

Crawford 1974 (1-3)

THE

Branford 1974 (1)

CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. I.

QUEBEC, JANUARY, 1872.

NO. 1.

PHILATELY IN CANADA.

The collection of postage stamps, although once much despised and ridiculed, has risen far higher than its earlier votaries ever dreamt of, and has now become a science equal in importance, to the kindred study of coins. In Europe, and more especially in France and Germany, stamps have been more studied than in any other quarter of the globe; in the United States, although there are a great number of collectors, yet but little has been done for the benefit of Philately, for there, when a person has bought his stamps at a high price, and stuck them into a printed album, he thinks he has gone to quite enough trouble, but never thinks of examining them further than to see whether they are genuine or forged.

But in Canada matters are even worse, and the whole body of collectors are boys; in fact we do not know of more than half a dozen adults who collect stamps, and are acquainted with but one *philatelist*. There are in this city a large number of excellent collections of the rare old issues, but the owners have long since left off collecting and although they never look at their albums, would not part with them at any price. These collections were made up when the stamp mania first began in 1861, and we have seen a collection in this city which contains upwards of two thousand stamps all issued before 1866, and includes complete sets of Spain, Luzon, and Cuba, also many old British Guiana, used U. S. locals, Granada Confederation etc. The owner has now left Quebec and probably the collection, which is worth hundreds of dollars, will never be seen again. As it is in Quebec, so in all the cities of Canada, gentlemen who when school boys were ardent collectors, now leave their albums to moulder away in some garret, little dreaming how

much they are worth. One of the causes of this deplorable condition of things, is the want of a good stamp journal, or at any rate, a really conscientious dealer, who would not only sell stamps, but sell them cheap and thus encourage new beginners not only to fill up the spaces in their Oppens or Lallier, but to *study* the variations in shade, perforation and watermark, which have been so carefully examined by European collectors. Speaking of watermark reminds us of the fact, that the most of our Canadian collectors do not even know the meaning of the word. If any of our readers, who are enjoying this blissful ignorance, will take the commonest stamp there is, namely the 1d Great Britain, and hold it up to the light, they will see distinctly traced in the paper a small crown, this is called a "*watermark*."

We would recommend, to our readers, the perusal of a series of papers in "*The Stamp Collectors Magazine*" called "*Papers for Beginners*," this would afford an immense amount of knowledge at a small cost; and at any rate any one who wishes to know any thing about stamps, should subscribe to the above mentioned journal, as it is the acknowledged authority on any philatelic question.

Although the picture we have drawn of stamp collecting in "*This Canada of ours*" is most lamentably dark, yet a new era is dawning, we find that collectors are springing up in every town and village, and that we may not only increase the number, but also increase the knowledge of philatelists, is the sincere desire of the editor, in presenting this, the first number of the first Canadian stamp journal, for the approval of our readers, to each of whom we wish a very "**HAPPY NEW YEAR.**"

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PROSPECTUS.

As stated in our introductory article, this is the first Canadian magazine on philatelic subjects, and certainly there are enough stamp collectors in Canada to support one paper; we hope that they will not disgrace themselves so much, as to cause us to throw up the publication of it, in disgust, from lack of support. We will send round to all our correspondents two copies of our first number, one of these they can keep for themselves, the other they can show to their friends, and we are certain that with a little trouble, they will each be able to obtain for us, two or three subscribers.

It is from no desire to fill the editorial chair, or to benefit our purse, that we start this paper, for we would willingly resign our post to someone more able than ourselves, and the small subscription to the magazine will be barely sufficient to cover our expenses.

We do not intend to take part in any quarrels between the rival editors of rival papers, nor do we intend to start any quarrels of our own, but we will fill our office with an impartial eye, not giving praise where it is not merited, nor allowing to pass unnoticed anything deserving of commendation. Our columns will be open for contributions from all parties, and in the division entitled "Our letter box" we will always endeavour to give courteous and prompt replies to any enquiry that may be made.

But enough for the present, if our readers are satisfied with our work we stand, but if they are dissatisfied we fall, but we will do everything in our power to bring about the former.

LIST OF STAMPS ISSUED IN 1871.

Alsace and Lorraine. Same as those issued in 1870, 5 green, 25 dark brown.

Azores. Same as Portugal, surcharged 5 black, 10 yellow, 20 bistre, 25 rose, 50 green.

Baden. Post card, no value indicated black.

Bavaria. Same as last issue but perforated 1 green, 3 rose, 6 brown, 7 blue, 12 lilac. Post card, no value indicated black.

Belgium. Post card, 5 centimes brown on buff.

Brazil. Head of king, 300 reis, green and violet.

Canada. Post card, 1c blue on buff.

Cape of Good Hope. 5s orange.

Decan. "Post stamp" at top, Persian characters in centre, value below, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna claret, 1 brown, 3 light brown, 4 slate, 8 dark brown, 12 blue.

Denmark. Same type as 48 skilling 2 blue, 3 mauve, 4 rose, 8 brown, 16 green, post cards 2 blue, 4 red.

Denmark. Official stamps 2 blue, 4 rose, 16 green, Official post cards same values and colors.

Fiji Islands. Oblong "Fiji Islands Express" 1d, 2d, 6d, 9d, 1s, black on rose.

Finland. Envelopes. Same type as current adhesives, 20 blue, 40 rose.

French Republic. Head of Liberty unperforated 1 olive green, 2 brown, 4 grey, 5 green, 30 brown, 40 orange, 80 rose, 15 brown, 25 blue.

Guatemala. Arms on shield, 1 centavo lemon, 5 brown, 10 blue, 20 carmine.

Helsingfors. Figure in oval, 10 red and green.

Holland. $\frac{1}{2}$ brown, post cards ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent) lilac, 3 lilac.

Hong Kong. 30 cents violet.

Hungary. Post horn and crown in circle unperforated red, head of emperor 2 orange, 5 red, post card 2 yellow.

Japan. Japanese characters in centre unperforated square, $\frac{1}{2}$ tenpoe brown, 1 indigo blue, 2 vermilion, 5 green.

Luzon. Same as 1870 Cuba but not dated 5 blue, 10 green, 20 brown, 40 pink.

New Granada. Large figure of value, 2c brown.

New South Wales. 10d surcharged 9d red envelope 1d red.

Portugal. 5 reis black, 10 yellow, 20 bistre, 25 rose, 50 green, 100 violet.

Rigi Coulm. Oblong, blue and pink.

Roumania. 5 vermilion, 10 yellow, 25 brown, newspaper band $1\frac{1}{2}$ blue on yellow.

Russia. There are a large number of locals which we have not space to describe here.

Sandwich Islands. Different portraits 1c violet, 6c green, 18c pink.

Sarawak. Head of *Charles Brooke*, 3 cents brown on yellow.

South Australia. 4d mauve surcharged 3d in black and blue.

Spanish West Indies. Seated figure, "Ultramar 1871" at top, 12c. de peseta lilac, 25 blue, 50 green, 1 peseta buff.

Switzerland. Newspaper band figure in centre, 2, 5 rose.

Tasmania. Head of queen to left, 1d rose, 2 green, 3 brown, 4 blue, 10 black, 5s violet.

Tolima. 5c brown, 10c blue.

United States. Head of Stanton 7 cents vermilion, envelopes oval 1c blue, 10 brown, 12 purple, 15 orange, 15 vermilion, 24 violet, 30 black, 90 rose. These come on various shades and sizes.

Victoria. 10d brown surcharged 9d in blue.

Wurtemberg. Post cards 1 kr green, 3 kr rose.

PRICE LIST OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

All stamps sold are warranted genuine. All communications (orders under \$1 included) must contain sufficient stamps for return postage. Money sent by P. O. Money Order or by registered letters is at our risk. Where more than one stamp is described on the same line the price is so much for each.

	Holland 1867, 5-10			01
	" 1871 1/2 cent			01
	Italy 1856 set of 9			30
	" 1864 " "			10
	Java 50 cents			05
	Luxemburg 10c lilac			05 05
	Modena 15 cents			07
	Moldavia circular set of 3			60
	" 5 paras			10
	" 40 "			20
	Naples set of 8			50
	New Brunswick 1 cent			04
	Newfoundland 1857, 3d 5d			25
	New South Wales, View of Sydney 2d			60
	New Zealand 1-2-6			03
	North German Confederation set of 6			05
	Norway 1867 4-8			02
	Nova Scotia 1 cent			05
	Oldenburg set of 5			25
	Portugal 1871, 5reis			02
	Prussia, arms 1-2-3			01
	Romagna set of 9			40
	Roumania 1865, head of Couza 2 paras,			04
	" " " 5 " "			07
	" 1866 head of Charles 20 " "			06
	" " " 18 bani			06
	" 1870 " 3 bani			05
	Russia 1-3-10			02
	" Locals Yver, Louga, Novgorod			13
	Sandwich Islands 1871 1 cent			05
	Sarawak, 1871, 3 cents			12
	Servia, 1869 set of 8			90
	Sicily set of 7			60
	South Australia 2d			01
	South African Republic 1d			06
	Spain 1869 50,			02
	" 1870 1-2			01
	" Official set of eight 1854-55			20
	Sweden, 3-12			02
	Switzerland 5-10-20			01
	" 5 post card			05
	Tasmania 1871, 1-2			03
	Turkey 1863 20 paras yellow			15
	" 10-20-20			04
	" 1-1			06
	" Local stamp for Cernawoda			05
	Uruguay 1 cent			04
	" 5 "			06
	Victoria 1870 2d			01
	Western Australia 1d 2d			05
	United States 1847 5c			10
	" " " 10c			50
	" 1851, 1-3-10			02
	" 1861, 1-5-12			01
	" 1869, 1 6-10-12-15			02
	" 1870, 1-10-12-15			02
	" " 30-90			05
	" " 7			10
	" env 1864-70 3 cents rose, green			01
	" " 1864-70 6 cents violet, red			05
Austria 1850 arms 3-6-9	new. used.			01
" 1858-61, 5-10-15				02
" 1863-67 5-10-15				01
" head of Mercury blue-grey				03
" arms slate				02
" " 2 green-2 red				06
Austrian Italy, 1850 15-30-45				02
Baden 1850 figure 1 kr white				04
" 1868 1-3-3 env				01
" Unpaid letters 1 kr				03
Barbados 1/2 d-1d				02
Bavaria, 1851-62 1-3-6-9				01
" 1868 1-3-7				01
" returned letters Regensburg				05
Belgium 1849 20 blue				06
Brazil Italic figures 10-30				13
Brunswick, set of six				10
Canada 1/2 d				12
" 3d				06
" 2-12 1/2-12 1/2-15				05
" set of 10				12
" 1c post card				02
" 5c envelope				10
Cape of Good Hope 1861 4d				03
Cashmere, black				10
" set of four				75
Chili 1-2				07
" 5-10				05
Confederate States 5-10				02
Costa Rica 2 reals red				10
Denmark, 1853-7 4 sk				02
" 1864 4 sk				01
" 1871, 2 sk				04
Egypt 5 paras				03
" 1 piastre				05
Finland 5-10-20-40				04
France 1853-67; 1-2-4-5-10-20-30-40-80				01
" 1870, 1-2				01
" " 40c perforated				05
Great Britain 1d black, 1d blue paper,				03
2d blue paper				03
" oct. 6d				06
" " 10d				15
" " 1s				03
" no letters set of 3				06
Greece 1-2-5-10-20-40				03
Hamburg 1/2-1 1/2				03
" 9				10
Heligoland 1/2 schilling				04
" 1 "				08

THE PRESS.

"The Philatelist" is the title of an excellent English magazine, published by Stafford Smith & Co, Royal Colonade Brighton, England, at 3s a year, postage extra. It contains a lot of puzzles every month, and there always seems to be a pretty brisk competition for the prizes offered; but if the publisher was to have the puzzles printed in a supplement, and devote the whole paper to stamps it would be a great improvement.

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine" is published by Alfred Smith & Co., 6 Bath Street, Bath, England, at 5s a year. In No. 107 for December there is a valuable article on the Californian envelopes, by E. L. Pemberton. The lithographs of the envelopes are very good.

"The Philatelic Journal" is the name of a new stamp paper, the first No. will appear on Jan. 15th. Judging from the table of contents it will be very attractive, especially as it is edited by Mr. Pemberton. The publishers are Jas. R. Grant & Co., Birmingham, England, and the annual subscription is 5s.

"Le Timbres Postes" is the only French paper of note, except "Le Timbrophile," has been resumed. It is published and edited by J. B. Moens, 7 Galerie Bortier, Brussels, Belgium. The November No. contains a very readable article on the stamps of Luxemburg, but there is nothing very new to be found in it. The subscription for America is 5 francs per annum.

"The Collector" is the title of an American publication devoted to stamps and autographs. The first No. for November is now before us, it contains nothing very note-worthy, except a short paragraph about the Japanese stamps. The publisher is David W. Jagger, Box 40, Newburgh, N. Y.

"The American Journal of Philately." J. W. Scott & Co., Nassau Street, New-York; is the best American stamp periodical. The illustrations of new stamps are printed in their original colors.

"The Stamp Collectors Guide" is published by the American Stamp Company, Meriden Connecticut, at 25 cents a year.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Marsh & Green, Amherst.—Please excuse delay in writing, but we have been very busy. We don't want an agent at present. What stamps can you sell?

Scripture & Healy, N. Y.—We have not heard from you for a long time. If you will write and send catalogue, we will give you an order.

Freddy, Hamilton, Ont.—The stamps are genuine.

LIST OF PACKETS.

No	Price	15cts	contains	30 used	stamps
2	"	15	"	12 unused	"
3	"	15	"	12 Colonial	"
4	"	15	"	20 obsolete	"
5	"	30	"	100 used	"
6	"	30	"	20 unused	"
7	"	30	"	20 Colonial	"
8	"	60	"	30	"
9	"	75	"	40 unused	"
10	"	10	"	12 foreign revenue stamp	"
11	"	10	"	15 Canada	"
12	"	20	"	25	"
13	"	25	"	30	" & foreign
14	"	30	"	8 foreign post cards	"
15	"	30	"	12 stamps of 12 different	"

nations including Deccan, Brazil, Sandwich Islands, Sarawak, Hungary, Java, Turkey, Denmark etc., etc.

NOTICE.

A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in this column, at the rate of \$1 for 8 lines or less. 1 cent for every word over 8 lines.

WANTED.

No. 5 of the Stamp Collector's Magazine. We will give 50 cents or 2s sterling for a clean copy of the above.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

Published monthly by Birt, Williams & Co. Box 309, Quebec, Canada. Terms 50 cents a year only, in advance, post free. All subscriptions for the year will commence with the first No. Should we receive 300 subscribers before the publication of the April No., we will reduce the subscription to 35 cents, and parties who have paid 50c can either have their money refunded, or receive a ticket for a grand stamp lottery, which will be drawn for in May. *Induce others to subscribe and you will benefit yourself!*

TO PUBLISHERS.

Parties publishing stamp journals are particularly requested to send them in exchange. Any publication we receive will be duly noticed in our columns.

THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. I. QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1872. NO. 2.

WHAT SHALL WE COLLECT!

In our first number, we advocated the study of watermarks and perforation, but in doing so, we would not wish it to be understood, that we recommend collectors going to such extremes as the editors of the European publications do. Our plan of collecting varieties is, as a general rule, to accept all those differences which are *plainly* evident to the eye; there are of course exceptions to this, which we will explain as we proceed. Before continuing our subject we would say a few words to the leaders of the different systems, or schools, as they are usually called;—let every man enjoy his own opinion, why should an American collector be despised by an English, because he does not happen to see through the latter's spectacles? or why should an American editor use all the hard names and slang terms he can think of, towards one across the water, because the Englishman devotes his columns to the description of varieties? What is wanted by almost every editor is *impartiality*, and as soon as they have it, the science of Philately will be able to expand, to a much greater degree, than it ever has heretofore.

To return; we would advise all collectors to include watermarks. We think we hear someone say "You break your rule at once, as watermarks are not plainly evident to the eye," which we immediately deny, as the back of a stamp is of as much importance as the front, in fact the Greek stamps have a design (a simple one, but yet a design) upon their backs; if only one side is to be looked at, which side of the above mentioned stamps is to be left uppermost? In recommending the study of watermarks we do not think it necessary, to include, either differences in the quality and thickness of the paper, or errors of watermark; this forms one exception to our rule. Our reasons for rejecting errors of watermark, are that they are, so endless, there are inverted watermarks, reversed watermarks, and watermarks used for the wrong stamp, so that if the collector can obtain a complete series of each proper variety, we think he can leave out the errors.

With regard to perforation, we would be very sorry to go back to the time, when the only varieties were perforated and unperforated, but would include varieties in the size of the holes, when they can be easily distinguished, without applying the two centimetre scale. Of course stamps perforated by *roulette* should be distinguished from those perforated in the ordinary manner.

We now come to the last division of varieties, namely shades. Much can be said for and against the collection of varieties of color, but when a variety, which is not changed by any cause, other than official, can be secured, we think it is perfectly deserving of a place in our albums.

We hope that from our remarks, no new beginner will imagine, that we wish him to immediately commence variety collecting, for such a wish would be absurd and foolish. When a collector begins to really know something about stamps, when he can see the value of collecting, then it is time for him to decide what varieties he will include and what reject.

Under our heading we might very well treat of locals, revenue stamps, telegraph and official stamps, besides a great variety of disputed points, but as space will not permit us we will have to write separate articles on each subject. However we must find room to express our disapproval, of the practice, of selling to collectors, such worthless rubbish as the Hamburg locals, not one of the 116 varieties was ever used, and the sundry packets of 100 or 200 U. S. locals, most of which are the manufacture, of that bright genius, S. A. Taylor, whose vile dealings in forgeries, we are happy to say, have now been almost entirely stopped.

The only way, in which this practice could be checked, would be for dealers, who have the cause of philately at heart, to agree neither to sell nor buy any such trash, and for the compilers of albums to leave out the spaces for them; the latter especially would have a very beneficial effect.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

German Empire.—Imperial arms embossed in circle, above in a curved line "Deutsche Reichs-Post," below value, the ground outside the circle, is composed of a fine network, the whole is surrounded by a heavy line of the same color as the stamp.

$\frac{1}{2}$	groschen	mauve.
$\frac{1}{3}$	"	green
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	orange
1	"	rose
2	"	blue
5	"	stone
$\frac{1}{3}$	"	green, news paper band
1	"	rose, envelope
1	kreuzer	green.
2	"	orange
3	"	rose
7	"	blue
18	"	stone
1	"	green, news paper band
3	"	rose, envelope

Nicaragua.—At last the long expected 1 cent stamp has appeared. The inscription is like that of the 5 cent; the color is brown.

Madeira.—We unintentionally omitted from our list, in our January number, the issue of this colony. Same as Portugal surcharged 5 reis black, 10 yellow, 20 bistre, 25 rose.

United States.—The 15 cent envelope, vermilion, turns out to be merely an essay. In chronicling this stamp all the magazines seem to have copied one another.

Finland.—Post-card, 8 pennia, green on buff.

Hungary.—In addition to the 2 and 5 kreuzer of the head series, there has appeared the 3 green, and 10 blue.

Ceylon.—A new issue is announced with the values expressed in *rupees* and *cents*.

France.—The Philatelist mentions the appearance of stamps, of the values of 5, 15 and 25 centimes, with a figure of value in the centre.

Servia.—Post-cards from this principality are reported.

New Zealand.—We have seen the 1d printed in brown and the 6d in blue, instead of vermilion and brown as hitherto.

Canada.—Just in time for the present No., we have received on a letter from one of our correspondents, the 6 cents, small size; the head is from the same die as before, the corner ornaments are slightly different from those of the 3c, the figures of value at the bottom are in ovals, and the word "cents" is in a straighter line than in the 3c stamp.

THE PRESS.

"*The Stamp Collector's Guide.*" In noticing this paper last month we inadvertently said that it was published by the American Stamp Co. In July last it was sold over to Tredwell, Rogers & Co., Elizabeth, New Jersey, by whom it is still published. We have received from the publishers all the numbers to date, and can confidently recommend it to our readers. The January No. contains a portion of a very good article on the Confederate locals, a list of newly issued stamps, and an article on forged stamps, besides several notices etc.

"*The Stamp Collector's Record.*" As we have promised to notice all publications we receive, we are compelled to mention a most blasphemous and insulting sheet bearing the above title. The publisher is that prince of rogues S. A. Taylor of Boston, Mass. and we only wish he had kept his paper to himself. In future we will consider ourselves justified in passing over this paper with the contempt it deserves.

"*The Philadelphia Monthly.*" Is a very good amateur paper, and contains a Philatelic Department. In the December Number is the commencement of a paper on "The Brazilian Stamps," which promises to be of some interest. Address Box 2870 Philadelphia. Penn.

"*The Stamp Collector's Magazine.*" The January number of the above periodical is on the whole a very valuable one. It opens with the 16th installment of "Papers for Beginners" in which the stamps of Brunswick are discussed. In another part of the number there is most decided proof given, for the rejection of the long doubtful stamp, of Hayti. Lately the editor has begun to unflinchingly expose dealers in forgeries, this a step in the right direction, and we have much pleasure in seeing some of the unscrupulous rascals, who advertise in the boys magazines, shown up in their true colors.

"*The Philatelist.*" In the number for last month, under the heading "The Spud Papers" there are described the miserable forgeries of the 1865 New Granada and 1863 Venezuela, also the very good imitation of the set of Heligoland. There is a very valuable article by W. Dudley Atlee called "Philatelic Literature," in which there is a list of all stamp publications since 1868.

"*Le Timbre-Poste.*" In No 108 for December the article on envelopes by Dr. Magnus is continued; there are also two valuable letters one, on the "Old Swiss stamps," and the other on the forgeries of the 1857 issue of Spain.

POSTAL CHIT-CHAT. THE CANADIAN POST:

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME

By F. N.

We clip the following from a United States exchange. "As the United States Government is likely to adopt the post-card system, the various objections to it are being discussed by the papers with some eagerness. With the view of doing away with the publicity which now belongs to them, two plans have been suggested at Washington. One inventor proposes a card which will fold in the centre, the edges being supplied with gum-arabic. Another suggests a card with a lappet of brown paper folding over the written matter. Either of these plans seem simple and convenient."

An old lady from one of the rural districts astonished a clerk in the Post-Office a few days ago by inquiring if he had any "yalley developments such as they did up letters in."

Some difference! In Mr. W. P. Brown's catalogue the market value of the Brattleboro stamp is set down at \$20; but Mr. Taylor can sell the *genuine* (?) article for one cent.

We hear that "The American Stamp Mercury" is soon to be revived, under the management of Mr. F. Trifet.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Once upon a time the congregation of a certain parish church, resolved to present their minister, with a barrel of cider, in return for his valuable services. The plan adopted was, that each member should bring a bottle full, and pour it into the cask. But one man, being rather stingy, thought that if he brought his bottle full of water, it would make no difference, among so many bottles of cider. When the barrel was tapped there flowed forth a stream of nothing but pure water, for each man expecting that all his neighbours would bring cider, had poured in a bottle of water.—We relate the above old story, for the benefit of those of our correspondents who have decided not to send in their names until the subscription is reduced to 35 cents. Remember that the sooner you subscribe so much the sooner will the price be reduced, and you can always be certain of having your money returned to you, so don't liken yourselves to the congregation in the fable.

We have had a good many enquiries as to what our stamp lottery will contain. We have made but few arrangements for it yet, but will mention that there will be 300 tickets at 15c. each; 50 prizes, from 25 cents to \$10, amounting in all to about \$40. The prizes will consist of Stamp albums, collections, packets, sets and rare stamps, full particulars will be given in a future issue.

Although much has been written on the above subject, still we think that there is quite room enough for another article, for the benefit of those collectors, who are just starting on their Philatelic career and have not had the opportunity of reading the foreign magazines. Before beginning we would say that everything stated in this article can be perfectly depended upon, as nearly all is taken from Official documents.

The earliest record we have of a post office is in the year 1750, when the renowned Benjamin Franklin was Deputy Postmaster General of North America. His salary amounted to £300 a year, but even this small sum was more than the Department could Under the management of this able man the revenue was soon greatly increased, and we find, that in a short time he was able to hand over £3000 a year to the British Government. At this time the postal accomodation was of the most scanty kind, as will be seen by the following advertisement taken from the Quebec Gazette.

"Post Office, Québec, August 1st. 1764.

The Post for New York sets out on the first and third Monday of every month. All persons are intreated to put their letters into the Office before 10 o'clock, as the bag is shut at that hour precisely, and Letters cannot possibly be taken in a moment after.

The Post returns from Montreal every Saturday at 11 o'clock at which hour the Letters will be delivered out, and attendance given till two, when those remaining will be delivered to the Penny Post."

When the war of the American independence broke out in 1775, Franklin, having taken sides with the colonists, was succeeded by Mr Hugh Finlay, who had been formerly postmaster at Quebec. This gentlemen seems to have introduced some improvements, as a regular monthly mail to England was first started during his term of office.

In 1800, the third Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Geo. Heriot came into office, he had under his control the postal service of, not only Canada, but also that of the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

Mr. Heriot having resigned in 1816, was succeeded by Mr. D. Sutherland, and at the same time, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were withdrawn from his control; New Brunswick was also withdrawn in 1824, thus leaving only Canada proper under one administration. The first regular Postmaster General's report was made out in 1827, by which we find there then

were, 101 post-offices, 2368 miles of post route; the number of letters were about 340,000 and of newspapers 400,000. At that time publishers of newspapers used to employ their own couriers.

The postal arrangements continued on the same old system till 1841, when regular steam communication between Halifax and England was established, and, at the suggestion of Mr. T. A. Stayner, the postmaster, the rate of postage, between any place in Canada and Great Britain, was fixed at 1s 2d sterling.

Mr. Stayner continued in office till April 6th. 1851 when the post office was transferred from the home government, to that of the Canadian authorities. The first thing that was done by the Hon. Jas. Morris, the first Postmaster General, was to reduce the rates of postage, to 3d per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to any place in Canada, and fix the rate for newspapers at a halfpenny per ounce.

In June 1851 postage stamps were issued, they were engraved by Messrs Rawdon & Co, and were of the following values and designs.

3 pence, oblong, beaver, vermilion.

6 pence, rect, Prince Albert, brown.

12 pence, rect, Queen Victoria, black.

On thick unwatermarked paper, and unperforated.

Only 820 of the 12d stamps were issued for sale, of these very few were used, so that a specimen is now very rarely seen, as *no* Canadian stamps have *ever* been reprinted. Those that are sometimes offered for sale as reprints, are either the original stamps, or proofs marked with the word "specimen," of which a considerable number were struck off, before they were issued.

(To be continued.)

OUR LETTER BOX.

B. W. P. Montreal, H. G. Toronto, Charles, L. Mc, and others. Accept our thanks for your kind wishes, we will be most happy to receive any contributions from you.

J. G. Belleville.—We cannot take trade for our journal.

C. M. Boston.—Yes, we are successors to D. Cameron & Co., and will send their price list, with a supplement of new issues, for 10c. We cannot give any more information at present, about the lottery, than you will find in our article headed "To our Correspondents."

H. S. P. New-York.—All our prices are same, for Greenbacks or Canada currency.

REMEMBER, this is the last number we will send round gratis, only subscribers need expect to receive No 3, therefore subscribe at once.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO. QUEBEC, CANADA.

We have on hand a large stock of Stamps which we will sell very cheap.

Send for packet list.

Following are some of our prices for Unused Stamps.

Bahamas 1d. 5c. Bermuda 1d. 5c. British Guiana 1c. 3c. French Colonies 20c. 18c. New Zealand 1d. 5c. New South Wales 1d. 5c. Nevis 1d. 5c. Prince Edward Is. 1d. 5c. St. Lucia 1d. 5c. St. Vincent 1d. 5c. South Australia 1d. 5c. Transvaal Republic 1d.-red (unper) 6c. 1d. red (perf) 6c.-1d. Black 5c. Uruguay 1c. 5c. Virgin Isles 1d. 5c.

NEW "GERMAN EMPIRE,"

‡ AND † GR. UNUSED 5 CENTS EACH.

Sheets on approval on receipt of postage

Best prices in Exchange or Cash given for used Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland and rare U. S.

A Liberal Discount to Dealers.

Price List ready soon, 10c, post free.

All Stamps sold guaranteed genuine.

NOTICE.

A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in this column, at the rate of \$1 for 8 lines or less. 1 cent for every word over 8 lines.

WANTED.

No. 5 of the Stamp Collector's Magazine. We will give 50 cents or 2s sterling for a clean copy of the above.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

Published monthly by Birt, Williams & Co., Box 309, Quebec, Canada. Terms 50 cents a year, only in advance, post free. All subscriptions for the year will commence with the first No. Should we receive 300 subscribers before the publication of the April No., we will reduce the subscription to 35 cents, and parties who have paid 50c can either have their money refunded, or receive a ticket for a grand stamp lottery, which will be drawn for in May. *Induce others to subscribe and you will benefit yourself!*

TO PUBLISHERS.

Parties publishing stamp journals are particularly requested to send them in exchange. Any publication we receive will be duly noticed in our columns.

E. VINCENT, Printer & Book-Binder.
No. 18, St. John Street, Without.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. I.

QUEBEC, MARCH, 1872.

NO. 3.

REVENUE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS!

At the present time, it is scarcely necessary to advocate the collection of Telegraph Stamps, for they are now included in the album, which has, perhaps, a larger sale than any other, namely that of Mr. Moens. The only magazine which still holds out against them is the Stamp Collector's, but even it will have to change its sentiments, to keep up to the popular opinion. We are not aware what ground the Philatelic Journal will take, but should suppose that it will run with the tide. Now, why should Telegraph stamps not be collected? a simple question, but one for which it is hard to find a simple reply. The usual reply is, that they are only semi-postal, but if all that is semi-postal is to be rejected, how much smaller will our albums become; all the locals, all the official stamps, all the returned letter stamps, all the unpaid letter stamps, and most of the newspaper stamps are semi-postals. Why should Telegraph Stamps be collected? another simple question, to which we think we can find a satisfactory reply. Our reply is, that they are in reality postal, to prove this we have only to shew how the stamps are used. In most foreign countries all the telegraph wires etc. are owned by the government, and not, as in Canada, by private companies, the superintendent is usually the postmaster, and the office is usually the post-office. When a person wishes to send a telegram, he places a telegraph stamp on the envelope, drops it into the box, and the message is forwarded in due course; now whether the message is forwarded by mail or by wire is of but little consequence, in both cases the stamps are cancelled, and the letter dispatched by the post-office authorities. What difference does it make, in what way the messages are dispatched? a difference might just as well be made between stamps used on letters forwarded by railway and those on letters forwarded by steamer. Telegraph stamps are in fact postage stamps used for telegrams, and the ordinary stamps might just as well be used (they are in England) if it were not, that telegrams cost more, than ordinary letters, and consequently the stamps have to be of higher values.

REVENUE STAMPS.—Of course the argument used in favor of telegraph stamps, will not hold here, as revenue stamps have nothing whatever to do with the post, and therefore cannot be collected as even semi-postal. In America there is a certain class of collectors, who collect anything that is a stamp, always provided it is not a humbug, for these, revenues have as much attraction as postals, but of course have to be kept in a separate album. There is no argument that can be used in favor of the collection of revenues, except that they are stamps, and should be collected, just as much, as any other kind of stamps. The collection of revenue stamps is a very simple affair, there being but little difficulty in obtaining the stamps, and none whatever in arranging them. One of the arguments that could be used against them is their number, in Canada we have no less than 89 distinct varieties, besides law stamps surcharged with various letters, bill stamps for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and we believe there is a distinct issue of the new law stamps for each province. In the United States the revenue stamps are innumerable, and a complete set would fill an album of itself. We are surprised that no dealer has issued a complete price catalogue of the revenue stamps of all nations, such a catalogue would, to use a hackneyed phrase, supply a want long felt, at least by American collectors.

Whilst we would not entirely recommend revenue stamp collecting, we think that a well arranged album of them, would be a source of much pleasure to the owner, presenting, as they do, a great variety of well engraved, and finely colored specimens; this matter however should be left to the taste of the collector, but not so with telegraph stamps, for, in our opinion, no collection can be complete without them.

Of course there are parties who think differently but when our reasons are examined, we are certain, that but few will be able to contradict them, much less bring decided proof, against them.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

Prince Edward Island.—On the first of January last the old currency was changed to the decimal, and with the change a new issue of stamps was emitted. We have as yet seen but two values the 1 cent, orange and 3 cents, rose. Head of queen in circle, inscribed above "Prince Edward Island" below "Postage." Value in straight line beneath circle, figure of value in small squares at each angle, the ground is composed of small dots, and the whole, as in the previous issue, is very poorly engraved.

Canada.—The 2 cents small size has just appeared, it resembles very much the 6 cents described in last number. It is unlikely that the 12½c. small size will issued, as they are very little used, and can now be bought at the post-office for 12 cents. We have never heard it mentioned before, that the 3c. large, exist on laid paper, we have seen several specimens lately, on which the lines were very plainly visible.

German Empire.—The 10 and 30 gr. registration stamps have appeared, they are identical in design with the former ones, except that the inscription is changed to "Deutsche Reichs-Post."

New Zealand.—2d. changed from blue to vermilion.

Fiji Island.—Crown over letters "C. R." in circle, above "Fiji" below "Postage" and value, on thin unwatermarked paper.

One penny, blue.

Three pence, green.

Six pence, rose.

There is also a second series surcharged 2, 6, and 12 cents respectively.

Western Australia.—A new and finely engraved stamp can be added to the set for this colony; value, three pence, color, dull brown.

Sweden.—Envelope and post card, on right hand upper corner, transverse oval, in centre three crowns, at sides in ovals, two post horns, "Sverige" above, "Tolf ore" below, color blue. The post card is white, with inscription and border in mauve, which forms a very bad contrast with the blue stamp.

Egypt.—A new issue will shortly appear, values the same as previously, with the addition of a 2½ piastre; the design and colors will be changed.

Russia.—Post card, arms on left, inscription in Russian characters above, no stamp impressed.

Bavaria.—Returned letter stamps for Nurnberg and Augsburg have been issued. They resemble the Regensburg.

Luxemburg.—The color of the 4 centimes stamp has been changed to green.

Sierra Leone.—A new series consisting of the 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1s. is announced.

Cuba.—Will give us another set this year.

THE PRESS.

"*The Postage Stamp Reporter.*" Is published monthly by Arthur H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass. In the February No. we find an article on that well worn subject "The C. S. Provisionals," a notice of the celebrated Boston dealers, a list of new issues, an article on the Hayti swindle, and a review of the magazines. In the latter we find that the editor, when speaking of ourselves, does not approve of lotteries; we cannot say that we do ourselves, and the one advertised in our preceding numbers, was mentioned by our publishers, not by the editor. We refer our readers to an explanation in another column.

"*The Stamp Collector's Guide.*" For February contains its usual amount of news, comprised in "C. S. Locals," new issues, and counterfeits. It also gives us a short notice.

"*Postage Stamp*" is published by the proprietors of the Philadelphia monthly, all it contains are new issues, and advertisements.

"*The Collector.*" Continues very amateur in style, the December and January numbers have each a very sensible article by a party named "Taria Topan."

"*Le Timbre-Poste.*" is now issued on the first of the month instead of the fifteenth. More than half the January number is occupied with an article on "The penny post"; the remainder consists of a list of new issues, and an article on the 1860 British Guiana. In the February number. Dr. Magnus continues his article on envelopes, this fills up three of the eight pages. Four pages are devoted to new issues, and the remainder is occupied with various short articles.

"*A. Moschkau's Magazin,*" is a German paper published by Alfred Moschkau, Oybin, Saxony. We have received the January number, but from our ignorance of the language in which it is printed, we are unable to review it.

"*The Philatetical Journal.*" We are happy to have this really excellent magazine among our exchanges. The first number for January contains a history of forgeries by the editor, an article entitled "Cream of the Magazines" new issues in which the illustrations are printed in color, "The Stamps of La Guaira" written in a very pleasant, chatty style by the Rev. R. B. Earée, "Our Black List" in which no less than sixteen dealers in forgeries are exposed, reviews, an amusing account of a visit to a "Bung and Gargle Label store," and a most remarkable letter from Boston. If this magazine continues as it has begun the S. C. M. had better look out for its colors.

"*The Stamp Collector's Magazine*" for February is well up to the standard, among the many valuable articles it contains, we would mention "A Plan for mounting Envelopes," "Fiji and the Fijians," and "Papers for Beginners" No. 17, Mr. Overy Taylor well deserves the thanks, of not only beginners, but of all philatelists, for the able manner in which these papers are written.

We would draw our readers attention to an advertisement of a stamp collector's directory, in another column; we are not personally acquainted with Mr. Troy, but have no doubt as to his *bona fide* intentions. Such a work is much needed.

OUR LETTER BOX.

A. P. S., Franklin. N. H.—Wishes to know the value of a collection of 1200. We have seen collections of 1200 for which we would not give \$5, and others which were worth \$500; it is impossible to value a collection without seeing it.

J. A. E., Rockford. Ill.—We are not in want of any match stamps.

J. A. P. Elizabeth. N. J.—We are well supplied with Confederate States, what other rarities can you let us have?

W. H. B. St. John. N. B.—We find your prices very high, can get the stamps for much less, what others have you?

EXPLANATION.

Having been requested by our editor, as well as numerous correspondents, to give up our idea of having a stamp lottery, we have willingly consented. We say willingly, as we find that so many parties disapprove of the matter.

Wishing to please, as many of our patrons as possible, we beg to state that the subscription price will be continued at 50 cents, but will include the right, to a share, in an annual distribution of premiums for subscribers only.

We will on receipt of postage forward to each of our subscribers a cheque, which is to be retained by them until the end of the half year, and is not transferable. Only subscribers for the year will have any right to a cheque.

Hoping that the above will prove satisfactory to all parties, we would further state that we have been making arrangements to have our paper illustrated, and should we receive sufficient support, we hope soon to be in a position, to enlarge it to double its present size.

All parties wanting further information, or specimen copies, will please address, with stamp for reply,

BIRT, WILLIAMS & Co.

POSTAL DELAYS IN INDIA.—A good story comes to us from Kashmir, and, we are sorry to say, a true one. One day no letters were distributed at Srinagar, and anxious inquirers at the post office could obtain no information or redress. At length an official circular came round to all the residents, stating that as an English officer had severely thrashed the postmaster that morning, this functionary was disabled by his wounds from discharging his duties, and no letters would be issued until his recovery.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

THE CANADIAN POST.

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By F. N.

(Continued from page 8)

In the following year (1852) the rate of postage to England, *via* U. S., being reduced to 10d., the 12d. became obsolete, and a stamp to represent the new rate was issued in the month of June. At the same time the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps were issued, so that the 1852 emissions were as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rect, Queen Victoria, rose.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence cy. 6d. stg. rect, Queen Victoria, green.

10 pence cy. 8d. stg. rect, Jacques Cartier, blue.

All the stamps of the pence series appear in various shades, usually from dark to light. Mention is made in some catalogues of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d surcharged 8d and 1 but such stamps are purely fictitious.

In 1855 the money order system was introduced, followed in 1856 by the registered letter system, in the same year the Grand Trunk Railway was completed as far as Toronto, so that in connection with the Great Western, there now was an unbroken line of railway communication, between Rivière du Loup, a village about 100 miles below Quebec, and Windsor in Canada West.

Towards the end of the year 1857, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3d. and 6d. stamps were issued perforated, and no doubt the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d. would have also undergone this improvement, had not the decimal currency been adopted in 1859, when of course it was necessary to prepare a new issue. This series, which appeared on July 1st 1859, was engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and consisted of the following:—

1 cent, rect, Queen Victoria, rose.

5 cents, oblong, beaver, vermilion.

10 cents, rect, Prince Albert, lilac and brown.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, rect, Queen Victoria, green, light and dark.

17 cents, rect, Jacques Cartier, blue.

On unwatermarked paper, perforated.

These are almost identical in design with the preceding issue.

In 1861 Messrs Nesbitt & Co., of New York, received the contract for a supply of stamped envelopes, these were issued in the same year, and consist of only two values as follows:—

5 cents, oval, head of Queen to left, vermilion.

10 cents, oval, head of Queen to left, brown.

On white, laid paper, watermarked CA. P.O.D.

In 1864 a 2 cent stamp was issued, for the postage on soldiers letters, it is similar in color and design to the 1 cent, with the addition of the figures of value, in the angles.

(To be continued.)

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

We have lately had the good fortune to purchase at the post-office, a few of the old pence issue of Canada unused. Below we give our prices and number we have of each. Warranted genuine original impressions.

Face value.	No of each.	Price.
$\frac{1}{2}$ penny unperf.	5	30 cents.
" " perf.	4	50 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ " unperf.	1	25 "
6 " "	9	80 "
$7\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1	1.00 "
10 " "	3	1.25 "
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	3	25 "

Also 1c. rose for 4 cts. 5c. vermilion for 10 cts. 10c. violet for 15 cts. all unused.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Try our unrivalled packets of revenues.

No. 10, contains 12 foreign bill stamps, including Prussia, North Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium, etc. Price only 10 cents.

No. 11, contains 15 Canada bill stamps, including some of each issue. Price only 10 cents.

No. 12, contains 25 Canada bill and law stamps many very rare. Price only 20 cents.

No. 13, contains, 30 Canada bill, some of each issue, Canada law, Prussia, North Germany, U. S., Austria, Great Britain, etc. Price only 25 cents.

Samples of our prices.—

Mexico set of 5	for	20 cents used.
Java 50 cents	for	5 cents "
Spain Official set of 8	for	20 cents new
Cashmere black	for	10 cents "
Finland set of 4	for	15 cents used.
New Brunwick 1c.	for	4 cents new
South African Republic 1d.	for	6 cents "
Turkey 2 piastre red	for	8 cents used.
Alsace, 1-2c.	for	2 cents new
Belgium, 1870, 10c.	for	1 cent used.
" " 20c.	for	2 cents "
Confederate States, 2c.	for	5 cents new
" " 10c.	for	2 cents "
St. Thomas 3c.	for	5 cents used.
Hungary newspaper	for	2 cents new
Sanwich Islands 1c.	for	5 cents "

French Telegraph stamps 50c. and 2 fr. 6 cents. each.

All others equally cheap.

We have just purchased a large collection of rare foreign stamps, will give a list of them in our next number.

Wanted; all kinds of rare stamps, best prices given.

Address

Birt, Williams & Co.,

Quebec, Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in this column, at the rate of \$1 for 8 lines or less. 1 cent for every word over 8 lines.

NOTICE.

D CAMERON & Co., beg to request that those parties who are still indebted to them, for stamps furnished two years ago, will make immediate payment. Should this request not be complied with, D. C. & Co. will be obliged to publish the names and addresses of all such parties.

QUEBEC, MARCH 1872.

CHEAP CONTINENTALS.

15c. per 100, 80c. per 1000.

Cheap packets. Send for Circulars. Stamps on approval on receipt of Postage. Address,

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COY.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

To Stamp Dealers and Others.

The undersigned, wishing to publish a STAMP COLLECTOR'S DIRECTORY, would like to hear from all dealers in a very part of the world. Please send full particulars regarding length of time in the business, etc.; also copies of all stamp publications. Prominent dealers and Philatelists will please send Biography and portraits. Also would like to obtain all information regarding deceased, dealers, suspended papers, &c. The directory will be printed on tinted paper, and will contain the biographies and portraits (if possible) of all distinguished philatelists. Send in your orders early, as but a small edition will be printed.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Address THOMAS H. TROY,

No 71 FIRST PLACE,

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

WANTED.

No. 5 of the Stamp Collector's Magazine. We will give 50 cents or 2s sterling for a clean copy of the above.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

Published monthly by Birt, Williams & Co., Box 309, Quebec, Canada. Terms 50 cents a year, only in advance, post free. All subscriptions for the year will commence with the first No.

TO PUBLISHERS.

Parties publishing stamp journals are particularly requested to send them in exchange. Any publication we receive will be duly noticed in our columns.

E. VINCENT, Printer & Book-Binder.
No. 18, St. John Street, Without.

(CIRCULAR.)

BIRT, WILLIAMS & Co. beg to inform their numerous customers that as they are about leaving Quebec, they are selling off their entire stock at prices bordering on cost. They also regret to announce the discontinuance of "The Canadian Philatelist," and subscribers will much oblige by sending for the balance of their subscriptions with as little delay as possible. As B. W. & Co. wish to settle all accounts immediately, parties indebted to them will please make their remittances, and parties to whom they are indebted will please send in their bills for settlement. All agents will make immediate returns and sheets on approval should be sent back.

QUEBEC, APRIL, 1872.

PRIST LIST.

All stamps sold warranted genuine. All orders, no matter how large, must contain stamp for reply. These prices are for cash only, no more exchange can be received. Unused postage stamps cannot be taken as cash, for amounts over 25 cents.

	new.	used.			
Alsace ar Lorraine 1-2	01		Canada 1868, 1-1-1-2-3-6		01
" " 5	03		" " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15		03
" " 10	03		" " 3c laid paper		10
Argentine Republic, 1864, 5c.		08	" small, 1-2-3-6		01
Austria 1850, 3-6-9		01	" 5c env.		10
" 1858-61-63-67, 5-10-15		01	Cape of Good Hope 4d triangular		02
" 1863-67, 2-3		02	Cashmere, black	06	
" head of Mercury-arms,		01	" blue	08	
" arms, 2 green-2 red		05	" brown	12	
Austrian-Italy, 1850, 15-30-45		01	" yellow	20	
" 1858-61-63, 5 soldi		02	Ceylon 1-1		03
Azores, 5 reis	02		Chili, 1861, 5c		05
Baden, 1850, 1 kr. white		03	" 1868, 1-5		05
" 1850-60, 3-9		02	Confederate States 2-20	05	
" 1868, 1-3-3 env.		01	" " 5-10	02	
" " 7 kr.		02	Denmark 1853-57-64-71, 4 sk		01
Barbados, 1-1		01	" " 1864, 2-3-8-16		02
Bavaria, 1851-62, 1-3-6-9		01	" " 1871, 2 sk	03	02
" 1868, 1-3-7		01	Egypt, 1867, 5 paras	02	
Belgium, 1849, 20 blue		05	Finland 1860, 5-10 Kopecs		05
" 1850-66, 10-20		01	" " 1867, 5-10-20-40		02
" 1866-69, 1-2-5	02		" " 8 pennia		05
" 1869, 10-20-30-40		01	France, 1853-67. 1-2-4-5-10-20-30-40-80		01
Bremen 2 grote	02		" " 1870, 1-2	01	
" env. white & blue	03		" " 5	02	
Brunswick, 1852, 2 s. gr.		15	" " 20-25-30-40		02
" 1-1-1-1-2-3	01		" Telegraph 50c-2fr		05
British Guiana 1 cent	02		French Colonies, 1-40		02
" 2 cents	02		Great Britain, 1d black		03
Canada 1851 1d unperforated	30	12	" " 1d 2d blue paper		01
" " 1d perforated	50		" " oct. 6d		05
" " 3d		04	" " 10d		15
" " 6d		80	" " 1s		01
" 1859, 1-5-10		01	" " 1856, no letters 4-8-1		01
" " 2-12 $\frac{1}{2}$		04	" " 1862, small letters, 4-6		01
			" " 1-1 wrapper		01

Great Britain 1½	02	Queensland, 1-2-3-6	01
Greece 1-5-10-20-40	01	Romagna ½-1-2-3-4-5-6-8-20	03
Hamburg, ½-1½-2½-4-7-9	01	Roumania, 1865, 2 paras	02
Hanover, figure, 1-30-1	03	" " 5 "	04
" head, 1-2	02	" 1866, 20 "	04
Holland, 1865, 5	02	" 1868, 3-10-15-18-25	05
" 1867, 5-10-15	01	" 1871, 1½-25	05
" 1869, ½-1-1½-2-2½	01	Russia, 1-3-5-10-20-30	02
Holstein, 1½	01	Sandwich Islands 1871, 1 cent	03
Heligoland ½	03	Sarawak, 1871, 3 cents	07
" 1	05	Saxony, 3-½-1-2-3-5	01
Hungary, newspaper stamp	01	Schleswig-Holstein 1½	02
Hong Kong, 2-8-12	02	Servia, 1869, set of 8	50
Italy, 1856 1-2-5-10-15-20-40-80-3	02	Sicily ½-1-2-5-10-20-50	06
" 1864, 1-2-5-10-15-15-20-20-30-40	01	South Australia 2-2	01
Java, 50 cents	02	South African Republic, 1d black	04
Luxembourg head, 10 cents	07	Spain, 1850-1-2-3-4, 6cs.	03
" arms, 10c. lilac	03	" 1857-66, 4cs.	03
Madeira 5 reis	02	" 1862-64, 2 reals	04
Mexico, 1868, 6-12-25-50-100	03	" 1867, 5 mils, 20 cents	03
Modena, 15 cents	05	" 1869, 50 mils	01
Naples ½-½-1-2-5-10-20-50	04	" 1870, 1-2	01
New-Brunswick 1-2-10	03	" " 4-10	02
" 5 cents	01	" " 50	02
" 12½ "	05	" official, 1854-55, ½-1-4-1	02
Newfoundland 13 cents	05	Sweden, 3-5-12-20-24-30	01
New South Wales, View of Sydney, 1d	75	Switzerland 5-10-20-10 env.	01
" " 2d	50	" Rigi Scheideck	02
" laureated 1d	20	Tasmania, 1871, 1-2	03
" 1864, 1-2-3-6-1s	01	Turkey 1869 10-20-1-2	05
New Zealand 2-6	02	" unpaid letters, 20-1-1	05
North German Confederation ¼-¼-½-1-2-5. gr	01	" local stamp 20,	04
" 1-2-3-7 kr	01	Tuscany 1 crazia-10 cents	03
" Registration, 10-30	03	United States, 1847 10 cents	25
Norway, head, 8 skilling	03	" 1851, 1-3-10	01
" 1867, 1-4-8	01	" 1861, 1-2-3-5-10-12	01
Nova Scotia 1 cent	03	" " 15-30	02
Oldenburg, ¼-½-1-2-3	04	" 1869-70, 1-2-3-6-10-12	01
Orange States 1 penny	05	" 1870, 15	02
Portugal, 120-240	05	" 1869, 24-30	10
" 1871, 5 reis	02	" 1870, 7-90	05
Prussia, arms, 3-4-6-1-2-3	01	" env. 1864-70, 2-3-6	02
" " 1-3 kr	02	Victoria, 1-2-2-3-4-6-1s	01
" " env. 1-3	01	Western Australia, 1d-2d	03
Prince Edward Island 1d	03	Wurtemberg, figure, 3 kr	02
" 3d	03	" 1869, 1-3	01
" 1872, 1-3 cent	05		

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Queensland, 4 kinds	" "	10	" Continentals	" 100	20

THE CANADIAN POST

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME

By F. N.

(Continued from "The Canadian Philatelist" for March.)

About this time, a stamp dealer in Montreal, not remarkable for his honesty, tried to impose on collectors, by issuing the following locals:

- Ker's City Post, 1d. and 3d.
- Winslow & Co's Express, envelope.
- The British American College stamp.
- Bell's Dispatch, 2 cents.
- Bancroft's City Express, 5 cents.
- McLachlan's Post.

The most remarkable of these was Bancroft's, as the originator, having obtained the permission of Mr. Bancroft to use his name, first produced a design on wood; but as it did not prove satisfactory, he rejected it, and had another engraved on copper, which he transferred to stone, and lithographed it in sheets of twenty. In the mean time an Albany rival in the nefarious trade, having obtained a copy of the first design, immediately got up an imitation of it, which appeared before the lithographed stamp did. The quarrels between the two forgers, led to their exposure, and the consequent rejection of all the Canadian locals.

While this was going on another forgery was started, viz, the Canadian envelopes on yellow paper, these were so well done as at first to deceive the most experienced philatelists. That proofs from the original dies, exist on buff paper, watermarked U. S. P. O. D., is well known, but these are not the stamps which had at one time so large a sale, for the most of those on buff paper are close imitations, and were no doubt originally intended to be sold as proofs.

We now come to the issue for the Dominion, these stamps appeared on April 1st. 1868, and consisted of the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ½ cent, small, black | 3 cents, vermilion |
| 1 cent, red-brown | 6 cents, brown |
| 1 cent, orange-yellow | 12½ cents, blue |
| 2 cents, green | 15 cents, mauve |

We have classed the 1c orange, with the 1c red, as they were printed at the same time, although only a few sheets of the former were issued, before all of the latter were used up; we distinctly remember that the first stamp of the Dominion series that we saw was the 1 cent orange.

Mention has been made of the 3c. on laid paper, only a few of these were used, but they certainly deserve a place in our albums.

In January 1870 the 1c. and 3c were issued reduced in size by one third, this certainly did not improve the appearance of the stamps, although the small size is much more convenient than the large. These two stamps received some attention from Mr. Taylor, as he "fooled" the editor of "The Philatelist" by presenting him with rare errors printed in brown. It is almost needless to say that the colours were changed by the application of some chemical.

On the first of June 1871, the post cards were issued, and in the month of January of the present year the small sized 2c and 6c. Recently the use of Canadian stamps has been extended to British Columbia, and that province's stamps are now obsolete,

THE END.

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July, 1872.