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THE

Canadian Philatelist

An Illustrated Monthly

MAGAZINE.

Devoted to Stamp Collecting.

Vol. I

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

No. 1.

On the Collection of Envelopes.

Of late the discussion whether whole or cut envelopes should be collected has been revived and we wish to make a few remarks on the subject. Previous to the first appearance of post-cards, we used to preserve cut envelopes alone, in our own collection, but now that it is seemingly necessary to have a separate book for post-cards (for who would be guilty of the absurdity of cutting them out) we insert the envelopes entire, with the cards. Of course we have other reasons for doing so, besides that of convenience, but with many collectors this would go a great way and we therefore mention it.

Now let us look at the arguments used by the upholders of the different systems, after which we will give our opinions on them; first those of the entire envelope collectors. They say, in support of their style, that the whole envelope is what is issued by the post-office, and that as when the impressed stamp is cut out, it has no postal value, it is not deserving of collection. That it is impossible to distinguish between reprints and originals when the envelope is cut up, and that many envelopes have interesting watermarks or flap ornaments, which are

quite as worthy of preservation as the stamps themselves.

The collectors of cut envelopes have plenty to say in support of their ideas. The space whole envelopes take up; the impossibility of obtaining all the obsolete envelopes entire, except at ruinous prices, and even then difficult to procure; the ugliness of a wide expanse of paper, etc.

All these are arguments that have been employed by writers on the subject, and the strongest one in favor of entire envelopes is, we think, the first, for the principle thing to be looked at, when selecting a stamp for one's album, is that it be perfect, as issued by the post office; who would think of clipping off the margin close to the impression; of leaving octagonal or round stamps without any border? But leaving this unanswered let us proceed to examine the other reasons given by either side. That a whole envelope takes up a great deal of room is certainly true, but that it is ugly is not, for frequently it is set off by an elaborate watermark, or a printed inscription, both of which are quite interesting to any one who studies the minutiae of stamps. As to occupying too much space; on the same ground, all varieties would be rejected and

only one specimen of a stamp preserved; the fact is, that any mention of space is absurd, for when a person intends to collect stamps on an extended plan, he certainly must not restrict himself in the size of his album. The only real reason then, for collecting out envelopes is the cost, and almost impossibility of obtaining the obsolete issues, such as Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, the first emissions of Prussia, Saxony etc, entire. As in some instances we have to be content with cut envelopes, and in the cases of the "Bestellgeld frei" Hanover and the Mulready envelopes, we are obliged to collect them entire, a compromise had better be effected, collecting the uncut with the cut, but giving the preference to the former. Although we are inclined in favor of whole envelopes, we would advise our readers to avoid such folly, as collecting every variety of flap ornament, size or shape; this is what a recent writer not inappropriately styles "a collection of stationery."

For our plan of an album, which will contain adhesives, envelopes, and post-cards, we are indebted to an article, by Mr. J. K. Tiffany which appeared in "*The American Stamp Mercury*," of March 1871; we reproduce the portion relating to the album as we could not express ourselves clearer than does Mr. Tiffany:

"The great merit of our album is the peculiar construction of the several pages, which consist each of two sheets of cardboard of the desired size (eleven inches by fourteen is the size we have adopted) the upper sheet is slightly tinted and cut out like the mat of a photograph, and pasted to the under one, which is white, so as to form a contrasted raised border to it, about two inches wide. The name of the country is printed above on this border, and on the sides may be indicated the peculiarities of the stamps on the page. This page is then attached to a narrow strip about half an inch wide, as thick as the two sheets forming the page, with a cloth hinge, much as photograph albums are sometimes made. In these strips are inserted eyelets, through which the cords pass which fasten the pages together. Our pages, so prepared are strung together in their order in one of Emerson's patent binders as a cover. By this plan we can add a new page when and where

we please with little trouble, and when the album is shut, the edges come close together, keeping out all dust, and preventing any rubbing or compression of the stamps by the opposite pages. When the fancy takes us we can arrange our whole collection anew, geographically to-day, alphabetically to-morrow, and chronologically when we please.

Our envelopes when entire, we arrange on similar pages, which are, however, composed of three sheets of card board the upper and lower like those described, but the middle one cut into four bands, with five narrow slips about half an inch wide cut out. The flap of the envelope is slipped under one of these slips, and the bottom of the envelope under the next lower one, which keeps them in place, and makes it easy to remove them, when desired, for examination. By this arrangement we can have three rows on a page."

We would recommend all collectors to procure an album of this description, where they can put in what varieties they choose, and not be tied down to another's ideas, as is always the case when a printed album is used.

Post-cards should be hinged on the pages by means of strips of tissue paper, so that both sides can be examined, as they often have directions on the reverse, as well as on the front.

In conclusion let us warn collectors who will still persist in cutting their envelopes, against mutilating rare specimens, which by some chance they have obtained entire, for, to quote Mr. Atee "as the pecuniary value of an envelope is decreased one half at least, after the application of the scissors, such a course always seems to us as foolish as clipping sovereigns and throwing away the dust."

Our Programme.

In presenting for the suffrages of stamp collectors the second series of the *Canadian Philatelist* we hope to meet with that support which was so freely given to our predecessor, and will promise not to leave a stone unturned in our endeavours to merit it. We have made arrangements to give our readers monthly, the following:—An

Editorial on some interesting and prominent subject; a list of new issues; extracts, reviews, correspondence, and answers to correspondents. The remainder of our space will be occupied by well written articles; for this department we have secured the services of many prominent philatelists. Our further advantages to collectors are our exchange column, and our prize essay department. In principles we will uphold the extended system, although the opinions of the less scientific body of collectors shall always be respected, and they shall be at liberty to express their sentiments in our correspondence column. We shall always consider it our duty to expose forgeries and dishonest dealers, and hope our correspondents will give us their assistance in this matter by forwarding us *immediately*, any doubtful stamps they receive, with the name of the person from whom they were purchased.

The Progress of Philately in 1872.

An article of this kind should properly come at the end of the year, but as many of our subscribers do not see any of the other papers, we intend giving them a general synopsis of philatelic events that have occurred during the present year prior to our appearance.

So far this has been a most prolific year in a philatelic sense for we have been favored with numbers of new and beautiful emissions; in England an excellent magazine has been started, while on our side of the Atlantic numbers of small journals have appeared, which, although they may not have done any special good for our science, are a sure evidence of the increasing number of collectors in the United States. In Canada the prospects of stamp collecting are brighter and no longer can it be said "the whole body of collectors are boys."

The first series of "*The Canadian Philatelist*" during the short time it lasted did a great deal of good, and although it made a slight mistake in saying it was the first Canadian stamp paper, yet it was the first philatelic publication that really deserved the name.

The most prominent new sets issued during the past eight months are the German Empire, Prince Edward Island, Egypt, Fiji Islands, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Holland, Mexico, Sweden and Portuguese Indies; most of these are, in point of beauty valuable additions to our albums. The Portuguese Indies are by many considered spurious, but we await further information, before passing our verdict upon them. Besides the above mentioned sets, we have new stamps from Nicaragua, France, Great Britain, Canada, Western Australia, Norway, Hungary, St. Domingo, New Granada, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Post cards are coming into general use, new ones have been emitted by Finland, Ceylon, Sweden, Russia, and Chili. The probabilities for the remainder of the year are U. S. and Serbian post cards, new sets for South African Republic, Portugal, Spain, Philippines and Cuba, a set of envelopes for Chili and a 3d. British Honduras. Losses have been few; British Columbia no longer uses its own stamps, and as these were never common, they will soon be classed amongst rarities, the stamps of Baden have been superseded by the German Empire; all other withdrawals have had their places filled by new types. Forgeries and reprints are still numerous, but the sale of the former, has received a severe check, by the *expose* given their vendors in the "*Philatelic Journal*." Locals have been appearing in abundance, there may be mentioned the set of Drontheim locals, new, T. B. Morton & Co's, Russian locals in scores, while new varieties of U.S., Confederate States, and California are being hunted up.

Newly Issued stamps.

DENMARK.—This country has issued stamped wrappers for newspapers; they bear the 2sk stamp, current type, printed in blue.

CASHMERE.—The *Philatetical Journal* for June last gave an illustration of a new circular Stamp for Cashmere, its colour is green, but its value is unknown.



GERMAN EMPIRE—The set issued Jan. 1st. has seen but short service, as it is now supplanted by a new set having the Imperial Eagle differently engraved. The outside border, and the colors are the same as heretofore.

FRANCE.—The 2, 4 and 5 centimes have been issued perforated and engraved. The figures of value in the 5c. have been enlarged.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The three half pence envelope has been emitted; it is printed only to order, and cannot be purchased at any of the post offices. The design is shield-shaped, and the color pale rose-pink.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We give illustrations of the two latest types of the new series. The complete set is at present:—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1c. Orange. | 2c. Blue. |
| 3c. Rose. | 4c. Green. |
| 6c. Black. | 12c. Lilac. |

We have written to Charlottetown for information respecting the 10c. but at the moment of going to press have not received any communication.

CANADA.—The 6d. stamp on laid paper

has long been known, but we are indebted to Dr. Petrie of Elizabeth N. J. for the discovery of a ½d stamp on the same description of paper. This gentleman has but three specimens, for which he assures us he was offered forty shillings apiece.

JAPAN.—A new set has been issued perforated, and with the centre characters almost entirely different to those of the first emission.



RUSSIAN LOCALS.—New designs are appearing fast and furious every month. We annex an engraving of one of the best of them, for the district of *Bronnitzi*. The latest arrivals are:—
Elizavetgrad, 5 kop, green.
Pereislaw, 3 kop, buff.
Pawlograd, 5 kop, dk blue.

HOLLAND.—The new set consists of the following:—

- 5 cent blue.
 - 10 cent carmine.
 - 15 cent brown.
 - 20 cent green.
 - 25 cent violet.
 - 50 cent chamois.
- 2 gulden 50 cent, blue and rose.



CALIFORNIA LOCALS.—Mr. Pemberton continues making discoveries, in these labels; we append an engraving of one of his latest. It will be seen that it has quite a respectable appearance for a local.



UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Coster, for the following extract from the *New York Herald*. By this it will be seen that the American post-cards are not to be issued for almost another year.

“The Attorney General gave a written opinion to day to the Postmaster General deciding that the Post Office Department cannot make a contract for the manufacture

of the Postal cards—proposals for which were expected about this time—until Congress makes a specific appropriation to pay for them. By the Postal Code bill the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to prepare and furnish postal cards; but when this bill passed the Postal Appropriation bill had already been acted upon and contained no provision for said purpose. The department, however, under the direction of the Postal Card law, prepared specifications, &c., for the postal cards, believing they could be paid for out of some general appropriation; but, on the matter being submitted to the Attorney General, it is discovered that this cannot be done, and, consequently, the establishment of the system must await a specific appropriation by Congress at the next session."

Stamp Collecting and its Advantages.

BY JOHN LINDSAY.

One of the most obvious advantages of Stamp Collecting is the gradual way in which money is expended; nearly every other hobby costs so much to begin upon, and (as in the case of the rearing of animals as pets) a certain regular sum to keep it up, but the mania for collecting stamps is different, as it may be commenced upon almost nothing.

When one first begins to collect stamps, a small book, which can be bought anywhere for five or ten cents, or a few sheets of paper, may serve as an album. The pages should be headed by the names of the countries, leaving more or less space, according to the number of stamps issued, and their price; the greater the value, the less room should be allowed, as when the collector wishes to purchase the rarer stamps, he will require a more pretentious album; this may easily be seen by referring to any

price catalogue. When the collector has nearly completed a set, he should endeavour to obtain the stamps that are wanting; but should never buy or exchange stamps, without referring to a trustworthy price catalogue, of some conscientious dealer, above the prices of which he should seldom if ever go, and he will find that he will often be able to buy much lower, as many of these prices, are generally above the real worth. At starting, packets of stamps are very useful; the sixpenny packets of one hundred specimens, which are sold by the English dealers, will give about sixty varieties, while the remainder may be kept for purposes of exchange. By degrees it will be found necessary to enlarge the boundaries of the album, and the collector must decide whether to continue the blank book system, or to use one of the many printed albums now published.

The advantages of stamp collecting are numerous.

I. Knowledge of geography.

A considerable amount of knowledge of this kind may be obtained from stamp collecting. Nearly all stamp albums have the countries arranged under five heads, namely the divisions of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania. Now it is evident that the collector must know in what quarter of the world the country is situated before he can arrange his stamps; but apart from this, every ordinary person, would have some curiosity to know the whereabouts of a place, when they see its stamps.

II. Knowledge of Political History.

Acquaintance with history is derived in various ways from stamps; when a country changes its form of Government it is shown by a corresponding change in the device of its stamps, as in the case of France, where we first see the stamps of the Republic; as Napoleon's power increased the stamps of the Presidency appeared, then

those of the Empire, and lastly, with the establishment of the present republic, we find that the old design, with the head of the Goddess of Liberty, has been re-issued; we also learn who is the ruler of the country by the head which appears on the stamps, as in Great Britain and her colonies, showing the head of the Queen, and if there have been several rulers, we usually see them all represented, as in the cases of Portugal, Servia, etc.

III. Knowledge of foreign languages and money.

From the inscriptions found on stamps we obtain a slight knowledge of the language of the country, and get to know the money, its foreign value, and its foreign name; and if ever travelling in a foreign land, what can be more necessary than an accurate knowledge of the value of its money.

IV. Neatness and carefulness.

Now in a collection of stamps, care must be taken so that the specimens may be arranged neatly, and this gives to the owner, orderly and correct habits. Some stamps, of entirely different issues, are so much alike that it requires some trouble to distinguish them one from the other; or sometimes the name of the country is not mentioned in the inscription (as the stamps of Austria, first emissions of Brazil etc.,) and much time is taken before it is discovered. In these instances care is required, and when it is made use of, the collection will have such an appearance of beauty, that not only will the casual observer be pleased, but the owner will have his reward, in looking over his book at any odd time that may hang heavily upon him; while an untidy album soon disgusts the observer, and tires the owner by its sight, and he will take the first opportunity of ridding himself of it.

V. Exactness.

The many forgeries of valuable stamps that exist, teach the collector an extreme

exactness of eye, the differences from the genuine often being very minute.

With so many prominent advantages, I am not at all surprised that stamp collecting should be so universal as it is at present; and I am certain that it will be found in every way useful to those who engage in it.

[The above is the first article that we have received from any of our Canadian amateurs, and although there are many advantages to be derived from philately, not therein enumerated, yet as a first attempt at essay writing, it does infinite credit to its author. We would say to each of our subscribers "go thou and do likewise."—ED. C. P.]

Reviews.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of Government Postage Stamps.—WILLIAM P. BROWN; New York. 3rd. Edition, 1872:—

This is as the author claims the most complete price catalogue published in America, but we would go further, and say that it is the most complete published in the English language. It is well printed, mentions watermarks, shades, and perforations and is brought up to such a recent date as to include the new issues of Ceylon, Mexico etc. This being a list of *government stamps*, locals, very properly, are not included; but we think it a mistake to omit post cards, and the reason Mr. Brown gives for doing so, has no force whatever. The money table is very correct, and the Stamp Dealers Directory will, we have no doubt, be found useful. If we might suggest an improvement for future editions, it would be to adopt the European system of numbering the stamps of each country, this would make it almost perfect; however it is well worth the small sum asked and should be in every collector's hands.

Gazette des Timbres, guide illustre du collectionneur de timbres postes, telegraphes et fiscaux.—PIERRE MAHE, Paris.

The first number of this new magazine is now before us; as a guarantee for its excellence it is only necessary to mention that it is edited by Dr. Magnus. The present number consists chiefly of a summary of stamps issued since the first of January which is very complete. The editor has decided to give articles for the benefit of young collectors as well as for more advanced philatelists, this is a very good idea and it is a pity it is not carried out by all the magazines, surely if Dr. Magnus would condescend to write such articles, Mr. Pemberton might do so without compromising his dignity.

The Stamp Exchange.

For the benefit of those of our subscribers who may be desirous of exchanging their duplicates, we have determined to set apart a column of our paper for this purpose.

RULES.

1. Advertisements can be received from regular subscribers only.
2. No advertisement will be inserted which exceeds fifty words.
3. All advertisements to contain the full name and address of the advertiser.
4. All exchanges to be conducted by the subscribers themselves, and not by the Editor.
5. Advertisements to be addressed to "The Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* Quebec, Canada," and must be received not later than the 18th of the month, to secure insertion in the subsequent number.

Our Prize Essays.

To encourage the writing of philatelic essays, by amateurs, we offer four prizes a year, of five dollars worth of stamps each, for the best written articles on given subjects. The first prize will be given in December, and the subject of the essay to be "The Government adhesives and envelopes of the United States."

RULES.

1. Essays can be received from regular subscribers only.
2. Essays must be written on only one side of the sheet of paper, and must be accompanied by a written guarantee of the originality of the work, also by the name and address of the writer in full.
3. Manuscripts are to be addressed to the editor, and must reach us not later than Dec 1st.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT and sold. My Descriptive Price Catalogue of 32 pages, 50 illustrations, 15 cents! Catalogue of Packets, 5 cents! Contains 55 different packets priced from 10 cents to \$10.00.

ARTHUR EVERETT LEACH,
Box 292, Boston, U.S.A.

1-2

FOREIGN STAMPS.

B. SCOTT, JUNR., 5 Market street, Oxford, England. Dealer in Foreign Stamps. Established 4 years. Sheets sent on approval. Correspondents wanted in Canada, and every part of the world. Persons sending bundles of used stamps of the country in which they live will receive good exchange per return mail. Agents wanted to sell stamps. All stamps warranted genuine.

1-2

FREE! FREE!

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, Wholesale and Retail, Importers of Stamps of all kinds, used and unused, by the dozen or hundred. Catalogue 15 cts. each. Circulars free. Wholesale list for dealers free. ONLY DEALERS IN MARITIME PROVINCES. Stamps Exchanged.

Address,

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT.

St. John, N.B.

P. O. Box 410.

1-12

JAMES A. PETRIE,

Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.

DEALER IN FOREIGN STAMPS. Sample prices:
25 Varieties all different \$0.10
50 " " " 0.25
100 " " " 0.75

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamp must accompany every order.

1-2

F. H. PINKHAM,

New Market, N.H., U.S.A.,

PUBLISHER OF "THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY," Devoted to the interests of stamp collectors. Terms:—15 cts. per year. Advertisements 10 cts. per line.

"Its contents will compare favorably with many of its larger contemporaries."—S. C. Guide.

1-1

FRED. RAYMOND,

COMMISSION AGENT,

DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, &c., &c., London, Ont., Canada. To Dealers.—Send wholesale list and printed Envelopes.

1-1

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY, QUEBEC, CANADA,

Beg to call attention to the samples of their prices given below. In ordering from this list please observe following rules.

1st. Cash must accompany order, also stamps for return postage unless order is over \$1.

2nd. Postage from U. S. to Canada is 6 cts., insufficiently paid letters refused.

3rd. We will not be responsible for any letters lost in the Post Office, registered or not.

** This list will be continued every month. Sheets sent on approval on receipt of full address (residence, not P. O. address) and 6 cents for postage.

When more than one stamp is mentioned on same line, price is for each.

	New.	Used.
Bergedorf, set of 5.....	25c.	
Brazil, 1867, 10 r.....	3	2c.
do. 20 r.....	4	2
do. 50, 80 r.....		5
do. 100 r.....		2
Canada, 3d.....		5
do set of 12.....		10
Ceylon, 1871, 2c.....	4	
do 4c.....	6	
Chili, 1857, 5c.....		4
Costa Rica, 2r.....		10
Deccan, ½a.....	6	
Denmark, official 4, 16 sk.....		3
Dutch Indies, 10 c.....		10
do 50 c.....		5
Egypt, 1861, 1 pe.....		5
do 1871, 5 pa.....	3	
do do 10.....	5	
do do 20.....	10	
Finland, 5k.....		7
do 5, 8, 10, 20 penn.....		5
do 40.....		3
France, 1872, 2, 5c.....	2	
Great Britain, 1d black.....		3
Holland, ½, 1, 2 c.....	2	
Rome, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 baj.....		3
do set of 7.....	35	
do 2, 10, 20, 40c.....		3
Roumania, 1865, set of 3.....	25	
do 1868, 3b.....	3	2
do do 4b.....	4	
do 1871, 5b.....	5	3
Spain, 1854, 1, 2r.....		10
do 1855, 1r.....		10
do do 2r.....		5
do 1856, 1r.....		10
do do 2r.....		5
do 1857, 12c.....		5
do 1865, 2r.....		6
do 1866, 19c.....		20
Tasmania, 1871, 1, 2d.....		3
do do 3d.....		6

PACKET LIST.

- A. 30 Varieties used and unused.....15c.
(Dutch Indies, Belgium, &c.)
- B. 100 used stamps, some duplicates. 15
- C. 20 varieties unused.....25
(Brazil, Greece, Egypt, &c.)
- D. 50 varieties used.....30
(Egypt, Finland, &c.)
- E. 25 varieties, used.....30
(Canada Bill Stamps.)
- F. 20 varieties, used.....30
(British Colonials.)
- G. 40 varieties used.....50
(Canada and foreign bill & revenue stamps.)
- H. 60 varieties used and unused.....75
(Roumania, Rome, Turkey, &c.)
- J. 100 varieties, used and unused.\$1.50
(Deccan, Chili, Ceylon, Japan, &c.)
- K. 1,000 mixed stamps.....\$1.50
(No U. S. or English.)

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SUBSCRIPTION.—50 cents per year, postage extra.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—40 cents per inch, half price for second and every subsequent insertion.

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Finland, 5k.....		7
do 5, 8, 10, 20 penn.....		5
do 40.....		3
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Great Britain, 1d black.....		3
Holland, 1/2, 1, 2 c.....	2	
Rome, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 baj.....		3
do set of 7.....	35	
do 2, 10, 20, 40c.....		3
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do 1868, 3b.....	3	2
do do 4b.....	4	
do 1871, 5b.....	5	3
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Vol. I

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 1, 1872.

No. 2.

On Local Stamps.*

The study and classification of local stamps has ever been a much neglected branch in the science of philately. Recently however collectors have had their attention called to them, by the articles which have appeared lately on those of the United States, Confederate States, and Russia. Although these are the most prominent, yet there are many other countries where locals have been used, which should have quite as much attention. The object then, of the present article is to bring forward into the full glare of philatelic light, the long but undeservedly neglected study of local stamps; to show what should and what should not be collected, by distinguishing between the real and the sham; and in a word, to give a concise history of all stamps issued for local purposes.

Locals are generally understood to mean private as well as local stamps, even if not used in one particular locality alone; taking this, then, as the definition of the term, we at once have two divisions, namely "Official or government locals" and "Unofficial or private locals."

Official locals may be divided into two classes:

I. Stamps issued by the government for use in some particular province or state, as those of the Swiss Cantons, Alsace and Lorraine, Antioquia, and others.

II. Stamps issued by the government for use in some particular city, as those for Madrid, Stockholm, the Russian towns, etc.

The stamps of the first class form the boundary between emissions for local and general purposes, and of them we do not intend to treat in this article, considering them almost altogether out of the province of local stamps. Those of the second class are issued either by the general government for local purposes, or by the local authorities for their own use, but whether one or the other they come under the head of locals.

Unofficial locals may be divided into three classes:

I. Stamps used for strictly postal purposes, namely those representing the fee for delivering *letters*.

II. Stamps used for purposes not strictly postal, such as those which represent the fee for the delivery of *parcels*.

III. Stamps made merely for sale and which if ever used in any way, are nothing better than advertising labels.

Having now dissected our subject, as the doctors say, we will proceed to the stamps themselves; it is probable that many of our readers may imagine that we intend considering the stamps belonging to each of our divisions separately, this we had at first purposed doing, but for readiness of reference we have decided to take each country in alphabetical order, but shall frequent-

ly have occasion to refer to our divisions and classes.

AUSTRIA.—The only genuine Austrian locals are the emissions of the Danubian Steam Navigation Company. These stamps are still in actual use; they represent the tax claimed by the Company on letters posted on board their steamers after hours, and were first used in 1866, when the 10 soldi lilac and 17 soldi vermillion were issued. In 1868 the 17s. was withdrawn from service and the 10s. issued in green; last year (1871) by an error of the printer several sheets of the latter were printed in red, these are rare, and we have never seen any used specimens. Although in design these stamps are very simple, such bright colors are chosen, that they have quite an effective appearance.

Numeral of value in circle, with anchor on each side, in transverse oval frame inscribed **ERSTE K K PR DONAU DAMPFSCHIFFFAHRT—GESELLSCHAFT**, ground work of horizontal lines. Col. imp. obl. perf.
10 soldi lilac, 17s. vermillion.
10s. green, 10s. red.

The Leitmeritz Express stamps are spurious and should not be collected, we believe that there never was any such Express Company in existence. There has appeared two issues of these "vermin," the first in 1867 which consisted of five types, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 kreuzer printed in eleven different colors. The second series was issued in 1869, and comprised ten values, but this time only the same number of colors.

1. Numeral of value in centre, various frames inscribed **EXPRESS COMPAGNIE—LEITMERITZ—ED. HOFER**, ground work of crossed lines. Blk. imp.

5 kr. (rect), 10 kr. (square), 15kr. (square). 25kr. (tri).

Dove carrying a letter surrounded by words **GELD GUTER U. POSTPAKET BEFORDERUNGS—SPEDITIONS U. COMMISSIONS BUREAU**, in octagonal frame inscribed as above, value at sides. Blk. imp.

50kr (octagonal).

Each of these stamps is printed in eleven shades:—rose, pale blue, dark blue, green, brown, yellow, lilac, iron-gray, pale green, orange and drab.

2. Arms (lion) in oval, surrounded by ornamental work in rectangular frame, inscribed **ED. A. HOFER—LEITMERITZ—EXPRESS FUR LOCAL BRIEFE**.

Numerals of value, at lower corners of inner rectangle.

1kr. pale blue	10kr. vermillion
2 " carmine	12 " dark blue
3 " yellow	15 " violet
4 " yellow brown	20 " brown
5 " dark green	50 " pale green

The Gallician Railway Company issued a set of four stamps in 1867, which although genuine, can hardly be called postage stamps, as they are only used to prepay packages of newspapers, which are treated as freight, to be delivered to the consignee.

Numeral of value on shield in circle, above K. K. below **PRIV.**, surcharged at angles G. C. L. E. (Charles Louis, Galicia, and Eisenbahn.) Ground of ornamental work. Black and red imp. rect. perf.

3kr. buff 10kr. green

5 " lilac 20 " rose

10kr. dark lilac (error of impression)

BAVARIA.—In 1869 a set of locals which would come under our third class, was introduced to the philatelic world. These stamps were said to prepay letters and packages, forwarded by "The Privileged Express," from Kissengen to Schwenfurt and *vice versa*; the Company is said to really exist, but the stamps were manufactured by some speculating dealer for purposes, the reverse of honest.

Arms embossed, surrounded by oval frame, inscribed **KISSENGEN SCHWENFURT EXPRESS PRIVILIG**, groundwork of horizontal lines, numeral in each angle. Col imp.

1kr. green 2kr. red-brown

2 " rose 3 " blue

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Four Express Companies, besides Wells, Fargo & Co, have had offices in this Colony for the delivery of letters. They are: "British Columbia and Victoria Express Company," "Ballou & Co's Cariboo Express." "Barnard's Cariboo Express," (evidently successors to Ballou), and "Dietz & Nelson's British Columbia and Victoria Express." The first two together with Dietz & Nelson have

issued franked envelopes, these always bear the government post-office hand-stamp, in addition to the company's frank, and may be considered as genuine postage stamps, as they represent the company's charge for doing the work which was but inefficiently performed by the post office. Barnard has issued two labels, which have however no postal value, they are inscribed BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS PAID, on orange-red paper, and BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS COLLECT, on green paper; Dietz & Nelson have also issued several labels of the same kind on vermilion paper. Wells Fargo & Co make use of their usual imprint which will be described further on, among the Californian locals.

The only genuine locals then, in British Columbia are as follows:

1. BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXPRESS COMPANY, inscribed at top of envelope; below PAID FROM VICTORIA TO LYTTON OR LILOET. Blk. imp. on white.
2. Same inscription above; below, PAID FROM VICTORIA TO YALE OR DOUGLAS. Blk. imp. on white.
3. BALLOU & CO'S CARIBOO EXPRESS PAID, imprinted on left hand upper corner, in fancy oblong frame. Blk. imp. on white.
4. PAID, DIETZ & NELSON'S BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXPRESS, inscribed on scroll in left hand upper corner. Blk. imp. on yellow.

It has been stated that Dietz & Nelson were successors to Barnard, but this is not the case; we find in the British Columbia directory "F. J. Barnard, Express," while Dietz & Nelson are now in partnership with a Mr. Moody in the lumber business. Mr. Barnard was formerly a resident in Quebec, and is well known by many persons here.

(To be continued)

Newly Issued Stamps.

UNITED STATES.—Stamped wrappers for newspapers of the value of 1 cent have appeared; they bear the current 1c envelope stamp impressed in blue on brown and buff paper with the usual watermark, but very indistinct. Size $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cut round at one end.

CANADA.—The current 2c. bill stamp has changed its color from red to brown. This is, we believe, a printer's error, as upon our making inquiries at Ottawa, the officials did not seem to know anything about the change, and informed us that they were not aware if any alteration would take place in the colors of the other values.

ST. VINCENT.—The *American Journal of Philately* mentions the 1s. stamp printed in red.

JAPAN.—The same magazine gives the values of the new perforated set as follows:—

1½ tempoes, brown	3 tempoes, vermilion
2 " " blue	7½ " " green

The *Philatelist* states that the value of the green stamp is a ½ tempo, and that the other colors have the same value as the corresponding ones in the first issue, but why two colors should be used for the ½ tempo we cannot imagine.

RUSSIA.—A new stamp for Livonia has appeared, it is very similar in design to its predecessors, but has an arm holding a sword in the centre oval. It is inscribed BRIEFMARKE WENDENSCHEN KREISES, and is printed in two colors on white paper, centre green, and the rest red.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We have received information from a trust-worthy source that no stamp of the value of 10 cents has been issued.

SWEDEN.—*Le Timbre-poste* states on the authority of a correspondent that new envelopes and post-cards of the value of 10 ore will be issued on January 1st. The new set of adhesives consists of the following:—

3 ore brown	20 ore red
5 " green	24 " yellow
6 " purple	30 " d'k brown
12 " blue	50 " pink

.1 rix-daler blue and buff

We give an engraving of the highest value, in the lower values instead of the arms, the figure of value appears in the centre. Two more values—9 and 17 ore—are expected.



TRINIDAD.—The *Stamp Collector's Guide* announces the 1 shilling stamp, printed in maize instead of violet.

MEXICO.—Our Belgian *confreere* has received the 6c. of the new set without the *moire* design on the back.

CUBA.—From the same source we learn that the annexed design, said to be adopted for this colony, was originally intended for Spain, but after two millions were printed, it was discovered that they were so badly done, as not to give "a very high opinion of his Majesty" King Amadeus, and consequently the design was discarded. Whether it will be really used for the Spanish Colony remains to be seen.



MAURITIUS.—Still drawing on M. Moens, we find that he announces two new envelopes, 10d. rose, and 1s. 8d. blue; also a 10d. adhesive in "Morocco color and gold."

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—In our first number we spoke of a set for the Portuguese Indies, and there mentioned that its genuine character was doubted. We are now prepared to state that all doubts are removed and we have perfect faith in the stamps. The set consists of

10 reis black	200 reis yellow
20 " vermilion	300 " violet
40 " blue	600 " "
100 " green	900 " "

There are numerous varieties of engraving, shade, perforation, and paper.

GREAT BRITAIN.—All the stamps higher in value than 2d are to receive a slight modification in design. At present the corner letters are white on color, but as fast as the plates now in use wear out, the new ones will be altered so as to print the letters color on white. The one shilling stamp, thus altered is to be the first issued, and as our correspondent has seen a proof impression, it may be expected very shortly.

CHILE.—Two new post-cards, and a set of envelopes are now being prepared by De LaRue & Co. We give an illustration of

the lower value of the former, it will be seen that it closely resembles the English card; the copies from which we describe are cut out, but we are informed that the cards are surrounded by a frame like that of the English, they bear the Chilean coat of arms and the words CARTA TARJETA. The values and colors are 2 *centavos*, red brown, and 5 *centavos* purple a shade brighter than is employed in England, in size they are the same as the first issue of the last named country.



With regard to the envelopes we quote our correspondent's words:—"The values and colors will probably—in fact almost certainly be as follows:—

Dos (2) <i>centavos</i> brown
Cinco (5) " purple
Diez (10) " blue
Quince (15) " pink
Viente (20) " bronze green

These will be divided among about fifteen differently colored envelopes, and will form a very beautiful collection. The head will be that of Columbus."

JAMAICA, BRITISH HONDURAS, NEW ZEALAND AND BERMUDA.—De LaRue & Co are also preparing $\frac{1}{2}$ d Jamaica, 3d British Honduras, a complete new set of New Zealand, and 3d Bermuda. The Jamaica is we believe now ready for use, the design is the Queen's head surrounded by wavy lines; a new set for New Zealand has long been a "consummation devoutly to be wished" and we hope that the hideousness of the old set, will be redeemed in the new. Collectors should be saving of the three values which changed their colors in the beginning of the year, as they will doubtless soon become scarce.

The Orthography of the Russian Locals.

Most of the names of the Russian towns are incorrectly spelled in the magazines. Our publishers have shown us a price list published in Moscow which they have lately received, from this we have compiled

the following list.

Charkoff	correct	
Cherson	"	
Elizavetgrad	should be	Elisawetgrad
Ekaterinoslaw	"	Jekaterinoslaw
Pavlograd	"	Pawlograd
Rostoff on Don	correct	
Kazan	should be	Kasan
Koursk	"	Kursk
Dmitrieff	correct	
Fatejh	should be	Fatesch
Moscow	"	Mosco
Bogorodsk	"	Bagarodsk
Bronnitsi	"	Brounitsi
Kolomna	"	Kalomna
Podolsk	"	Padolsk
Nijni Novgorod	"	Nischny Nowgorod
Vasilsk	"	Wassil Ssursk
Novgorod	"	Nowgorod
Belozersk	"	Bjelozersk
Borovitchi	"	Borowitschi
Cherepovetz	"	Cherepowetz
Kiriloff	correct	
Tichvin	should be	Tichwin
Valdai	"	Waldai
Orel	correct	
Livni	should be	Liwny
Malooarchangelsk	correct	
Poltava	should be	Poltawa
Peerjatin	"	Peerjetin
Perejaslaw	"	Perejaslawl
Pskof	"	Pskoff
Toropetz	correct	
Riasan	should be	Rjasan
Egorieff	"	Jegoriewsk
Riasin	"	Rjashsk
Sapojok	"	Sapajok
Skopin	correct	
Louga	should be	Luga
Schuesselburg	"	Schlusselsburg
Saratoff	"	Ssaratoff
Atkar	"	Atkarsk
Tamboff	correct	
Schatz	should be	Schatsk
Taurida	"	Taurien
Berdiansk	"	Berdjanok
Dnieproff	"	Dnjeptrowsk
Melitopol	correct	
Tchernigoff	should be	Tschernigoff
Koseletz	correct	
Tula	"	
Kropeevna	should be	Krapiwna
Tchern	"	Tschern
Tver	"	Twer
Rjeff	correct	
Viatka	should be	Wjatka
Kotelnitch	"	Kotelnitsch
Nolinsk	correct	
Voronesh	should be	Woronesh
Boguchar	"	Bogutschar

To Our Correspondents.

For the guidance of our regular correspondents, and our subscribers in general as well, we address the following remarks, with the hope that they will be acted upon.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

Whenever a new issue of postage or telegraph stamps appears in any country where our readers may live, or when there is a change in the color, the paper, the water mark, or the perforation of the existing series, we beg that they will forward us several complete sets, and also a large number of stamps of low values, always unused. Envelopes, stamped sheets, newspaper wrappers or post cards should be left entire, and when there are several tints of paper employed, or several sizes, we wish to have at least one specimen of each.

With regard to revenue stamps they should send one complete new set, or all the values up to \$1 unused, and the higher values obliterated; under the head of revenue stamps, are comprised all stamps other than postage and telegraph, such as receipt, bill, law, and proprietary stamps.

Local stamps can also be sent, but only with such proofs as establish their authenticity, as so many forgeries under this name have been issued, that all stamps calling themselves locals are, unless decided proof to the contrary be given, viewed with a great deal of distrust.

Our publishers will keep account of these remittances, and will forward to the senders, post-free, either cash or whatever stamps they may choose, adding on a premium of 15 per cent, to the value of the stamps that have been sent.

We will receive with pleasure not only official documents authorizing the issue of new stamps, but also articles and documents relating to former emissions, for publication in our journal, always under the name of the author, unless otherwise specially desired.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN CANADA.

In return for furnishing Canadian stamp collectors, with a magazine, containing all the information they require for the proper study of their favorite pursuit, we ask them

not only to stir themselves to obtain for us a remunerative circulation, but to send us articles on the stamps contained in their collection or on any other subject they choose. Those who are acquainted with any foreign language, particularly those spoken in the Asiatic and other Oriental countries, are requested to let us know. We will have recourse to their assistance, when we wish to have translated the inscription on some stamp, or some article from the foreign papers. We also hope they will send us any foreign stamps which have not been previously described that may come into their possession.

Thanks to the remittances of our foreign correspondents, and the assistance of our countrymen, we can promise that our magazine will not only be, as it is at present, the best ever published in America, but equal in importance and value to any published elsewhere.

Letters and packets intended for the editor should be addressed, *post-paid*, "Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*," Quebec, Canada.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "*Canadian Philatelist*."

DEAR SIR.—I was indeed glad to receive No. 1 of the new series of "*The Canadian Philatelist*," and beg to congratulate you on its contents and appearance. It has been re-issued just at the proper time, as winter is now drawing nigh, and collectors are about setting themselves to work again.

Stamp Collecting in this city, I am inclined to think has somewhat fallen off during the last few years, but I am pleased to find that at the present moment it is rapidly increasing.

I was much pleased with your article on the collection of envelopes, it will be of much value to our collectors. Wishing you success in your valuable undertaking.

I am

Yours &c.

Toronto

H. LOVELOCK.

Answers to Correspondents.

K. & Co, St. Thomas.—You will find full particulars in this number; your advertisement will cost 40 cents first insertion, and half price afterwards.

H. N. J. New Jersey.—Many thanks for your kind wishes of success, we shall be most happy to meet you, whenever you come to Quebec.

C. E. MORENCY.—The stamp of which you send a drawing is we believe spurious, we are engaged just now in hunting up information about it and other Canadian locals. You will have a satisfactory reply in our article on locals next month.

C. H. COSTER.—Thanks for information sent, you will see, we have made use of it in the present number.

F. A. GRAY.—Our publishers desire us to state that they sent two numbers, and cannot understand why you did not receive the first. They cannot do the same thing again.

H. L. Toronto.—You will find part of your letter reproduced. The extract is of no use to us, as we have the original in our possession. We possess files of nearly all the magazines, so that extracts are not of much use.

M. & G.—In future please address exchange notices to ourselves not to our publishers.

Our Prize Essays.

To encourage the writing of philatelic essays, by amateurs, we offer four prizes a year, of five dollars worth of stamps each, for the best written articles on given subjects. The first prize will be given in December, and the subject of the essay to be "*The Government adhesives and envelopes of the United States*."

RULES.

1. Essays can be received from regular subscribers only.

2. Essays must be written on only one side of the sheet of paper, and must be accompanied by a written guarantee of the originality of the work, also by the name and address of the writer in full.

3. Manuscripts must be addressed to the editor, and must reach us not later than Dec. 1st.

The Stamp Exchange.

For the benefit of those of our subscribers who may be desirous of exchanging their duplicates, we have determined to set apart a column of our paper for this purpose.

RULES.

1. Advertisements can be received from regular subscribers only.
2. No advertisement will be inserted which exceeds fifty words.
3. All advertisements to contain the full name and address of the advertiser.
4. All exchanges to be conducted by the subscribers themselves, and not by the Editor.
5. Advertisements to be addressed to "The Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* Quebec, Canada," and must be received not later than the 18th of the month, to secure insertion in the subsequent number.

MARSH & GREEN, Amherst, Mass., U.S. have the following United States stamps to exchange:—Adhesives of 1851-61-63-69-70, envelopes of 1853 to 1970. Wanted stamps of Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, etc.

1,000,000 Foreign Stamps.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH GOOD MIXED FOREIGN STAMPS at 10 c. per 100, or 90 c. per 1,000, post free.

Tredwell, Rogers & Co., Publishers "Stamp Collector's Guide." The only illustrated paper at 25c. per year.

Box 662, Elizabeth, N. Y., U. S.
2-1

WANTED.

10,000 UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS (the large ones only,) old and new issues, at 2s. 6d. sterling per 100. Address:

C. REUVER,
36, bis Avenue du Roule Neuilly,
Paris, France.
2-2

David W. Jagger.

FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTER,
Newburg, N.Y.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of all Postage Stamps to date with my price for such. Only 15c.

Packet Lists sent for stamp. 2-1

FOREIGN STAMPS.

B. SCOTT, JUNR., 5 Market street, Oxford, England. Dealer in Foreign Stamps. Established 4 years. Sheets sent on approval. Correspondents wanted in Canada, and every part of the world. Persons sending bundles of used stamps of the country in which they live will receive good exchange per return mail. Agents wanted to sell stamps. All stamps warranted genuine.
1-2

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS BULGH and sold. My Descriptive Price Catalogue of 32 pages, 50 illustrations, 15 cents! *Catalogue of Packets, 5 cents!* Contains 55 different packets priced from 10 cents to \$10.00.

ARTHUR EVERETT LEACH,
Box 292, Boston, U.S.A.
1-2

NOW READY, POST FREE, 5c.

PRICE LIST (October) for Dealers and Collectors the largest Wholesale Price List in the world.

H. WERNINCK & CO.,
2-1 London, S.C., England.

MARSH & GREEN.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN STAMPS,

AMHERST, MASS., U.S.

List for four ½ cent stamps. 2-1

JAMES A. PETRIE,

Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.

DEALER IN FOREIGN STAMPS. Sample prices:

25 Varieties all different	\$0.10
50 " " " "	0.25
100 " " " "	0.75

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamp must accompany every order. 2-3

FREE! FREE!

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, Wholesale and Retail, Importers of Stamps of all kinds, used and unused, by the dozen or hundred. Catalogue 15 cts. each. Circulars free. Wholesale list for dealers free. **ONLY DEALERS IN MARITIME PROVINCES.** Stamps Exchanged.
Address,

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,
St. John, N.B.
P. O. Box 419. 1-12

FRED. RAYMOND,

COMMISSION AGENT,

DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, &c. &c. London, Ont., Canada. To Dealers.—Send wholesale list and printed Envelopes. 1-1

OCTOBER, 1872.

No. 2.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY, QUEBEC, CANADA,

Beg to call attention to the samples of their prices given below. In ordering from this list please observe following rules.

1st. Cash must accompany order, also stamps for return postage unless order is over \$1.

2nd. Postage from U. S. to Canada is 6 cts., insufficiently paid letters refused.

3rd. We will not be responsible for any letters lost in the Post Office, registered or not.

* * * This list will be continued every month. Sheets sent on approval on receipt of full address (residence, *not P. O. address*) and 6 cents for postage.

When more than one stamp is mentioned on same line, price is for each.

	New.	Used.
Antigua, 1d.....	5c.	4c.
Azores, 20r.....		20
Bahamas, 1d.....	5	
Barbadoes, green.....		3
blue.....		2
Bermuda, 1d.....	5	
British Honduras, 1d.....	5	
Finland, 5, 8, 10, 20p.....		5
do 40p.....		3
do 5, 10k.....		7
do 1 mark.....		15
do 1856, envelopes, 5k.....		45
do do 10k.....		15
Grenada, 1d.....	5	
Hamburg, 9 sch.....	4	
Jamaica, 1d.....		4
New South Wales, 1854, 1d, 2d.....		2
do 5d. (large.).....		10
do 6d. do.....		3
Prince Edward Island, 1c.....	3	
Russia, 1, 3, 5, 10k.....		2
do 20k.....		3
do 30k.....		3
Roumania, 10b, perforated.....		5
St. Christopher, 1d.....	5	
South Australia, 1d, green.....		10
do 6d. blue.....		5
Trinidad, 6d. green.....		3
Post Cards 5 cts, each,		
Austria, 2kr.		
Belgium, 5c.		
Denmark, 2ks.		
do Official.		
Great Britain, 3d.		
Holland.		
Hungary, 2k.		
Switzerland, 5c.		
Russian locals, Bronnitszi, 5k, red....		15
do Kolomna, 5k, blue.....		15
do Schluesselberg, 5k, green.....		15

CHEAP PACKETS.

- No. 1. Contains 30 varieties, used, Russia, Finland, Roumania, Norway, Denmark, Holland, &c., &c., price..... 15c.
- No. 2. Contains 12 varieties, unused, including Azores, French Republic, Servia, &c., price..... 15
- No. 3. Contains 12 varieties of British Colonials, used and unused, including Malta, Heligoland, British Guiana, &c., price..... 15
- No. 4. Contains 20 varieties of obsolete stamps, including Tuscany, Roumania, Luxembourg, Baden, &c., price..... 15

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Barbadoes, green.....		3
blue.....		2
Bermuda, 1d.....	5	
British Honduras, 1d.....	5	
Finland, 5, 8, 10, 20p.....		5
do 40p.....		3
do 5, 10k.....		7
do 1 mark.....		15
do 1856, envelopes, 5k.....		45
do do 10k.....		15
Grenada, 1d.....	5	
Hamburg, 9 sch.....	4	
Jamaica, 1d.....		4
New South Wales, 1854, 1d, 2d.....		2
do 5d. (large.).....		10
do 6d. do.....		3
Prince Edward Island, 1c.....	3	
Russia, 1, 3, 5, 10k.....		2
do 20k.....		3
do 30k.....		5
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South Australia, 1d. green.....		10
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Austria, 2kr.		
Belgium, 5c.		
Denmark, 2ks.		
do Official.		
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Russian locals, Bronnitsi, 5k, red... 15		
do Kolonna, 5k, blue..... 15		
do Schluesselberg, 5k, green. 15		

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THE
Canadian Philatelist
An Illustrated Monthly
MAGAZINE.

Devoted to Stamp Collecting.

VOL. I.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 1, 1872.

No. 3.

On Local Stamps.

(continued from page 11.)

CANADA.—No genuine locals have ever been used in Canada, the labels that are passed off for such, are merely the work of speculating dealers, who must have had more imagination than conscience. 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, printed in various colors, and all manufactured in Montreal. A dealer in Albany, seeing how well the bait took, shortly after 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 was soon followed by "Winslow & Co's Express" between Montreal and Portland, "British American College Stamp" "Grand Trunk Railway" newspaper stamp, "McLachlan's Post," and "Bancroft's City Express." Of the last named there are three different varieties, two issued by Nutter of Montreal, and the other by the Albany man, who was no other than S. Allan Taylor the celebrated stamp manufacturer of Boston; the stamp originated in Montreal as a woodcut, but this not proving satisfactory was rejected, not, however, before Taylor had obtained a copy and struck off an imitation; the third variety was on copper plate and finely engraved. Before issuing

this stamp Nutter had obtained Mr. Bancroft's sanction to use his name, this would make it appear a shade better than the other Montreal labels; that it would never have been used for the payment of postage, is self evident, for the cost (5 cents) is rather too high for a city express post, especially when the Government distributes local letters for 1c. On page 191 of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* Vol. III the following letter appears, from a well known Montreal firm:—

To the Editor of the Stamp Collector's Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—We note a remark on page 136 of your magazine which does not appear to be correct.

Mr. Bancroft is the very respectable proprietor of 'The City Express Co.' of Montreal. He issued stamps of which we enclose a specimen. His customers stick one on any parcel they may wish him to send. He delivers parcels of all sizes and goods of all kinds. Shortly after its issue he informed us that his stamp was counterfeited in Albany; this we presume led to his initialing those issued by himself.

Yours truly,

Montreal

DAWSON, BROS.

This would seem to establish the authenticity of the stamp for the payment of the express charges on parcels, but upon our writing to Messrs. Dawson Bros. some time ago, they informed us that they knew nothing about the matter, and that the letter was not written by any one connected with their establishment!! In the advertising pages of the S. C. M. for 1865-66 the stamp

is offered at 2s. 6d. per doz. so that those parties, who are now selling specimens, with the assurance that they are genuine, at 50c. each, are evidently trying to make something out of a bad speculation.

There are no events of importance connected with the other locals, except that the set of stamps issued by R. W. McLachlan, a Montreal dealer, were merely used as an advertisement, and were not issued for the purpose of deceiving collectors, although the Albany dealer we have mentioned got hold of a quantity and sold them as postage stamps. They bore the device of a clock without hands, and were used as wafers, the time the letter was mailed being marked on the face. Other dealers have often used seals of the same kind, so that Mr. McLachlan is in no way to blame, if collectors were taken in by them.* The Grand Trunk Railway label is a fraudulent imposition, got up in imitation of the English railway newspaper stamps; we have the authority of an *employe* of the Company, in stating that they never knew anything at all about the stamps. Winslow's stamped envelopes were merely those used by the Express Co. with their advertisement printed on them.

Arms of Great Britain in centre; above KER'S CITY POST; below value. Black imp. obl. oval.

1 penny, blue, rose, green.

Prince of Wales' plume and motto in centre, inscription same as above, Black imp. obl. oval.

1d. orange, 3d. green, red, yellow, orange.

Portrait in oval; same inscription above; value in cents below. Col. imp. Rect.

2 cents, blue, black; 5 cents blue, black.

Arms of the city of Montreal in centre; above BELL'S DISPATCH; below on ribbon MONTREAL; beneath ribbon CENTS; figure of value in circle at each angle. Col. imp. Rect. 2 cents, mauve.

*Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from Mr. McLachlan saying that he never issued the stamps in question, and had never heard of them before we wrote to him for information. The correspondent who gave us the origin of the stamps, mentioned that he could not be sure whether he had ever seen any of Mr. McLachlan's stamps used, but had often seen similar stamps used by other dealers in the manner we have described.

EXPRESS, WINSLOW & Co., No. 3 PLACE D'ARMES in centre, above PORTLAND; below MONTREAL. Black. imp. Circular. On right corner of envelope. Green, red, white, yellow.

Same design as the current 1d. New South Wales, with inscription changed to BRITISH AMERICAN COLLEGE STAMP. Col. imp. Rect.

In centre GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, No.—above FOR ONE NEWSPAPER ONLY; below TO BE CALLED FOR BY CONSIGNEE AT THE STATION ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED; surrounded by a double lined frame. Black imp. Rect. Printed on various shades of paper.

Octagonal face of a clock in centre; inscription ROBERT McLACHLAN, 143 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. Col. imp. Rect. Lake, blue, green, black.

Profile to right in circle, surrounded by band inscribed BANCROFT'S CITY EXPRESS; spandrels of crossed lines; outer border inscribed FIVE CENTS at top and bottom; 43, GT. ST. JAMES ST. at left, and MONTREAL at right; figure 5 in each angle. Engraved on wood. Col. imp. Rect. 5 cents, blue.

Same, as above, but engraved on copper. 5 cents, blue.

Copy on wood of above, the personage represented has long Dundreary whiskers and the inscription reads STRT. instead of ST. 5 cents, light blue.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—So many articles have appeared on the locals issued by the Southern Post Offices, during the American war, that we will in this chapter, be going over, to a certain extent, well trodden ground. We will first dispose of the usually acknowledged fictitious locals, these are "Buck's Richmond Express," 1 cent black 2 cent rose, 5 cent brown, 10 cent blue, 15 cent green, 20 cent red brown; "Richmond postage" (Confederate flag in centre) 5 cent green, violet, red; "Richmond City Post" (cannons crossed), black; "Florida Express" (horseman) rose, buff, blue; many of those mentioned in the following list are of doubtful origin, but as it is almost impossible to obtain any official infor-

mation, their true character may never be proved; most of the American collectors believe in them, while in Europe the majority are looked upon with much distrust. In the November number of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, a little sheet published by F. H. Pinkham, in New Market, N. H. we find the following information.

"We have it on very good authority, that Confederate stamped envelopes will be exceedingly plenty. The Philatelic Barometer indicates that somebody is going to find a lot in some out of the way place, and they will be offered to our English cousins soon. Somebody has got the dies or counterfeits, and the rest is cooking. We know the parties' names and are almost certain of the programme, and if any of our readers are inclined to be incredulous, we would say to them, watch events. There are many new and unheard of Confederate stamps now in the process of being "exhumed," and the plot is nearly ready. We have all this on good authority, but will not give any names at present, but advise all our readers, to "watch and wait," and they will see some fun on the other side of the water."

Should these counterfeits appear, we hardly think our European *confreres* will be caught so easily as the *Monthly* imagines; it certainly does not show good taste for the editor of a usually respectable journal to connive at such a rascally deception, it would almost seem from the extract we have given that the writers were in league with the forgers.

In the year 1861, upon the breaking out of the war, and before the issue of the government stamps, the post masters in the South, finding it impossible to continue their offices, if they took money for the postage on every letter, especially as there was no small change in circulation, had to devise for themselves some kind of stamps. Many merely issued envelopes with the value impressed, by means of a handstamp, and authenticated by their initials, but the majority resorted to the engraver's art, and in some instances to the lithographer's; these labels having to be prepared at a very short notice, were generally roughly designed and executed, and as they were in use for only a few months, are of extreme rarity, and bring almost fabulous prices whenever offered for sale, which is not often, as of most of them but one or two specimens are known to exist. Describing these stamps in

alphabetical order, we begin with that issued at—

ATHENS, GA.—But one stamp was issued by the post master at Athens, value 5 cents. It was discovered by J. W. Scott in 1870, in the collection of a Southern school boy, very little has ever been found out about its history, as the post master who still lives at Athens refuses to answer any enquiries on the subject. It is one of the rarest of the provisional stamps but as so little is known about it, it does not sell for as high a price as many of the others; a specimen was sold at Scott's auction sale in London last March for 30s. sterling, but its market value is set down by W. P. Brown as \$20.

Figure of value and the word Paid, underlined in the centre of twelve stars; surrounded by an oval band inscribed T. Crawford, P. M., Athens Ga. Spandrils of ornamental scroll work; enclosed in a single line frame, Col. imp. Rect.
5 cents, purple; 5 cents brick red.

Newly Issued Stamps.

SPAIN.—At last! On October 1st the new set of Spain came into circulation. There are four designs employed, which are distributed as follows:—

Oblong oval in centre containing the value $\frac{1}{4}$; above this is a crown; below DE CENTS DE PESETA, enclosed in a square frame outside of which is CORREOS ESPANA above and below; $\frac{1}{4}$ CENTS. DE PESETA at either side. This is printed in sheets of four like the Bruuswick quartette, from which it is evidently copied, and is unperforated.

4-4 cent. de peseta, pale blue.

The second design is merely a reproduction of the old type used for the 5 and 10 mil. of 1867, with the exceptions that the word CORREOS is changed to COMUNICA. and instead of MILS. DE ESCUDO, the words CENTS DE PESETA are used.

2 cent. de peseta, violet.

5 " " green.

Portrait of King Amadeus in oval; above COMUNICACIONES; below ESPANA; numeral of value and letter C at lower angles,

6 cent de peseta	blue.
10 "	" dull lilac.
12 "	" violet.
25 "	" light brown.
40 "	" yellow brown.
50 "	" pale green.

Profile of king to right in oval; above COMMUNICIONES; ESP. in lower spandrils; value in full in straight line below.

1 (una)	peseta	dull lilac.
4 (cuatro)	"	yellow brown.
10 (diez)	"	pale green.

CHILI.—The five values of envelopes will each appear on three shades of paper—white blue and yellow.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—A 30 cents stamp is in preparation, it is possible it may take the place of the 32 c.

JAPAN.—The *American Journal of Philately* states that the values of the new perforated set, as given by them, and copied by us in our last, are erroneous. The correct values and colors are:—



$\frac{1}{2}$	tempoe,	green.
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	brown.
1	"	blue.
2	tempoes	vermilion.
5	"	green.

The illustration is of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tempoe, the green variety of which is the only gummed stamp.

CANADA.—Since Nov. 1st the rates of postage to Newfoundland have been reduced; one of the principal regulations in the new tariff is that post cards can be sent to that province. Whether Canadian post cards are in use throughout Newfoundland, or whether they are to issue any of their own we have not been able to find out.

ROUMANIA.—The full bearded type of the 50 bani has come into circulation. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ bani news bands now have half of a 3 bani stamp stuck on them for double postage.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—News bands bearing the current 2 kr stamp are now in use. Color, orange.

FRANCE.—The 30c and 80c have appeared engraved and perforated. M. Wolowski, who last year brought forward the

proposition to establish a card-post in France is about to resume the attempt, on the ground that experience in England, Russia, Belgium, &c., has shown that far from injuring the post-office revenues it augments them. M. Thiers is said to be favorable to the project.

DENMARK.—The brown 2 sk local stamp for Holte has been suppressed, and a new type issued, of which we give an engraving. The new stamp is certainly original in design; it is lithographed and printed green on white.



ECUADOR.—The *Gazette des Timbres* gives an illustration of a new stamp for this country, value 1 real. The design has been copied from the Costa Rica stamps, but is very poorly executed; the color is orange-yellow.

MAURITIUS.—The ten-penny stamp mentioned in our last number has appeared; instead of being in the gorgeous colors first reported, the tint is red maroon. The colors of the new envelopes are 10d blue, and 1s. 8d. maroon.

PERSIA.—Dr. Magnus announces the issue of a set of postage stamps by the Persian government, as he has but one specimen in his possession it is impossible to tell what the values and colors are to be.

JAMAICA.—The newly issued $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp is printed in maroon on white paper.

FINLAND.—A new post-card with the inscription in Finnish, Swedish and Russian has appeared.

LIVONIA.—We give an illustration of the new stamp described in our last. The arms are those of Wenden, the griffin which appeared on former issues being the heraldic device for the county of Livonia.



DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The Dutch possession of Surinam, Curaçoa, etc., are to have a set of stamps of the values of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, resembling the new design for the mother-country.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The shilling stamp is now a brown-orange shade.



RUSSIAN LOCALS.—New designs have appeared lately. Our illustration is of an obsolete issue for Melitopol, the new emission represents a man on horseback smoking a cigar, *qq.* the postman? Other recently emitted stamps are:

Fatejh 4 kop dark blue.

“ 6 “ vermilion.

Boguchar, 5 kop. black.

Demiansk, 3 kop. black on blue.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The *Philatelist* announces two new stamps, a 2½ groschen for the North, and a 9 krenzer for the South, both printed in brown. The cause of these emissions was the inconvenience of having to use two stamps to make up these amounts.

GUATAMALA.—The same journal mentions new stamps of the values of 1 and 4 reales, colored yellow and mauve respectively. No description is given.

TURKEY.—From our Turkish correspondent we learn that since July 31st, Messrs. T. B. Morton & Co. have withdrawn their steamers from the Levant local trade, and their postal service has consequently ceased to exist. Morton's steamers have since October, 1870, been running on a new line, that formerly served by the French Messageries, this is, we presume, what is meant by the Levant trade, and not their other line up the Danube; should this supposition prove correct, only the oblong set of stamps issued in 1870, will have become obsolete, and the circular stamps still continue in use.

CALIFORNIAN LOCALS.—We have lately seen a hitherto undescribed frank; it is an envelope bearing the Pacific Union Express Co.'s imprint, with the design surcharged by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. Has the P. U. Ex. been bought out? Perhaps some of our Californian readers will inform us.

The Extended System.

In our September number we stated that we would uphold the extended system of

collecting, and introduced our magazine with an article in favor of the collection of whole envelopes. We have been asked by many of our subscribers, why, in a country where the greater number of collectors belong to the American school, we should pursue this course, and we will now take the opportunity of giving our reasons. Our chief reason for joining in the ranks of the European school, is that by such a course we will satisfy a greater number of collectors, than by sticking solely to the American; for the collector of the former school will find in our columns the information he requires, and he of the latter may depend upon not being neglected. Let us ask our readers if they know of any magazine, which has proved successful, whose articles have been strictly confined by the principles of the lesser system. In the October number of the *A. J. of Philately*, which was for a long time the strongest opponent to European collectors, we find the following: “Collectors of the so-called French school get very few forgeries in their albums, their greater knowledge of stamps and their belongings, such as paper, water-marks and perforations, render them to a great extent excellent judges, and it is not for such I write but for those who have not yet seen the advantage, nay, absolute necessity, of making the collection of stamps what it should be, a study and a science, worthy of being prosecuted thoroughly.” This is a sign of the times, American collectors are beginning to see “the absolute necessity” of studying their stamps.

For many years we, ourselves, collected on the principle of getting as many stamps as possible, and sticking them into an album without further attention; but, upon reading an article in one of the magazines in favor of a systematic study of stamps, we thought we would give the nonsensical system, as it then seemed to us, a trial. Immediately our eyes were opened, a new train of pleasure and amusement spread itself before our enlightened vision, and from that hour we became a Philatelist. Our readers, who have never studied the *minutiae* of their stamps, cannot imagine how much interest there is to be derived from water-marks; there are so many singular and intricate designs, that almost the first thing a true

stamp collector does, upon inspecting a stamp, is to hold it up to the light to examine the water-mark.

To show the ridiculous folly and prejudice of writers on the American school, we have only to mention an article which appeared in the October number of the *Postage Stamp Reporter*. Mr. Wheeler, the editor, says, when speaking of the collection of envelopes, that the only argument in favor of uncut specimens is that they are thus issued by the government, but that it must be "a stolidly practical collector, whose imagination is not sufficiently vivid to supply the trifling deficiency," meaning the blank portion of the envelope. We presume Mr. Wheeler's collection chiefly consists of spurious stamps which he imagines are genuine, or perhaps his intellect is so very bright that he imagines he sees plastered firmly into the squares of "Wheeler's Postage Stamp Album," the whole of the 2500 stamps for which there are spaces. Altogether, we would say that an imaginary collection is one which even the firmest believer in the American school would hardly put up with. At the end of a long tirade of four pages, against those whose opinions and inclinations do not exactly coincide with those of Mr. Wheeler we find he offers for sale. "The old stamped letter sheets, 1861 issue, on blue paper, *two sizes*, note and letter sheets, *water marked*, P. O. D. U. S." Does Mr. Wheeler belong to that set of avaricious dealers, which he mentions, who trade in varieties of water-mark, size etc. ?

Counterfeit Stamps.

The numerous forgeries now in the stamp market, have called forth a continuous article of this kind, to aid our readers in their detection. We hope subscribers will give us their assistance, by sending for description all spurious stamps, they may have in their possession, and if possible the name of the person from whom they were purchased, as we shall deem it our duty to warn collectors of dishonest dealers, as well as expose their wares. The best imitations that have as yet appeared are manufactured by Spiro Bros of Hamburgh. There a large number of these in circulation throughout Ca-

nada and the United States, but besides European we have American forgers, they are principally located in Boston, (we hope their trash was destroyed by the late fire), and their counterfeits mostly consist of United States local stamps. The best way to avoid being taken in, is to buy only from well known dealers, and not from some trumpery stamp vendor, whose prices may be a cent or two lower. Stamps, like other articles of trade, have a regular market value, and when they are advertised at prices much less than this, there is sure to be something wrong with them. We commence our article with, a description of a dangerous forgery of the new 4c. green, Prince Edward Island, taken from the Stamp Collector's Magazine.

GENUINE.

- 1.—The crown of the head of the portrait does not touch the frame. There is a plainly visible space between it and the frame, along the whole length.
- 2.—The square disks in the lower angles, containing the figure 4, are a trifle higher than the band running between them inscribed with the value.
- 3.—There is a clear space between the letter o in the word POSTAGE, on the first line of the inscription, and the letter e of PRINCE in the second line.
- 4.—There is a vertical line of fine dots outside the exterior row of fine horizontal lines which forms part of the ground on the right hand side. In other words, each one of these horizontal lines is succeeded by a dot.

FORGED.

- 1.—The crown of the head touches the frame along a certain distance, and in a direct line under the letters DW of the word EDWARD in the inscription in the upper margin.
- 2.—The square disks in the lower angles, containing the figure 4, do not project above the intervening band, inscribed with the value.
- 3.—The letter o in the word POSTAGE, in the first line of the inscription, touches the letter e of PRINCE on the second line.
- 4.—The line of dots, referred to on the other side, is absent.

We could go on multiplying the distinctive characteristics, but we have been care-

ful to mention only those positive differences whereby the forgery can be at once detected by itself, without the necessity for comparison with a genuine specimen.

These dangerous counterfeits are also sold obliterated, and the false postmarks have not been applied—as is usually the case with forgeries—in such a manner as to leave the best part of the stamp clean, but are struck over the stamps with apparently official carelessness, and thus are all the more deceptive. The genuine cancelling mark consists of a transverse oval, formed of ten horizontal bars, of which the top and bottom ones are curved, so as to complete the oval. The forged mark consists of an irregularly shaped transverse, oblong, formed of two horizontal lines of long, and three of short unshapen patches. They are sold three or four together, stuck on paper, and have every appearance of having been cut from an envelope.

Important Notice.

We owe an apology to our subscribers, for our non-appearance last month, but as the October number was late, and important changes, which we will explain, have taken place in the management, it was found impossible, to issue the third number before December 1st.; in future we can promise to have the magazine out punctually on the first of each month. The changes referred to, are, that the International Stamp Co. finding that the publication of this journal, takes up more time than they can spare, have given the entire management over to the editor, to whom all communications, to insure attention, must be addressed. We hope publishers will take note of this, and address their exchanges accordingly. We have now a large circulation in Canada and the United States, and advertisers are requested to notice that the rates have been increased to 50 cents per inch, and 40 cents for subsequent insertions. Many subscribers have not yet sent in their postage, which is 10c. a year, all who receive this number with a red cross on the wrapper are requested to forward the amount immediately.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H. B., St. JOHN.—No alteration can be made in your advertisement until the time for which you have paid, has expired; except payment be made at our regular rates.

F. PEARSON.—Your advertisement costs two shillings, if you wish it repeated we can do so at 1s. 6d. for each future insertion. Small remittances may be made in unused English penny stamps, but if you can purchase them at a broker's, we would prefer Canadian notes at 25 cents to the shilling.

REGINER, T. E. D., and others will be answered in our next.

CLOUGH & STATELER,

dealers in and importers of FOREIGN POST-AGE STAMPS. Send stamp for price lists. Correspondents wanted in all parts of the world. Agents wanted. Address:

CLOUGH & STATLER,
P. O. Box, 1070,

3—6 San Francisco, Cal., U. S.

A Set of Stamps Free.

To every Collector sending a stamp for my lists of over 200 packets and sets, I will give a set of stamps. Address,

J. H. LANGSTROTH,
Box 2870, Philadelphia,
United States.

ROBERT A. MARSH,

LOCK BOX, 87, AMHERST, MASS.

Azores, set of 3, 5, 10, 20 reis.....	15c.
Japan, " " 3, 1, 2, 5, tempoes.....	25c.
Luheck, complete set of 18.....	75c.
Madeira, set of 3—5, 10, 20 reis.....	10c.
Wallachia, set of 2—3, 6, 30.....	30c.
Finland " " 6.....	15c.
Portugal " " 9.....	30c.
United States, set of 20.....	15c.
" " 1870, set of 11.....	\$2 15c.
JAPANESE COINS, 5, 10, 20 sens, the three for.....	75c.

Stamp must accompany every order.

3—2

Stamps! Stamps! Stamps!

B. SCOTT, JR., 5, Market street, Oxford, England, dealer in foreign stamps. Established 5 years. Correspondents wanted in all parts of the world. Persons in Canada, United States, or any part of the world are requested to send bundles of good used stamps of the country they reside in, to the above address; they will receive good exchange by return mail. Agents wanted. Correspondents wanted in Canada, United States, South America, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. ALL stamps sold by me are warranted genuine.

DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 3.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY, QUEBEC, CANADA,

Have a large stock of stamps on hand of which they will send an assortment for inspection to any person sending full address (residence, *not P. O. address*) and return postage. They have no price list, preferring to allow collectors to see and choose the stamps for themselves. Orders are respectfully solicited.

All orders for the following sets and packets must be accompanied by cash, and stamps for return postage, as they cannot be sent on approval.

CHRISTMAS PACKETS.

No. 1. 30 varieties used and unused.....	10c.
No. 2. 50 do do do	25c.
No. 3. 100 do do do	50c.
No. 4. 50 do (rare).....	\$1.00

These contain unused Brazil, Greece, Belgium, Holland, &c., and used Spain, Finland, Russia, Denmark, &c., &c. For sale during December only.

Postage between the United States and Canada is 6c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, insufficiently stamped letters refused.

CHEAP SETTS.

No. 1. Brazil, sett of 6.....	25c.
10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200r.	
No. 2. Denmark, sett of 9.....	15c.
2, 4, 4, 4, 8, 8, 16, 16, 48.	
No. 3. Denmark, official.....	10c.
2, 4, 16 sk.	
No. 4. France, 1848, '52, '60, sett of 8....	10c.
No. 5. French Colonies, sett of 6.....	20c.
1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c.	
No. 6. Finland, sett 6.....	20c.
5, 10k 5, 10, 20, 40p.	
No. 7. Jamaica, sett of 4.....	10c.
1, 2, 3, 4d.	
No. 8. Trinidad, sett of 4.....	10c.
1, 4, 6d, 1s.	

Remittances of over \$1 should be registered, they are then at our risk.

POST CARDS.

Russia, black.....	3c.
3k.....	5c.
5k.....	10c.
Finland, 8 penn.....	8c.

WANTED.

The following stamps in any quantities:—

New Brunswick, all issues.	
Nova Scotia, do	
Newfoundland do	
P E Island do	
Canada, pence issues and bill stamps	
United States, locals and revenues	
California do do	
Good prices will be paid in exchange or cash.	

WHOLE ENVELOPES.

Bremen.....	3c
Norway, 3sk red.....	5c
Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 1, 2, 3sk, sett.	15c
Russia, 1848, 10k, large.....	50c
do small.....	60c
ZUK.....	90c

The Canadian Philatelist

An 8 page monthly, illustrated, devoted to stamp collecting.

SUBSCRIPTION.—50 cents per year, postage extra.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor "Canadian Philatelist," Quebec.

No. 3, for December, now ready, price 6 cents, post free.

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3k.....	5c.
5k.....	10c.
Finland, 8 penn.....	8c

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New Brunswick, all issues.	
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Canada, pence issues and bill stamps
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Good prices will be paid in exchange or cash.

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do small.....	60c
20k.....	90c

The Canadian Philatelist

An 8 page monthly, illustrated, devoted to stamp collecting.

SUBSCRIPTION.—50 cents per year, postage extra.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor "Canadian Philatelist," Quebec.

No. 3, for December, now ready, price 6 cents, post free.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Canadian Philatelist.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 1, 1872.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL

POSTAGE STAMPS.

PACKETS FOR THE MILLION, 100 varieties 40 cts., (U. S. cy.) 50 varieties, 15 cts., (U. S. cy.,) sent post free to any part of the world on receipt of the amount in American, Canadian, or English unused postage stamps. N. B.—These packets contain no stamps of the country which they are sent to, and a rare unused stamp is given away with each packet. Still in stock a few sets of Juarez (Mexico, 1867) unused \$10; and used \$8 per set of four.

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(Entire,) 12 varieties, \$2; 25 varieties, \$5; 50 varieties, \$15.

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"THE SATURDAY BUDGET,"

ESTABLISHED 1870,

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF any other paper in the city, therefore, advertisers will find it a capital medium to advertise in.

OUR TERMS ARE LOW.

Advertisers who are desirous of seeing the "DAILY BUDGET," make its appearance next Spring, must not overlook the fact that the "SATURDAY BUDGET," at present has the circulation of 1100 copies in the city.

THE
Canadian Philatelist
An Illustrated Monthly
MAGAZINE.

Devoted to Stamp Collecting,

Vol. I

QUEBEC. JANUARY 1, 1873.

No. 4.

On Local Stamps.

(Continued from page 19.)

Our readers no doubt will feel disappointed that our article on the Confederate Provisionals is not continued in this number, but as this is, from the scarcity of specimens, a rather difficult subject to write upon, we have obtained the assistance of a prominent New York collector, and as the manuscripts are not quite completed, we have deemed it better to hold over this subject until next month, than to publish it as it is and perhaps omit several important details which we have not as yet been able to obtain; being prompted by a desire to make this article the most accurate one yet published on the subject, we intend illustrating it with cuts of the various emissions of the Southern postmasters, and these will only be ready by next month.

The next country after the Confederate States in which locals have been issued is—

DENMARK.—The Danish locals consist of several sets of railway stamps, employed in the same way as the Austrian, and two government emissions for the town of Holte. The railway stamps measure in size about 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ so that a complete set would take up a considerable space; they are hardly worth collecting, but are really genuine stamps, used by a large railway company on packages of newspapers. The

town of Holte is situated about six miles from the capital; in the year 1868 the local authorities issued an adhesive stamp, to be used to defray the expenses of the post to and from the adjoining districts, in this way it is employed in exactly the same manner as the Russian locals. The country letter carriers always have a supply of these stamps, and affix one to every letter from the town, which instead of being obliterated in the usual way has a small hole punched in it by the postman; they also put it on letters from the country, and the stamps thus employed are cancelled by the town officials, with their regular hand-stamp. As yet Holte is the only town which uses these stamps, but we would imagine that if a town so near the capital has to make use of them, the other towns would require something of the kind as well. Two types have appeared, the first although issued in 1868 was not discovered till 1870, the other was issued on the 15th of September last, and was described in our December number.

Seal of the railway company embossed in oval; inscription, DE JYDSK-FYENSKE JERNBANER. Col. imp.

8 *skilling*, green, 12 *sk.*, red.

The same without the seal. Col. imp.

8 *skill.*, green, 12 *skill.*, red.

The same with figure of value in oval. Col. imp.

8 *skill.*, brown. Perf and unperf.

Weight of parcel in oval inscribed DE SJAELLANDSKE JERNBANER; above a crown; below value.

8 *skill.* 5 *lb.*, blue, 12 *skill.* 10 *lb.*, brown.

Value (2 sk) in oval inscribed above HOLTE, below LANDPOST, post horns in each angle. Col. imp. rect.

2 *skill.*, light and dark brown.

Figure 2 in a circle contained in a seven rayed star; the point of each ray touches an outer circle; above HOLTE, below LANDPOST, Col. imp. rect.

2 *skill.*, green.

EGYPT.—In the year 1868 all the magazines had long articles describing some curious looking circular labels bearing the names of Egyptian towns, these have ever since been known as the Egyptian Official stamps. We have had a number of enquiries lately whether they are locals, and to settle this point we have mentioned them in this article. These labels are not locals, and can scarcely even be called postage stamps, they being merely used as seals on packets of letters by the various post offices; the handstamp, with which they are obliterated, is not a cancelling stamp, but is used only to show the date at which the packet was despatched by the post office. In the United States a large stamp is used in the same manner for registered letters, in Canada each of the post offices has its official seal, for sealing up packets, the mail bags, etc., and we presume the post offices in other countries have pretty much the same thing. As these Egyptian stamps have nothing whatever to do with franking letters, they have no more right to be collected than the Bavarian Instruction stamps, or the Austrian Complementary stamps.

The only Egyptian locals are the Suez Canal stamps, these were issued in 1868, for the use of the workmen employed in making the canal, and continued in use only two or three months, so that used specimens are extremely rare; unused ones however are common enough, in fact so common lately, that those now sold would suggest a reprint.

Steamer sailing to right in transverse oval frame, inscribed CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ; below POSTES; value in circle at each angle. Col. imp. obl.

1 centime, black, 5c., green, 20c., blue, 40c., red.

FINLAND.—In the towns of Helsingfors and Tammerfors there exists a private city post; this post has issued, with the sanction of the Government, three stamps for Helsingfors, value 10 pennia, and one for Tammerfors, value 12 pennia. There is also a fourth type for Helsingfors, which we consider fictitious, as the company has denied having issued it; from the fact that it is but seldom met with, it has the appearance of being an essay, but then obliterated specimens have been seen. As the Tammerfors stamp is never to be seen cancelled, it is doubtful whether it ever was really used for postage, certainly it could not have continued in circulation very long. The stamps for both towns were issued about the same time in 1866, the colors of the Helsingfors were changed in 1868, and in 1871 the design was altered, but the old colors were re-adopted.

Broad diagonal bar, inscribed STADSPOST with figures of value on each side, in oval frame inscribed above KAUPINGIN POSTI, below HELSINGFORS, value at sides. Col. imp. oval.

10 pennia, red and green, 10 pen., blue and brown.

Large sized numeral 10 in oval inscribed above 10 PENNI, below 10 PENNIA; groundwork of dots; outer frame inscribed at top STADSPOST, at bottom KAUPINGIN POSTI, at left HELSINGFORS, at right HELSINGISSA; X in each angle. Col. imp. rect.

10 pen., green and red.

Note.—This stamp is so printed as to have the red upper half inscribed in Swedish, and the green portion in Finnish.

Shield of the town crossed diagonally by a bar bearing the value; above TAMMERFORS; below LOKAL POST. Col. imp. obl.

12 penni blue and green.

FIJI ISLANDS.—A set of stamps was issued in 1871 by the proprietors of the *Fiji Times* on their own responsibility, these therefore can be considered locals, although they were used on letters to Australia from the islands. For what precise purpose these stamps were issued we have been unable to find out, but would suppose

that they were got up by the *Times* as an experiment, and for the convenience of its subscribers. There are several varieties in the paper on which they are printed, and from the fact that they are type set, we imagine some typographical errors must exist. They are printed in sheets of twenty-four, four rows of six each, and are arranged in rather a singular manner; the first row consists of sixpenny stamps, second row shilling stamps, third row penny stamps, fourth row three threepenny, and three ninepenny stamps.

Numeral in centre; FIJI at left; TIMES above, EXPRESS at right; PENCE below.

Black imp. obl. perf.

1d, 3d, 6d, 9d, 1s on pink paper.

(To be continued.)

Newly Issued Stamps.

UNITED STATES.—A correspondent informs us that the 2 cent stamp, adhesive, envelope, and newspaper wrapper is out of use, and is unobtainable at some of the post offices.

BAVARIA.—A 10 kreuzer stamp is to appear shortly, the color has not yet been decided upon.

ROUMANIA.—The new engraved set has been issued. We give an excellent illustration of the 10 bani, the other values are the same in design with the figures altered. It will be noticed that the new stamps, which are by the



way engraved in Paris, are almost exact copies of the French labels, the circle of pearls, the profile to the left, the Grecian border, the almost invisible figures, the crosses in the angles are all to be found in the new stamps. They are printed on tinted paper as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1½ bani olive green | 15 bani red brown. |
| 3 " bright green | 25 " orange. |
| 5 " bistre | 50 " rose. |
| 10 " blue | |

SPAIN.—Already two of the values given in our last have been suppressed, the 6 and 12 cent de peseta.

AZORES.—The 20 reis of the new type

has appeared, the 120 and 240 is yet wanting to complete the set.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Philatelic Journal* announces two new values ¼ and 1 centavo.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The color of the 3d. lately issued is fawn brown.

RUSSIAN LOCALS.—Another batch of novelties this month. We give illustrations of two new issues noticed by the *P. J.*, the circular one is for the town of Kadnikoff in the Wologda Government it is printed in blue; the other is for Wiessenburg and the same design is employed for four values:—½kop brown, 1k. green, 2k. blue, 5k. rose.



The other new arrivals are:—

- Aleksandrowsk 10 kop black on buff.
- Elizavetgrad 5 " carmine (obsolete.)
- Rjef no value black.

The last is supposed to be merely the seal of the local post, used in the same manner as the Egyptian seals described in another column.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.—Contemporaneously with the appearance of this number the 1873 number comes into use. Two types are to be employed, of which we give illustrations, no particulars as to colors have arrived.



- Type 1. 12, 12½, 25, 50 cent de peseta.
- 2. Una peseta.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.—A new stamp has been issued for registered and insured letters, value 5 centavos, the design is similar to the well known stamp for re-

gistered letters, with the letter R in a circle, but the letter is changed to A.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Birmingham *magazine* gives an illustration of the impressed stamp of a new English post card, it is oval; head of queen in centre; halfpenny above; postage below; embossed in pink on right hand upper corner of the card.

NORWAY.—We have received the 2sk of the new type post-horn in centre. It is printed in light blue on white watermarked paper.

LUXEMBURG.—A fresh supply of 1c, 20c, and 25c, was printed last March, the colors are slightly altered the 1c. is a light red brown, the 20c pale chocolate, and 25c dull blue. The 37½c is to be changed by means of a black surcharge to one franc.

WURTEMBERG.—Two new post-cards have been issued value 2kr., color orange on blue. One of these is a double card, one half for the reply; the other card is the ordinary single kind.

TRINIDAD.—The four pence is now printed greyish blue.

SWITZERLAND.—The color of the Rigi Scheideck local has been changed to blue.

ISLAND.—In the December *Timbre Poste* a set of stamps copied from the current Danish is announced of the following values and colors:—

2	skilling	blue.
4	"	rose.
8	"	brown.
16	"	yellow.

Also two service stamps of the same type, but different in color.

4 skill, green, 8 skill, lilac.

M. Moens states that Island is a Danish possession but does not say where it is situated. Is it the general name for the Faroe Islands, or is it intended for Iceland?

JAPAN.—In the same magazine we find a stamp figured which Mr. Moens imagines the fore-runner of a new set; it is of an entirely new design, having the value expressed in Japanese and Roman characters. We will try and give further particulars in our next.

1 sen, blue.

ECUADOR.—The new stamp mentioned in our last is also figured by the Belgian

journal, together with two other values ½ real and 1 peso both of the same type but different to the 1 real. Should these stamps prove genuine it will greatly surprise us. Neither our South American nor West Indian correspondents say anything about them.

Reviews.

Philatelistische Berichte.—S. F. FRIEDMAN; Rudolfsheim Vienna.

Four numbers of this Austrian magazine are now on our table. They are full of useful information and we have no doubt Austrian philatelists will avail themselves of Mr. Freidman's experience, and that the small four page journal he now publishes will require to be enlarged, to meet the demands of the immense number of European collectors. In the November number the appearance of a magazine in Copenhagen for Denmark, Norway and Sweden is announced; we heartily welcome the new comer and hope it may prove both successful and remunerative to its enterprising publishers.

The Curiosity Hunter.—D. A. K. ANDRUS, Rockford Ills.

The first number of this journal appeared on September 1st in size only four pages, in October it was increased to eight pages, and the fourth number now before us has attained to the respectable size of sixteen pages of reading matter and eight pages of advertisements. This is certainly a sign of success, and we beg to congratulate the editors and publishers. As the title implies the journal treats of all kinds of curiosities, and we notice that the editor intends depending upon the contributions of subscribers to fill his columns, this is very well for general curiosities, but if he carries this out strictly there will seldom be anything about stamps, for, as a rule, stamp collectors are very backward in furnishing information. However there is much to be gleaned from the pages of our contemporary, and we have much pleasure in numbering the *Hunter* amongst our exchanges.

The Stamp Collector's Chronicle.—W. H. BRUCE, St. John, N. B.—This is the first venture from the Maritime Provinces, since the death of poor Craig; we hope that the

gentlemanly spirit which always characterized our lost friend's writings, will display itself in his successors. Two numbers of the *Chronicle* have come to hand, and although in size it is only four pages, it contains nothing but really useful information, and has not got sundry "puffs" of its publisher's stock in every second line, after the usual manner of journals of this size. The second number opens with a well written article on the "Bancroft Local" in which this spurious stamp is justly condemned. We notice that the publishers intend if possible to enlarge their paper to sixteen pages, in their endeavours we wish them every success.

The Stamp Collector's Guide.—AMERICAN STAMP COMPANY Meriden, Ct.

We had been wondering what had become of the *New Jersey Magazine*, when to our surprise we received it in a new and elegant form from Connecticut, "edited by its original editor, published by its original publishers." The new series opens with a readable article called: "What is stamp collecting," then follows, "Suggestions on mounting stamps," and the balance of the reading matter consists of editorial scraps, new issues, extracts etc. altogether making a very fair first number. The editor intends to "take lance in combat for the American School of Philately against the French system" but he will make the *Guide* "popular with all classes of collectors," and opens its columns to all philatelic articles, whether the subjects be treated in accordance with his views or not. This is certainly liberal, and although the editor differs from us in opinion, we wish him every success, and congratulate the American school collectors upon their having so able a champion.

THE PHILATELIST:—We would suggest to the editor of this magazine, if it is his intention to continue his article on "The Philatelic Press," that he should either employ an assistant or else get himself a new pair of spectacles; if he had done so before the appearance of his December number he would have seen that our leading article is not on "official postals" but "on local stamps"; how "official seals used for returned letters, the admiralty impressed

stamp etc," can be called locals, we leave the *Philatelist* to decide. We would also take occasion to remark that the said editor never saw any such ungrammatical expression in our columns as "bogus forgeries," and the spurious penny Prince Edward Island surcharged TWO CENTS has never been mentioned in our magazine. With regard to the spelling of the names of the Russian towns, we do not vouch for the correctness of the list in our second number, but we do say that it is an exact copy of a list published in Moscow, whether the Russians know how to write the names of their own towns or not, we cannot say.

A chat with Juvenile Collectors.

There are so many young collectors now, that a word or two of advice to them on the subject of their collections may not be out of place. Boys are seldom able to purchase very expensive stamps; they must, as a rule, be content with the cheaper varieties. But they need not regret that their limited supply of pocket-money precludes them from obtaining great varieties; for it is a well-known fact that the cheapest stamps are the handsomest. The 1 cent Nova Scotia, 1 lept. Greek, 1 kop. Russian, and several others which we might name, are not exceeded in beauty by any of their costlier contemporaries.

It would be well for a young collector, unless he can draw upon the parental purse *ad infinitum*, to discard the idea of collecting sets of stamps. The better plan would be to rest content with obtaining the common varieties of each country, which are easily secured. By this means he would be possessed, at a cost of not more than five-and-twenty shillings, of about 120 unobliterated specimens of the stamps of nearly every part of the world, which, thus gathered, would afford more instruction than a number of sets.

For such a collection a large book would not be necessary. A boy need not exhaust his little store in purchasing one, but will find a small album, or even a large sheet neatly ruled, sufficient; for stamps look much prettier when placed together than when scattered in twos and threes over a

number of pages. On a sheet their various styles and different colors are perhaps best contrasted, but if kept in a book great care should be used in putting them in. We have seen some boys' collections which were really no credit to them, although placed in handsome books. The stamps were put in all on one side, in a careless manner, and many a good-looking specimen spoiled by being daubed with gum or surrounded by finger-marks. Now, nothing is easier than to be tidy, and there is nothing which repays the care bestowed on them by a charming appearance more than stamps. We should, therefore, particularly recommend neatness in arranging them. A clean album is, moreover, a testimonial to the orderly 'proclivities'—to use the new Yankee expression—of its owner.

Not unfrequently collections are made in account books with ruled lines and money columns, but the stamps do not look well in such receptacles. We should advise intending collectors, therefore, either to obtain an album or a book with entirely blank leaves.

We have often seen an otherwise neat book disfigured by a few badly obliterated and perhaps damaged stamps, somewhat rarer than their companions. Now, we think it would be better to do without such specimens than to spoil an album by inserting them in it, for its value is not increased by their addition sufficiently to compensate for their dirty appearance. It is much better to wait until you can purchase a clean specimen of a rarity, even though you may have a vacant place for it in your album, than to fill it with a broken one a little sooner.

If your album does not contain printed titles, and you resolve upon writing them in, do not spare pains to do them well; for if it be worth your while to write them in at all, it is worth your while to write them in well, and make them an ornament to your book. But the less writing in a book the better; for where there is a quantity, a little inaccuracy, a few corrections, an odd blot or two here and there, will spoil the appearance of the whole.

And there is another thing which often has the same effect, and that is a number of large coloured engravings of flags plastered

over a book. Stamps themselves are quite bright enough to enliven its pages, without placing beside them glaring patches of red, blue, green, and other colours.

It is well if the young collector possesses a friend competent to advise him upon the genuineness of specimens he may wish to purchase. Too great caution cannot be used at the present time in buying stamps, as most exact fac-similes—alias forgeries—are in circulation, and are offered at temptingly low prices.

In conclusion, do not be disheartened if you cannot get all the stamps you want at once. Patience is necessary in collecting as well as in everything else. You must be content to gather your required stamps as opportunity offers, and meanwhile 'learn to labour and to wait.—*S. C. Magazine*, 1865.

Correspondence.

THE BANCROFT LOCAL.

To the Editor of the "Canadian Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I have received the first three numbers of your journal, and am delighted with their contents. I am particularly interested with your article "On Locals" and volunteer the following information for the benefit of your subscribers; I was collecting stamps at the time the Montreal locals were issued and was taken in by them myself. The "Ker's City post" labels were issued by Taylor when in Montreal, and all the others except Bancroft's were issued by him when in Albany. Nutter's first design for the Bancroft stamp was engraved by J. H. Walker; some few specimens of his second design really did appear on parcels, he got Bancroft to stick one or two on to give the stamp a *bona fide* appearance. I recollect once sticking one, I had got from Nutter, on a parcel, but Bancroft would not accept it as payment. Hoping this may prove of some use to you

I remain, Dear Sir,
yours respectfully
AN OLD COLLECTOR.

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Box 29, Quebec, Can.

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San Francisco, Cal., U.S.

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Box 2870, Philadelphia,
United States.

JAMES A. PETRIE,

Elizabeth, New Jersey, U. S.

DEALER IN FOREIGN STAMPS. Sample prices:
25 varieties, all different, \$0 10
50 " " " 0 25
100 " " " 0 75

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants, as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamp must accompany every order.

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