.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Century Stamp Co.,
P. O. Box 197. MONTREAL, CAN.

B. A. P. A. AUCTION, No. 1

ANYONE MAY BID.

Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps. The highest bidder is the purchaser, and successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit promptly, upon receipt of remittance lots will be forwarded.

Sale closes April 30th, 1904. Send your bids now.

Catalogue numbers and values are those of Scott's latest catalogue. * Means unused.

Lot No.		No. in Lot.
1	Porto Rico (\$1.35)	55
2	Philippines (\$2.61)	69
3	Spain (\$3.17)	85
4	Cuba (\$1.85)	47
(The above lots are all different, no two alike in any lot.)		
5	Canada, 2c Map	600
6	" 3c Jubilee	200
7	" 5c Numeral	200
8	" 2c on 3c Numeral	200
9	" 1c Numeral	500
10	" 2c Purple Numeral	500
11	" 3c Numeral	500
12	Chili, No. 25	10
13	" " 33	35
14	" " 36	10
15	" " 41	100
16	" " 42	100
17	" " 43	100
18	" " 43A	100
19	" Mixed (\$5.00)	350
*20	" No. 41	10
*21	" " 42	5
*22	" " 43	2
23	Travancore, Mixed (\$1.00)	20
24	Finland Revenues (\$1.00)	25

Every member is requested to send lots for next sale.

Address all bids and lots to

GEO. E. ANDERSON,

Acting Auction Mgr.,

Box 130.

Exeter, Ont.

Birdie's Demand.

Birdie (as her lover is about to start on a journey round the world)—My dear Adolphus, will you be true to me when you are far away. Promise me that you will write to me from every town you visit?

Adolphus—Oh, Birdie, is it love that prompts you to say this? Swear to me, do you really love me, or are you merely collecting foreign postage stamps.

PHILATELIC CONUNDRUM—Why are distant relatives like postage stamps? Because they are only slightly connected.

At a London sale in January, the 10 pound vermilion, 1896, British Central Africa, sold for twenty-five pounds and the 25 pound green, for sixty pounds.—*Ex.*

Extremes meet in philately. The Klondyke Stamp Company and the South African Stamp Company advertise in an English philatelic paper.—*Ex.*

Wolle has been described as having a mouse-like way. At all events, he has been trapped and now all efforts should be made to keep the lid down.—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

British Colonial

30 VARIETIES,

including many King's Heads (used) and high values. will catalogue over 75c. for only

25c, post free.

Only one to each customer.

VICTORIA STAMP CO.

22 Victor St., LONDON, CANADA.

15
Months for
25 cts.

SEND in your subscription before May 15th, 1904, and we will enter your subscription for fifteen months, beginning with the April number, and all numbers up to and including June, 1905.

SEND US TO-DAY A POSTAL NOTE FOR 25c AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS VERY LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

DO IT NOW!

THE CANADA STAMP SHEET
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Canada and the Provinces

A good opportunity to secure some of these desirable stamps at ground floor prices. All stamps advertised in this list are used and in good condition, unless otherwise described. Terms:—Cash with orders and all orders of less than 50c must contain 2c extra for postage. Remittances should be made by money order.

	Price.
Canada, 1852, 3d, beaver.....	\$o 20
" 1859, 1c pink.....	6
" " 5c beaver.....	2
" 1868, ½c black.....	12
" " 1c red-brown.....	20
" " 2c green.....	10
" " 3c red.....	3
" " 6c brown.....	15
" 1872, 6c yellow-brown.....	3
" 1877, 15c grey.....	7
" 1882, ½c black.....	1
" " 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c.....	1
" " 6c red-brown.....	2
" " 10c red.....	8
" 1893, 20c vermilion.....	8
" " 50c deep blue.....	15
" " 8c (2 shades).....	2
" 1897, ½c Jubilee.....	18
" " 1c, 2c and 3c Jubilee.....	5
" " 5c blue, Jubilee.....	7
" " 8c dark violet, Jubilee.....	12
" " ½c black, unused, Jubilee.....	15
" " 6c brown, unused, Jubilee.....	30
" " ½c to 50c, 11 varieties, complete unused, Jubilee.....	1 90
" " ½c black, 4 maple leaves.....	1
" " 1c, 2c and 3c, 4 maple leaves.....	1
" " 5c dark blue, Jubilee.....	1
" " 6c brown, Jubilee.....	6
" " 8c orange, Jubilee.....	4
" " 10c brown violet, Jubilee.....	14
" 1898, ½c, 1, 2c (purple) and 3c.....	1
" " 5c blue.....	1
" " 6c brown.....	9
" " 8c orange.....	7

	Price.
Canada, 1898, 10c brown violet.....	\$o 04
" " 2c map.....	2
" " (3 shades).....	5
" 1899, 2c on 3c, two varieties.....	2
" 1901, 20c olive green (Queen).....	10
" 1902, 7c olive yellow (Queen).....	4
" 1903, 1c, 2c and 5c (King).....	2
" " 7c bister (King).....	3
" " 10c brown lilac (King).....	5
" 1903, 2c registered, 2 shades.....	5
" " 5c green, reg. 2 shades.....	3
" " 8c blue, unused.....	1 50
" 1898, Special Delivery, 10c green.....	6
" 1860, 5c envelope, entire, used.....	75
" 1877, 1c blue, cut square.....	3
" " 3c red, cut square.....	1
" 1895, 2c blue-green, cut square.....	5
" 1898, 1c dark green, entire, unused.....	2
" 1899, 2c (purple) rare, entire, unused.....	30
" " 2c red, cut square.....	1
" 1903, Wrapper, 1c King, entire, unused.....	2
British Columbia, 1866, 3d, blue, unused.....	35
Nova Scotia, 1851, 3d, dark blue, used.....	1 25
" 1860, 1c black, used.....	40
" " 1c black, on entire cover.....	45
" " 2c lilac.....	35
" " 2c lilac, on entire cov'r.....	40
" " 5c blue.....	15
" " 5c blue, on entire cov'r.....	15
" " 10c vermilion.....	90
" " 12½c black.....	90

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	Catalogue	Price		Catalogue	Price
Bahamas, '62, 6d, C.C. 12½, new.....	\$ 1 10	\$ 0 35	Nova Scotia, '60, 5c blue, new.....	\$ 4 50	\$ 1 75
Bermuda, '73, 18, 14 x 12½, new.....	75	25	Newfoundland, '66, 2c, used.....	60	20
Br. Columbia, '65, 5c rose, used, unperf....	110 00	45 00	" '66, 12c, new.....	60	22
Canada, '55, 10d blue, used.....	7 50	3 00	" '67, 1c violet, new.....	1 50	55
" '59, 1c pink, new.....	75	30	" '67, 1c br.-lilac, new.....	1 50	55
" '68, 6c yellow-brown, new.....	3 50	1 75	" '76, 3c blue, roul., used.....	45	18
" '68, 12½c blue, new.....	1 50	65	" '76, 5c blue, roul., used.....	30	15
" '70, 3c red, laid paper, used.....	3 50	1 25	" '97, 1c and 2c Jubilee, new	16	06
" '69, 1c yellow, new.....	3 50	1 75	" '98, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, new, at		
" '72, 6c yellow-brown, new.....	1 00	40	face.....		11
" '72, 10c rose-lilac, new.....	2 50	1 00	" '57, 18 scarlet-verm., used	150 00	60 00
" '75, 5c slate-green, small, no gum	60	20	New Brunswick, '60, 12½c, used.....	45	15
" '82, ½c black, block of 50, new.....	1 00	40	New South Wales, '71, 6d, No. 59, new.....	1 00	40
" '82, ½c black, thick paper, block			" " '88, 8d red-lilac, new.....	50	20
of 4, new.....		25	Prince Edward Island, '61, 2d, perforated 9,		
" '82, 6c red-brown, new.....	45	15	used.....	2 50	85
" '82, 10c red, new.....	50	30	Prince Edward Island, '65, 1d yellow—or 3		
" '92, 20c and 50c, used.....	37	15	on cover.....	4 50	1 75
" '92, 8c lilac-grey, new.....	60	20	Prince Edward Island, '65, 2d rose, used.....	50	18
" '97, Jubilee ½c and 6c, used.....	75	30	" " '65, 6d yel.-gr., new.....	2 50	1 00
" '97, ½c to 8c, 7 varieties, used.....	1 13	40	" " '65, 2d, 3d, 4d, new	48	20
" '82, 10c red, ribbed paper, new.....		50	" " '65, 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c,		
" '97, 6c maple leaves, new.....	20	10	12c, new.....	1 24	50
" '97, 6c maple leaves, entire sheet,			New Zealand, '90, 18 red, No. 96, new, face	24	25
new.....	20 00	11 00	Niger Coast, '94, 1d, 2d, 2½d, no water-		
" '97, 8c maple leaves, new.....	18	10	mark, new.....	2 60	1 00
" '97, 10c maple leaves, new.....	25	15	" '00, 5d, C. A., new.....	40	20
" '98, 6c and 8c numerals, new.....	50	25	" '98, 10s purple, new.....	8 00	3 00
" '75, Register, 2c vermilion, new.....	50	15	St. Kitts, '87, 1d on ½d, new.....	2 00	75
" '75, Register, 2c scarlet, new.....	30	10	St. Helena, '64, 5s orange, new, face.....	1 20	1 30
" '75, Register, 2c orange, new.....	12	05	St. Lucia, '83, 18 brown-orange, used.....	17 50	7 00
" '75, Register, 8c blue.....	2 50	1 50	" '92, ½d on half of 6d, used.....	1 50	50
Ceylon, '64, ½d perf., C.C., 12½, new.....	1 25	50	St. Vincent, '61, 1d, no watermark, new..	2 00	75
China, Shanghai, '88, 40 cash black, new	50	15	" '85, 5d on 4d, used on cover..	3 00	1 25
" '93, 2c on 5c rose, new.....	3 00	1 10	" '85, 5d on 6d, new.....	35	15
Cook's Island, '93, ½d red-lilac, No. 6, new	30	12	Siam, 2a on 3a, No. 24, new.....	50	20
" '93, 5d olive-grey, No. 8, new	50	20	Sierra Leone, '76, 6d bright violet, No. 17,		
" '99, ½d on 1d, block of 4,			new.....	1 40	60
new, not quite centered.....	8 00	3 00	" '72, 1d, C.C. sideways, new.....	1 00	40
Cyprus, '82, 6 pia, die B, new.....	3 00	1 20	South Australia, '02, 4d, 6d, 10d, 18, new,		
" '82, 12 pia, die A, new.....	3 50	1 25	face.....	64	70
Gold Coast, '84, 25 C. A., new.....	2 00	75	Straits Settlement—Perak, '95, 50c, new.....	1 50	60
" '89, 5s, new.....	4 00	1 65	Trinidad, unpaid 4d, new.....	1 25	50
" '89, 10s, new.....	12 00	5 00	United States, '51, 10c, unperf., unused....	15 00	5 00
" '94, 20s, new.....	8 50	5 50	" '51, 12c, unperf., unused....	20 00	6 50
Great Britain, '83-4, 10s blue, new, face.....	2 43	2 60	" '68, 3c grill, 9 x 13, unused.....	1 00	40
" '83-4, 10s blue, new, block			" '68, 10c grill, 9 x 13, unused.....	5 00	1 75
of 4.....		11 50	" '68, 10c grill, 11 x 13, unused.....	7 50	2 75
Granada, '83, 2½d ultra, new, tetebeche.....	50	20	" '69, 6c blue, unused.....	4 00	1 35
" '83, 4d slate, new, tetebeche.....	70	28	" '75, 1c re-issue, No. 123,		
" '83, 6d red-lilac, new tetebeche.....	1 25	50	unused.....	5 00	2 00
" '83, 2½d, 4d, 6d, new, single.....	93	40	" '70, 15c Nat., unused.....	5 00	2 50
" '83, 2½d, 4d, 6d, blocks of 4,			" '70, 2c Nat., unused.....	1 50	50
new.....	4 90	2 00	" '70, 7c Nat., trimmed, W.,		
" '83, 18, fine, used.....	5 00	2 00	unused.....	6 00	2 00
India, '74, 1r slate, new.....	3 00	1 10	" '70, 15c Cont., unused.....	15 00	5 00
" '66, 8d lilac, service No. 202, new.....		5 00	" '70, 30c Cont., unused.....	7 00	2 50
Jamaica, '75, 28, C.C. 12½, new.....	1 25	60	" P. O. Dept., 90c, unused.....	2 50	90
" '75, 58, C.C. 12½, new.....	5 00	2 25	" News, 60c, No. 1016.....	7 50	2 50
Labuan, '83, 16c, C. A., new.....	3 50	1 25	" News, 72c, No. 1017.....	12 50	4 50
" '83, 40c, no watermark, litho, new	1 75	65	" News, 96c, No. 1019.....	10 00	3 50
Montserrat, '84, 4d red-lilac, new.....	60	20	Virgin Island, '80, 2½d, C.C., unused....	8 50	3 00
Natal, '77, ½d on 1d yellow, new.....	1 35	50			

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The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the Interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V., No. 6.

LONDON, CANADA, JUNE, 1904.

5 CENTS

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The war in progress in the far East is having a tendency to create a demand for the stamps of the countries implicated, and small wonder may be felt if the interest should be extended to include the despised and neglected Chinese locals. "Gumpaps" though they were undoubtedly in many instances, some of our best informed philatelists have found a certain recreation and delight in the collection of these odd-looking stamp designs, and who shall say, if their acquirement ever became the philatelic fashion, that many a boy's album would not be found the resting place of scarce and at present unknown minor varieties?

But it is to the stamps of Japan and Russia that the greatest attention is being devoted at the present writing. The emissions of the Czar's domains have always been popular with all classes, and while but few varieties are so common as to be included in the cheap packet class, not many are so scarce as to be out of reach of the collector of medium-priced stamps. This makes an ideal condition for the philatelist looking for an interesting country to take up, and not a few will avail themselves of the opportunity, for it is doubtless true that when a country gets its name in the papers very frequently and in very large type, there is a corresponding increase in the demand for that nation's stamps.

Japan, on the other hand, has of late been much neglected, owing most probably to the great number of facsimiles or forgeries of the earlier issues and the difficulty in detecting the same. These are almost all of Japanese manufacture and are much more plentiful than the genuine stamps. Unfortunately for the average collector, many of them are so well done that only the most skilled experts can detect them, and then only by comparison with a complete plate of genuine

originals. All of which will suggest to thoughtful collectors the advisability of exercising great care in purchasing the earlier and scarcer stamps of Japan.

One of our contemporaries says that of a book containing 64 Japanese stamps, purchased for a small price at a Japanese art store, but seven or eight of the latest issues were genuine, all the rest being forged. To this *The Perforator* would point the moral that it is better to buy your stamps from regular stamp dealers, who are supposed to know what they are selling, than from art or department or stationery stores. Stamps, like whiskey, may improve with age, but don't get better by being "doctored," and the imitation kind is as positively harmful in one commodity as the other.

While we are on the subject, we must not fail to ask readers to be on the lookout for interesting war envelopes and stamp varieties. The possibility for such are great in the present conflict, and to our mind they are not lessened when we read in "A. J. of P." that Colonel Norris Newman, who was one of the foremost among the searchers for philatelic varieties in South Africa during the Boer war, is one of the war correspondents representing the *London Daily Mail*.

The Perforator will hold itself in readiness to notice anything which may turn up in this line, if we get first chance at it, for, as you all know, "if you see it in *The Perforator* it's original," even to the original covers.

New issues are promised for the Australian Commonwealth and for Italy. It is stated that plates for a King's head set for the former country are being prepared at Melbourne, but that the printing will be divided among the government printers of the various colonies. Should each essay the printing of the complete set, there will probably be confusion. For Italy an issue, said to be far superior in design to any Italian stamps heretofore known, may be expected in the near future.—*The Perforator*.

Notice of Meeting.

The members of the British American Philatelic Association will kindly take notice that the Organization Meeting, for the purpose of electing officers of the society, the passing of by-laws, and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the temporary quarters of the Association, room 218, Temple Building, London, Ont., on Friday, July 1st, at 10.30 a.m.

The Provisional Committee will make a full report at this meeting of the membership, finance, etc., and also give a full report of the organization of the society, and will have everything in good shape to hand over to the officers elect.

Since the publication of our last list we report eight new members; a complete list of the charter members is given below. We are very anxious to have this number increased by July 1st, and trust that every member will make a special effort to send in at least one application, together with the fees, by that date. The initiation fee is 25 cents and the annual dues 50 cents. No application will be considered unless accompanied by the fees and the first year's dues, but should any application be rejected the fees and dues will be immediately returned to applicant.

The British American Philatelic Association is the most live Philatelic Association in Canada, and can offer a better and more complete list of benefits for the same membership fee than any other association of its kind in America. It is a purely mutual association, and is conducted entirely in the interests of the members. All reasonable suggestions for the improvement of the Society, or for new benefits, will be considered by the management, and, if thought to be in the best interest of the Association, will be adopted. We will be glad to receive any suggestions from members for consideration at the Organization Meeting to be held on July 1st. Don't forget to send us at least one new member before the meeting. Address all communications to William C. Benson, Provisional Secretary, Box 409, London, Ont.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been received for the offices of the British American Philatelic Association, as given in the list below:

PRESIDENT.

T. S. Clark, London.
L. S. Holmes, London.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

F. A. C. Hill, Boston, Mass.
E. S. Little, Toronto.
Dr. S. Woolverton, London.

SECRETARY.

L. S. Holmes, London.
Rev. T. W. Charlesworth, Arkona.

TREASURER.

William M. B. Boyd, London.
M. S. Dale, London.
R. A. Millar, London.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

A. Dale, London.
Rev. R. von Pirch, Berlin.

AUCTION MANAGER.

George E. Anderson, Exeter.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

T. S. Clark, London.
William C. Benson, London.

LIBRARIAN.

R. E. Holmes, London.
H. P. Bock, London.

TRUSTEES.

S. Woolverton, L. D. S., London.
Lt.-Col. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, Que.
William C. Benson, London.
A. Dale, London.
Roy Gray, London.
R. A. Millar, London.
E. B. Laing, Boyne, Mich.

From the above list only one candidate is to be elected for each office, except in the case of the Trustees, three of which are to be elected. All members in good standing on June 27th, 1904, are entitled to vote at the meeting on July 1st. Voting may be done either in person or by proxy.

LIST OF CHARTER MEMBERS.

1. Adams, William R., Toronto.
2. Anderson, Geo. E., Exeter, Ont.
3. Avery, W. R., St. John, N. B.
4. Beck, R. J., St. Paul, Minn.
5. Benson, Wm. C., London, Ont.
6. Bock, H. P., London, Ont.
7. Boyd, W. M. B., London, Ont.
8. Bozorth, John L., Dawson City, Y. T.
9. Chapman, Henry A., Rock Hill, Conn.
10. Charlesworth, Rev. T. W., Arkona, Ont.
11. Clark, T. S., London, Ont.
12. Dale, A., London, Ont.
13. Dale, M. S., London, Ont.
14. Everest, George M., Arkona.
15. Gray, Roy, London, Ont.
16. Grigg, Alvin, Exeter, Ont.
17. Hill, Francis A. C., Boston, Mass.
18. Hodgins, J. George, Toronto, Ont.
19. Holmes, L. S., London, Ont.

20. Holmes, R. E., London, Ont.
21. Hammerschlag, H. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
22. Laing, E. Bruce, Boyne, Mich.
23. Little, E. S., Toronto, Ont.
24. Miller, R. A., London.
25. Ouellet, J. B., Arthabaska, P. Q.
26. Paxman, W. G. L., Quebec, Que.
27. Sampson, B. H., Cincinnati, O.
28. Woolverton, S., L. D. S., London, Ont.
29. Wurtele, Ernest, F., Quebec, P. Q.
30. Young, Frank C., Syracuse, N. Y.

Specialization, or Generalization?

BY NARCISSUS.

This question confronts every stamp collector, Shall I specialize one, or more countries? or, Shall I make a general collection of all countries? Shall I take all and everything that comes in my way, and purchase indiscriminately whatever is cheap, so long as it is in any way different to what I have got? or, Shall I look out for one country and complete that so far as is possible before I think seriously of any other? Specialization has become such a formidable business, what with surcharges, water-marks, papers, perforations and shades, with no end of other insignificant trifles, that a beginner or more advanced middle class collector of moderate means is obliged, per force, to abandon all idea of specialization as it is now done. And on the other hand, there is little satisfaction in generalizing, and having a little of everything and not much of anything. On general principles, I should certainly say that it was better to collect one country or continent, or group of countries (like British North America for instance), and do that with some degree of thoroughness than to dabble in everything in a small way. I suppose nearly every collector starts out with the idea of making a world-wide collection and ends up either by abandoning the matter in despair, or else by taking up one or two countries and making them his special aim and object. It is practically impossible for a person of limited means to make either a large and in any way complete general collection, or even to specialize one or two countries thoroughly. What, then, is the average collector to do? Let him at once abandon the idea of making a complete general collection; also leave to experts the specializing of any country in the way it has lately been done, making it a *fine art*, and let him be content to either make a general collection* of types, one specimen of each issue of the countries it is his fancy to collect, or else make a special study of and collect a specimen of every issue, color and denomination of some one, or group of countries. The length of his purse will be the

limit of the thoroughness with which he will be able to do this.

In selecting a country for this process, the collector will take that which is simplest first, and get specimens of the issue that are easiest to get at; then tackle the scarcer specimens, and so gradually fill up the spaces of the one issue or country he is aiming at. Probably a good packet will give him the best start, and he will afterwards fill up from approval sheets from some reliable dealer. And thus, if he avoids papers, water-marks, perforations and errors, he will find it no impossible task to get a fairly complete and representative collection of the country of his choice.

By this method he will always have something definite to look for, and he will scan the advertisements and price lists to find the particular stamps he needs to complete the issue or country he has on hand. And if in the course of a reasonable time he completes his one country, he will then be free to take another, or several others. I have a collector in mind who pursued this method; he lives in Canada, and so commenced his collection by seeking to make as complete a collection of Canadians as his means would allow; then, being an Englishman by birth, he took the stamps of Great Britain as his next study, and when he had secured a fairly representative lot of those he took in British North America, with the intention of including the whole of the British Colonies as he had time, opportunity and means of doing so. This way of building up a collection commends itself very strongly to the writer, and on this plan an American might commence with the United States, following on with American Colonies and the whole of North America; and he would have a good field of operation. Or a native of Europe might take his own country to commence with, enlarging to the whole of the countries of Europe.

To sum up, the plan recommended would be to both specialize and generalize in a way. Specialize, by taking one country at a time and doing that as thoroughly as possible; and generalize, in the sense of going on to others when one country has been completed. These remarks will, of course, appeal to the average general collector, and not to the wealthy specialist.

EXCHANGES.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following publications: Alfred Smith & Son, London, England, "Monthly Circular"; Morrison's "Weekly Stamp Collector," Smethport, Pa.; "Philatelic Inter-Ocean," Waterloo, Iowa.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

THE OLDEST PHILATELIC PAPER IN CANADA.

Published in the Interest of
Stamp Collectors,

P.O. BOX 409, LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Formerly published at QUEBEC CITY.

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For Advertising Rates see Advertising Column.

VOL. V. LONDON, JUNE, 1934. NO. 6

Editorial Notes.

Beware of the man who calls to see you, or writes you that he has some special bargain he would like to offer you, before he gives any one else a chance.

Wolle, the stamp swindler, is at large again and will soon be ready to play his pranks on those "humans" who, as Barnum used to say, "love to be humbugged."

We are in receipt of Th. Lemeire's catalogue of stamps of the world from 1840 to 1900. It is well illustrated throughout, and its appearance is neat. A prominent feature of the work is the absence of all minor varieties.

The coming summer season promises to be a good one for the stamp business. The new set of U. S. stamps for the St. Louis Exposition was issued on April 30th, and will no doubt call attention to and arouse new interest in the pursuit of stamp collecting. Many new collections are likely to be started and old ones revived.

A correspondent asks: "What am I to do with a firm of stamp dealers who keep sending me approval sheets that I did not ask for and do not want. One such sent three or four lots, none of which I wanted, but all of which I had to return at my own expense, in several cases paying registration as well as postage." Let our correspondent keep the

next lot back and send the firm a postal, saying they can have their stamps back when they send on stamps for their return. Any firm that sends out stamps on approval on their own responsibility, and unasked, ought surely to have the decency to enclose stamps for return postage.

O. G. has caused considerable discussion of late, the concensus of opinion being that, for placing in an album, stamps are much better without gum. Only in rare cases is it any advantage to have the O. G. preserved, and that, where it is known that it is of a special tint or nature to prove the identity of some particular issue.

Our last number, which was dated April, was greatly delayed, both in the printer's hands and after publication, owing to the necessity of transferring the postal privileges from Quebec, the place of former publication, to London, Ont., so that that number was really the May number, and should have been so dated. Our subscribers will notice that this number is dated June, but this will not interfere in any way with our subscriptions, as all subscriptions will be dated on one month.

A large number of the old subscribers to THE CANADA STAMP SHEET have allowed their subscriptions to lapse. If you are one of these, we wish to take this opportunity of reminding you of the fact, and respectfully soliciting a renewal of your subscription. All subscribers renewing will be entitled to the special subscription offer, which will be found in our advertising columns, and we hope that our friends will all take advantage of this offer, and in that way help to improve THE CANADA STAMP SHEET. This paper is not a money-making scheme, and it is the policy of the publishers to expend every cent of the receipts in the paper itself, so that the greater the receipts the better paper we will be able to produce.

Next month we will continue the publication of the article, "The Stamps of British North America," by Frank C. Young. Many of our readers will welcome the continuation of these articles, which formerly proved so interesting. We have already on hand manuscript sufficient for the next three numbers. We also hope to be able to illustrate the article with appropriate cuts. These articles alone will be well worth the subscription price, and in order that you may not miss them, we would urge that you send in your subscription during this month, so that you will be sure to receive the July number.

\$20,000 for Old Stamps.

SALE OF A NOTABLE COLLECTION DEALING
WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUES.

There has just been sold in London to a firm of stamp experts doing business there and in this city a collection which has been twenty-one years in the making. It contained the stamps of only a single little republic, the Transvaal, in South Africa, through all its many changes, but it is supposed to be as nearly perfect as a stamp collection ever was. It brought nearly \$20,000, a record price.

E. J. Nankivell made the collection, and has made a good thing out of it, chiefly because a great demand has sprung up for the rarer stamps since the Transvaal became a British colony. There have been so many political changes in the country that its stamps form a sort of historic record of thirty-five years.

The first and most sought-for group in the lot is that issued by the first South African republic between 1869 and 1877. The plates for these were made in Gustrow, Germany, and the first supply was sent to the Transvaal with the plates.

In 1870, when this supply was all used up, a Boer, Mr. Viljoen, of Pretoria, printed a fresh lot. These lasted two years, and then a Mr. Borrius, at Potchefstroom, did a little more stamp printing.

In September, 1874, penny and sixpenny stamps were printed for the Boer Government by a Mr. Davis of Maritzburg. These are noteworthy because they were the first to be perforated for use in the republic. After this a Stamp Commission took charge of the printing till the first British occupation in July, 1877.

The British seized all the stamps of the republic remaining in the post-office and printed over them "V. R. Transvaal," the V. R. above the name of the state. The printers worked under some pressure, so naturally there were a few errors.

A famous one is a penny red on blue with the name of the state spelled "Transveal." The stamps with these errors are so rare that experts value them at from \$375 to \$750 apiece.

There were other errors, all of importance now to the philatelist. One shows the overprint inverted on the stamps. A rare print of one of these is valued at \$1,000.

There are only two specimens known. One is in the Nankivell collection, the other in the

Tapling collection, which, arranged in fine cabinets, is on view in the British Museum.

In 1878 the British introduced a new set of Transvaal stamps in denominations from a halfpenny to two shillings each. They are not rare, and were still in use in 1882, when the Boers got their country back and held it till 1900.

They took some of the British stamps and overprinted them 'Ein Penny,' using them temporarily while a new set was being made. This time they had the plates made in Holland. The various sets made from these Dutch plates, with a few provisionals used during shortage of supplies, lasted them till the republic fell in June of 1900.

Then came the stamps of the second British occupation. The British military authorities took some of the current stamps and overprinted them "V. R. I." These were issued in Pretoria in June, 1900.

In the following March, 1901, the overprint was altered to "E. R. I.," for the new King, Edward VII. Finally, in April, 1902, the present set with the King's head on them was issued.

The South African stamps, on account of these many changes, are becoming notable. Several fine collections are in the hands of members of the Philatelic Society of London, which is now preparing a pamphlet on the South African stamps.

This collection, which may probably be divided, is now in seven volumes, a glance through which shows the political changes in the country at once.—*New York Sun*.

The King Upside Down.

The five-cent Transvaal stamp on which the King's head appears inverted is the first stamp on which the King's portrait has appeared in this position, and it will probably be the last. The greatest care (writes Mr. D. Field to the *Times*) is taken in producing British and colonial stamps, and they are examined as carefully as bank notes before being issued, so that it is all the more surprising that the error was not detected. Messrs. De la Rue & Co. print the stamps, and this is the first time, as far as I can recollect, that an error of this description has emanated from them. I have two specimens of this error, possibly the only ones in existence, and these were obtained by a Johannesburg solicitor in the ordinary way of business from the local post-office. The error was detected before more were issued, and the rest of the sheet destroyed.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

B. A. P. A. AUCTION, No. 2

ANYONE MAY BID.

Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps. The highest bidder is the purchaser, and successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit promptly, upon receipt of remittance lots will be forwarded.

Sale closes June 1st, 1904. Send your bids now.

Catalogue numbers and values are those of Scott's latest catalogue. * Means unused.

Lot No.		No. IN Lot.
1	Porto Rico (\$1.35)	55
2	Philippines (\$2.61).....	69
3	Spain (\$3.17).....	85
4	Cuba (\$1.85).....	47
(The above lots are all different, no two alike in any lot.)		
5	Canada, 2c Map.....	600
6	" 3c Jubilee.....	200
7	" 5c Numeral.....	200
8	" 2c on 3c Numeral.....	200
9	" 1c Numeral.....	500
10	" 2c Purple Numeral.....	500
11	" 3c Numeral.....	500
12	Chili, No. 25.....	10
13	" " 33.....	35
14	" " 36.....	10
15	" " 41.....	100
16	" " 42.....	100
17	" " 43.....	100
18	" " 43A.....	100
19	" Mixed (\$5.00).....	350
*20	" No. 41.....	10
*21	" " 42.....	5
*22	" " 43.....	2
23	Travancore, Mixed (\$1.00).....	20
24	Finland Revenues (\$1.00).....	25
25	British Colonies (65c) all different..	25
26	" (\$1.29) ".....	75
27	United States (.73) ".....	40

Every member is requested to send lots for next sale.

Address all bids and lots to

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THE ADHESIVE is the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society, New Century Philatelic Association, Stamp, Coin and Paper Money Association, Union Philatelic Society, and Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

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30 VARIETIES,

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Months for
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SEND in your subscription before July 15th, 1904, and we will enter your subscription for fourteen months, beginning with the June number, and all numbers up to and including July, 1905.

SEND US TO-DAY A POSTAL NOTE FOR 25c AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS VERY LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

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THE CANADA STAMP SHEET

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Summer Sale - 10 Per Cent. DISCOUNT

A good opportunity to secure some of these desirable stamps at ground floor prices. All stamps advertised in this list are used and in good condition, unless otherwise described. Terms:—Cash with orders and all orders of less than 50c must contain 2c extra for postage. Remittances should be made by money order. For the next thirty days we will allow a discount of 10% on all orders amounting to \$1.00 or more from the following list:

	Price.		Price.
Canada, 1852, 3d, beaver.	\$o 20	Canada, 1898, 10c brown, violet.....	\$o 04
" 1859, 1c pink.....	6	" " 2c map.....	2
" " 5c beaver.....	2	" " (3 shades).....	5
" 1868, ½c black.....	12	" 1899, 2c on 3c, two varieties..	2
" " 1c red-brown.....	20	" 1901, 20c olive green (Queen)	10
" " 2c green.....	10	" 1902, 7c olive yellow (Queen)	4
" " 3c red.....	3	" 1903, 1c, 2c and 5c (King)....	2
" " 6c brown.....	15	" " 7c bister (King).....	3
" 1872, 6c yellow-brown.....	3	" " 10c brown lilac (King)....	5
" 1877, 15c grey.....	7	" 1903, 2c registered, 2 shades..	5
" 1882, ½c black.....	1	" " 5c green, reg. 2 shades... 3	
" " 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c.....	1	" 1898, Special Delivery, 10c green.....	6
" " 6c red-brown.....	2	" 1860, 5c envelope, entire, used	75
" " 10c red.....	8	" 1877, 1c blue, cut square.....	3
" 1893, 20c vermilion.....	8	" " 3c red, cut square.....	1
" " 50c deep blue.....	15	" 1895, 2c blue-green, cut square	5
" " 8c (2 shades).....	2	" 1898, 1c dark green, entire,	
" 1897, ½c Jubilee.....	18	" unused.....	2
" " 1c, 2c and 3c Jubilee....	5	" 1899, 2c (purple) rare, entire,	
" " 5c blue, Jubilee.....	7	" unused.....	30
" " 8c dark violet, Jubilee... 12		" " 2c red, cut square.....	1
" " ½c black, unused, Jubilee 15		" 1903, Wrapper, 1c King, entire,	
" " 6c brown, unused, Jubilee 30		" unused.....	2
" " ½c to 50c, 11 varieties, complete unused, Jubilee 2 00		British Columbia, 1866, 3d, blue, unused	35
" " ½c black, 4 maple leaves	1	Nova Scotia, 1851, 3d, dark blue, used	25
" " 1c, 2c, 3c, " " 1		" 1860, 1c black, used.....	40
" " 5c dark blue " " 1		" " 1c black, on entire	
" " 6c brown " " 6		" cover.....	45
" " 8c orange " " 4		" " 2c lilac.....	35
" " 10c br. violet " " 14		" " 2c lilac, on entire cov'r	40
" 1898, ½c, 1, 2c (purple) and 3c	1	" " 5c blue.....	15
" " 5c blue.....	1	" " 5c blue, on entire cov'r	15
" " 6c brown.....	9	" " 10c vermilion.....	90
" " 8c orange.....	7	" " 12½c black.....	90

Stamp Hinges, the best on the market, 10c a thousand net. Blank Approval Sheets, ruled to hold 20 stamps, a bargain, 15c a hundred net. Canadian Revenue Catalogues, 10c each net. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial order solicited.

BRITISH COLONIAL STAMP CO.,

377 Richmond St.

London, Canada.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V., No. 7.

LONDON, CANADA, JULY, 1904.

5 CENTS

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

An Explanation.

Somewhat over a year ago the writer undertook the task of writing an account of the remarkable collection of the stamps of British North America possessed by Mr. John F. Seybold, of Syracuse, N. Y., especially of the many varieties on original covers included in the collection.

To those readers who have known and loved THE CANADA STAMP SHEET in the past, this word of explanation is superfluous, but to the many new readers which I feel to be among its clientele it is due, that they may understand and appreciate the scope of the writer's efforts.

To the account of Mr. Seybold's treasures will be added a condensed compendium of the issues reviewed, and certain remarks considered pertinent by the writer.

With an apology for the time and space taken up with this digression, and, beginning where we left off at our last attempt, we will proceed to a consideration of the postal issues of

New Brunswick.

The early stamp history of this Province resembles that of her sister Colony of Nova Scotia almost as greatly as is the resemblance between the stamps.

An added eclat to the Province over its companions, philatelically speaking, may be considered in the recent selection of one of her stamps by an English writer in *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, for first place in answer to the query, "What stamp, or stamps, are most interesting, considering the circumstances under which they were issued or requisitioned?" The writer has views of his own on this subject, as he unfortunately has on a number of other subjects, but now is not the time, nor here the place, to air them. The stamp in question has a most prominent part to play later in our story, and until the time for its proper entry we will leave it.

Like all others of the British North American Colonies, New Brunswick was, by the Imperial Government, given control of its own postal administration, after considerable agitation, by what is known as the Post Office Act of 1850. This Act did not, however, because of delays, sometimes necessary and sometimes merely dilatory, become operative in any of the Provinces until some time during the early months of 1851.

For much of the knowledge which philatelists possess of this and ensuing legal enactments in relation to postal affairs and postal labels, as well as a great deal of other interesting stamp matter, we are indebted to the able and untiring labors of Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, than whom no man has done better work in the field of philatelic research, bounded by the confines of the present Dominion. The Act fixed the letter rate at three pence per half ounce, newspapers at one penny each, and established a book post rate of two pence per ounce.

It also distinctly stated that prepayment should not be compulsory. As no stamps of lower value than three pence were issued by the Colony until after the change to a decimal system of currency, it must have been intended to continue the practice of collecting postage in lesser amounts than three pence from the receiver.

Indeed this is shown by amendments to the law, passed in July, 1851, before stamps were issued, which made the minimum book post rate six pence for books not exceeding half a pound in weight, and provided that "Newspapers, whether published in the United Kingdom or British North America, or in the British West Indies, or in the United States, will not be liable to any Provincial rate of postage, but newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, specially addressed 'via New York' or 'via United States,' will be liable as at present to the transit rate of one penny each, payable on delivery."

But we also find in these amendments a four pence rate as a minimum for printed matter, pamphlets and tracts, prepayment of which reminds us of the old problem of the man with a three and a five-quart measure going after a gallon of—cider, let us say. But, on second thoughts, we find the prepayment of a four pence rate with a three pence and a six pence stamp somewhat more difficult.

This, of course, was got around by collecting the postage on delivery; but imagine, if you can, some of the language which must have punctured the ozone-laden air of New Brunswick when some of her thrifty Scotch settlers let go of four of these cart wheel coppers of the olden days and received in exchange therefor a package of patent medicine circulars or a choice collection of tracts—always supposing such a thing has happened.

The rate on letters to the Mother Country was one shilling sterling, or one shilling and three pence currency, which was easily prepaid by stamps. But if the letter, because of quicker service being desired, was marked to be sent via New York, the charge was fixed at one shilling five and a half pence; and again we have a puzzle problem in mathematics.

But we are losing sight of the stamps. These were, presumably, ordered in London by Mr. Howe, Colonial Secretary for Nova Scotia, through the same party and at the same time as the first issue of Nova Scotia. They were printed by the same firm of stamp makers, and the designs greatly resemble each other, the only change of importance in design being in the substitution of a second rose for the mayflower which appears on the stamps of Nova Scotia.

This change was so small that it appears to have escaped official attention. This is shown, as is also the fact of intimate relations between the postal administrations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in a quotation made by Mr. King from the "Regulations of the Post Office Department," presumably for 1858 or 1859, in which we find it stated that:

"The postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department of New Brunswick are of three kinds, and of the values of three pence, six pence and one shilling respectively, each representing a rose, thistle, shamrock and *mayflower*, with a crown in centre."

Also that:

"The threepenny stamps are red, the sixpenny green, and the one shilling purple."

It is the last sentence which gives the clew



to a very simple explanation. In order to save himself some of the strenuous labors of composition, the official, upon whom devolved the work of compilation, had simply taken a copy of a like document for Nova Scotia and made the necessary changes, or such of them as did not escape him.

And he has had many imitators in this field

of literary endeavor during all the years which have since gone by. Guilty, your honor!

Some rare and curious provisions are to be found in such portions of these regulations as are at hand, but space for all of them cannot be taken, lest we invite editorial rejection of the whole. These two are samples:

"On letters to the United States, when stamps are affixed representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, the stamps are not to be cancelled but the letters are to be rated the full rates of postage as unpaid."

"Postmasters are not allowed to affix stamps on letters, the postage of which has been paid in money, under pain of dismissal."

The stamps having been secured through Mr. Trelayne Saunders, a London stationer, from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., the printers, they were issued to the public on September 6, 1851. They came 160 to the sheet, on bluish paper similar to that of the first issue of Nova Scotia.

As but one lot was ever printed there are no great differences to be found in the thickness or texture of the paper. Like the Nova Scotian stamps there are varying degrees of intensity to the coloring of the paper, most of which is attributable to exposure to damp or sunlight or to other conditions prevailing since the issuing of the stamps. To a large extent this is also true of the shade varieties in the stamps themselves, now so prolific.

Where but one lot of stamps was known to be printed, and this not a large one, the question of shades is, in the writer's opinion, better left untouched.

Mr. King amply accounts for all the differences which have ever come to our notice, when he tells us of the careless manner in which the stock of stamps was kept, and gives to us the following quotations from the report of the Colonial Postmaster General for 1859:

"The principal part of those remaining on hand are unfit for sale, having been damaged by being stored in the vault of the Post Office at St. Johns, which was so damp as to cause them to mould and the colors to run."

"No great loss without some small gain," as the old adage has it. If the stamps were lost to collectors, we were saved the spectacle of speculation in remainders of this issue and the faking of postmarks to make them appear used.

(To be continued.)

Have you been watching us? If not, keep your eyes open and note the improvement.

The Connell Stamp of New Brunswick.

This particular stamp is very scarce, and consequently in few collections. It is considered by many to have the most curious and interesting history of any stamp in existence, which is as follows:

In 1860, Mr. Charles Connell was Postmaster-General of New Brunswick, which then possessed its own government and issue of stamps. A new issue of stamps had been rendered necessary by the change in the currency from "pence" to "cents," and it was further decided that each stamp should be of a distinct and different design from the others of the issue. Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, were represented on two of the stamps, the latter as a lad in Scotch attire. With remarkable self-conceit, Connell gave instructions for his own portrait to be placed on the 5 cents stamp. Half-a-million of these stamps were printed and delivered for sale, but its reception by the public was of such a hostile nature that the offending stamp was withdrawn by the authorities. Few escaped destruction, and copies are now very rare. Connell resigned his appointment, and retired into private life.—*Mekeel's Stamp Collector.*

Exchanges.

To the "Baby Dominion Philatelist" — Farewell.

We also acknowledge receipt of Vol. I., No. 6, of "The Metropolis," published at Corning, N. Y.; Vol. VI., No. 93, "Brown's Advertiser," Salisbury, England.

The "Australian Journal of Philately" prints a timely article on "The Ethics of Philately," a subject we would like to see more widely discussed on this side of the water.

The "Adhesive," for June, is a neat and newsy paper of twelve pages and cover, and although it has reports from several societies for which it acts as "official organ," it still finds room for reading matter of general interest.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.—We would like to exchange two copies with all Philatelic publications, and same will be reviewed in our Review column as often as practicable. Publishers desiring to exchange will kindly forward two copies to THE CANADA STAMP SHEET, London, Canada.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

THE OLDEST PHILATELIC PAPER IN CANADA.

Published in the Interest of
Stamp Collectors.

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Formerly published at QUEBEC CITY.

Entered at London Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada and United States, 25c. per annum, post-paid.
Abroad, 1s. 6d., post-paid.

For Advertising Rates see Advertising Column.

VOL. V. LONDON, JULY, 1904. No. 7

Notes From The Editor.

Have you seen the new St. Louis stamps? They are a very fine set, and do the artist and printer credit. Our brethren over the line will soon have quite a "national portrait gallery" in the different issues of their stamps.

It would not be a bad idea for Canada to go in for a "picture gallery" set of stamps. There are some faces connected with our history that would look well on stamps. Without a particle of disrespect to "His Majesty," it would be a change to see other heads on our letters.

With our association now properly organized we are ready to pull together and do some real work in enlarging its influence and usefulness. The membership ought to be doubled during the next three months, and should reach the hundred mark before the end of the year. *And it can be done*, if only every member will do just a little missionary work.

It is pleasing to note the way philately is coming to its senses. It lost its senses when it began to run wild over perforations, papers, errors and other such infinitesimal whimsicalities. Now, I notice in several new catalogues, the prominent feature noted is the absence of all minor varieties. This is coming round to common sense. Surely type, and design, and color are enough to look after without anything else.

A correspondent says: "I sent a request, with reference, to a firm in the States for a selection of stamps on approval, and also enclosed 10c in stamps for a particular stamp they advertised. My letter and the 10c was returned with these remarks written in pencil on the back, 'We return the stamps for the following reasons: 1. We do not accept Canadian stamps in payment. 2. You did not send stamp for postage. 3. The stamps you want are all sold.' Rich, wasn't it? Can anyone beat it?"

Don't stow away your collection in some out-of-the-way place these summer months, because it has got to be the fashion to call this the "off season." Keep up your interest all the year round. Arranging a collection, or any other such work, is much more cool and pleasant, and quite a bit less tiring than even such games as golf and tennis; besides, if you keep a sharp look out, you may meet with some real bargains in the ads. these summer days. Have a careful look through the ads. in the present issue; it will pay you.

Canada's Stamps.

The following particulars *re* the early stamps of Canada will be of special interest to all Canadians, many of whom do not know the history of their own early issues. This should be kept for reference:

The 6 pence, 1851, was used for postage on letters to the United States, except Oregon and California.

The 12 pence, of the same issue, the rarest of Canadian stamps, only about 1,500 of which were issued, was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Quebec and Halifax. (Sec. 62 Postal Regulations, *Canadian Almanac*, 1853, page 33.)

The 10 pence, 1855, was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Cunard packet from New York and Boston.

The 7½ penny, 1857, was also used for postage on letters to Great Britain, but via Canadian packet from Quebec.

The ½ penny of the same issue was used for postage on drop letters.

The 5 cent beaver was used for postage on ordinary Provincial letters.

The 10 cent, 1859, was used for postage on letters to the United States, except California and Oregon.

The 2 cent, 1860, was used on soldiers' letters to Great Britain.

The 12½ cent of the same year was used on letters to Great Britain via Canadian packet from Quebec.

The 17 cent of the same issue was also used on letters to Great Britain, but via Cunard packet from New York and Boston.

The 1868 12½ cent was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Canadian packet.

The 15 cent of the same issue was used for postage on letters to Great Britain also, but via Cunard packet.

British American Philatelic Association

OFFICERS.

- President, T. S. Clark, London, Ont.
- Vice-President, E. S. Little, Toronto, Ont.
- Secretary, L. S. Holmes, London, Ont.
- Treasurer, M. S. Dale, London, Ont.
- Sales Superintendent, Rev. R. von Pirch, Berlin, Ont.
- Auction Manager, Geo. E. Anderson, Exeter, Ont.
- Librarian, R. E. Holmes, London, Ont.
- Count Detector, Vacant.
- Trustees :
- Dr. S. Woolverton (Chairman), London, Ont.
- Wm. C. Benson, London, Ont.
- A. Dale, London, Ont.

Convention Proceedings.

LONDON, JULY 1ST, 1904.

The first B. A. P. A. meet came to order at 10.45 a.m., with Dr. S. Woolverton as Chairman and Mr. L. S. Holmes as Secretary *pro tem*. The Provisional Secretary, Mr. Benson, reviewed the work of the Provisional Committee, his report showing 33 paid-up members, four new ones having been enrolled during June.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Membership Fees (33 at 75c.)	\$24 75
New Subscriptions (10 at 25c.)	2 50
Advertising (Stamp Sheet)	23 63
(Including July number).	
Proceeds first auction sale	31
	<hr/>
	\$51 19

EXPENDITURE.

Printing	\$15 75
Stamp Sheet (rights, printing, etc., including July number)	53 85
Exchanges (memberships in other societies)	75
Postage, etc.	2 25
	<hr/>
	\$72 60

Leaving a balance of \$21.41 unpaid.

WM. C. BENSON,
Provisional Secretary.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Benson's report be accepted as read, and that the paid-up members, up to this time, be accepted as charter members. — Carried.

Several communications expressing good wishes from members were read and received with due appreciation.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary elect be instructed to write to all members, asking them to boom the Association and secure new members. — Carried.

Moved and seconded that all new members be allowed two half-inches of ad. space in Exchange column of the Sheet free. — Carried.

Moved and seconded that the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Trustees, be an Executive Committee to draw up a Constitution, and to deal with all matters pertinent to the Association till the next annual meeting. — Carried.

Mr. Gray suggested getting Association Emblems. This was referred to the Executive Committee.

Moved, seconded and carried, that all applications accepted during the month be dated the first of the following month.

The result of the voting for election of officers was as follows :

- President—T. S. Clark.
- Vice-President—E. S. Little.
- Secretary—L. S. Holmes.
- Treasurer—M. S. Dale.
- Sales Superintendent—Rev. R. von Pirch.
- Auction Manager—Geo. E. Anderson.
- Librarian—R. E. Holmes.
- Trustees—Dr. S. Woolverton, (Chairman), Wm. C. Benson, A. Dale.

At Mr. Anderson's suggestion it was moved, seconded and carried, that stationery be supplied the officers elect as soon as possible.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered Rev. T. W. Charlesworth for his splendid editorial service, and to those members who have secured new members.

Adjourned at 12.40 p.m. *sine die*.

L. S. HOLMES,
Secretary pro tem.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

1. Anderson, Geo. E., Exeter, Ont.
2. Avery, W. R., St. John, N. B.
3. Beck, R. J., St. Paul, Minn.
4. Benson, Wm. C., London, Ont.
5. Bock, H. P., London, Ont.
6. Boyd, W. M. B., London, Ont.
7. Bozorth, John L., Dawson City, Y. T.
8. Chapman, Henry A., Rock Hill, Conn.
9. Charlesworth, Rev. T. W., Arkona, Ont.
10. Clark, T. S., London, Ont.
11. Dale, A., London, Ont.
12. Dale, M. S., London, Ont.
13. Everest, George M., Arkona.
14. Gray, Roy, London, Ont.
15. Grigg, Alvin, Exeter, Ont.
16. Hammerschlag, H. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
17. Hill, Francis A. C., Boston, Mass.
18. Hodgins, J. George, Toronto, Ont.
19. Holmes, L. S., London, Ont.
20. Holmes, R. E., London, Ont.
21. Keene, A. H., London, Ont.
22. Laing, E. Bruce, Boyne, Mich.
23. Little, E. S., Toronto, Ont.
24. Miller, R. A., London.
25. Ouellet, J. B., Arthabaska, P. Q.
26. Paxman, W. G. L., Quebec, Que.
27. Price, D. H., Aylmer, Ont.
28. Sampson, B. H., Cincinnati, O.
29. von Pirch, Rev. R., Berlin, Ont.
30. Weyhe, C. W., East Boston, Mass.
31. Woolverton, Dr. S., L. D. S., London, Ont.
32. Wurtele, Ernest F., Quebec, P. Q.
33. Young, Frank C., Syracuse, N. Y.

LONDON, JULY 2, 1904.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:

In accepting the office of Secretary, I ask you all for your hearty co-operation in making our Association a grand representation of Philatelists the world over. We are very desirous of doubling our membership at an early date, so talk B. A. P. A. to your fellow collectors and see how many new members you can secure before next month. If you want some application blanks, just let me know, and next mail will bring you a supply.

The B. A. P. A. is the only Association on

the Continent offering such extensive privileges.

Awaiting your commands, I am,

Yours fraternally,

L. S. HOLMES,

Secretary.

A Philatelic Ballad.

BY LOVELL.

Sweet Gwendoline and I first met
In years ago when girl and boy;
And first together we had felt
Philately's rare charm and joy.

Together we had gathered stamps,
And oft our albums had we scanned;
We'd talked of panes and rarities,
And mutual aspirations planned.

And next we met when Gwen had grown,
A beauteous goddess, sweet and fair;
My heart was captive to her charms—
I ween she was beyond compare.

And we were friends, and stamps were still
Our favored pastime as of yore;
And Gwen was learned in the cult,
And steeped in philatelic lore.

We had stamp-days when we discussed
Our hobby, and our latest find,
And I resolved my love to tell,
On next occasion of the kind.

We met. We spoke of rarities—
I took her hand within my own.
I told her of a rarity
Of greater worth than monarch's throne.

And if that rarity were mine
I'd be the happiest man alive,
The largess was her own to grant,
And to deserve it I would strive.

To willing ears I whispered love,
With coy conceit Gwen raised her head:
Her eyes bespoke her heart was mine,
Our troth we plighted—Now we're wed.

—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

British Colonial

30 VARIETIES,

including many King's Heads (used) and high values,
will catalogue over 75c. for only

25c. post free.

Only one to each customer.

VICTORIA STAMP CO.
22 Victor St., LONDON, CANADA.

**NEWFOUNDLAND
35—VARIETIES—35**

Price \$1.00, Post Free.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Century Stamp Co.,
P. O. Box 197. MONTREAL, CAN.

40

Varieties

Canada

Postage and Revenues.

Special Summer sale; 40, all different, Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamps. All good specimens, including Jubilees, Maple Leaf, surcharged, and King issues; also first, second and third issue Bill Stamps, and F. F. Law Stamps. Price 20 cents.

22

Varieties

Canadian Postage only.

No Revenues.

Including King and Queen issues, and every packet contains

An 1859 issue 5c Beaver.

Price 12c post paid.

Blank Approval Sheets, ruled, to hold 20 stamps, (for the next 30 days,) 12c per 100, post paid.

Ideal Stamp Hinges, 10c a thousand, post paid.

BRITISH COLONIAL STAMP COMPANY,

377 Richmond St., London, Canada.

B. A. P. A. AUCTION, No. 3

ANYONE MAY BID.

Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps. The highest bidder is the purchaser, and successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit promptly. Upon receipt of remittance lots will be forwarded.

Sale closes July 25th, 1904. Send your bids now.

Values in parenthesis and numbers are those of Scott's latest catalogue. * Means unused.

Lot No.		No. in Lot.
1	Porto Rico (\$1.35)	55
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3	Spain (\$3.17)	85
4	Cuba (\$1.85).....	47
(No two alike in above lots.)		
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10	" 2c Purple Numeral.....	500
11	" 3c Numeral.....	500
13	Chili, No. 33.....	35
18	" " 43A	100
19	" Mixed (\$5.00).....	350
*20	" No. 41.....	10
*21	" " 42	5
*22	" " 43	2
23	Travancore, Mixed (\$1.00)	20
24	Finland Revenues (\$1.00)	25
26	British Colonies (\$1.29) all different	25
27	United States (73c) "	40
28	British Colonial (\$3.27) "	100
29	" and Foreign (\$2.50) "	150

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THE ADHESIVE and CANADA STAMP SHEET, both for 40c a Year

[Without Notices]

THE ADHESIVE is the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society, New Century Philatelic Association, Stamp, Coin and Paper Money Association, Union Philatelic Society, and Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

THE ADHESIVE is in its fifth year and has never skipped an issue.

THE ADHESIVE

BOX 72.

ROCKY HILL, CONN.

SOME WHOLESALE LOTS FOR ANYONE ALIVE TO A BARGAIN.

	Per 10	Per 100	Catalogue	The Lot
40 Canada, '82, 10c rose mint	\$2 20		\$ 20 00	\$ 8 00
417 " " 6c brown	2 00	\$18 00	187 65	60 00
30 " " 5c gray	90		6 00	4 40
40 " " 2c green	50		4 80	1 60
40 " " 8c grey	2 25		29 40	20 00
1,800 " " 1/2c small	10	90	36 00	12 00
185 " " 97, 6c maple	1 20		37 00	18 50
132 " " 8c	1 20		23 76	13 20
40 " " 10c	1 50		10 00	4 50
700 " " 1/2c	10	90	14 00	5 25
100 " " 1/2c Jubilee	1 20		25 00	11 00
88 " " 1c	1 15		3 52	1 10
217 " " 8c	1 35	12 00	54 25	24 00
79 " " '98, 6c numeral	1 50		19 75	9 50
1,58 " " Rgis, 2c verm.	1 40		47 40	18 00
151 " " " 5c green	70		27 18	10 00
73 " " '97, 1/2c Jubilee, used	1 20		18 25	8 00
900 " " 1c	10	90	27 00	8 00
400 " " 2c	25	2 20	20 00	8 00
100 " " 5c	50		10 00	4 50
50 " " 6c	2 50		15 00	6 75
20 " " 8c	80		3 60	1 50
500 " " '98, 5c numeral	66	50	10 00	2 00
300 " " 10c	40	3 50	24 00	9 00
2,000 " " '99, ac red		5	20 00	45
2,000 " " '98, 1/2c	4	35	20 00	6 00
1,000 " " '05, 1c King	2	15	10 00	80
5,000 " " " 2c	1	8	50 00	5 00
300 " " 5c	15	1 00	9 00	2 50
800 " " 7c	20	1 50	24 00	10 00
100 " " 10c	70	5 00	7 00	5 00
100 New foundland, '87, 1/2c rose mint		2 00	4 00	2 00
400 " " 90, 1/2c black			18 00	4 00
200 " " '87, 2c orange			12 00	5 00
100 " " '95, 6c rose			18 00	7 00
74 " " '97, 1c Jubilee		35	5 92	2 00
100 New Brunswick, 10c verm.			20 00	10 00
100 " " 1c red lilac			8 00	2 50
8 Lagos, '82, 1s orange			8 00	5 00
6 St. Vincent '83, 5s			21 00	9 00
20 " " '85, 5d on 6d	1 60		7 00	3 00
15 Hawaii, '80, 2c red sheet			11 25	4 00
50 Grenadal, '82, 2 1/2d	1 00		12 50	4 00
50 " " 4d	1 50		17 50	6 00
50 " " 6d	2 50		31 25	10 00
30 Turkes Island, '87, 6d, sheet			7 50	4 50
30 " " 1s			15 00	9 00
96 United States, '87, 3c verm.		50	11 52	4 00
54 " " 88, 4c arm.			6 48	2 75
45 " " 93, 3c coleum			8 70	4 80
86 " " 79, 15c red or			34 40	17 00

The above 51 lots (Catalogue value, \$1,085.58) come to \$398. Will sell the whole lot for \$375.

SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

	Catalogue	Price	Catalogue	Price
United States, 51, 1c unpr., No. 30, used.	\$25 00	\$8 00	Montserrat, 1d, fiscal postal, No. 12, used, fine.	\$25 00 \$ 8 00
" " State, 2c dark green	5 00	1 75	Nevis, '67, 1d, No. 9, used, per 15	8 50 3 00
" " 90c Doc y, \$50	12 00	4 50	" " 18, No. 12, "	6 00 2 25
Canada, '53, 3d, unused, no gum	2 50	1 75	" " 4d, No. 10, "	8 50 3 25
" " 3d, wove, used, fine	30	15	" " '82, 1d, C. A., used	3 00 1 25
" " 3d, rib	1 25	50	" " 79, 1d, C. C., " fair	4 00 1 25
" " 1/2d, rib vert., pair, used	30 00	10 00	" " '83, 1/2d on half of 1d, No. 27, used	7 00 2 75
" " strip of 3, used	45 00	15 00	" " 1d, fiscal postal, No. 35, used	
" " '57, 3d, perforated	3 00	1 25	Newfoundland, 57, 1d br. vio.,	5 00 2 00
" " '59, 10c, new, no gum	5 00	1 50	" " 63, 8d lake, used, fine	
" " 12 1/2c	2 00	75	" " 6 1/2d " new	1 75 85
" " '68, 6c,	3 00	1 25	Nova Scotia, 6d, No. 5, used	15 00 6 05
" " 70, 2c, laid paper, used	3 50	1 50	" " 1d, No. 1, " hole	10 00 3 00
" " 72, 10c rose-lilac, new	2 50	1 25	" " 1s, lightly cancelled, but somewhat trimmed	
" " 82, 10c, No. 45, rib'd, new, unpric'd		1 00	New Brunswick, 3d red, used, fine	4 50 2 50
" " Off seal block of 4, new, rare		6 00	" " " not so good	4 50 1 75
Fernando Po, '84, 50c on 2c, new	1 25	35	Prussia, 50, 4pf, yel. green, new	2 50 1 00
" " 79, 10c rose, new	1 25	35	Prince Edward Island, 61, 3d, perforated 9, used	7 00 3 00
Grenada, 1d, No. 1, new	3 75	1 50	St. Lucia, '86, 10s, new, fine	
" " 18, '82, new, no gum	7 50	3 00	" " 4d blue, C. A., used, mended,	15 00 4 00
Montserrat, 2 1/2d red br. C. A., used	10 00	4 00		
" " 4d blue, C. A., used, mended,	15 00	4 00		

T. S. CLARK, Box 377, London, Ont., Canada.

♣ I have only one of most of the above.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the Interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V., No. 8.

LONDON, CANADA, AUGUST, 1904.

5 CENTS

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

New Brunswick.

(Continued.)

As previously stated there was of this issue three values: threepence, red, which was for the local rate of postage; sixpence, yellow, for the rate to the United States and Newfoundland; and one shilling, violet or purple, or lilac or mauve, or some other color, on which catalogues and color sharps apparently fail to agree. This value was intended for trans-oceanic postage, either to the United Kingdom or the British West Indies, but was insufficient for the former because of the depreciation of the currency, being, however, receivable for the latter.

Of these pence valued stamps of New Brunswick we find in Mr. Seybold's collection a full set (used) in fine condition, off the cover. The copy of the one shilling might almost pass for unused, except for the absence of gum and the faintest trace of a cancellation, not noticeable at first sight. The margins on this stamp are excellent. An exceptionally fine and rare stamp, but of the redder shade.

Among the original covers we find one bearing two copies of the three pence; another cover with an unsevered pair of three pence, in the finest possible condition; in fact, the best we have ever met with. This cover is cancelled September 10, 1854.

A word about cancellations, lest we forget. The majority of the pence issue of New Brunswick coming under the writer's notice have been cancelled with an oval gridiron cancellation, containing a number, presumably that of the post office where cancelled. We believe it would be of in-

terest to at least some of the more advanced collectors if some ardent Dominion philatelist who has the facilities for acquiring the information and the leisure to do the work, would publish a list of these post offices with their numbers attached. It might also, at times, greatly facilitate the detection of spurious cancellations, which are (charitably speaking) not unknown on the different values of the cents series.

From this digression we return to Mr. Seybold's collection, and next note a cover bearing very fine copies of the three pence and six pence, dated August 30, 1853, the cancelling stamp being numbered 30. The name of the town is illegible on this cover, but we find from another one in the collection having a pair of six pence, unsevered, also in superb condition, that No. 30 belonged to St. Stephens. The last mentioned cover is of the date of October 24, 1859.

There is also a copy of the reddish violet shade, of the shilling value on original, cancelled December 2, 1858.

The gem of the whole collection is undoubtedly a very small sized white envelope of rather fancy manufacture, bearing a copy of the highly-prized dull violet shade of shilling stamp associated with a copy of the threepence on a particularly bright blue shade of paper. This cover is post-marked in red in four lines:

PAID
1H
15 MR 15
1853

in a circle, and, in addition, bears the post-mark of Fredericton of the same date.

As a further addition, it is in bright red ink, "1/- 1/3 Cy." This was evidently put on by the postmaster, not fully cognizant of the fact that the stamps were able to tell their own story, but more accustomed to marking letters whose postage had been paid in cash.

Thus we find in Mr. Seybold's aggregation three copies of the New Brunswick shilling, which is not a bad showing for a general collector, whose strongest specialty, if he has one, can hardly be said to be British North America.

Similar to the custom in the Provinces whose stamps we have previously reviewed, we find that the postal labels were frequently bi-sected or otherwise divided, and used for fractional portions of their facial value. This was sometimes necessary to make up the amount of postage required, as the $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence rate, which was the charge on packet letters to the United Kingdom after 1853 or 1854. No official authorization for the cutting of stamps has, we believe, ever been found, and the bi-secting of stamps to make up a rate easily prepaid by the current values, such as sixpence or ninepence, was undoubtedly totally unauthorized but was allowed by the department.

We have as yet, however, to hear of an original cover, on which some genius had endeavored, by the use of scissors, to prepay the rate of one shilling five and one-half pence mentioned above.

Mr. Seybold has never taken up the collection of these split provisionals, saying to the writer recently in this regard that when he collected stamps he wanted whole ones, not half stamps.

They are, notwithstanding this collector's opinion, to many decidedly interesting. In reading of them, much of the interest is lost, because of the fact that the chroniclers do not tell us where they were sent from and where to. Thus the opportunity for philatelic study comes only to those fortunate individuals in whose hands the original covers may be.

Following in the footsteps of the legislators of the Dominion and of Nova Scotia, the parliament of New Brunswick on April 9, 1860, enacted a law changing to the decimal system of currency.

This act plainly provided for the change to take place "on the first of November next." That this was considerably antedated by the postal administration of the colony we shall soon see.

The matter of the change had long been discussed, and such was the certainty of its enactment into law that the Postmaster General had, previous to its passage, ordered and probably secured the postage stamps necessary to the new system.

For his forehandedness in this particular, we must at least give him credit, when we recall to mind the trials of Nova Scotia during the months when she struggled with a legal currency valued in cents and an issue of stamps valued in pence.

Indeed, so great has been the condemnation heaped upon his head, that New Brunswick's Postmaster General, the Hon. Charles Connell, needs some slight meed of praise as compensation. As indicating the beginning of the story we cannot do better than quote from the gentleman's own report:

"I have taken particular pains to ascertain the best and most economical method of procuring [a new supply of stamps]. When in New York in September, last, I made personal inquiry, and have since held correspondence with parties in London to ascertain the cost of procuring plates and stamps, the result being that I have ordered from the American Bank Note Company the necessary supply of the respective values of 1, 5, 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, being those decided upon by the Government, in anticipation of adopting the decimal system of currency, thereby saving the expense of procuring other plates when the same shall come into operation."

So far Mr. Connell had indeed done well, the stamps ordered being in designs and colors all that could be desired, except for the one error of judgment which won him more fame, although hardly of a desirable kind, than all other of his acts during a long and busy life.

In selecting the design for a five-cent stamp, he had caused his own portrait, in all its pristine loveliness, adorned with a charming smile and a crop of whiskers that would be the envy of a Kansas Populist, to be engraved as the artistic centrepiece.

This is the stamp which we have referred to as being selected as the most interesting of stamps, and is the stamp which has undoubtedly caused the most philatelic *pow-wow*.

So much has been written on the subject, and so well, that we feel able to add little or nothing to the subject.

The design of the five-cent stamp prepared by Mr. Connell coming to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council, the issue of that value, along with the rest, which had been planned to take place on the first day of May, was stopped, and the Postmaster General was informed that the new issue could not be made until designs were approved by the Executive Council.

This discovery of the design on the five-cent stamp does not appear to have been made until three days before the proposed date of issue, and there was "hurrying of the clans" to stop the proceeding.

(To be continued.)

A Primitive Stamp.

Mr. D. Field, the well-known stamp dealer in Bond Street, London, Eng., who secured the two Transvaal stamps with the King's head printed upside down upon them, now possesses a Thibetan stamp. Such is the secrecy of the Thibetans with regard to all their affairs, says Mr. Field, that the fact of their having a postal system, with properly authorized government stamps, has only just leaked out. The stamp is a most primitive affair, being merely a native character impressed on wax. When it is required to post a letter in Thibet the sender takes it to the nearest official post-office and pays the amount due for postage. After this formality the letter is impressed with the seal, and is then considered properly posted and dispatched to its destination; but letters posted without the stamp are not forwarded.

If you are interested in the collection of postage stamps you ought to join the B. A. P. A. Seventy-five cents pays initiation fees and first year's dues.

Items of Interest.

Are you a member of the B. A. P. A.? It is the only live philatelic association in the Dominion.

THE CANADA STAMP SHEET, at 25c for 14 months (if you subscribe now) is the biggest bargain of the age.

A correspondent of one of the stamp papers recently asked: "What is the difference between a philatelist and a stamp collector?" This was answered a great many years ago, in *Stamp Collector's Magazine* we think, when it was explained that a philatelist was a man who knew all about stamps, but didn't have any, and a stamp collector was a man who had all kinds of stamps, but didn't know anything about them.—*The Perforator*.

At a recent London sale an unused copy of the one shilling emerald green triangle Cape of Good Hope sold for \$17.50. As this stamp is unpriced in unused condition in the catalogues, those collectors who like to keep a record of what all stamps are selling at should mark these figures in the vacant space in the catalogue. At the same sale a used copy of the dark blue four pence wood-block sold for \$15. This is catalogued by Scott at \$40. Condition of the specimen sold is, however, unknown.—*Ex.*

Present indications are that less of the St. Louis Exposition stamps will be used than of any of the other commemorative sets of the United States. Yet sufficient numbers will be used to supply all wants of philatelists for a generation to come, at least, and hoarding of and speculation in these stamps can never prove profitable. Those who remember 1893 and the fortunes which were to have been made from the Columbian stamps are not likely to be carried away by an idea of getting wealthy by selling St. Louis stamps. A gentleman who saved a fairly large number of unused Columbians has told the *Perforator* that he recently offered them to several of the most prominent dealers, but could get no more than face for any of the values, and most of them would be taken only at a discount. Further remarks on this sort of stamp speculation do not seem to be necessary.—*The Perforator*.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

THE OLDEST PHILATELIC PAPER IN CANADA.

PUBLISHED BY

THE BRITISH AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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LONDON, AUGUST, 1934.

VOL. V.—No. 8.

WHOLE NO., 40

Editorial Notes.

I had a communication from a stamp dealer in London, England, the other day, and he stated that every one seemed to be wanting the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies these days. That is a good sign; and I fancy the business in that line on this side the water is just about as brisk.

Encourage the boys to collect stamps. It will enlarge their knowledge in many ways, will encourage them in a habit of thrift, and a neatly-arranged collection will help them to be neat in other ways. Start some of your boy friends with a small assorted packet and see what it will lead to.

Another way in which you can start an interest with a chance acquaintance is to carry in your pocket a card with a few interesting stamps mounted thereon; or a few mounted in a small note book; or one or two original covers. Many have started collecting through seeing stamps like that by chance.

A rather "poorly-informed individual" (?) writes to an officer of the B. A. P. A., and very kindly announces to him that "the B. A. P. A. is dead, and THE CANADA STAMP SHEET is dead also." None are more blind than those that won't read, and none more deaf than those that won't listen. Come, wake up, and look through this issue and see if we are dead.

So we are to have another series of surcharges of the Panama stamps. They are to receive the overprint of *Canal Zone*, in the denominations of 2c, 5c and 10c, and this for about two weeks until the United States stamps can be secured, and then the same overprint will occur on them. No wonder, indeed, that so many collectors taboo the stamps of South and Central America altogether.

Most people are thinking about taking their vacation about now. Could you not do a little work on behalf of our Society while you are away. Take a few copies of our last issue with you, and half-a-dozen application forms, and give them away where they are likely to stir up an interest in stamp collecting and make new members. If you are writing to any one interested in stamps, send them a copy of our paper and an application form, and it may induce them to join.

The Editor would be pleased to have the assistance of every member of the Association in making THE STAMP SHEET the brightest philatelic paper on this continent, and to this end would welcome original articles from members on any phase of stamp collecting that is specially interesting to them. The paper is yours, and it may be freely used for any interchange of ideas on our favorite hobby. Let us hear from you. Don't think about it, and then forget all about it; but do it now.

The following remarks in *Mekeel's Weekly*, re Stamp Exhibitions, are heartily endorsed by yours truly:

"In the humble opinion of the writer, it is the whole prize medal business that is overdone, and the winning of a prize medal is no longer the attraction it used to be.

Manufacturers and merchants strive to obtain them at local and international exhibitions for advertising's sake pure and simple. In other walks of life it is a different thing—amateur photographers, base ball players, rifle shooters, euchre players, collectors and others have been medalized until the thing has become so common as to be tiresome. The erstwhile nimbus of honor and glory has lost the sentiment that created it. Suppose I had a very fine collection, which I haven't, would a medal repay me for the trouble and time spent in arranging my collection to meet the conditions of a certain competitive exhibition? Would it make my collection worth more, would it make me a better man, or even a better philatelist?"

British American Philatelic Association

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Secretary's Report.

London, Aug. 1, 1904.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:

I regret very much to report that no applications have been received during July, but let us work among our stamp friends this month and see what results we can have before next issue comes out. All members are now supplied with application blanks. Our auction and sales departments are now in full swing, and every member should patronize them, as results so far have been splendid. Hoping the members will keep me busy this month,

I remain, yours fraternally,

L. S. HOLMES, *Secretary.*

Librarian's Report.

London, Aug. 1, 1904.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:

I herewith kindly ask you to donate what philatelic papers you may have to the library of the B. A. P. A. All donations will be announced in the SHEET. A large number of papers have already been received from members and will be acknowledged next month.

Yours fraternally,

R. E. HOLMES, *Librarian.*

Review Department.

(N.B.—Publishers are respectfully invited to place our Librarian, Mr. R. E. Holmes, London, Ont., on their exchange list.)

The following journals have been received to date:—

	Vol.	No.	Whole No.
<i>Meekel's Weekly Stamp News,</i>			
July.....	xviii	27-8-9-30	705-6-7-8
<i>Perforator,</i> July	xxiii.	3	
<i>Philatelic Inter-Ocean,</i> June,			
July.....	vii.	6-7	55-6
<i>Virginia Philatelist,</i> Mar., Ap.	vi.	8	68

The *Perforator* contains three more articles from the pen of Frank C. Young. They are: A continuation of the "Seybold Covers," a strip of four; No. 45 (Scott's) South Australia being shown; the Home of Rarities, dealing with the earlier issues of Mauritius and illustrated with three Seybold Covers, viz.: two copies of the Postpaid showing fillet head, a pair of the Postpaid and two pairs of Scott's No. 17 showing Greek border and War-time stamps.

The *Philatelic Inter-Ocean* gives another installment of Jones' Check List of Philatelic Journals.

One Reader Pleased.

We are pleased to know that our readers appreciate our efforts to put forth a creditable publication. One reader says: "I find more useful and solid reading matter in your journal than in other papers of far greater proportions."

Stamps of Odd Shape.

BY REV. L. G. DORPAT.

The first stamp issued was the 1 penny of Great Britain, 1840. That stamp was rectangular in shape, and since then by far the greater number of stamps, issued in all parts of the world, has been made in accordance with that early standard. Yet, from time to time, departures have been made, and it may be interesting to note some of them. In 1847, England issued a 1 shilling stamp, which was not only larger but at the same time octagonal in shape. The envelope stamp of 1841, which was an upright oval, suggested the idea, since the 1s. stamp was to be made in a similar way as the envelope stamp was made. The 10 penny of 1848 followed suit, and in 1854, a 6 penny was issued in a sort of compound of the oval and the St. Andrew's Cross. The whole mode of manufacturing these stamps (printing by a single die, one stamp at a time) was soon found to be impractical and a new design was adopted and with it the old rectangular shape. For envelopes, the oval was retained or temporarily replaced by a circle, a triangle with convex sides or (on wrappers) a parallelogram with rounded corners. English fiscals have even more complicated shapes.

Other countries also experimented with various shapes. Canada, in 1851, issued its first stamp, a 3 pence, in rectangular form, but not so high and much wider than the original in stampdom. The 5 cents of 1859 was of the same shape, but otherwise the Canadian stamps, though of different sizes, were all of the shape of the first British 1 penny, *i. e.*, an upright rectangle, higher than wide. Later on, the Jubilee stamps appeared again in the horizontal oblong of the early 3 pence, only a little larger. The Canadian registration stamps of 1875 to 1889, were of the same shape exaggerated into a transverse ornamental band.

New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia made similar experiments. The first issue of New Brunswick, in 1851, consisted of three values, and had the shape of a square, raised on a cover. Nova Scotia at the same time, had also three stamps of the same shape. Newfoundland came six years later and started with three shapes at once—the 1 penny, a square resting on

one of its sides; the 2 pence, an upright rectangle, and the 3 pence, a rectangular triangle, resting on its longest side. Later on, other shapes were used, for the 12c of 1866, even an upright oval. The triangle, probably, was borrowed from Cape of Good Hope. There, the triangle was the only form of postage stamp from 1853 until 1865, since when also the old original form of rectangle is used.

Brazil started, in 1843, with three stamps that were transverse ovals. Then, in 1844, an issue followed in the shape of octagons, with two long and two shorter straight sides and four quite short concave sides. In 1850 this shape gave way to the transverse oblong, and finally, in 1866, the common shape was adopted and retained with but few exceptions.

Colombia, or Confederacio Granadina as it was then called, started to issue stamps in 1859. These were all octagons, elongated vertically until 1864, with the only exception of a regularly shaped issue of five values, in 1861. In 1865 a 2½ centavo was issued in the form of an equal-sided triangle. This was copied in 1893 by Obock, only larger, while Liberia, in 1894, copied the shape of the early Cape stamps.

In 1869 Colombia perpetrated the most flagrant offence against all conventionality, by issuing a triangle of three unequal sides; in all other cases symmetry was retained, but in this instance, even that was disregarded. What may have suggested this extraordinary idea was probably the occasional use of diagonally split stamps; for if we place two of these irregular triangles together, we get a regular oblong. Colombia had to make another break in its 1 centavo of 1871 before it settled down to general conformity. This stamp is a quadrangle, with two long concave and two shorter convex sides.

Among the department stamps of Colombia, we find some more queer things. The 1869 issue of Antioquia is oblong in general shape, but the corners are rounded and the sides are quite ornamental. The same tendency of leaving away the straight frame-line appears again and again; as in 5 and 10 peso of Bolivar, 1882; the 20 centavos of Tolima, 1880; the 5 centavo of Bolivar, 1874, and Bogota stamps of 1896 and 1903. For extravagance, the huge in-

sured letter stamps furnish another example, not by their shape but by their size. Compare with this, the first 10 centavo (green) of Bolivar, and there can be no complaint of variety.

European states adhered more to regularity; but here, too, we find plenty of variety. There is the oval, used in Austria from 1861 to 1866, the square in Baden and Bavaria until 1867, the hexagon of the Belgian telegraph stamp, the transverse oval of the early Finnish issue, the band-like £1 of Great Britain, and the octagon of the 1 silbergroschen of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Natal, in Africa, has a few queer shapes in its first issue, resembling the British fiscals. Egypt seems to have a monopoly of fancy corners since 1879, and persists in laying the rectangle upon the long side. India furnishes the greatest variety of shapes for Asia; but even Australia, too, must have some odd shapes, as the 5 sh., New South Wales of 1860, the Victoria, 1 sh., 1864, and 5 sh., 1868 and 1901, or the early issue of Western Australia.

As in the case of British fiscals, we might find still a greater variety of shapes by going into revenue stamps, some of which are quite long and narrow as ribbons, others die-cut as diamonds. What I do not remember in shapes of stamps is, the heart, the cross, and the star, though these are quite common in other things.

Suppose one made a collection, in which no stamp was to be equal in shape to any other one (difference in size also considered as a difference in shape), he might easily spend a few thousand dollars, and make quite a fascinating display. Another opportunity would be to depart from the common by excluding all except the stamps of exactly one shape and size, as for an instance, the shape and size of the first postage stamp.—*Meckel's Stamp Collector.*

Now is a good time to subscribe to THE CANADA STAMP SHEET, so that you may not miss the article, "The Stamps of British North America."

Exchange notices will be inserted (five line space) at 15c each insertion. If you join the B. A. P. A., you will be entitled to two insertions free.

A Word re Our Advertisers.

All our advertisers are thoroughly reliable, and any reader can feel safe in answering any ad. that appears in our columns. Look up the ads. in this issue for they contain many bargains. Our auction sale has several snaps in its list. Send your bids at once. Any member of B. A. P. A., or subscriber may have extra copies of the SHEET for distribution by asking our Bus. Mgr.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

All members of the B. A. P. A. are also allowed a five line ad. twice each year upon payment of dues. Regular rates are 3c per line, no display. Nothing less than 15c taken. No discount for time or space. Cash in advance only.

WANTED—The first eleven numbers of THE CANADA STAMP SHEET. Write at once stating price. Address, Literatist, care of Canada Stamp Sheet, London, Ont.

NEWFOUNDLAND ½c baby head, Scott's, No. 80, block of four, unused o. g., for only 5c postpaid. Exchange with collectors desired. Address Geo. Murray, 47 Stanley st., London, Ontario, Canada.

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Each lot is sold as one piece, irrespective of the number of stamps. The highest bidder is the purchaser, and successful bidders will be notified, when they are expected to remit promptly. Upon receipt of remittance lots will be forwarded.

Sale closes August 30th, 1904. Send your bids now.

Values in parenthesis and numbers are those of Scott's latest catalogue. * Means used.

Lot No.	No. in Lot.
5 Canada, 2c Map.....	600
10 " 2c Purple Numeral.....	500
11 " 3c Numeral.....	500
13 Chili, No. 33.....	35
18 " " 43A.....	100
19 " Mixed (\$5.00).....	350
*20 " No. 41.....	10
*21 " " 42.....	5
*22 " " 43.....	2
24 Finland Revenues, large (\$1.00)...	25
30 British Colonies (including King's)...	100
31 U. S. Int. Revenue, 2c orange.....	75
32 India post card, 1/4a, brown (Queen)	25
33 " Entire envelope, 1/2a, green (Queen).....	25

Every member is respectfully invited to send lots for next sale.

Address all bids and lots to

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Exeter, Ont.

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THE ADHESIVE is in its fifth year and has never skipped an issue.

THE ADHESIVE

BOX 72.

ROCKY HILL, CONN.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Devoted more particularly to the Interests of the Collector of British North American Postage and Revenue Stamps

VOL. V., No. 10

LONDON, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1904.

5 CENTS.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

By FRANK C. YOUNG.

It took several days to get together the council, and when it was assembled it ordered the issuing of the 1, 10 and 12½ cent values, but unequivocally refused to stand for Mr. Connell's portrait being disseminated to the whole world and handed down to posterity on a New Brunswick Postage stamp.

Feeling hurt at the slight thus put upon himself, or possibly upon his head, Mr. Connell then and there tendered his resignation as a member of the government and retired to private life, though we believe he was afterwards a member of the provincial legislature from Woodstock, his home.

It has often been declared that the Connell stamp was in use for one or more days, but from the fact that Mr. Connell was ordered by the Lieutenant Governor, at least three days prior to the first of May, to stop their issue, and in one of the letters explaining his position has quoted his own telegram to his chief assistant ordering the stoppage of the issue, under date of April 28, 1860, it is not possible that the stamps were ever legally in use, even for a minute.

Genuine copies are excessively scarce unused, and while apparently used, or at least cancelled, copies have been shown, none has ever been found with an undoubtedly genuine cancellation, nor on the original cover.

In the whole transaction there are many happenings which seem like a remarkable series of coincidences or a considerably enlarged idea of his own importance on the part of Mr. Connell and a deliberate attempt to spread his face abroad at the expense of the public, and that without the knowledge or consent of either the Lieutenant-Governor or his associates in the Executive Council.

Some of the difficult questions are: Why the trip to New York in the September preceeding; this at about the same time the stamp must be ordered to have them ready early the following year? We have somewhere seen the statement that the gentleman sat for the portrait from which the engraving was made while in New York on this trip. Why such secrecy that the other members of the government had not seen a set of the stamps until within three days of the date of issue? Why was the Postmaster-General at his home in Woodstock instead of at the capital when anything so important as a new issue of stamps in a new currency was on the point of being made? One move as a finale; Why worry over questions impossible of solution?

Mr. Connell predicted in one of his letters that the change in portraits on the stamps would cause a falling off in the revenues, probably considering the

Queen's face less beautiful and less popular than his own. If he followed the course of stamp prices for some years subsequently he must have been greatly pleased to find the neglected Connell stamp worth several hundred times the one which was produced by the government to take its place.

Mr. Connell's portrait on the stamps at least, having been turned face to the wall, a new five-cent stamp was ordered from the American Bank Note Company, this time containing the Queen's head and being printed in green.

In the meantime the other values, 1, 10 and 12½ cent, and probably the 17 cent, were issued about May 15th, and the 5 cent green, upon its receipt from the printers. Pending their arrival, it is probable that some bisected 10 cent stamps were used, as they are to be seen or heard of occasionally.

The two cent value was not added until December, 1863, when, again following the lead of Nova Scotia, a reduction was made in the rate for letters mailed to be delivered within the same county.

All of the values and varieties of this series are more common in unused than in used condition, owing to the remainders on hand when the Province joined the Dominion, except such shades as the 1 cent brown violet and 5 cent bronze or olive green, which can be recognized as belonging to the first printing. Of these the contrary is the case.

In Mr. Seybold's collection we find copies of all the values used, off the cover, and among other covers: A strip of four brown lilac and a 10 cent on cover, a strip of 5 red lilac on one cover, a strip of five brown lilac on cover and a 12½ cent on cover. The last mentioned is not a common stamp

in this condition. His most recent acquisition, however, is a gem which will be appreciated by those collectors who have attempted to secure New Brunswicks on original covers. It is, unfortunately, not on the entire cover but is a large fragrant, and contains 1 cent red lilac, 17 cent black and 2 cent average, showing cancellation at Fredericton September 2, 1864. The 17 cent value is an especially difficult one to secure an original, one of the world's best known specialists in British North America having made the statement that he never saw one. A recent letter to Mr. Seybold from one of the most prominent philatelists, of Halifax, also contains the statement that none has ever come into his hands, nor has he ever seen a copy in this condition. The 1, 10, 12½ and 17 cent values are claimed to have been found on ribbed paper, but we believe that they only exist from the same cause which made most of the ribbed paper varieties of the United States and of some other countries, the fact of being printed with a worn blanket, allowing the exposed threads to be impressed into the dampened paper upon which the stamps were printed.

July 1st, 1837, witnessed the amalgamation of the Province into the Dominion of Canada, and New Brunswick stamps became a matter of interesting philatelic history and food for stamp collectors and nothing more.

Although King Christian IX of Denmark has ruled for forty years, his portrait has never appeared on any stamps.

The Republic of San Salvador must be credited the doubtful honor of having issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 404 to date.

British American Philatelic Association.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APPLICATIONS.

31. Huiginin, Mrs. Madeleine, 27
 Abbott st., Beverly, Mass. Refs.
 C. W. Weghe and J. P. Peterson.

London, Oct. 5, 1904.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:

It affords me much pleasure to see that our members are commencing to take an active interest in the affairs of the Association. The busy season is now coming on and I hope the members will make it a busy one for our officers. If you are out of application forms drop me a card and you will have some by return mail. Trusting to receive quite a batch of applications this month, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

L. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

(N. B.—Publishers are respectfully invited to place our Librarian, Mr. R. E. Holmes, London, Ont., on their exchange list.)

The following journals have been

received to date:—

	VOL.	NO.	W.NO.
Can. Monthly,			
August ..	i.	1	1
Mekeel's Wkly			
Stamp News.	xviii.	31-36	709-714
Philatelic Inter-			
Ocean, Aug .	vii.	8	57

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

I have great pleasure in reporting the receipt of papers as follows:

Wm. C. Benson	32 pieces
L. S. Holmes	156 "
	188 "

Kindly look up your files and donate your duplicates to our Library.

Yours fraternally,

R. E. HOLMES, Librarian.

Lying can sell some goods—once.

There are five persons to be honest with 1st yourself; 2nd, your friends; 3rd, your doctor; 4th, your lawyer; 5th, everyone else.

Just before the siege of Paris, and every collector should be well read on this interesting bit of history, a society of pigeon fanciers sent 900 carrier pigeons into Paris to carry mail. A part of these were liberated the first week of the siege, with letters and official communications. They were taken out of Paris by balloon, and carried news back to the beleaguered city. But this pigeon post was not so successful as anticipated. Out of more than 200 pigeons sent out of the balloons, only 73 ever returned. Of this number five had no dispatches, ten conveyed the simple news of the safe arrival of the balloon, and three carried messages which had been sent by the Germans, who captured them, substituted the messages and started the birds on their way again.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

OLDEST PHILATELIC PAPER IN CANADA.

Published in the Interest of
Stamp Collectors.

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Formerly Published at Quebec City.

Entered at London Post Office as second class
matter.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1904.

A CHANGE

Arrangements have been completed whereby THE STAMP SHEET will hereafter be issued under an entirely new management and from another point. It is the present intention of the new manager—if matters can be arranged as he expects—to very largely increase the size and appearance of the paper, and for a time issue it quarterly instead of monthly. He does not expect or desire to make any money out of the paper, and is not depending on it in any way as a source of income, but is simply taking hold of it in the interest of philately in Canada, and is willing to give his time and if necessary spend some money in order to see whether the stamp collectors of Canada want a journal of their own and will support it, not necessarily liberally, but moderately as it deserves. If there is a fairly general response, and it can be made to pay actual running expenses only, it will be published monthly again. It is up to you, gentlemen, whether THE STAMP SHEET is a success or not. No further subscriptions will be

solicited until after the next issue, which will be about the middle of January. In the meantime please address all communications as usual to the old officers in London, and they will be forwarded to the proper destination.

Editorial Jottings.

After the summer and vacation season we ought to get down to solid hard work. Each member of our association should make it a special point to do their utmost to boom things. Our membership roll ought to be doubled before Xmas. This can easily be done if every member will work persistently. Don't try and then give up. Try and try again. Introduce the subject to every friend you know and get them interested, get on a hunt for stamp collectors, and persuade them to join the only live association in Canada. Others there may be that profess to be, but the B. A. P. A. is the one that Is and Will Be. So if you want your friends to be in the good things, get them in this. Now get to work; hustle and jump and get there as quickly as you can. A long, strong pull altogether and We Can Do It.

Our sales and exchange dept. has made a splendid start, and if you have any duplicates to dispose of, send them on in some of the special books to our Supt. and if you have put them at right prices they will soon sell. If you want to buy stamps cheap, ask Rev. R. vonPerch, of Berlin, to put you on a circuit.

Our auction sale dept. is also a pronounced success, as many have testified. Send on any big or little lots you want to dispose of quickly and our prompt and courteous manager will give you every attention.

Interesting Items From Here and There.

Mauritius was the first British colony to issue adhesive stamps and was also the first British colony to issue surcharged postage stamps.

A machine which reproduces stamps in their natural colors and enlarges the same is called the amphemigiscope, and is being used by a number of specialists.

Probably it was an ardent pro-Japan feeling that has lead a newspaper to say that the postage stamps of Japan are "considered to be the most artistic in the world."

In an English stamp paper, the advertisement is noticed: "Gold Coast, ten shillings, lilac and carmine, not vermilion, an exceedingly rare stamp in mint condition and superb, nett, five pounds."

A new stamp issue is a serious undertaking and even the great firm of Messrs. De la Rue & Company, says Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, "do not usually furnish a new set of stamps under a year, we believe."

For forty-six years the portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been used on the stamps of that country and that of Queen Victoria was printed on the stamps of Great Britain for sixty-one consecutive years.

The Australian Journal of Philately points out that some of the stamps of the commemorative set of New South Wales issued in 1888 are still current and that the words, "one hundred years," that each stamp bears are paradoxical.

The nine stars on the stamps of Bolivia have a significance; each one stands for one of the nine republics of Bolivia. These nine republics are

Atacamba, Beni, Cherquisaca, Cochambamba, La Paz, Potosi, Urro, Santa Cruz and Tariza.

Philately makes a marked step in advance every time that it is recognized in the way of governmental action being taken to maintain an official collection of postage stamps. From the minutes of a recent meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club, New South Wales, we are pleased to take the item: "The hon. secretary intimated that the stamps in the N. S. W. Official Collection had been mounted in albums up to date, and that the Acting Deputy Postmaster-General had given his sanction to new issues being shown at the club meeting each month."

From the office of the "crown agents for the colonies" in London, a circular, dated July 11th, is being distributed inviting tenders in a stock of obsolete postage stamps of St Helena. Among the conditions under which bids are accepted on the stamps, which aggregate about \$43,000 face value, are: "No offers for less than fifty pounds worth of stamps will be considered. Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in not later than the 31st December, 1901, after which date all the stamps which may remain unsold will be destroyed."

The fever of collecting is in everyone to a certain extent for who ever saw a boy that did not collect something, even if it were of no more interest than cigar box lids. He is bound to collect and if we were to train him to use his energy in collecting something which will prove a source from which a lot of education can be derived as well as pleasure, and then at last if it must be a financial question can be considered.

APPROVAL SELECTIONS.

No matter what you require, we can supply you, at right prices. We control more approval trade than any other dealer in Canada, as we have made this branch of the stamp business our specialty. Selections worth from \$1 to \$100 or more, sent on receipt of references.

International Stamp Co.,
Montreal, Canada.

32 years in business.

B. A. P. A. Auction No. 5.

Lot No.	Description	No in Lot
34	*Chili, No. 41.	10
35	" " 42.	5
36	" " 43.	2
37	U. S. Int. Revenue 2c. orange.	75
38	India post caros 1/2 A Brown, queen.	25
39	Entire envelope 1/2 A green, queen.	25
40	Foreign, all diff. cat. \$1.45.	100
41	U. S., " 65c.	25
42	British col. & U. S., all diff. cat. 85c.	50
43	Mexico, all diff. cat. 65c.	25
44	Argentine " 68c.	32
45	*Nicaragua " 55c.	10
46	Columbia " 43c.	16
47	Canada maps 2c.	200
48	" 2c, purple numeral.	500
49	" 3c, numeral.	500

*Means unused.

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Stamps. they catalogue at \$1.67, also a 25c. coupon and our large price list, for the names and addresses of two honest stamp collectors and two cents for postage.

Exceptional Bargains.

100 different U. S. Stamps	20
Catalogue pricing all stamps	10
10 Cuba revenues	05
6 China 1/2c. to 10c.	10
8 Korean	16

Let us know your wants.

TIFFIN STAMP CO.

160 J St.,

Tiffin, Ohio.

STAMP COLLECTORS: Fine sheets on approval at 50%. Reference required. A trial will please you. R. H. A. GREEN, 886 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

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WELL MIXED FOREIGN

13c.

North Borneo, 1893, 1c. to 24.	50
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200 Var. U. S. 50	80 Var. Australia 75
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1000 " " " " " 3 00	2000 " Foreign . . . 8 00

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1890, 3c. slate, 100.	\$ 50
1896 1c Prince, 100.	80
1897 1c Cabot, 100.	3 00
" 2c " 100.	3 00
" 3c " 100.	1 00
1857 3d green, used, each.	2 00
1863 3d brown, each.	3 50
" No. 1 type, 1c on 3c. surch. each	25
" No. 2 type, " each	80

Wholesale list free. Rare stamps sent on approval to responsible collectors.

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Canada Jubilee, 1/2c* 12	50c Jubilee,	08
5 diff. Newfoundl. 03	10 different	10
30 diff. Newfoundl. 01.00	*20c. Canada, King,	20
200 diff. stamps, all foreign, Cat. \$2.50,		10
50 diff. Spain, 09	20 different,	02
14 diff. Sweden 02	15 different Bulgaria	04
50c. U. S. 1903, 06	10 different Canada	01
50 diff. Australia, 13	100 different	90
200 " 3.00	100 asstd. Newfoundl.	45
100 asstd. Peru 19	100 Bolivia,	40

Postage 2c extra. Remit in unused stamps or Money Order.

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MARKS STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

FIFTY per cent. discount from my sheets and valuable premiums given away with every purchase of 25c and over. Block of 4 1/2c. Nfld. new for 5c post free. **GEO. MURRAY,** 47 Stanley st., London, Canada.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN, nearly new. to exchange for Two Dollars, cat. value stamps, my selection. **T. W. CHARLESWORTH,** Arkona, Ont.

There's many a good thing lost by not asking for it. **WE WANT YOUR ADD.**

British Colonials Unused

AT CLEARANCE PRICES

No in Set	Catalogue Value	Price		
3	Sierra Leone (surcharged revenue) 1d, 3d, 6d	\$0 00	\$0 50	1 Malta, 1902, 1d on 2½d blue
1	Antigua, 1d C. A.	8	5	1 " 1903, 2d King
1	Barbados, 92-6, 1 f. slate and carmine	2	1	1 " 1885, ½ and 1d (Queen)
1	" 1897, 1 f. " Jubilee	3	2	1 Mauritius 1902, 4c lil. and carm
1	Bermuda, 1901, ¼d on 1 sh. grey	2	1	1 " 1891-2, 6c green and rose
1	" 1880, ½ brown	10	4	1 " 1884-5, 1c on 2c purple
1	" 1884-93, 1d rose	5	2	1 Montserrat, 1d carmine C. A.
1	Br. Bechuanaland, 92-4, 1d lilac	10	4	1 " ½ green
1	" 1894, 1d on Cape	15	6	1 " ½ and 1d
1	" Protoc. 1898, ½d	4	2	1 New Brunswick, 1860, 1c red lilac
	on G. B.	18	7	1 " 1861, 2c orange
1	Br. Guiana, 1868, 1c black	25	12	1 " 1860, 5c green
1	Br. Honduras, 1884, 1d rose no surch.	6	3	3 " 1, 2 and 5c
1	" 1888, 2c on 2d carmine	8	4	1 Natal, 1882, 1d rose
1	" " 3c on 3d brown	4	2	1 " 1902, 1d King
1	" 1892, 1c on 1d green	5	2	1 New Zealand, 1901, 1d (Universal)
1	" 1891, 2c rose	10	4	1 Niger Coast Protct., 1894, ½d yellow green
1	" " 3c brown	4	2	1 Nine, 1902, ½d green
1	" 1902, 2c King	3	2	1 Northern Nigeria, 1902, 1d King
1	Br. New Guinea, 1901, ½d	7	4	1 Nevis, 1882, ½ green
2	Br. South Africa (Rhodesia) 1899, ½ and 1d	4	2	1 Negri Sembilan, 1c green
1	Br. South Africa, 1895, ½ p slate and purple	4	2	1 Orange River Colony, 1d V. R. 1
1	Br. South Africa, 1898, ½ p slate and violet	4	2	1 " ½d on Cape
1	Br. Central Africa, 1901, 1 p violet and carmine	5	3	1 Penhrin, 1902, ½d green
1	Cape Good Hope 1900, 1 p Table Bay	5	2	1 Queensland, 1895, 1d (4 numerals)
1	" 1902, ½d King	3	2	1 St. Christopher, 1882, ½ green
1	" " 2d	4	3	1 St. Helena, 1884, ½ green (surch.)
1	" " 1sh	40	25	1 " 1896, ½ green
2	Cayman Islands, 1900, ½ and 1d (Queen)	7	4	1 St. Lucia, 1902, 2d (picture)
1	Cayman Islands, 1902, ½ King	3	2	1 Seychelles, 1890, 2 and 4c
2	Cooks Islands, ½ and 1d	8	4	1 " 1893, 1900, 2, 3 and 6c
1	Ceylon, 1900, 2c orange brown	2	1	1 Sierra Leone, 1896, ½d lil and green
1	" " 3c green	3	2	1 Straits Settlements, 1892, 1c on 2c rose
1	" " 4c yellow	4	3	1 " " 1c on 8c orange
1	Cyprus 1896, ½ pi green and carm.	5	2	1 Sungei Ujong, 1894, 1 on 5c green
1	" 1903, ½ pi King	3	2	1 Transvaal 1902, ½d King
1	Dominica 1883-90, ½d green	8	4	1 Turks and Caicos, 1900, 1d rose
1	Falkland Isl. 1891-00, 1p on red	5	3	1 Turks Islands, 1882, ½d green
1	Fiji 1892, ½d slate	4	2	1 Tobago, 1885, ½d green
1	Gambia 1887-9, ½ green	5	3	1 Virgin Islands, 1899, ½ and 1d
1	" 1898,	4	3	1 Western Australia, 1890, 1d rose
1	" 1902, 1d King	5	3	1 Victoria 1901, 1d rose
2	Gibraltar ½ and 1d	9	4	2 Zanzibar, ½ and 1d
1	Gold Coast, 1898, ½d (Queen)	4	2	1 Zululand, 1896, 1d
1	" 1902, 1d King	4	3	1 Perak, 1892, 1c green
2	Grenada, 1902, ½ and 1d King	7	4	1 India, C. E. F., 3 pie.
3	Givalior, 1903, ¼, ½ and 1d King	9	5	1 " ½ on ½d
1	Hongkong, 1900, 2c green	4	2	2 Johore, 1c, 1894, 1c 1896
1	Leeward Isl., 1902, 1d King	5	3	1 Malay States, 1901, 1c green
1	Labuan, 1902, 4c crown	4	2	
1	Malta, 1900, ¼d brown	2	1	

to per cent. discount from these prices on orders over \$2

20 per cent discount from these prices on orders of over \$5

Good only while stamps last. Limited quantity only. Send your order to-day.

WM. C. BENSON,

Masonic Temple Building,

London, Ontario,

Canada.

THESE ARE DECIDED BARGAINS

CANADA.			PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
No.	Cat.	Price.	No.	Cat.	Price
4a 3d rib used	\$ 1 25	\$ 45	2 3d perf. 9. used	\$ 7 00	\$2 75
8 ½d wove, used, cut close	3 50	1 00	13 3 cents, new	1 00	40
" new, "			" used	2 50	1 10
no gum	7 50	2 25			
8a ½d rib, used, good	15 00	5 00	UNITED STATES.		
" small tear	15 00	3 00	30 1-cent type 1, imp. used	\$25 00	\$9 00
11 ½d perf., new, no gum	15 00	6 00	31 1-cent type 2, imp. new	2 50	90
12 3d " used	3 00	1 25	32 1c type 3, imp. pair used	20 00	7 00
16 10c violet, new, o. g.	5 00	2 00	35 10c imp. new, no gum	15 00	6 00
23 2c wmk, used	2 50	1 00	36 12c " "	20 00	7 00
" small tear	2 50	50	41 1c type 2, perf. used	1 00	40
26 12½c blue, new	1 50	65	43 3c type 1, new	12 50	5 00
28 1c brown red, laid p. used	15 00	5 00	49 5c type 3, used	2 50	1 00
29 3c laid p., used	3 50	1 50	72 90c blue, used	3 50	1 50
31 1c yellow, new, o. g.	3 50	1 75	77 15c new, no gum	10 00	3 50
38 5c slate green, new, no gum, strip of 3	1 80	60	86 1c grille 11 x 13, used	2 00	75
45 10c red, new, block of 4, fine	2 00	1 00	89 10c " new	7 50	3 00
45 10c red, new, not so fine	2 00	80	91 15c " used	4 00	1 50
48 8c lilac grey, new, block of 4, fine	2 40	1 25	94 3c " 9 x 13, used	1 00	40
63 \$3 Jubilee, used, v good	2 25	1 00	95 5c " used	4 00	1 50
65 \$5 " " "	4 00	1 75	96 10c " new	5 00	1 90
154 8c register, new o. g.	2 50	1 15	115 6c new	4 00	1 65
151a 2c ver. register, new o. g.	30	15	118 15c used	3 50	1 50
Official Seal, used, last quoted	2 50	60	119 15c "	1 50	60
5c envelope, used, last quoted	1 50	60	120 24c "	5 00	2 25
5c envelope, used, entire	1 50	80	123 1c re-issue new	5 00	2 50
			149 7c nat. new, trimmed W	6 00	2 00
			146 2c nat. new	1 50	65
			148 6c " "	3 50	1 60
			153 24c " used, fine	1 50	80
			153 24c " not so good	1 50	60
			163 15c con. new	15 00	6 00
			165 30c " "	7 00	3 00
			191 90c Amer. new, no gum	7 50	2 50
			191 " used, block of 9 on part of cover, fine.	9 00	5 00
			262 \$2 no wmk pair, used	6 00	2 75
			292 \$1 Omaha, used	1 00	50
			293 \$2 " pair used v. fine	4 00	2 50
			501 Agriculture 2c new	1 00	40
			505 " 12c used	8 00	3 50
			529 Justice, 12c used	2 50	90
			534 Navy, 1c new	1 25	50
			555 Post Office 90c, new	2 50	1 00
			1016 60c newspaper, new	7 50	2 75
			1017 72c " "	12 50	4 50
			1019 96c " "	10 00	3 75
			752 Off. Seal Post Obitum new	3 00	1 50
			1213 Post due, 30c brown, new	1 00	40

NEWFOUNDLAND.

9 1sh scarlet verm., used, small margins	\$150 00	\$40 00
27 12c 1866, block of 4, new, o. g.	2 40	1 00
30 1c violet new	1 00	50
30a 1c brown lilac, new	1 50	65
38 5c roul. new, o. g.	1 75	75

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

2 5c rose, imperf., used	\$110 00	\$40 00
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NOVA SCOTIA.

1 1d red brown, 2 used on cover	\$20 00	\$9 00
2 3d blue used	2 00	85
9 2c lilac used	60	25
10 5c blue, new, o. g.	4 50	2 25
12 10c ver. used	1 50	65
13 12½c black, used	1 25	55

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

T. S. CLARK, Box 377, London, Canada.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. V. No. 12. QUEBEC, DECEMBER 15th 1904.

3 cents.

We sell mint and used rare postage and revenue stamps at lower prices than you can buy them at Auction, and you run no risk with us.

6 cent mint Canada Jubilee.....	20c.
17c cent blue used Canada, 1859.....	50c.
\$1 mint Canada Jubilee.....	1.00
2 cent orange New Brunswick, mint.....	2c.
1 cent " "	2c.

Only one order can be filled for each applicant at above prices. Add 2c. for postage.

Scott's 1905 Catalogue mailed for 58c.

40 varieties Canadian Revenues.....	25c.
60 " rarer.....	50c.
Third issue Bills 10 var	15c.

The Canada Stamp Co.,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

THESE ARE DECIDED BARGAINS

CANADA.			PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
No.	Cat.	Price.	No.	Cat.	Price
4a 3d rib used	\$ 1 25	\$ 45	2 3d perf. 9. used	\$ 7 00	\$2 75
8 1/2d wove, used, cut close	3 50	1 00	13 3 cents, new	1 00	40
" " new, "			" used	2 50	1 10
no gum	7 50	2 25	UNITED STATES.		
8a 1/2d rib. used, good	15 00	5 00	30 1-cent type 1, imp. used	\$25 00	\$9 00
" small tear	15 00	3 00	31 1-cent type 2, imp. new	2 50	90
11 1/2d perf., new, no gum	15 00	6 00	32 1c type 3, imp. pair used	20 00	7 00
12 3d " used	3 00	1 25	35 10c imp. new, no gum	15 00	6 00
16 10c violet, new, o. g.	5 00	2 00	36 12c " "	20 00	7 00
23 2c wmk, used	2 50	1 00	41 1c type 2, perf. used	1 00	40
" small tear	2 50	50	43 3c type 1, new	12 50	5 00
26 12 1/2c blue, new	1 50	65	49 5c type 3, used	2 50	1 00
28 1c brown red, laid p.			72 90c blue, used	3 50	1 50
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9 1sh scarlet verm., used, small margins	\$150 00	\$40 00	153 24c " used, fine	1 50	80
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30 1c violet new	1 00	50	163 15c con. new	15 00	6 00
30a 1c brown lilac, new	1 50	65	165 30c " "	7 00	3 00
38 5c roul. new, o. g.	1 75	75	191 90c Amer. new, no gum	7 50	2 50
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			191 " used, block of 9 on part of cover, fine	9 00	5 00
2 5c rose, imperf., used	\$110 00	\$40 00	262 \$2 no wmk pair, used	6 00	2 75
NOVA SCOTIA.			292 \$1 Omaha, used	1 00	50
1 1d red brown, 2 used on cover	\$20 00	\$9 00	293 \$2 " pair used v. fine	4 00	2 50
2 3d blue used	2 00	85	501 Agriculture 2c new	1 00	40
9 2c lilac used	60	25	505 " 12c used	8 00	3 50
10 5c blue, new, o. g.	4 50	2 25	529 Justice, 12c used	2 50	90
12 10c ver. used	1 50	65	534 Navy, 1c new	1 25	50
13 12 1/2c black, used	1 25	55	555 Post Office 90c, new	2 50	1 00
			1016 60c newspaper, new	7 50	2 75
			1017 72c " "	12 50	4 50
			1019 96c " "	10 00	3 75
			752 Offi. Seal Post Obitum new	3 00	1 50
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The Canada Stamp Co.,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

*Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,**On the 15th of each month.*BY **W. G. L. PAXMAN.**

ENTERED AT QUEBEC P. O. AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Price 3 Cents per Copy.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. 25 CENTS PER YEAR.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

6 inches (10 lines to the inch nonpareil) of space given for \$2.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. Checks MUST be paid for in advance.

Ad. copy must be in by the 4th in order to appear in next issue.

Commercial reference as to standing is required from all advertisers not known to the publisher.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 15th 1904.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Everything connected with the Canada Stamp Sheet should be addressed to 265 d'Aiguillon Street, Quebec City.

Our best wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year are extended to all our readers.

Collectors appear to have taken up their albums in right earnest since the cool weather has set in, and money seems to be plentiful judging by the large orders for stamps which are daily being received by dealers.

With the next number the Sheet starts a new volume, and our subscribers will please remember to send in the needful.

We have already referred to the matter of late copy. It is impossible for us to insert anything whether it be an advertisement or other matter in the current number of the Sheet if it is received here after the fourth of the month.

All interested will kindly bear this in mind.

THE ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE U. S. CIVIL WAR.

How many collectors have ever seen one of these interesting objects? On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion U. S. gold soon commanded a premium, quickly followed by silver, and finally even coppers disappeared from circulation, and for small change people took to postage stamps. It can easily be imagined the condition of a sticky postage stamp after it had passed through a few hands. To remedy this some firms put postage stamps of varying amounts in printed envelopes which stated their contents, but this scheme was but little better than the other. By the first plan you lost your change by the stamps becoming irretrievably damaged. In the second you stood a good chance of taking an envelope from which the stamps had been extracted. But American ingenuity was equal to the occasion; a young man named Gault invented a plan whereby the postage stamp was pressed into a circular brass case with a mica front, thus showing the government stamp and protecting it from injury. The brass back of the "coin" was utilized for advertising purposes, and readily sold at prices that were highly remunerative to the inventor, while the hybrid coin or mule stamp was gladly accepted by the people. As far as is known thirty-one different firms adopted this form of advertising, using such values of the current stamps as appealed to their particular business, the one and three cents being most common, followed by the five and ten cents, the twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents being very little used. While these pieces could be easily picked up very little attention was paid to them, but now that they have become rare the leading numismatists and many philatelists are eagerly trying to complete their collections.

CANADIAN REVENUE ALBUM

Regular price 75 cents, now offered at 25 cents, post free.

CENTURY STAMP CO.,

P. O. BOX 197

MONTREAL, Canada

HOW WE MAY HELP OUR PAPER.

BY FRED. AUVACHE.

The usefulness of a good stamp paper has no limits. The advent of his monthly is what the collector anxiously waits for.

Why is it that the local paper is so looked for? Because if there is any thing in the way of news it will have it, and it gives authority to rumour. It is thus with the philatelic publication and its out day is waited for by collectors because of the expectation of finding news in its pages. And they have a right to the expectation, for a paper is not a news paper if it does not give the news.

But the stamp paper is the same as anything else, it can not live on air alone. It must have support, and the more of that commodity it gets the better position it will be in to present a bright, newsy appearance and awake the interest of its readers.

But how is the paper to be kept, where is the support to come from? From different sources, subscriptions and advertising for the financial part. Racy articles sent in by subscribers to be used to the best advantage by the editor. Lastly the societies and clubs should aim each month to have a report of their work printed. The readers of a stamp paper wish to know how everything of a stamp nature is going on both far and near.

Such news keeps up the interest of those unable to attend meetings, and awakens an outside interest in the hobby. The only rational way to increase membership is to interest outsiders.

No organization of any kind will succeed if it does nothing towards interesting others in its work.

Now to come to the advertising part! Every member of every stamp club and stamp society should, if at all in a position to do so give some help in the way of advertising. It does not matter what business he may be in, one is as good as another, and the aim of all advertising is to give the people some idea of the stock carried. It is not necessary to buy a whole page at a time and fill it with prosy details of the goods you have to sell.

People will tire before your ad. is read through. Write something that will catch the eye at once and result in profitable sales.

Speaking of Official Organs, the *Canada Stamp Sheet* is, as is well known, the

representative of the Dominion Philatelic Association, and if rumour may be depended on is shortly to be come the backbone of a couple of other stamp organizations. By special arrangement all the members get the paper free, and they should help in every way they can. All may not find it necessary or be in a position to advertise, but all could write a few lines regarding stamp collecting in their particular locality or an occasional article that would be appreciated.

Think about these things my friends, and remember that the more help you give our editor the greater will be his efforts to keep *The Stamp Sheet* in the front rank and right up to date. We should not forget that a good paper is a credit to its supporters as well as to its editor.

Wake up Advertisers! Wake up Contributors! Wake up Subscribers! Don't wait for somebody else to begin. Start now.

Set the ball rolling.

We have recently picked up a small lot unused Canadian stamps representing pretty nearly all the issues since 1890. Let us have a list of what you lack either in collection or stock. All in clean mint condition. Cheap as long as they last.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN

Open to all Subscribers of the Stamp Sheet.

G. A., Roseville.—Any person of good character, male or female, is admitted to the Dominion Philatelic Association. All you have to do is to write to the secretary treasurer, R. A. Millar, Elmwood Ave., London, Ont., for a blank application. The annual dues are twenty-five cents, should you enter at once your fee and dues to January 1st next would be fourteen cents. The advantages of membership in the D. P. A. are manifold. You may buy and sell stamps through the Sales Department, enjoy the services, should you need them, of the Association Attorney, and Counterfeit Detector, borrow stamp literature from the Library, receive *The Canada Stamp Sheet* free, etc.

K. N., Boston.—Yes, it is customary for duty to be charged on Albums going out of and coming in to Canada. (2) The Illustrated Canadian Stamp Album is published by The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec, and is sold at fifty cents a copy.

J. R., Milbrook.—Opinions differ as to the effect on the stamp market of a general depression in trade. Looking on the bright side of the matter, the following is what a large dealer has to say:—

“ ‘Hard times’ make good business for the stamp dealers who have desirable stock. When the business of many of the best stamp buyers is running at high pressure they are too much engrossed in it to devote a fair length of time to their albums, but when ‘hard times’ come, the shrinkage in the volume of their business gives them leisure for stamps and they are not slow to avail themselves of the time at their disposal to buy stamps and arrange their collections. Of course, I refer chiefly to philatelists who have acquired a standing in the world of business.”

M. B., Toronto.—Benzine will bring out indistinct watermarks in stamps. You should be careful in handling it, however, as it is highly inflammable and is also poisonous. Our advice is never to use it at night, many valuable stamps having been entirely ruined by being brought in close proximity with lamp-light while still wet with benzine.

F. K., Boston.—The South African Republic issued its first postage stamps in 1870. These were surcharged “ V. R. Transvaal ” in 1877, by the English Government. In 1878 Queen Victoria stamps were issued. The fourpenny of this issue was surcharged “ Een Penny ” after the reverse of Majuba. New stamps were issued by the Boer Government in 1883, 1884, 1894 and 1895. After British occupation in 1900, the current issue was surcharged “ V. R. I.”

After Queen Victoria died the surcharge was changed to “ E. R. I.”

Last year stamps bearing the King's head were issued.

J. P., Como.—Cancelled stamps are put to various uses. The latest fad in the stamp line is the manufacture of walking sticks.

It takes many thousands, however, of stamps to make a good stick.

The stamps are rolled one over the other, gum side down, and when completed show a very handsome piece of work.

A GOLD MINE OF PURE BOOKS ON AVOIDED SUBJECTS.

BOOKS FOR MEN

BY SYLVANUS STALL, D.D.

- What a Young Boy Ought to Know.
- What a Young Man Ought to Know.
- What a Young Husband Ought to Know.
- What a Man of 45 Ought to Know.

BOOKS FOR WOMEN

BY MRS. MARY WOOD-ALLEN, M.D.
and MRS. EMMA F. A. DRAKE, M.D.

- What a Young Girl Ought to Know.
- What a Young Woman Ought to Know.
- What a Young Wife Ought to Know.
- What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know.

PRICE \$1.00 PER COPY. Post Free.

School Law and Regulations Province of Quebec.....	\$1.00
Munic. Code, Province of Quebec..	4.00
Canadian Postage Stamp Album for all B. N. A's.....	.50
Scott's Catalogue for 1904.....	.58
Complete set 4 Maple Leaves mint stamps.....	.75
Used set Maple Leaves.....	.25
Set 4c. to 50c. Canada Jubilee mint.	\$2.00

THE CANADA STAMP CO., QUEBEC CITY.

Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers for the past 25 years, under Company style since 1898.

A party here has an Album in which he has put half sheets and parts of sheets, strips and blocks of Canadian postage stamps as issued by the post office since before Jubilee year. He wishes an offer for the lot. A copy of the list may be had from us, or the Album will be sent on approval to a responsible person.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

THE TOLEDO STAMP COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A. OFFER
STAMPS FREE.

2 Guatemala Jubilee Bands, Cat. Value 30cts. for the names of two collectors and 2cts. Postage.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Costa Rica 1892, complete, 1c. to 10c., col.....	\$1.00
Guatemala 1902, complete, 1 c. to 2 pesos.....	1.00
Porto Rico, 40c. 1890, cat. \$1.00 punched.....	15c
Porto Rico, 20c. 1898, cat. 30c. punched.....	5c
Labuan 1897, complete.....	39c
North Borneo, 1894, comp.....	39c

WHOLESALE

10 sets Chili Tel. 3 var.....	10c
*10 " Sardinia, 6 var.....	15c
10 " Cuban War, 3 var.....	15c
10 " Roman States, 10 var.....	19c
100 Cuba, asst., 5 var. cat. \$3.....	30c
100 Philippines, 7 var. cat. \$3.50...	50c

14 Abyssinia, complete.....	75c
11 Honduras 1891, complete.....	40c
Chili 1902, 30c.....	12c
U. S. A. 1902, 8c.....	2c
" " 13c.....	5c
" " 15c.....	3c
" " 50c.....	10c
Cuba 1c on 3c 1902.....	15c
2 Alabama State Bills 25c, 50c.....	10c
Confederate Bills.....	10c

WHOLESALE

10 Salvador 1c. 1889, cat. 4c.....	8c
10 " 2c. " " 6c.....	10c
10 sets Army Franks, 3 var.....	15c
10000 Faultless Hinges.....	40c
10 Millimeter Scales.....	25c
10 Dime Albums.....	30c

Albums, Catalogues, Supplies.

Imperial Album, Holds 3500 Stamps.....	30c
J. W. Scott's Best Album, complete, Illustrated.....	\$1.00
J. W. Scott's " " " Cloth Covers.....	2.00
International Album, Illustrated.....	1.50
Scott's Catalogue, Post Free.....	58c
Collectors Catalogue.....	10c

Ask for our List of 800 Stamps, ½c. each, 1200 Stamps, 1c. each.

WE BUY STAMPS. BUYING LIST 10cts.

List Free. Wholesale List, Free to Dealers.

REMEMBER.

That for forty-five cents you may have "The Canada Stamp Sheet" and Mr. Chapman's monthly "The Adhesive" sent to your address post free for one year. Both these stamp magazines will keep you abreast of the times, and perhaps save you many dollars during the year. Subscriptions may be sent either to "The Adhesive" Rocky Hill, Conn., U. S., or to "The Canada Stamp Sheet," Quebec, Canada.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

One of our Illustrated Albums with spaces for all Canadian postage stamps ever issued would be a handsome present for Father, Mother, Sister or Brother.

Only 50 cents by mail.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

CHRISTMAS OFFERS.

Argentine official set, rare.....	40c
North Borneo, surcharged "British Protectorate," complete 1c. to 24c.	30c
Labuan and Borneo, 4c. "Monkey," 3 var.....	5c
Bulgaria 1901, "Prince" 1s. to 30s....	7c
Greece 1901, new 1l. to 1dr.....	13c
Costa Rica 1889, set 1c. to 50c.....	7c
Ecuador, Jubilee, 1896, complete....	25c

POSTAGE EXTRA.

Selections of new issues on approval at 50% discount. References please.

R. F. WRIGLEY,

293 King West, TORONTO, Ont.

CANADA MINT ENVELOPES.

The balance of our stock of unused envelopes, surcharged and otherwise, will be cleared off cheap as we do not intend to handle this line in 1904.

Some rare ones still remaining.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

AT FACE VALUE \$16.20.

Beautiful, well centred, full gum, set of Canada Jubilee Postage Stamps, an ornament to any collector's Album.

THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

TALE OF A POSTAGE STAMP.

I'm a stamp—
A postage stamp—
A two center;
Don't want to brag,
But I was never
Licked,
Except once,
By a gentleman too;
He put me on
To a good thing,
It was an envelope
Perfumed, pink square:
I've been stuck on
That envelope
Ever since:
He dropped us
The envelope and I—
Through a slot in a dark box:
But we were rescued
By a mail clerk,
More's the pity;
He hit me an awful
Smash with a hammer:
It left my face
Black and blue;
Then I went on a long
Journey
Of two days;
And when we arrived—
The pink envelope and me—
We were presented
To a perfect love
Of a girl,
With the stunningest pair
Of blue eyes
That ever blinked.
Say she's dream!
Well, she mutilated
The pink envelope
And tore one corner
Of me off
With a hairpin;
Then she read what
Was inside
The pink envelope
I never saw a girl blush
So beautifully:
I would be stuck
On her—if I could.
Well she placed
The writing back
In the pink envelope:
Then she kissed me,
Oh, you little godlets!
Her lips were ripe
As cherries,
And warm
As the summers sun.
We—
The pink envelope and me—
Are now
Nestling snugly
In her bosom;
We can hear
Her heart throb:
When it goes fastest
She takes us out
And kisses me.
Oh, say
This is great!
I'm glad
I'm a stamp—
A two center

WHEN STAMPS WERE NEW.

"When postage stamps first came into use" said a veteran postal clerk, "the public didn't know how to handle them. You remember how, when tea and coffee first appeared among us, the people fried the tea leaves and the coffee berries, and served them with salt and pepper? Well, the people treated their stamps as absurdly when the use of stamps first became compulsory.

Some folks would put their stamps inside their letters, out of sight. Here is the official notice that we issued to stop that practice."

The clerk took from the drawer an aged bulletin that said:

"The stamps upon all letters and packages must be affixed on the outside thereof, and above the address thereon."

He put back this bulletin and drew forth another one.

"People would pin the stamps on their letters, instead of gumming them," he said, "and when they did gum them, they would not do it right. Hence this second bulletin:"

"Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are liable to rub off and thereby cause the letters to be treated as unpaid. Do not pin on the stamps."

"Still," said the clerk, "the public didn't understand the simple matter of sticking a postage stamp on a letter. So we got out a third bulletin."

The third bulletin, in big, impatient letters, said:

"The simplest and most effectual method of causing stamps to adhere firmly is, first to moisten well the outside of the stamps and afterward the gummed side slightly, taking care not to remove the gum."

With our next number we intend to start a fifteen center. That is an ad. column devoted to exchanges of stamps, etc.

Three lines of space will be given in this column for fifteen cents.

Many of our readers have albums, stamps, and odd collections of all kinds which they would like to exchange, but do not know who to

apply to. An ad. costing a trifle in this column will probably put them into communication with some one else in a similar predicament and lead to satisfactory results.

The Canada Stamp Sheet will in future be published from Quebec.

First started here, it passed in a couple of years into the hands of a Toronto stamp dealer, and after the course of a few months found its way back to the old city. Quebec held it again for some little time, after which an offer for the good will and rights was made by the British America Philatelic Association, of London, Ontario, which was accepted and the monthly up to the present issue has been published as an official organ by the Association.

The following stamp periodicals, all wielding more or less influence in their day, are consolidated with the Canada Stamp Sheet:

- Boys' Own Philatelist.
- Canadian Philatelic Weekly.
- Canadian Philatelic Review.
- Canadian Collector and Philatelic Punch.
- Philatelic Fun.
- Energy.
- Philatelic Messenger.
- Ontario Philatelist.
- Stamp Reporter.
- Jubilee Philatelist and Mount Royal News.
- Philatelic Advocate.
- Bay State Philatelist.

The Constitution of the United States

Article I
Section 1
All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2
The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4
The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or add to the Rules regulating the same.

Section 5
The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Election and Term of Service of the Senators and Representatives, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 6
The Senators and Representatives and Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. VI. No. 1. QUEBEC, JANUARY 15th 1905.

3 cents.

CANADIAN REVENUES

Lower Canada Law, 9 var.	.25
Quebec Law, 1869, 14 var.	
10c to \$5 inclusive, dark...	\$1.00
Same, 10 var. 10c to \$1.00 inclusive, light.....	.50
Quebec Law, 1893, 14 var.	
10c to \$5, dark.....	.75
30 var. Canada Revenues..	.25
\$5 Supreme Court, only...	.65
Rev. Cat. free with each order.	

Send us \$2 and we will mail
you all the above postfree.

After filling the fiftieth order
at \$2, we reserve the right to
cancel this ad.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.
QUEBEC, CANADA.

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QUEBEC, CANADA.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

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A CONSOLIDATION OF 13 STAMP PERIODICALS.

Published at 265 d'Aiguillon St. Quebec,

On the 15th of each month.

BY W. G. L. PAXMAN.

ENTERED AT QUEBEC P. O. AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Price 3 Cents per Copy.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, 25 CENTS PER YEAR.

AD. SPACE 60 cents AN INCH.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

6 inches (10 lines to the inch nonpareil) of space given for \$2.00. On receipt of remittance checks good for one inch each will be sent to cover amount. Checks must be paid for in advance.

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Address one to 265 d'Aiguillon St., Quebec, P. Q., and the other to P. O. Box 813, St. Thomas, Ontario, and two copies of "The Canada Stamp Sheet" will be gladly sent in return. All Auction Managers are requested to send a copy of their catalogues priced after sale to P. O. Box 813, St. Thomas, Ont., also notice of dates of sale sufficiently long before to insert in next issue.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 15th 1905.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

We must thank our stamp friends for the very hearty response made to our appeal in the December number for a renewal of Subscriptions. An immediate response such as this is, however, only what we expected from the class of readers to whom the Stamp Sheet goes regularly. Business men and women know the value of promptness and the danger of procrastination in their every day life, and they apply the motto "Do it now" to all their affairs. The mails have failed to bring in renewals from some of our old subscribers, but we are confidently expecting the twenty-five cent pieces in a day or two.

Our lively contemporary, Mekeel's Stamp Collector, has reached the enviable ten thousand subscriber point and at the same time the very sensible conclusion that fifty cents a year is about the limit the stamp fraternity

The Canada Stamp Sheet

is disposed to give for a year's subscription, no matter how good a paper may be. We congratulate the Collector on its present success and send our best wishes for 1905.

Scott's 1905 Catalogue of 758 pages has put in an early appearance, according to promise. While some noteworthy changes have been made in the prices of a few stamps, still on the whole, collectors and dealers should be more than usually satisfied with the book.

Of course there will be grumbling and fault finding on the part of some, errors will be pointed out, etc., as in former years, but taken all together we think the consensus of opinion will be that the publishers have turned out a work this year highly creditable to them.

The Century Stamp Co., of Montreal, with its usual enterprise has issued a very neat and taking New Year's Ad. in the shape of a 21 x 28 inch view of the Montreal Toboggan Slide. We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a copy.

This Company has also contracted for the back page cover of the Stamp Sheet for the coming twelve months.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

Open to all Subscribers of the Stamp Sheet.

WINNIPEG—Now that the Canada Stamp Sheet has settled down in Quebec to stay, would it be possible for you to reprint the very interesting articles entitled "The Stamps of British North America," which have at long intervals appeared in your monthly from the pen of Mr. Frank C. Young. Quite a number of collectors have endeavored to get the series, but for one reason and another have not succeeded. I feel sure that

The Canada Stamp Sheet

if this series were promised it would add materially to your list of subscribers.

Ed. C. S. S.—We shall do our best to meet the wishes of our friend in this respect. Any further suggestions tending to make the Sheet more helpful in the future will receive due attention.

E. P. DURHAM.—May small sets of the 1897 postage stamps of Canada be still obtained from the bureau at Ottawa, or must I pay an advance on face for a couple of these sets?

We understand that all the small values of the Jubilee series are exhausted at headquarters. Any one of our advertisers, however, will be glad to fill your order at a small advance.

M. H. GASPÉ.—My subscription to the Star Newspaper is about to expire. Do you do any clubbing with other papers by which the price of the Stamp Sheet is reduced?

Yes. We receive renewals and new subscriptions for any paper or magazine published at one dollar or over and put in the Stamp Sheet free. For publications under a dollar add ten cents extra for the Sheet. Money orders should be made payable to the Canada Stamp Sheet, Quebec.

F. C. Montreal.—Does the Stamp Sheet accept stamp advertising only, or will it print ads. of other business lines as well?

The readers of the Sheet buy stamps and plenty of them, but in common with other people they buy the other good things of life also. The Sheet is ready therefore to advertise anything and everything in its columns that is honest and clean.

W. H. Compton.—A couple of years ago I remember you used to couple Scott's Postage Stamp Cata-

The Canada Stamp Sheet

logue with a year's subscription to the Sheet for seventy-five cents. Will the same arrangement hold good for the 1905 catalogue?

Yes. Send seventy-five cents and you will receive the Catalogue by return of mail, and the Sheet to December, 1905.

STANSTEAD.—G. F. P. We are quite a number of stamp collectors here and are thinking of subscribing to a good paper. If I were to get ten subscribers to the Sheet what discount would you allow?

Send us a money order for one dollar and fifty cents with your list of ten subscribers and addresses and the Sheet will be mailed monthly to each address for one year.

D. N. Aylmer.—Your informant is correct in his assertion. By an official circular issued from Ottawa a few weeks ago, requisitions for pre-cancelled stamps may now be made for mailings of ten thousand pieces at a time. The limit before was twenty-five thousand pieces.

S. A. Berlin.—No, the Dominion Philatelist was never published in Quebec. It hails from the city of Toronto, and is edited, we believe, by Mr. A. M. Muirhead. The last number of the paper received here was for June.

J. H. Lachute.—We understand The West has received the appointment as official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society. Owing to the delay of the Western people in making the transfer of the Stamp Sheet to Quebec, the secretary of the C. P. S. wrote us last month: "Sorry the trustees had to select the Philatelic West for official organ. We waited until Monday to hear from you. We had to have a report in some paper this month, so we really could not wait."

The Canada Stamp Sheet

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

In Explanation.

As it has been the privilege of the writer to examine and study at length a remarkable collection of postage stamps and original covers, the property of Mr. John F. Seybold, of Syracuse, N. Y., he has undertaken the task of putting the readers of Stamp Sheet, so far as he may be able, in touch with the many fine things included, or such of them as come under the head of British North America.

Before attempting a work of this kind a few words in relation to the collection and the collector may be apropos, and it is necessary to state that whatever comments may be made or theories advanced, unless otherwise accredited, are, whether right or wrong, chargeable solely to the writer.

In writing this series of articles it may be convenient to use the small personal pronoun, which the writer will endeavor to make not the large, ever-prevalent "I" of the egotist, but the indispensable, inconspicuous I of the writer of concise English.

The Collector.

Mr. John F. Seybold, a bachelor dry goods merchant, of Syracuse, N. Y., although but in the prime of life, has been a collector for more than thirty years, almost since he was old enough to understand the uses of postage stamps and the localities of the countries represented by the varieties collected.

In all this time he has never lost interest, but each year has shown a growth not only in his collection but in his philatelic enthusiasm and his philatelic understanding.

To be continued.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

The "PHILATELIC ADVERTISER,"
one year and a rare foreign stamp,
cat. 75 cts. for 15 cts.

Offer good for one month only.
ITHACA, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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Send 15cts in unused stamps for three
months trial sub. to S. J. HOWARD,
Greatford, Rangitikei, New Zealand,
and have a 27 word ad. free.

CANADIAN REVENUE ALBUM

Regular price 75 cents, now offered
at 25 cents postfree.

CENTURY STAMP CO'Y.

Box 197. MONTREAL, CAN.

Start the New Year Right

BY JOINING THE

PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

The only live and up-to-date Society
in Canada. Privileges many and
beneficial. Regular Official Organ.
Initiation fee 25 cts. Dues 50cts. per
year. Applications of

L. S. HOLMES, Secy.,
LONDON, ONT.

CANADIANS

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE

5c. Queen's Head, per 100...	.15
7c. Queen's Head, per 100...	\$2.00
5c. King's Head.....	.12
7c. King's Head.....	.75

L. S. HOLMES,

Secy. of B. A. P. A.

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ATTENTION!**

We are the Sole Canadian Agents

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Supplies from us you avoid customs
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ready by 15th February.

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MONTREAL, CAN.

P. O. BOX 197.

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Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

VOL. VI. No. 2. QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 15th, 1905.

3 cents.

Special Dollar's Worth.

ALL MINT STATE.

Half sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Four Maples,
Canada, 1898, 50 stamps. One
each :—

Newfoundland 2c. Jubilee, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
1890, 1c. 1897, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. red, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and
2c. 1898.

1, 2 and 5c. New Brunswick.

1 and 4c. and 4 pence Prince
Edward Island.

Subscription to Canada Stamp
Sheet for one year.

Sixty-three rare unused stamps
with monthly for One Dollar.

One lot to each person.

The small advance on cost
which we charge prohibits our
sending stamps on approval, but
the money will be instantly re-
turned should any purchase prove
unsatisfactory.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

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QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 15th 1905.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

With the January number the "Canada Stamp Sheet" entered upon its sixth volume, and at the same time adopted the single column page style.

Many improvements in the get up and running of the paper are contemplated, and our subscribers and advertisers may rely on their interests being attended to even better than in former years.

The Sheet has hitherto varied in size from eight to eighteen pages monthly, according to bulk of advertising.

We want a representative in every city, town, village and country place to take subscriptions and advertising. High commissions paid.

We have been deluged with letters and post cards asking for sample copies of The Stamp Sheet, and so

The Canada Stamp Sheet

far as extra copies allowed the demand has been met, but some correspondents are still waiting.

To meet each such case in the future we make the following offer. Send five cents in stamps and your name will be entered on our list as a subscriber for three months. At the expiration of this period you may renew your subscription either for six months or a year, or else drop out altogether.

The Universal Exchange Magazine in its January number under the heading "The Devilish Fraud" makes it hot and heavy for a certain stamp collector by name C. W. N. Ussher.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, of Boston, U. S., as of old, allows no stamp publication to outstrip it in freshness of news and variety of well written articles on stamp subjects. Such a paper well deserves the large measure of moral and financial support accorded it by the fraternity of collectors.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

Open to all Subscribers of the Stamp Sheet.

J. R. BUFFALO.—Opinion differs of course in regard to what are really to-day the rarest regular postage stamps known to the advanced collector. We think, however, that the following list submitted by Mr. Ewen, the well known dealer in England, may be accepted as being near the mark:—British Guiana, 1856, 1c; Mauritius, 1847, 1d; Mauritius, 1847, 2d; Hawaii, 1851, 2c. blue; British Guiana, 1850, 2c; Hawaii, 1851, 13c. and 5c; Roumania, 1856, 81p; Hawaii, 1851, 13c; British Guiana, 1856, 4c; Canada, 1851, 12d; Tuscany, 1860, 3l; Roumania, 1856, 27p and 108p; Reunion, 1852, 30c; British Guiana, 1850, 4c and 8c, and 1856,

The Canada Stamp Sheet

4c; Reunion, 1852, 15c; and Geneva, 1843, double 5c.

T. D. Muskoka.—We do not know of anyone having a complete file of The Canada Stamp Sheet for sale.

J. S. Montreal.—Certainly. We have an accumulation of Canadian used post cards running over thirty years. All sizes, colors, issues. We will mail 500 fairly assorted to each person sending a dollar to this office.

P. K. Oswego.—The six and eight cent present issue Numeral Canadian postage stamp can no longer be bought at the post offices. Their use being limited since the two cent letter rate came into force, no further printing will be made.

W. S. Regina.—Thanks for your kind wishes. Nothing succeeds like success you know, and the outlook for the Sheet is, as you say, very bright and promising.

E. C. Nova Scotia.—Yes, precanceled stamps date back some fifty years. They were first used by express companies in the United States, and afterwards authorized by the postal authorities. They are, however, of very recent date in Canada.

S. L. St. Thomas.—By all means use this column. It is open to every subscriber, and our aim is to make it useful and interesting to every reader. Let us know your troubles in stamp collecting and every help will be given you.

H. N. Ottawa.—Fac-similes of postage stamps in our opinion should not be given room in an album. As well cut pictures from the newspapers and add them to your collection, as to put in imitation stamps. Far better to have a few blank spaces in your album than to fill them up with trash.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

Memo from The Canada Stamp Co.

Quebec City.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Dear Sir,

Our attention having been called to the fact that the School Code now in the hands of the School Boards of the Province of Quebec is practically useless as it is because of the many changes which have been made in the law since 1899, we have just had the book thoroughly revised and all amendments, etc., to the School Law to February 21st 1905, printed and added.

Two copies of the Revised Code will be mailed to you post free on receipt of Three Dollars, four copies Five Dollars, six copies Six Dollars.

Just tear off this ad. enclose it with the money in accompanying envelope and you will receive the books by return of post.

The number of revised copies being limited, there should be no delay in ordering.

Yours truly,

**THE CANADA STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC CITY.**

The Canada Stamp Sheet

E. J. S. Boston.—You are very much mistaken as to the first cost in starting a collection of Canadian Revenue stamps. For twenty-five cents you may obtain to-day an album which sold at eighty-five cents a few months ago. This album is sold by the Century Stamp Co., Montreal. Then the stamps. Did you not read the ad. of the Canada Stamp Co., Quebec, in our last issue? Why! besides 25 and 50c lots of good value they offer several complete sets cataloging we should say between five and six dollars, in one lot for two dollars.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

Continued.

One of the earliest collectors to discern the added interest and value of stamps on original covers, he has for many years made a specialty of this form of collecting and to-day possesses one of the finest aggregations of varieties on original covers in existence.

Always genial, always obliging, Mr. Seybold is a collector of the old school, whom it is a pleasure to meet and the writer can wish no better fortune to the earnest student of matters philatelic than the privilege of spending an hour, a day, a week with Mr. John F. Seybold and his collection.

In the Stamps of British North America Mr. Seybold's collection is very strong, containing nearly every principal variety complete and all of the varieties on the original. The specialist may make objection that Mr. Seybold lacks some of the ribbed paper and like minor varieties. As he has all his life been a general collector and has never specialized in any one country, but has accom-

The Canada Stamp Sheet

plished as much in dozens of countries as he has in British North America, it will be admitted by all who have the patience to follow this series of papers that Mr. Seybold has been most successful in his stamp collecting efforts.

Asking pardon for thus intruding Mr. Seybold (sorely against his will, I fear me) on the reader, we will proceed to the consideration, first of

The Pence Issue of Canada.

For purposes which will further appear I restate the officially promulgated information that all of the pence issue were engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, and delivered to the Dominion Government the 3d. and 6d. at various times between April 5, 1851, and March, 1857.

To be continued.

SEND FIFTY CENTS

for our packet of Fifty used all different Canadian and Newfoundland postage stamps. Just the thing for a beginner, and worth far more than its cost to the old collector.

We have plenty of Canadian Revenue stamps too. Packets 25, 50 and 75 cents. Worth twice the money.

THE CANADA STAMP CO., QUEBEC.

The Fulton Stamp Co., of New York City, recently sent ye editor one of its wonderful one dollar approval books of foreign stamps.

No one with the passion of a collector could possibly withstand the temptation to take the bargain, the profit seemingly all being on the side of the buyer.

We regret that the budget of Ontario news has not reached us in time for this issue.

Wanted to Buy for Spot Cash

A 12 pence, 1851-52 Canada
postage stamp.

THE CANADA STAMP CO., QUEBEC.

The "PHILATELIC ADVERTISER,"
one year and a rare foreign stamp,
cat. 75 cts. for 15 cts.

Offer good for one month only.
ITHACA, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE OCEANIA PHILATELIC JOURNAL.

Send 15cts in unused stamps for three
months trial sub. to S. J. HOWARD,
Greatford, Rangitikei, New Zealand,
and have a 27 word ad. free.

Start the New Year Right

By joining the British American

PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

The only live and up-to-date Society
in Canada. Privileges many and
beneficial. Regular Official Organ.
Initiation fee 25 cts. Dues 50cts. per
year. Applications of }

L. S. HOLMES, Secy.,
LONDON, ONT.

GOOD CANADIAN CHEAP

5c. Queen's Head, per 100...	.15
7c. Queen's Head, per 100...	\$2.50
2 on 3c. Maple Leaf, per 100...	.80
2 on 3 c. Numeral, per 100...	.50
5c. King's Head, per 100.....	.12
7c. " " "75
20 " " each10

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— OUR —

1905 - PRICE LIST - 1905

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GIBBONS' STAMP WEEKLY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

3 months, 40c. 6 months, 80c.

1 year, \$1.60. Single copies, 5c.

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RATES: 1 year, \$0.50

3 years, 1.25

POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS

THE IMPROVED ALBUM

Contains 176 pages. Spaces for 4,700 stamps. A packet of 50 stamps free with each album. Price 35 cents, Post free.

THE STRAND ALBUM

No. 14 contains 320 pages. Spaces for 8,000 stamps, cloth bound, gilt lettered. Price 90 cents, Post free.

No. 15 contains 400 pages. Spaces for 11,000 stamps, handsomely bound, gilt edges and lettering. Also six colored maps. Price \$1.70, Post free.

We also keep a full line of Gibbons' Imperial, King's Own, Oriel, etc. Albums.

For full particulars see our Price List.

CENTURY STAMP CO.,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

P. O. BOX 197

Sole Canadian Agents for Stanley
Gibbons, London, Eng.

The Canada Stamp Sheet.

Devoted more particularly to the interests of the Collector of British
North American Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Vol. VI. No. 3.

QUEBEC, MARCH 15th, 1905.

3 cents.

QUEBEC SCHOOL LAW.

REVISED TO FEBRUARY, 1905.

FOR 15 DAYS

This page Ad. will be accepted as

25 CENTS CASH

in part payment of each order for the Parmelee Revised School Code.

If you need 2 copies send \$2.75 and this Ad.

4 cop. 4.75 " " "

6 cop. 5.75 " " "

ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

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QUEBEC, MARCH 15th 1905.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

A blunt axe is a poor tool to work with, and an out of date house directory a miserable thing to go by, but what a farce it is for a sane man to consult a school code issued over five years ago and expect to find in it the school laws of to-day.

We note with pleasure that the Canada Stamp Company, of this City, have thoroughly revised the Parmelee School Code, every amendment made by the Legislature and change in the Quebec school law to date being added. Each school commissioner, trustee and secretary treasurer of the Province owes it to the municipality which he represents that he be well up in the school laws of to-day, and this he cannot be without the aid of a reliable Code.

See special ad. on front page of this issue, and order during the next fifteen days.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

We are again asked whether the Dominion Philatelic Association is still alive, and would fain reply in the affirmative.

Our doubts as to its continued existence are so very strong, however, that we are forced to remain silent.

And by the way, what has become of the Dominion Philatelist, issued from the Queen City, whose sun arose in splendour, and which gave such promise of aid to Canadian philately and also to the furtherance of the work of the D. P. A.? Have the frosts of the winter chilled the blood and temporarily paralyzed the hand and pen of its genial editor and publisher? Who can say? We await developments.

The yearly subscription to The Canada Stamp Sheet is reduced to ten cents for the months of March and April. By this move we are in hopes of bringing up our subscription list to the five thousand mark. Several of the American papers have cut their prices in half for a stated period with good results, and why should not the Stamp Sheet by the same liberality reap a harvest of new readers. Send in your dimes and ten cent pieces then by an early mail. Remember that fifty cents will pay your subscription for the coming five years.

QUERY AND REPLY COLUMN.

Open to all Subscribers of the Stamp Sheet.

T. B. JOHNSTOWN. — We have taken your advice and in this issue announce a big cut in subscription rate for the Sheet during the months of March and April. Ten cents will be accepted for a year's subscription during the next sixty days.

The Canada Stamp Sheet

K. K. T. N. Yokima—I notice that your Query and Reply column is open to all subscribers, so I thought I would write to you.

I saw in an early issue of The Sheet, that there was an item about auction sales of stamps. To whom should I write concerning such? I have a lot of stamps I should like to get rid of.

A great deal will depend on the kind of stamps you have to sell. If they are of the better class, any reliable dealer will be glad to buy them at a reasonable figure; or you might place them with Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer or the United Stamp Co., of Chicago, the J. M. Bartels Co., of Boston, Mr. Geo. R. Tuttle, of New York City, or some other dealer or firm who have regular monthly sales of stamps by auction. Should your stamps be of a low grade, some local stamp man is the one whom you should interview.

Z. L. Buffalo.—What is meant by the Variety 5 Cent Canada Beaver? This stamp which used to be listed and priced by Scott in used condition at fifteen dollars, is seldom seen in the album of the ordinary collector. Properly speaking the variety was the result of an error during process of preparation due to a shifted die. The die or roll was applied too far to the right, and when noticed by the one in charge it was moved to its proper position and the plate prepared.

Some of the lines, however, had left an impression in the first position and portions of them show double.

The lines so printed are to the left side of the stamp, the word Canada and the half oval appearing double.

This error is not confined entirely to the five cent, 1859, Canada Beaver. Specimens of the two cent vermilion

The Canada Stamp Sheet

and also orange Canada registry stamp of the 1875-89 issue, have been found with the double line.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

Continued.

Of the 10d. and 12d. but one delivery of each took place, the 12d. on May 4, 1851; the 10d. on January 2, 1855. As to the ½d. I have at hand no official information.

Of Canada's greatest rarity, the twelve pence. Mr. Seybold has a proof on wove paper having the word "specimen" printed across the face in red ink, and also the only known copy on original cover, an article in relation to which appeared in a recent number of Stamp Sheet.

I see that the sixty-second edition of the Standard Catalogue continues to give us the 12d. on both laid and woven paper and under two different dates, 1851 and 1852, despite the frequently published information that but one issue was made—that of 1851 on laid paper—and further despite the fact that nearly every prominent authority, including Gibbon's Catalogue, has stated that all of these on laid paper originally were (or should have been) marked "specimen," and none were issued for postal use.

A recent correspondent of Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, London, replying to a communication by myself, stated that he had a copy on wove paper which was undoubtedly genuinely post-marked.

To be continued.

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QUEBEC, APRIL 15th 1905.

THE LEATHER CHAIR.

Our note of warning in last month's issue regarding the necessity of ordering copies of the REVISED SCHOOL CODE of Quebec Province at once, resulted in a rush by school boards and others to obtain the book before the small supply was exhausted.

The many important changes in the school laws since 1899 which apply principally to school boards and their secretary-treasurers, and amendments to the teachers' pension law, which are all included in the revised book advertised by "The Canada Stamp Company," Quebec City, at three dollars per two copies, make it absolutely indispensable. It is expected that the couple of hundred copies which remain will be sold out within a few days.

Can nothing be done to resurrect our Canadian Philatelic Societies and bring back their life and vigor of old?

The Canada Stamp Sheet

The D. P. A., particularly, which formerly did so much to nurture and encourage the passion for collecting which shows itself sooner or later in every one, why should that Association surrender its usefulness? Let the hatchet of strife be buried, past bitter words between members forgotten, and all join hands to once more build up this society and restore it to its former proud position. The Stamp Sheet is ready to do all in its power to help the matter along. Who will join in a bold push?

HAVE YOU ORDERED the Copies you require of the **SCHOOL LAW CODE,**

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The particular attention of school boards is called to the changes in Articles 30, 96, 122, 129, 133, 148, 234, 253, 274, 331, 378, 482, 486, 499, etc., referring to new school municipality limits, contracts, abolition of boards of trustees, elections, census, seizures, appeals, special taxes, pension fund, etc., the remaining amendments not being so important.

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The Canada Stamp Sheet

THE FAMOUS NEW BRUNSWICK 5c.

Chas. Connell, Postage Stamp.

An old resident of Ontario gives the following very interesting particulars regarding a Canadian stamp which we are all anxious to have in our albums:—

Many years ago I was in Woodstock, where Mr. Connell lived, and knowing him well I chaffed him about the famous postage stamp. He told me that what he felt most keenly about the affair was the charge of vanity urged against him. His explanation was, as well as I can remember, that it was necessary, as New Brunswick had followed Canada in adopting the decimal system, to change the designations of the New Brunswick postage stamps. As postmaster-general he had to carry out the change. He accordingly went, I think he said, to Baltimore, to make the needed arrangements. There were several denominations of stamps and the design for each had been settled, excepting for the five cent stamp. Being obliged to return somewhat unexpectedly to New Brunswick before that design had been agreed upon, he urged the designer to give him something definite about it. The artist said if the matter was left to him he would let the postmaster-general have something that he thought would please the people. Mr. Connell in 'a moment of weakness' agreed to the proposal and left for home.

When the first consignment of stamps arrived he was more surprised than anybody else at the selection made by the artist, seeing that the stamp bore the head of the postmaster-general himself. He had not time to change the design, so he let it go. The day for the first issue

The Canada Stamp Sheet

came, and with it came a storm of popular wrath, which the premier of the day allayed by the only course open to him, viz. : by requesting and obtaining Mr. Connell's resignation.

While Mr. Connell was giving me this version of the trouble we were walking in front of his house. He said: 'I have the stamps here, for I felt that it was only right that I should pay for them out of my own pocket.' Taking me into a room he showed me a great pile of the stamps, and said, 'I am going to burn them.' Thinking that a souvenir would be a good thing to have, I asked him if he would let me have a few. He at once acceded to my request, and I put some of them into my pocketbook. Soon after I learned that he had destroyed his "little Klondyke." Philately had not then been heard of, or if it had already made a beginning, it must have been confined to a few individuals. At any rate there is no such word in Worcester's dictionary of 1860, and the definition of "stamp collector" is one who collects the duties from stamps. Now, so general has become the practice of making collections of postage stamps, that "stamp collector" is almost exclusively used to designate the amateur or professional philatelist.

Mr. Connell did not know what a mine of wealth he had under his hand in those bundles of stamps. I have heard of a genuine Connell stamp being sold as high as \$120.

I understood from him that a very few of these stamps had passed under the official stamp, but how many I do not recollect.

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The Canada Stamp Sheet

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY FRANK C. YOUNG.

Continued.

Without going into the question of genuineness of the post-mark, which I admit to be too deep a subject for me, even had I the specimen for examination, this might be explained by the fraudulent removal of the word "specimen," or it may have escaped the over-print, in which case it would undoubtedly have passed the post, as few, indeed, could have distinguished it from the genuine. Even if this isolated specimen was genuinely post-marked it does not alter the fact that the issue on laid paper of 1851 was the only one ever emitted or authorized, and, I, for one, hope that Scott's will in the next edition of their catalogue expunge the \$500 rarity of 1852 on wove paper.

In the tenpence value Mr. Seybold shows with pride five covers each containing a single copy, two each containing a pair, one cover having two pairs of tenpence, another post-marked at Toronto in 1855 and addressed to Rev. Dr. Ryerson, London, Eng., containing a pair of tenpence and a pair of sixpence.

This aggregation of copies of the tenpence on original covers, thus free from any extraneous influences, illustrates with remarkable emphasis the varying sizes of the pence issue of Canada, a matter which does not seem to have been treated with the consideration it deserves, and which I will here take up, as, though it occurs in a greater or lesser degree in all the values, it appears more pronounced in the tenpence.

To be continued.

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