

WANTED.

*The People of Canada to Send
for One of my PACKETS.*

10 stamps catalogued at \$5.00 for	\$1.00.
10 stamps catalogued at \$2.50 for	.50.
10 stamps catalogued at \$1.50 for	.30.
100 stamps catalogued at \$1.50 for	.25.



Stamps of Canada wanted, and will give good exchange for them. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Ray. W. Stevens, Freeport, Maine.

Breaking Up a Collection.

Shall sell in lots at TEN CENTS each lot. Sure to please.

A. M. MOORE, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Send 25 names of active collectors not on our list, with stamp for reply, and receive free subscription to

The Phil. West & Omaha Phil.,

BOX 60, SUPERIOR, NEB., U. S. A.

Ads pay at 25c. an inch cash. Subscription 1 cent a month. All about Omaha Exposition Stamps and Exhibit. Organ largest Society in West. Send for a Sample Copy.

Hard to Believe.

FREE.—A set of Canada, 1898, maple leaf issue, to every 5th purchaser of the following: PACKET NO. 20.—100 different U. S. and H. N. A. No revenues or envelope stamps in this packet. Stamps in good condition. Post-paid for \$1.00.

PRICE LIST FREE.

IRWIN STAMP CO.,

Box 453, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED.

Canada maple leaf issue. We pay —
1c & 3c, per 100, 20c 6c, per 100, \$5.00
1/2c, per 100, 75c 8c, per 100, 3.00
2c, per 100, 40c 10c, per 100, 10.00
5c, per 100, \$2.00
Jubilees:—1c & 3c, per 100, 60c; 2c, \$2.00; 5c, \$3.00. Can you get better prices than these?
We send books of stamps at net prices in ex-
SPECIAL.—40 mixed Jub & new issue, 15c.
GEO. W. HICKS, Box 219, Mitchell, Ont.

Omaha

EXPOSITION SERIES

U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS

ARE VERY PRETTY.

1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10c, used, post-free	\$.10
50 cent used, post-free	.25
\$1.00 used, post-free	.75
\$2.00 used, post-free	1.00
All lightly cancelled copies.	
30 U. S. Revenues, post-free	.30
400 varieties fine foreign	1.00
100 varieties U. S. postage only, post-free	1.50

E. J. KIRBY & CO.,

Marshall, Mich., U. S. A.

WE BUY STAMPS

And old Collections for Cash.
What can you offer us?

STANDARD STAMP CO.
INCORPORATED.

4 NICHOLSON PLACE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. 1.

January, 1893.

No. 1.

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST.



A monthly journal in the interest of stamp collecting.

25c per annum

PUBLISHED BY

THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO'Y

Amherst, N. S. Can.

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

1893

INTRODUCTION

1893

To Dealers and Collectors.

Next month the first number of the "NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIST" will make its appearance, and in order to give dealers and collectors some information in regard to size, style, rates, etc., we have printed 4 pages just half the intended size.

SIZE.

Our first number will consist of eight pages and cover, and we hope that before long we will be able to double the size.

CONTENTS.

The chief departments of our paper will be Notes from the principal cities of Canada and the United States, Correspondents' column and interesting articles from some of the most noted philatelic writers of the day.

In order to make these columns a success, we invite all philatelists to send us items of news, news paper clippings or anything that will be of interest to collectors. We will pay a fair price for MSS. of unusual merit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to patronize our advertising columns, as THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIST

is the only paper published in the Maritime Provinces in the interest of Philately.

To all dealers sending us an advertisement for our first number, we make the following liberal offer of 20 per cent. discount from our advertising rates.

Copy of advertisements must reach us by the 20th of the month to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Every collector to whom this sheet is sent, should send us their subscription at once, in order that their files may begin with the first number.

In order to secure 1000 subscribers in a short time, we offer the following inducements:—To all sending us their subscriptions to begin with the first number, we will give a free notice of four lines in our exchange column, or a one line card in the collectors directory, for one month only, or to collectors sending us the subscriptions of four of their friends, we will give them their own subscription free. See important notice.

No. 1 of The Nova Scotian Philatelist will appear on the 24th of February 1893,

25 CTS. 25
Per Year.
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE ! !

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

AMHERST, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1

EDITORIAL.

It was at first our intention to issue the cover only this month, to give Philatelists in general, an idea of what our paper was to be like, but upon making enquires at the post office we found that we could not mail the cover alone as second-class matter, so in order to overcome the difficulty we decided to issue our first number at once, it will be somewhat smaller than we intended our first number to be; we will therefore call this No. 1, A., No. 1 proper will appear on the advertised date, i. e. February 24th, 1893.

During the past six months three Philatelic journals have appeared in Canada, the Ottawa Philatelic, International Philatelic, and Philatelic Journal of Canada, all of which present a very neat appearance, and now the Nova Scotian Philatelist is added to the list. Canada now supports six fine Philatelic journals, all of which deserve the patronage of the Philatelic public.

All collectors and dealers who have not secured a copy of "Canada and her Stamp Collector" should do so at once. It is of special value to dealers containing as it does a directory of nearly 2000 active Canadian collectors. Price 25 cents. Published by L. M. Stæbler, London, Ont.

It is a notable fact that the Nova

Scotian Philatelist is the only journal in Canada published outside of the Province of Ontario. If you have not already sent us your subscription do so at once and take advantage of the offer we make elsewhere in this number. During the following numbers we shall make this journal one of the best in Canada.

Next month we will send out a great many sample copies, and dealers will find that an "ad" in the next number will pay, as all copies are placed among active collectors only. Our advertising rates are very low, but to all sending an advertisement for February number we will allow a special discount of 20 per cent. Try an "ad."

We desire to thank the dealers who so promptly responded to our call for advertisements for this number. We hope that they will continue to patronize our columns.

A Rare Stamp.

Few collectors probably are aware that there exists a rare error of the first issue of the stamps of Saxony, which ranks among the greatest rarities. We mean the $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. gray on blue paper, of the 1851 issue. On August 22nd, 1851, a lot of 120 of these stamps were received at the Leipzig post office, and before the difference was discovered by the clerks, they had sold 95 of them to the public. A few days after,

32 of these stamps were returned to Dresden, which had since been recovered from the people who had bought them, so that in all there were 63 issued.

A certain collector in Berlin, Germany, is the possessor of a fine copy of this rare stamp, on the original letter.

There are numerous forgeries, some even on piece of letter, which, however, bear the imprint "onkel gift" on the back. The stamp which we speak of above is on a letter which was forwarded from Leipzig to Hof, and as the postage for this distance was 2 ngr. it is plain enough to understand that on account of the color, the difference in value had not been noticed.

It bears a post mark as follows: "Leipzig, 16 Aug., 1851;" and on back, "Hof, 17 Aug., 1851."

J. B. F.

The Philatelic out-look in Canada.

As the season advances it becomes more apparent that stamp collecting has been given a decided boom during the past year. With our national association, The Philatelic Society of Canada incorporated and properly equipped collectors have better facilities than ever become acquainted with the art, science or hobby of "Philately." The stamps of British North America have risen in value wonderfully and before many years some of them will be quoted as unobtainable, except for very large sums. Take, for instance the 1. shilling Nova Scotia, sold for \$27. in 1890 \$36 in 1891 and this year reached \$45

and \$51.25 at sales. There is no better investment for your money than rare stamps. There is no better pastime than collecting stamps. There is no better educator combining pleasure with profit, than in a collection of stamps. And it is certain that in the matter of language, colors, heraldry, geography, history, etc., it will educate where other means fail. The poor fools who thought some years ago; that stamp collectors were crazy are, kicking themselves over the fact that Philately is booming in Canada.—Ottawa Philatelist.

Montreal Notes.

A gentleman received a postcard this morning, which was mailed in the city just three days ago. The same gentleman mailed two letters last week to persons living within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the place of mailing. In each instance, the post-office people took twenty-four hours to consider whether they would bother delivering them. And this gentleman is not alone in his complaint. Similar detentions are happening every day all over the city. It is highly inconvenient. Sometimes it means a serious loss. And always such delays are disgraceful.

Odilon Crepaud, a popular young notary, was arrested last week charged with defrauding the revenue. The accused had been gathering up old law stamps, cleaning the same and selling them to different legal firms in this city. Some \$300 worth partly cleaned stamps were found in prisoner's possession.—Hx. Herald.

THE Nova Scotian PHILATELIST.

W. T. M. MacKinnon, Editor.
S. W. Schurman, Bus. Manager

Subscription Rates.

Canada, U. S. and Mexico per year 25c.
P. U. countries, " " 40c.
Non P. U. countries, " " 55c.

Advertising Rates.

1/2 inch	30	75	1 25	2 25
1 "	50	1 25	5 25	4 00
2 "	90	2 25	4 00	7 50
1/2 column	1 50	4 00	7 50	13 00
1 "	3 00	7 50	15 00	25 00
1 page	5 00	12 00	22 00	40 00

All Copy must be in 10 days before publication, to insure insertion.

Columbus Prices

Order and see how cheap

I put up cheap packets containing good and rare stamps for 15c. and upwards. Remit, mentioning number and of what class you want. The following are samples, order one or all:—

- 50 varieties including many British Colonials only..... 30c.
- 70 varieties, many B. N. A., Argentine, Transvaal, N. S. Wales, Dominican Republic and others only 25c.
- 40 good Finland, Brazil, Newfoundland etc. Price..... 15c.

U. S. stamps taken for face value.

Sheets unsurpassed, sent on receipt of reference at 33 1/2 per cent com.

Premiums never before offered, send and get one now.

E. O. DAVISON.

Box 154,

Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Dealers' Directory.

Three or Four line card at \$1 per year, 60c. per 6 mos., 40c. per 3 mos.

Collectors' Directory.

One or Two line card 60c. per year, 40c. per 6 mos., 25c. per 3 mos.

Exchange Column.

Half cent per word. No notice inserted for less than 15c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Cash to be sent with copy of advertisements!

25c. to accompany name for Subscription.

Subscriptions must commence with current number.

All subscriptions must be sent to W. T. M. MacKinnon, 86 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.

Advertisement and all other communications must be addressed to the publishers.

WANTED!

Agents for our fine approval Sheets of FOREIGN STAMPS at 33 1/2 percent commission, reference required.

Packet No. 15 contains 60 stamps including Newfoundland, Mexico, South Africa, and a New Brunswick worth 12c. Price only..... 18c.

Packet No. 17 contains 40 stamps including Egypt, Chili, Cape of Good Hope, Japan, Barbados and Mexico, Price..... 15c.

Packet 20—price 20c. contains 50 stamps including New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Costa Rica, India and Venezuela

Address,

MORRISON & CO.,

AMHERST, N. S.

P. O. Box 407.

WANTED!

Correspondence in South America and South Africa.

Will exchange North American stamps for the above. Good value always given.

Address,

J. E. Rodger,

Amherst, Nova Scotia

GO TO WHISTON'S Commercial College, To be Taught

To write well, to spell correctly, to write grammatically, to use Type Writer rapidly, to construct a good business letter, to open and close a full set of books, to keep books by single and double entry, to become proficient in business arithmetic, to have a good knowledge of commercial law, to pass successfully the Civil Service examinations, to take business correspondence and legal matter in shorthand,

Send for Catalogue to the following address

S. E. WHISTON,
95 BARRINGTON ST.
HALIFAX, N. S.

SOME BRANDS AGENTS

N. B. 1c. to 17c. complete..... 5.7
N. S. 3d., fine, original..... 1.0
Samoa 1887 complete..... 5.7
Italy 50 and 100..... 4.0

I also want

AGENTS

for my approval sheets at 25 and 40 per cent commission. State what price stamps you want. Reference required

F. Burt Saunders
St. John, N. B.

WANTED !

AGENTS to sell stamps from my approval sheets, prices low and good commission. (No 25c. Agent wanted.)

ALSO,

Want to purchase all old British North American Stamps, especially the following:— Nova Scotia 1d. and 6d.; New Brunswick 6d.; P. E. Island, used; Newfoundland pence issues, used, if possible on original envelopes

I will Sell !

Newfoundland 4d. lake, unused	@ 20c.
" 6d. " "	" 25c.
" 1sh. " "	" 40c.
" 12c. pink " "	" 25c.

H. L. Hart,
Box 231,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MONEY !

A new way to make money

Boys, Girls, Men, Women, Everybody can make money. How? Why by simply hunting up their old letters of their fathers, grandfathers, or in fact any old letters that have a stamp on. I buy for cash all kinds of old postage stamps, and pay from one cent to many dollars each for them. Hunt up the old trunks and look through them, you may find something worth many dollars. It will cost you nothing. All varieties are most valuable when preserved on the entire envelope. Put them up in packages and send them on approval, and I will make you a cash offer for them. In case you do not accept I will return them to you post free. Address

Edwin J. H. Pauley,
P O BOX 381,
Halifax, N. S.

Vol. 1.

March, 1893.

No. 2.

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST.



A monthly journal in the interest of stamp collecting.

25c per annum

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STAMP P O P P S H T G A H



50 \$1.50
100 \$2.00



Do you want STAMP
PHOTOGRAPHS of your-
self? If you do send us your
Photo (any size) to copy from.

POSTAGE STAMP

50 100
\$1.50 \$2.
PHOTOGRAPHS!

SEND CASH WITH ORDER.

Nova Scotian Phil. Pub. Co.,

AMHERST N. S.

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

AMHERST, MARCH, 1893.

No. 2.

Pauley's Stamp Career.

The Subject of this Sketch—MR. EDWIN J. H. PAULEY, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a postage stamp man well known to most of our readers, and although a young man is one of the most extensive stamp dealers in Canada. In 1885, Mr. Pauley then a boy 12 years of age invested \$2 in old postage stamps, and sold them to collectors among his boy friends at a profit of about 50 cents. Since then his business has grown steadily, and today his field of transaction embraces the whole civilized world.

Mr. Pauley is an enthusiastic collector, his collection being extra B. N. A.

He has the honor of Vice President of the Philatelic Society of Canada, since its formation.

Besides stamp dealing, he is the youngest business man in owning a Tobacco Store in the city.

He is also a dealer in

He has corresponded with Japan, Mexico, Africa, Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, etc., in fact during a year he receives letters from almost every Country in the world.

He is always pleased to see any stamp collectors, and if any of our readers ever visit Halifax he will be found at his disposal, ever ready to give any information required of him.



is a very extensive collection being good in Stamps.

also held any position President of the Philatelic Society of Canada, since its formation.

being a dealer is the man in business in Halifax, he is a large retail dealer in that

so a large old Coins.

regular business in

EDITORIAL.

Owing to Mr. Schurman being called away from home on account of the death of his father, and being detained longer than he expected the February Number was not issued.

The Mayflower stamp is a name by which the N. S. 3-d is familiarly known by some of our young collectors.

There is some talk of organizing a Philatelic Society in Halifax, for the purpose of exchange, we are glad to hear this and hope it will be successful.

Every stamp collector in the Maritime Provinces should send us their subscription and give us as much assistance as possible in our efforts to make this paper a success and thus show us that they appreciate our attempt to further the advance of our science—Philately, in these provinces. All collectors to whom this number is sent, who are not already subscribers, should send us the small amount asked, for their subscriptions at once. We will accept \$1. (dollar) for five subscriptions, or give to each new subscriber a two line card in the collectors' directory free for 3 months.

Mr. E. Nelton who made the big find of rare stamps in St. John, N. B. a few months ago was in Halifax last month, he reports the stamp business good, but big finds very scarce.

Mr. H. L. Hart of Halifax has in his collection some of the finest specimens of strips, blocks, pairs, combinations, etc., of the N.S., N.B. and Canada pence issues that we have seen: we will just mention a few of the rarities that he kindly showed us a few days ago; strips of threes and fours of the N. B. and N. S. 6d.; 3d.; and 1 penny; N. S. 6d torn in two, instead of cut; split 6d.; split shillings; half 6d.; and a 3d. used for 6d. on cover; several shades of N. B. and N. S. shillings; sets of Newfoundland vermilion; blocks of the early issues of Canada; etc. Mr Hart is an enthusiastic collector of blocks and strips, and has many other fine things in that line in his collection.

Next No. will contain a portrait of Mr. Hart, with a short sketch of his philatelic career etc.

It is not generally known that the Maritime Provinces have a Philatelic Society, but such is the case, it is called the Bluenose Philatelic Association, further information regarding this association can be had by applying to Wm Fraser, Pictou, N. S.

Something about B. N. A. Stamps

Canadians are interested more particularly in the stamps of their own country. No matter if their collections consist of stamps from all parts of the world, they look with the greater pleasure on the addition of a single stamp of British North America than the addition of a dozen of other countries. A number of years ago, however, collectors traded their Canadians for a stamp from Japan or a Persian, stamp for stamp. Now, things have changed, and we are beginning to see the great value of our British North America stamps: By the term "British North America" we mean our present Dominion before confederation for the term ceased when all the provinces were confederated under the single name of "Canada".

The first stamp issued in British North America was that issued in Canada as a Railway stamp for prepaying letters in 1849 and 1850. This stamp was used on the first railway built between Quebec and Richmond in the same province, being simply an engraved circular die with a blank space in the centre to contain the amount prepaid. Canada's first regular issue appeared in 1851, New Brunswick following shortly after, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland did not appear until 1857.

Prince Edward's Island in 1860, British Columbia in 1861 and, Vancouver Island in 1865. Before the introduction of stamps letters were very seldom prepaid indeed, up to 1845 and later it was considered more polite to send a letter unpaid as it was considered a hint at penury on the part of the receiver if the Rate was prepaid. This gradually wore off and it was considered proper to prepay a letter, this was done in cash, but even on advent of stamps it was left to the people whether they would prepay or not. This accounts for the numerous hand stamped envelopes we frequently see.

There is a great field of research in the old pence issues of Canada. It has recently, been found that in the matter of paper, shades and perforation we have quite an array of varieties. Instead of one distinct variety of 6-pence, there are at least a half dozen, and to go deeply in to shades probably a dozen or more. The 3-pence is even more prolific, we already divide the paper upon which they are printed into thin, thick, and medium, wove, laid, ribbed, hard and soft varieties etc. The common variety of 6-pence is worth \$3.50 to \$4.50 each, but many shades are quoted as high as \$10. The 3-pence ribbed is worth \$2, and the laid has sold for \$1.50 recently, although it was only quoted at 50c. last year. The perforated pence are worth con-

siderably more than the unperforated specimens. I am speaking now simply of the stamps of the old provinces of Canada before confederation. In the later cent series we have a variety in water-marks, laid and wove paper to satisfy all

[BY CANADENSIS]

Written for the Nova Scotian Philatelist.

MY FRIEND

It was in the Summer of 1890 when I was at the village of B— spending my two weeks vacation with my cousins Tom, and Charlie that I made my big find.

I put in a splendid time in fishing and working in the hayfield for the first week of my stay.

Early Monday, the following week, I went to the village post office and received two letters, one from a stamp dealer containing two approval sheets: I did not pay much attention to the stamps but put them in my pocket and forgot about them until two or three days after, when I was preparing to retire, I suddenly thought of it and pulling it out gave the sheets to Tom to look at, he was very much disgusted to think that any one could be so foolish as to spend time and money on pieces of colored paper. He told me that one day when he was up in the garret rooting around for something, he came across a

box filled with old letters with stamps on some of them, but he could not remember what they were like. I was now very eager to see this box my mind was full of fancies that I would find a great fortune there, and I made Tom agree to show me the box the next morning. We were both up the next day before breakfast, and hastily pulling on our cloths, we rushed up to the garret to commence the search. Tom easily found the box, and pulling it out from under a pile of broken and worn out furniture, spilled the letters on the floor. The very first one that I picked up had a strip of 3 N. B. pence on it; this gave me great hopes of a fortune, but my dreams were not realized. I got a good many 1-d and 6-d of both N. S. and N. B.; and a pile of 3-d in strips and single stamps. I was nearly disappointed of finding the anticipated tidings when Tom handed me a small bundle of letters saying that the stamps on them were different from the others that we had found. I hastily seized them from him, for right on top was a letter with a strip of two N. B. shilling, there were five shillings in this bunch, three of N. B. and two of N. S. besides a few U. S. and West Indies stamps of considerable value. These were the only shillings that I got in that search, but I was well satisfied with my find, and offer-

ed to pay Tom for the stamps but he refused, saying that the stamps were of no value to him.

I returned home two days after, and soon disposed of all the stamps I did not wish to keep, for a good big price, and sent Tom a present of \$5 for his trouble in helping me to get them.

(by Harry W. Hoax)

Canadian Notes

The Ottawa Philatelist announced that it will not appear again for two months.

Mr. H. Dickson is now sole editor and publisher of the Philatelic Journal of Canada. J. Bernstein and H. H. Crittenden having retired.

The new 50c. and 20c. stamps are something that have been needed for some time. The designs are like the old bill stamps;—Queen with widows weeds.

Canadian stamps always bring good prices. Canada sixpence perforated was recently sold in Toronto for \$20.50.

It is reported that we are to have a new set of Stamps in the near future, with both designs and color changed. are they to commemorate Cabot's discovery of the Mainland.

The Letter Card is something new in Canada, it is of blue-green paper; the stamp

is dark red, with head in polygon, facing to left; the quality of paper is very poor.

U. S. Notes.

At Philadelphia a few days ago Postmaster General Wananaker sent the first parcel through the pneumatic tube connecting the general post office with a branch half a mile distant, and the experiment was a success. The parcel was a bible wrapped in an American flag.

There has been a great rush to get into the ranks of the Sons of Philatelia this winter. The S of P will surely be the society of the future.

Guy W. Green, Editor of the Philatelic Fraud Reporter is at present attending law school at Iowa City, Iowa.

Already two shades have been noticed in the 1 and 10c Columbian issue.

We saw a Canadian Philatelic paper a few days ago that was advertising patent medicine! We hope that none of our Philatelic brethren in Canada are suffering from any dangerous malady.

The Weekly Philatelist does not seem to have met with as great success as the publishers anticipated. It needs to grow somewhat before collectors will have much to do with it.

St. John Notes

Mr. Edgar Nelson passed through here recently on a flying visit to Halifax. He displayed some fine specimens of the shilling New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The New Brunswick Reminders are ceasing, collectors here report that they are nearly exhausted, the 10-c red and 12½-c blue are very scarce.

Mr. R. W. Hannington a prominent barrister of Dorchester has removed his office to St. John. He has a fine collection of U. S. and British North American stamps and a nice lot of New Brunswick provisionals. We wish him success in his new venture.

Auction Sales.

The Toronto Philatelic Club held a very successful Auction last month at which good prices were realized.

Part II of the J. R. Hooper collection will be sold in New York about the 1st. of April, by the Bogert and Durbin Co. See advertisement!

At a recent English sale a New Brunswick 6 pence, unused, sold for \$8.75; 4d. Canada, unperforated \$6.25; a 8-

penny New South Wales, unperforated of 1854 brought \$35. At Messrs R. F. Albrecht & Co's tenth auction sale the following brought good prices: 1851 5-c brown new, \$17.75; 1860 90-c new, \$5. 90-c Justice used \$15.00; 1887 2- green envelope, rejected die, on manilla, entire, used \$51.00.

PICK-UPS.

The new stamp journal to be published in Toronto, by H. Beasley, will be known as the Queen City Philatelist

Halifax citizens are agitating for a branch post office for the North end district known as Richmond.

The Postmaster General's report for year 1892 shows that 147 registered and 53 unregistered letters failed from different causes to reach their addresses.

Stamp collecting is booming in Halifax this winter if we may judge from the number of bookstores and cigar-shops that display sheets of stamps in their windows.

"Amherst has some very enthusiastic stamp collectors. they do not stop at crawling in old buildings even if the difficulty of high windows almost prevent."

Description of New Columbian Stamps.

The denominations, designs and colors of the new U. S. Columbian stamps are as follows :

1-cent stamp. Columbus on ship-board in sight of land, color medium shade of blue.

2-cent stamp. The landing of Columbus, color maroon.

3-cent stamp. The "Santa Maria," the flag-ship of Columbus in mid-ocean, color medium shade of green.

4-cent stamp. The fleet of Columbus, consisting of the "Santa Maria," the "Nina" and the "Pinta," in mid-ocean, color light blue.

5-cent stamp. Columbus appealing to Queen Isabella for Aid, color chocolate brown.

6-cent stamp. Columbus entering Barcelona in triumph, color royal purple.

10-cent stamp. Columbus presenting natives at the Spanish court, color Vandyke brown.

15-cent stamp. Columbus reciting the story of his discovery, color dark green.

30-cent stamp. Columbus at La Rabida, demonstrating the theory of his enterprise, color Sienna brown.

50-cent stamp. The recall of Columbus by Isabella, after the rejection of his proposition, color carbon blue.

\$1 stamp. Isabella pledging her jewels in support of the project, color rose salmon.

\$2 stamp. Columbus in chains, color toned mineral red.

\$3 stamp. Columbus describing his third voyage, color light yellow green.

\$4 stamp. Portraits in three-quarters face, of Isabella and Columbus, color carmine.

\$5 stamp. Portrait in profile of Columbus, color black.

Philately's Greatest Need.

In considering philatelic literature, one of the first things to strike the observer is the lack of anything in the way of a book to initiate the beginner into the science of philately.

The only way he ever learns anything is the chance of stumbling on some article which has found its way into the pages of a philatelic magazine. Too much knowledge is taken for granted. And most of the instructive articles are read and understood by a very few older collectors only. From this and other reasons there springs up a natural desire for some book which will explain away the many difficulties encountered by the beginner.

Such a book would be useful in more ways than one. It would greatly add to the number of philatelists, by making philately's mysteries clear and easily understood, so inviting beginners and retaining many who otherwise would drop out discouraged at the array of unsolved problems presented.

Again the philatelic papers and magazines would receive large additions to their subscriptions; for if beginners could obtain some slight knowledge of terms used and references made, they would enjoy the articles which before they would skip, and would find it impossible to be without them.

Being not much more than a beginner myself, I will give a few of the subjects which have bothered me, and which I would suggest to be treated in such a book; varieties of paper, water-marks, how to tell retouched from original engravings, reprints, what they are, how desirable, the differences between United States dies (President Tiffany's articles might be given).

There might also be included a chapter or two of advice on many subjects about which collectors puzzle—bidding at auction by mail, duplicates, joining societies and a hundred other things which older collectors have learned by experience.

My ideas, of course may never be carried out, but I shall rest content if this article shall bring out in any way more clearly, the pressing need and the great advantage of such a book. Meekle's Weekly.

Exchange Column

A 4 line exchange advertisement is given free to new subscribers, one issue only. Otherwise, advertisements in this column $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per word, no adv. inserted less than 15 cents.

DAVISON, R. B., Box 154, Amherst, N. S.
Want to exchange with South Africa, Australia, and South America. good bargains always given. B. N. A. Stamps a specialty.

JODREY, Harold, Amherst, N. S.
I want to exchange North American stamps for South American.

McLEAN, H. G., Box 3, Amherst, N. S.—P. S. of C. 235
I will give 10 stamps of New Brunswick, catalogue price 60c., for 100 U. S. Columbian stamps, 1c and 2c not wanted; 1862 of N. S. for an 8c register.

PRIDHAM, C. W., Box 424, Amherst, N. S.
I want correspondence in South Africa, South America and Australia.
North American stamps given in exchange for the above, will give good value always.

SCHURMAN & WEIR, Box 425, Amherst, Nova Scotia.
Wanted at once for cash or exchange American stamps, all kinds. Send for our fine approval sheets at 50 per cent commission

General Advertisements

NEWFOUNDLAND

2, 3 and 5c rouletted, 3 for..... .35
1, 2, 3 and 6c 1880, 4 for..... .15
Postage extra.
Sheets sent on approval, reference required
Will purchase all B. N. A. stamps used before 1869.

H. L. HART,
Box 231 HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

BARGAINS! BARGAIN!

I will give 3 to 4 cents per dozen for U. S. stamps, used.
Also, good packets at 10, 15, and 25c.
Correspondence solicited.

John W. Bishop,
AMHERST, N. S.

Have you seen it?

"The Philatelist"

OF DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

A large Illustrated Philatelic Monthly. Sample free on application.

WANTED NOW

All kinds of U. S and British No American stamps in exchange for foreign. Send duplicates and receive good value in return

Approval sheets at 50 per cent commission. Lowest prices
Write at once.

Schurman & Weir,
Box 425, Amherst, N. S.

WANTED

Agents for our fine approval Sheets
FOREIGN STAMPS at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent commission, reference required.

Packet No. 15 contains 60 stamps including Newfoundland, Mexico, South Africa, and New Brunswick worth 12c. Price only.....

Packet No. 17 contains 40 stamps including Egypt, Chili, Cape of Good Hope, Japan, Barbados and Mexico. Price.....

Packet 20—price 20c. contains 50 stamps including New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Costa Rica, India and Venezuela.
Address.

MORRISON & CO.,
*AMHERST, N. S.
P. O. Box 407.

STAMP

P O P P S
H T G A H

50 \$1.50
100 \$2.00

Do you want STAMP
PHOTOGRAPHS of your
self? If you do send us your
Photo (any size) to copy from

Nova Scotian Phil. Pub. Co.,

AMHERST N. S.

SEND    TO

EDWIN J. H. PAULEY

For a selection of
Approval Sheets
which he will send you, if
you send him good reference.

LOOK AT
my packet list

PACKET No. 5—Contains 100 stamps from the following countries:—Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, New Zealand, Cyprus, Victoria, Iceland, Russia, Hong-Kong, India, Queensland, New South Wales, etc. Price 50c.

PACKET No. 6—Contains 50 stamps from Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and United States. Price \$1. A bargain.

PACKET No. 7—Contains 50 different stamps from the United States only. Price 30 cents.

PACKET No. 8—BOYS' PACKET—Consisting of 1000 finely mixed stamps from all parts of the world. Price \$1. A splendid packet for the money.

PACKET No. 9—Same as last packet, only 100 varieties. Price 15 cents.

All stamps are guaranteed genuine, and exactly as represented.

Correspondents can remit money safely by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express company money order or registered letters. They may also be sure of their orders receiving the promptest attention.

Address:

Edwin J. H. Pauley,

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

P. O. Box 381

FREE!

—

The Bogert & Durbin Co.
will sell in New York about
the 1st of April, Part II of

J. R. Hooper
COLLECTION,

which has recently been purchased.

Those who wish to see a catalogue of a fine collection of B. N. A. Stamps should send their address on a post card to the undersigned.

If you want any old or rare
pence issue of

Nova Scotia

New Brunswick,

Newfoundland

or P. E. Island,

you will have a good chance
to bid on the lots offered at
this auction. A grand collection
of India, Afgan, Scinde
Dawks, United States, etc.

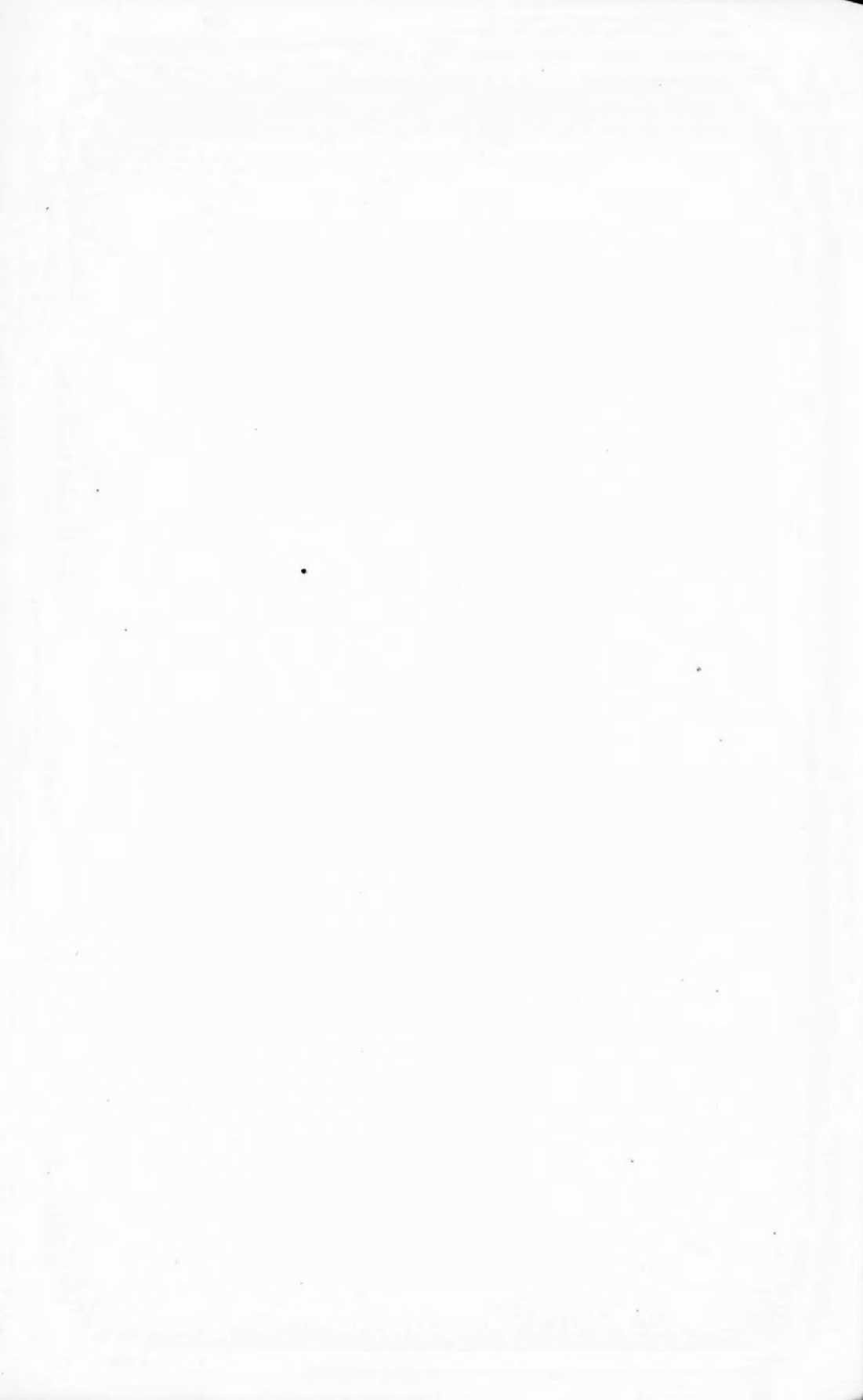
Address:

BOGERT & DURBIN Co.

722 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

or

37 Tribune Bldg. New York, N. Y.



Vol. 1.

April, 1893.

No. 3 .

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST.



A monthly journal in the interest of stamp collecting.

25c per annum

PUBLISHED BY

THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO'Y
Amherst, N. S. Can.

THE Nova Scotian PHILATELIST.

W. G. MacKinnon, Editor.
S. W. Schurman, Bus. Manager

Subscription Rates.

Canada, U. S. and Mexico per year 25c.
P. U. countries, " " 40c.
Non P. U. countries, " " 55c.

Advertising Rates.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	30	75	1 25	2 25
1 "	50	1 25	5 25	4 00
2 "	90	2 25	4 00	7 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ column	1 50	4 00	7 50	13 00
1 "	3 00	7 50	15 00	25 00
1 page	5 00	12 00	22 00	40 00

All Copy must be in 10 days before publication, to insure insertion.

Dealers' Directory.

Three or Four line card at \$1 per year, 60c. per 6 mos., 40c. per 3 mos.

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I will give 10 stamps of New Brunswick, catalogue price 60c., for 100 U. S. Columbian stamps, 1c and 2c not wanted; 1862 stamp of N. S. for an 8c register.

ATKINSON & CO., Box 388, Dorchester N. B.
We want to correspond with collectors in Mexico. We will exchange good foreign and B. N. A. Stamps for Mexican Revenues.
Write at once.

G. A. McPEAKE, care of Murray & Co., Fredericton, N. B.
Want approval sheets and copies of philatelic papers sent him.

NEW BRUNSWICK

3d., on orig., lightly cancelled, beautiful specimen, \$2.25.

6d., split, on orig. env., lightly cancelled, in splendid condition only \$5.00

Sent post paid to any address, in cash accompanies order.

Write for quotations on other N. B. Stamps.

ATKINSON & CO.
P. O. Box 388, DORCHESTER, N. B.

WANTED

Agents for our fine approval Sheets of FOREIGN STAMPS at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent commission, reference required.

Packet No. 15 contains 60 stamps including Newfoundland, Mexico, South Africa, and New Brunswick worth 12c. Price only . . . 18c

Packet No. 17 contains 40 stamps including Egypt, Chili, Cape of Good Hope, Japan, Barbados and Mexico, Price . . . 13c

Packet 20—price 20c. contains 50 stamps including New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Costa Rica, India and Venezuela

Address,
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OF DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

A large Illustrated Philatelic Monthly. Sample free on application.

Stamps on approval

Are my specialty at

33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. commission.

Reference required—A trial solicited. Cash paid for stamps.

RAMSAY PEUGNET,
FORDHAM, NEW YORK CITY

Send for free sample copy of the STAMP, the philatelic journal.

GREAT SNAP!

Send me your address, and I will send you the finest approval sheets in the market, at 50 per cent discount.

C. OULTEN,

Amherst, N. S.

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

AMHERST, APRIL, 1893.

No. 3.

An Eminent Philatelist.

* * *

Mr. H. L. HART, whose photograph appears on this page began collecting stamps in 1884, and for a year or two was purely an amateur. In 1889-90 he sold his collection of British Colonies and United States, retailing them to collectors. In this collection were some very fine provisionals of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; some fine shillings of N. S. and N. B.; Canada 6d. perforated; etc. etc. The sum realized was satisfactory, but would bring much more now.

In 1891 Mr. Hart began his present collection of British North American and British West Indies. He not only collects shades, perforations and varieties, but used, unused, pairs, blocks and lately entire sheets of a few countries. Naturally the Maritime Provinces are well represented; Nova Scotia cataloguing over \$800.00, and New Brunswick nearly as much. In his P. E. Islands he has almost every possible variety including an entire sheet of 4d. His Canadians are complete, including the 12d. Among his Entire sheets are St. Christopher $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4d; Antigua $\frac{1}{2}$ d; Turks Islands 1d, 6d, 1sh; Newfoundland 3d, 4d, 5d two kinds, 6d, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 8d. and 1sh. It would take too long to tell of the many rare Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, etc. in Mr. Hart's fine collection.



Mr. Hart does the largest approval sheet business in the Maritime Provinces, and the sales, which are increasing every year would surprise most of our readers.

Mr. Hart is 28 years old, and has been in the Boot and Shoe business in Halifax for six years. He is a descendant of an United Empire Loyalist, and it is needless to state that he is still loyal.

An American Philatelic Congress.

It is probably too late in the season to talk of a grand combined gathering of Philatelists on the North American continent for this year. One of the most desirable things to be looked forward to in the annals of philately will be a federation of all the stamp collectors societies at present existing in Canada, the United States and other American countries. That such a scheme is feasible, there is no doubt whatever. By federation, I do not mean amalgamation, but simply a combined union of the present existing societies with the present existing laws, all under one head centre, and all having combined action and influence in matters of paramount importance to stamp collectors.

One of the greatest drawbacks of the present day is the aimless existance of too many societies, some local and some national in their character. With a yearly congress, somewhat similar to that held by the various German societies, we should at once institute a means to check all the present evils. I do not prefer to give a scheme of how this federation should be done. It will receive plenty of criticism when the call is sounded. I think that had some responsible society issued an invitation to all other philatelic bodies to attend a congress of philatelists, at a certain time during the progress of the Worlds Fair, that a hearty response would have been the result. The stamp exhibit at the Worlds Fair will do our cause a great deal of good. The different conventions of philatelists to be held in Chicago will be of great benefit, but, above all, a congress of philatelists would do more to boom philately than anything heretofore attempted.

Here is an opportunity for some American society to show a lasting benefit to collectors, or for some of our philatelic lights to shine forth. Better late than never, and if this year is too far advanced for such a scheme, then by all means let 1894 be the year that will see the greatest combined gathering of philatelists that has ever taken place in the World. We may yet have such a congress with sections for dealers, collectors, editors and publishers. From chaos we will have order and take for our motto "UNION FAIT LA FORCE".

[CANADENSIS]

Editorial Notes.

Next month we shall give our readers an article from the pen of the well known philatelist, Mr. Henry Hechler. We will also, in the near future give a paper from Mr. Hart on the "Stamps of Nova Scotia".

We are arranging with a number of the best writers of the day, to contribute to this journal during the year. You should subscribe at once.

The subject of Amalgamation of the C. P. A. and P. S. of C. will be brought up for discussion at the next conventions, to be held in Montreal and Quebec,

BEWARE of the Toronto Stamp Concern, Box 71, Yorkville, Ont., Can., they are reported as being frauds.

If you wish us to continue sending you this paper, kindly send us 25 cents, and we will send it for 12 months longer.

We have received No. 1, of the *The Philatelist*, of Denver, Colo., it presents a very fine appearance, and should meet with the support of the Philatelic Public.

Mr. Edward W. Varasou, who has been in Boston for some time, has returned to his home in Fredericton.

Canadian Collectors should order their Albums, Catalogues, or anything they need in the way of philatelic supplies from us, and thus save the duty imposed upon these articles coming from the States. (Adv. on page 16)

The Philatelic Journal of Canada will be issued every fortnight after May 8th.

Dealers should try an advertisement in this journal, it will be sure to pay you. Our rates are very low, and this paper reaches hundreds of collectors all over the world. Write for our special contract prices, they are very liberal and will be certain to induce you to try an advertisement.

U. S. Notes.

Up to the present date, over \$900.00 has been subscribed towards the World's Fair stamp exhibit. \$3000 is required.

The office of the Chicago Philatelist was burned out some days ago; the presses and type valued at \$1,700 were destroyed.

Mr. Spooner, of the "Stamp" is now assisted by two associate Editors, Messrs J. H. English and H. G. Strong.

The Columbians are appearing in many different shades, an interesting collection could be made of this issue alone.

The official catalogue of the World's Fair Stamp Exhibit will be issued May 10th. Every Collector should secure a copy of this valuable and interesting work.

Mr. C. E. Severn of Chicago, was awarded the prize of \$50. in gold, offered by the Mekeel Co., for the best review of their Postage Stamp Album of the World.

The new 8c. stamps have not yet been placed on sale at the Chicago office.

Dealers are offering \$2.75 for used \$5 Columbian stamps

Canadian Notes.

The membership of the P. S. of C. is now considerably over 400, and new members are being continually added to it. It is likely that there will be some important changes made in the by-laws at the next annual convention,

R. W. Hannington in a letter to the Eastern Philatelist warns collectors to be on the look-out for bogus "split" stamps of N. B. on "original envelopes". An irresponsible

young fellow of St John, N. B., is putting these things on the market, for sale or exchange.

Last week the barrel cover which is making a tour of the world, passed through Halifax on its way to Europe. It is literally covered with postage stamps of all kinds, and makes a very unique curiosity. It is to be returned to Chicago, where it will be on exhibition during the Worlds Fair.

The following Canadian Philatelists will make a fine showing at the World's Fair: Mr. J. R. Hooper will exhibit three frames of stamps, No. 1 will contain Canadian adhesives in pairs, blocks, strips, etc.; also letter cards, post cards, wrappers, envelopes and the last issue of bill stamps. No. 2 a collection of British West Indian stamps in pairs, all unused. No. 3 contains an unused stamp from every country in the world.

Mr. W. J. Beaty will show a fine collection of Canada revenue and law, valued at \$1,000.

Mr Campeau will show the rarest collection known of tobacco, license, excise and other fiscal stamps.

The International Philatelist has changed hands. Mr. Geo. A. Lowe, an experienced philatelist is now at the helm

PICK-UPS.

The new Columbian stamps, are, on account of the extensive area which they cover, causing a great deal of amusement. The following are specimens of the jokes indulged in at their expense:

Now bring me a ladder and a chair my lad,
And a whitewash brush that's damp;
Give me plenty of room, for I'm going to use
The new Columbian Stamp.

A citizen of Jackson, Mich., the other day, wrote a message on the back of the new Columbian stamp and mailed it. But the Postmaster considered that it was not lawful for

a letter to be sent through the mails written on the back of a stamp, and would not forward it.

Three billions of the Columbus stamps have been ordered to be printed. They are being made by the American Bank Note Company, of New York city. The stamps are printed from engraved steel plates big enough to strike off 400 of them on a sheet with a single stroke of the press

Uncle Sam pays the Bank Note Company 17 cents for every 1000 Columbus stamps.

Auction Sales.

The prices brought by some stamps at recent sales were as follows:—U. S. 1861 3c. scarlet, new, \$16; 1868 90c., used \$8; Brazil 1845 300r., used, \$10.50; France 1849 1fr., vermilion, used, \$12.50; New York 5c., black, pair on cover, \$13.55; U. S. 1851 5c., fine, \$7.10; Justice 9c. \$14; Hawaii 1859 2c., black on blue, \$6.25.

At R. F. Albrecht & Co's recent sale the stamps sold well, some of which sold as follows:—British Guiana 1862 1c., pink paper, used, \$25.25; Saxony 3p., red, used, \$24.50; U. S. 1860 90c., new, \$4.60.

The highest price ever paid for a stamp at an Auction Sale, was obtained at the De Coppet sale, when a British Guiana 1850 2c., on rose, circular, cut round, used, \$1,010.

At the sale of the Hooper collection, Part II, held in New York, April 13th, a Nova Scotia shilling sold for \$41.90; P. E. Island provisional, on entire, \$40.; Canada 6d., unperforated, wove, all sold over catalogue prices.

The fifteenth Auction Sale of the S. of P. Will be held May 15th.

Stamps of Montenegro.

Montenegro is one of the least known of the stamp-issuing countries. Its domain is not very extensive, comprising but two thousand square miles, its inhabitants numbering about two millions. The proper name Czernogora, (Black Mountain), Montenegro, being an Italian translation.

Up to the year 1878 there were no towns in Montenegro, the capital, Cettengi, consisting of a collection of about one hundred houses of a poor sort. After the Russo-Turkish war, the independance of Montenegro was recognized, and a slice of territory bordering on the Adriatic was added giving them a solitary seaport.

In this newly acquired territoty there are several towns, the largest containing 7,500 people. The people are very ignorant, hold education in contempt, and very few of them can read or write. There are but three or four schools in the whole country, and up to 1871 there was not a single newspaper published within its borders. There is very little commerce, and people the are poor. They are a brave and hardy race, however, and have many times waged war with their most powerful neighbors and not always to their disadvantage.

Montenegro is very mountainous, in fact it is nearly all monntains, so that the land is, to a great extent, unfit for agriculture.

Postage stamps were introduced in 1874, consisting of seven values, viz: 2 soldi (or novtch), yellow; 3, green; 5, red; 10, blue; 15, brown; 25, lilac. They bear the bust of Hosfodar, Nicholas 1st, within a wreath. The value is at the bottom, and an inscription in the native language at top and on each side. Used specimens are rarely met with, but when it is considered how poor and ignorant the people are, and that few, even among their priests, can write, it is not to be wondered at; probably a vast number of these never saw or heard of a postage stamp.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," is no doubt a popular saying with the Montenegrins.

Subscribe for the *Nova Scotian Philatelist*, only 25 cents.

Philatelic Supplies.

Order from us and save duty.

CATALOGUES!

SCOTT'S 53rd EDITION 50 cts., Postage 5 cts. extra.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

Scott Stamp and Coin Co's., J. W. Scott's and Mekeel's Albums at Publishers' Prices.

POCKET ALBUMS

Made to hold over 300 stamps, bound in cloth and gilt 20 cts. each, postage free.

FINE BLANK APPROVAL SHEETS.

25 for 10 cts., 50 for 18 cts., 100 for 30 cts., postage free.

HINGES.---The best made.

1000 for 10 cts., 3000 for 25 cts., 5000 for 40 cts., post free.

Nova Scotian Phil. Pub. Co.

Stamps. Stamps.

50 PER CENT.

During the next three months I wish to clear out a lot of stamps bought during the winter, and will send packets containing stamps double the (catalogue) value of cash sent. No torn or badly cancelled, and none catalogued below 3c. Postage extra. If you send \$1.00, will send \$2.25 worth of stamps, splendid value.

Am also sending out fine approval sheets at discount to suit.

FOR SALE.

Cash in advance.

Postage extra.

Canada 3d.....15c.
10c., violet.....18c.
1c., 1759.....02c.
1c., 1869.....05c.
United States 5c. 1861.....15c.
10 var. West Indies.....10c.

Newfoundland 4d.....20c.
6d.....25c.
1 sh.....40c.
12c.....25c.
3c. rouletted.....07.
5c. ".....07.

H. L. HART,

Box 231.

Halifax, Nova Scotia

BARGAINS!

In order to clear out some of our stock, we are offering the following

BARGAINS!

We will give a packet of 50 stamps containing Mexico, Argentine, Porto Rico, etc., etc., for only 5 cents.

Six all different Post Cards 10 cents.

The new Canadian 50c. and 20c. stamps, unused; reply card; 1c. post card; 2c. post card and letter card or only \$1.00. Postage 3c. extra.

The Havelock Stamp Co.

Amherst, N. S.

Stamps Wanted!

FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE.

The undersigned will exchange fine rare stamps for any PENCE or CENTS issue of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island. Send on what you have with price at once.

I will pay the highest cash price for collections of old stamps.

A Philatelic library to exchange for N. S. cents of 1860 or any P. E. Island stamps.

Address:

Jno. R. Hooper,

P. O. DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

Pres. P. S. of C. (Incorp)

Special Number !

Our September number will be

ILLUSTRATED,
Printed in four Colors,
20 PAGES,
3000 COPIES 3000.



Contributed to by the leading writers.

Write for advertising rates.

Full particulars later.



The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

May, 1893.

No. 4.

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
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ATKINSON & CO., Box 388, Dorchester N. B.
Packet No. 1 contains 50 choice stamps, all different and a good New Brunswick stamp on the original cover, only 25c. Try it and be convinced. It gives satisfaction every time.

TAYLOR, J. A., & Co., 73 Victoria St. Halifax N. S. We have a few choice sheets of Br. Colonials and others at lowest prices which will be sent on approval at 25 per cent. com. On receipt of reference.

PATCH, F. O. L., Liverpool, N. S.
I desire to exchange with advanced collectors. Send a selection. Good value given.

CARLETON, Chas. S., Box 455, Ottawa.
Parties having any British North American stamps to sell are invited to correspond.

JODREY, Harold, Amherst, N. S.
I want to exchange North American stamps for South American.

GREAT SNAP !

Send me your address, and I will send you the finest approval sheets in market, at 50 per cent discount.

C. OULTEN,

Amherst N. S.

Stamps on approval

Are my specialty at

33 1/3 per cent. commission.

Reference required—A trial solicited—Cash paid for stamps.

RAMSAY PEUGNET,

FORDHAM,

NEW YORK CITY

Send for free sample copy of the STAMP, the philatelic journal.

Have you seen it?

"The Philatelist"

OF DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

A large Illustrated Philatelic Monthly. Sample free on application.

25 all different stamps and a 20 cent stamp for 25c. Hinges 10c per sheet. Approval sheets sent to responsible parties.

FREDERICTON STAMP CO.

Box 82

Fredericton, N. B.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Postage, Law and Bill stamps, Canadian and U. S. postage stamps, old collections, and Canadian medals and tokens bought for cash. Highest price and prompt payment.

Net sheets sent out to collectors furnishing A 1 reference.

W KELSEY HALL,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

C. P. A., 254; W. P. U. 168; and S. of P. 186.

U. 1492-A Notion-1492 S.

Crossed Columbus, and Columbus crossed

An Ocean

And discovered America, Result:—those beautiful Columbian Postage Stamps.

PIERCE OF CHICAGO

Has discovered a few used sets of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 15 cent, and sells them for 30 cts. per set. Complete sets of 1890 from 1c. to 10c. inclusive, for 50 cts. Set of 1, 2, 5 and 10c. Columbian envelopes, entire, unused, 4 for 35 cts. 3, 6, and 9c. 1890 and 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10c. 1891, to sell to dealers in lots of 10 to 1000.

Wholesale price list of other U. S. sent free.

J A PIERCE,

191 Clark St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

AMHERST, MAY, 1893.

No. 4

Forgeries of Venezuela Stamps.

(By Henry Hechler.)

Philatelists require to be very cautious in acquiring Venezuela stamps, as numerous forgeries—all in a used condition—are afloat, of the sorts named below.

1st.—All denominations of the issue 1859. The execution is very inferior, being much blurred. In the inscription at the top of the stamps; "Correos de" in a straight label; and "Venezuela" an arc; the letters considerably smaller and more extended in the forgeries than they are in the original; the arc also quite irregular as are also the letters composing the values at the bottom of the stamps in a straight label; the ground work—perpendicular lines—is indistinguishable; the several colors are of brighter lines than they should be and the paper is of a different texture having a glazed surface which is not found in the genuine.

2nd.—Issue of 1863. The above remarks are applicable to the forgeries of this series also.

3rd.—Issue of 1866. The poor execution, the different texture of the paper and shades of color between the genuine and the forgeries of this series betray the latter at an even cursory glance. A minute examination of the ornamental works at all the four corners will reveal a marked difference therein; the inscription in the octagonal frame surrounding the coat of arms is very irregular; the coat of arms which occupies the centre of the stamps and the branches on either side thereof are very indifferently executed and the scroll band beneath it which is supposed to bear the word "Venezuela" is not legible; the crossed cornucopias over the shield can hardly be recognized as such—they do not at all resemble those on the original; the ground work about the shields, and the shields themselves are very indistinct. In fact the whole is a coarse, bungling attempt, and would be flattering to call it an imitation.

There is danger that our Philatelic friends may inadvertently be led astray by the fact that these forgeries bear an obliteration mark. But they will observe: 1st, that all these forgeries are cancelled in exactly the same way; 2nd, that they consist merely of the outside circular band with the usual "Correos de Venezuela", the space inside

remaining untouched, showing no date whatever as it would if genuine. By examining the genuine stamps, any one will readily see that a different style of cancellation was used with almost each issue. The originator of these forgeries was so sad a bungler that he did not think of these details which immediately strikes a Philatelist.

Stamp Collecting.

Judging from the numerous articles which have been written concerning the advantages to be gained from stamp collecting, the subject would seem exhausted and that nothing remains to be said. If such were the case, there are good reasons for keeping the arguments, so often advanced, before the philatelic fraternity, to encourage the the older members and enlighten the latest accession to our ranks. The votaries of philately are almost universally intelligent, well bred boys, for no others could have an inclination for such a pursuit or diversion. They have, too, those qualities so necessary for success in any enterprise, energy and persistence.

Given collectors of these qualifications, it is easy to see to what extent the pursuit of their hobby will increase their knowledge of the location, extent, kind of government, history and general characteristics of the countries of the world, information which will be of the greatest value to them in after life. There is no risk in saying that collectors of the kind referred to far excel, in accurate knowledge of the world, all boys who have had only the advantages of even the best schools. The latter have as a rule only vague notions of the existence of many of the most remote and least known parts of the globe and of their form of government, political relations, etc., while the former must from the nature of their favorite amusement, become familiar with all these things.

Is there no reason for inferring that the boys now engaged in collecting stamps, will within a few years, be amongest our most energetic, intelligent, and consequently most successful business men?

Advertise in the *Nova Scotian Philatelist*, if you want your advertising to pay. The special number for September will be 20 or 30 pages, printed in four colors, 3000 copies.

Canadian Notes.

Mr. W. H. Brouse of Toronto is the lucky possessor of five copies of the Canada 12 pence.

Hamilton, Ont. has organized a philatelic society, as there are many collectors in that city, it ought to be successful.

The agitation for the repeal of customs duties on stamps is growing.

There are three distinct colors in the new letter cards, viz: pink, brown, and red brown.

Mr. T. S. Clark and wife, of Belleville, Ont. have gone on a three months visit to Europe.

The Ottawa Philatelist has again discontinued publication, owing to difficulties with the postal authorities.

Part III of the Hooper Collection will be sold in Chicago during the A. P. A. convention, August 14-19.

Several very successful auction sales have been held in Amherst by the Maritime Philatelic Association.

The current Canada 1 cent and 3 cent stamps are now appearing in different shades.

A number of Canadian collectors are going to the World's Fair, and will make Mr. P. H. Delg's residence their headquarters.

The New Canadian 8 cent postage stamp will be sage green; the head of the Queen to left; and will be used extensively to pay the registration and ordinary letter rate.

"The Nova Scotian Philatelist" is going to issue a special number in September, which will contain photos of many prominent philatelists, with brief sketches of each.

It will be contributed to by leading writers.

The British American Bank Note Co. has brought an action against the government to recover the values of a quantity of stamps which were prepared by that Company and held in stock by them at the time that the change in the series and denomination of stamps in 1883 took place.

The Coombs Forgeries.

H. L. Coombs of St. John, N. B. and his brother B. F. Coombs, stand convicted, (by the full admission of H. L. Coombs) of stamp forgery of the gravest character. Their plan has been to get the common 5c. issue of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on the original envelopes, selecting specimens where the cancellation covered the stamp only, and did not extend to the envelope; the original stamps being then removed and rare (sometimes impossible) "splits" were substituted, unused remainders being cut in two for this purpose, and then cancelled with rubber stamps, made in exact imitation of the old gridiron cancellation of these provinces. These were advertised for sale at rather low prices, or to exchange for rare stamps of B. N. A and U. S. A.

Some weeks ago B. F. Coombs called upon Mr. R. W. Hannington, a St. John Barrister and Solicitor, formerly of Dorchester, in order to purchase some N. B. 5c. green, on originals. Mr. Hannington noticed that Coombs selected only such specimens as were not cancelled on the envelopes as well as on the stamps, and, his suspicions being excited by the circumstance, he made a memorandum of the address on each envelope so sold to Coombs. A few days later Mr Hannington learned that B. F. Coombs had ordered from a St. John rubber stamp manufacturer, a rubber stamp, to be made in exact imitation of the old Nova Scotia cancellation, a specimen of which, on the original stamp and cover, he left as a pattern. The Stamp Manufacturer—to his credit be it said—refused to fill the order, but Coombs had no difficulty in getting the stamp elsewhere. A few days after this the younger brother H. L., also called upon Mr. Hannington for a further supply of 5c. of N. B. and N. S. and, as before, only imperfectly cancelled covers were selected. Mr. Hannington, as in the former instance noted the address on each envelope.

Feeling quite sure that fraud was being practised, Mr. Hannington then sent a notice to a number of Philatelic journal, warning collectors to look out for bogus "splits" from St. John, and offering to examine and report upon any that might be sent to him for his opinion. Several specimens were sent to him in response to his notice, and in every instance the envelopes to which the so called "split" was attached proved to be one of those purchased from Mr. Hannington bearing, originally, the common 5c. variety.

One envelope bearing a unique rarity, two 2c. plus $\frac{1}{2}$ 2c. of N. B. (provisional 5c.) had been sold to a well known collector for \$19., another, an impossible specimen, was $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2c (provisional 1c.) used on a sealed envelope which had been sent from St. John to Hillsboro, thus bearing a lie on its face, (as the person to whom it was addressed pointed out.) for even at this date no sealed envelope can be sent from one town to another for one cent. Except in this case, however, most of the "splits" were of a very dangerous type.

Mr. Hannington then summoned Messrs Coombs to meet him, and the younger brother only responded. When charged with these frauds, he lied with a persistency and facility that was pitiful indeed, but as, one after another, Mr. Hannington pointed out that the envelopes used by him had all been obtained from Mr. Hannington himself, and contradicted Coombs' account of the origin of the stamps by a letter Coombs had himself written to one of the persons whom he was defrauding, the culprit weakened and finally admitted (not confessed) every circumstance of the charges. Besides the N. B. forgeries, he admitted that he and his brother had practised the like frauds with the stamps of Nova Scotia and (worse still) P. E. Island, Mr. Hannington told him that every "split" sent for examination would have to be redeemed for the full price paid, to which Coombs agreed to. Any further operation of this nature will result very seriously for the operators, a fact which was impressed upon Coombs very clearly. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the only regret expressed by Coombs throughout the interview, was that Mr. Hannington had published his name and that of his brother as frauds and forgeries. He was forsooth, quite indignant at this.

In all probability, since their names are now widely advertised as frauds, the Messrs Coombs will still attempt to carry on their operations under some other name, as that of a Company, for instance, Mr. Hannington is determined to drive them out of business entirely, and if anything of this nature is attempted he will put the whole matter in the hands of the Post office Inspector, and let the law take its course, in the nature of a criminal prosecution.

In the meanwhile, any persons who have obtained doubtful stamps from H. L. or B. F. Coombs will assist the cause of philately by sending such specimens to Mr. Hannington for examination.

U. S. Notes

No 1 of Philatelic Puck is out.

The Model Stamp Co. of Valpariso, Ind. has failed.

The Chicago Philatelist has changed hands, Mr. Ferris will hereafter be the editor and publisher.

P. M. Wolsiffer has been elected treasurer of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

It is reported that a boy in Palmyra Wis, has collected a million stamps.

The New England Stamp Co. of Boston are newcomers, but evidently intend to get a good share of trade.

The Columbus number of the Pennsylvania Philatelist has not appeared yet.

Rogers Philatelic Blue Book has at last made its appearance.

It is almost impossible to procure the high values of the Columbian issue in the used condition, except to buy them unused and send them through the mail.

The A. P. A. Convention will be held in Chicago from August 14 to 19. The S. of P. will hold their convention soon after that of the A. P. A.

A recent issue of the New York Herald devoted the greater portion of a page to an illustrated article about G. H. Watson's collection of postal cards.

The Sons of Philatelia are preparing to publish a souvenir which is announced to be ready in July, it will contain matter especially concerning the society, 1000 copies will be printed.

Large Collection Sold

M. Berchutt, a prominent French collector of Havre, recently disposed of his collection for a little over \$10,000. to another French collector. This is believed to be the largest collection that has changed hands, intact in France since Messre Calillebolles sold their large collection for \$35,000. some years ago.

Maritime Philatelic Association.

Amherst has every reason to be proud of its stamp collectors, they are the most active and energetic collectors of the provinces. On May 1st, an association was organized, to be known as the Maritime Philatelic Association. Any collector in the Maritime Provinces wishing to become a member may, by forwarding the application together with the annual dues of 25 cents to the Secretary. Further information regarding the association can be had on application to E. R. Morrison, Sec., Amherst, N. S.

Reduced Rates

As the months of June and July are the dullest season for Stamp dealing, and each dealer wishes to keep their business well before the collectors whom they expect to do business with after the dull season is over, we have reduced our advertising rate to suit the times. For the said two months we will reduce the rates to 25 cents per inch. Remember that no advertisement will be inserted unless accompanied by cash.

LOST! LOST!

A SMALL BOY about the size of a man, barefooted with his father's shoes on, had an empty bag on his back containing two railroad tunnels and bundle of bung holes. He wore a mutton chop coat with bean soup linings. He crosseyed is on the back of his neck and his hair cut curly. He was born before his elder brother, his mother being present on the occasion. When last seen he was shovelling wind off Victoria Square for the Band, in trying to raise 25 cents to pay for a years subscription to the NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIST—Cut this out and send it back accompanied by 25 cts. for one years subscription and a four line exchange adv. to The Nova Scotian Philatelic Publishing Co.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

Philatelic Supplies.

Order from us and save duty.

CATALOGUES!

SCOTT'S 53rd EDITION 50 cts., Postage 5 cts. extra.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

Scott Stamp and Coin Co's., J. W. Scott's and Mekeel's Albums at Publishers' Prices.

POCKET ALBUMS

Made to hold over 300 stamps, bound in cloth and gilt 20 cts. each, postage free.

FINE BLANK APPROVAL SHEETS.

25 for 10 cts., 50 for 18 cts., 100 for 30 cts., postage free.

HINGES---The best made.

1000 for 10 cts., 3000 for 25 cts., 5000 for 40 cts., post free.

Nova Scotian Phil. Pub. Co.

Stamps. Stamps.

50 PER CENT.

During the next two months I wish to clear out a lot of stamps bought during the winter, and will send packets containing stamps double the (catalogue) value of cash sent. No torn or badly cancelled, and none catalogued below 3c. Postage extra. If you send \$1.00, will send \$2.25 worth of stamps, splendid value.

Am also sending out fine approval sheets at discount to suit.

FOR SALE.

Cash in advance. Postage extra.

Canada 3d.....15c.	Newfoundland 4d.....20c.
10c., violet.....18c.	6d.....25c.
1c., 1759.....62c.	1 sh.....40c.
1c., 1869.....67c.	12c.....25c.
United States 5c. 1861.....15c.	3c. rouletted.....07.
10 var. West Indies.....10c.	5c. ".....07.

H. L. HART,

Box 231.

Halifax, Nova Scotia

BARGAINS!

In order to clear out some of our stock, we are offering the following

BARGAINS!

*Nicaragua, 2c. 1869.....3c	
" 20c. 1882.....8c	
Chili Tel. 3 var set.....15c	
*Ecuador 1p. rose.....15c	
*Italy 100 l. 1884.....29c	
South Africa Rep 2 sh 6d yellow... 25c	
Samoa set of 8.....40c	
Costa Rica 10c off.....18c	

Postage 3 cents extra on orders less than 50 cts.

The Havelock Stamp Co.

Amherst, N. S.

I offer the following:

Nova Scotia.

3c blue, 1850, very fine.....\$1 00	
5c blue 1860.....8	

New Brunswick.

1c violet 1860.....10	
2c yellow 1860.....15	
5c green 1860.....5	
17c black 1860.....40	

Newfoundland, 1857.

*5c dull blown (error) rare.....2 50	
*5c red brown.....55	
1858-60	

*6c lake.....30	
*1 sh lake.....45	

Stamps marked with an asterisk(*) are unused

Cash for goods and return postage and reiteration must invariably accompany all orders.

Orders always filled by return mail if conditions above are complied with.

All stamps sent out are guaranteed to be in finest condition

Henry Hechler,

Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealer,
103 Granville, Halifax, N. S.

Special Number !

Our September number will be

**ILLUSTRATED,
Printed in four Colors,
20 PAGES,
3000 COPIES 3000.**



Contributed to by the leading writers.

Write for advertising rates.

particulars later.



The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

August, 1893.

No. 6.

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST.



A monthly journal in the interest of stamp collecting.

25c per annum.

PUBLISHED BY

THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.

Amherst N. S. Can.

Stamps! Stamps!

Send me your address and I will send you very fine stamps on approval at 5% Disc. Stamps for beginners a specialty

DUTCHESS STAMP CO.
Bangall, New York,
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We can supply collectors with fine approval sheet at 40 per cent. All you have to do is write us a letter, no postals wanted.

Write today.

ATKINSON & HANNINGTON.

Box 388, Dorchester, N. B.
Beginners promptly answered.

I AM BETTER

prepared than ever to supply agents with fine stamps. 400 honest, active Agents wanted. Send for selection with reference. Foreign Exchange wanted.

A. M. Vaughan,
Berwick, Nova Scotia.

Have you seen it?

"The Philatelist."

OF DENVER COLO., U. S. A.

A large Illustrated Philatelic Monthly. Sample free on application.

Nova Scotia. New Brunswick & P. E. Island Postage Law & Bill stamps, Canadian & U. S. postage stamps, old collections, & Canadian medals & Tokens bought for cash. Highest prices & prompt payment. Net sheets sent out to collectors furnishing A 1 reference.

W. KELSEY HALL.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

C. P. A., 254; W. P. U., 108; & S. of P., 186

The Philatelic Chronicle & Advertiser.

36 cents Per year.

"The City Stamp."

18 cents Per year.

I respectfully solicit Sub's & Ad's for these 2 English Monthlies. For cheap combination rates, & sample copies, please address:

T. Edwards, Phil. Sub., & Advertising Agent.
52 Latour St. Montreal, Canada

Foreign Exchange wanted.

W. T. M. MacKinnon
Amherst, Nova Scotia

THE Nova Scotian PHILATELIST.

W. T. M. MacKinnon,
Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates.

Canada, & United States per year 25c
Other Countries " " 45c

Advertising Rates.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1/2 inch	30	75	1 25	2 25
1 "	50	1 25	2 25	4 00
2 "	90	2 25	4 00	7 50
1/2 column	1 50	4 00	7 50	13 00
1 "	3 00	7 50	15 00	25 00
1 page	5 00	12 00	22 00	40 00

All copy must be in 10 days before publication, to insure insertion.

Dealers Directory

A three or four line card \$1 per year, 60c. for 6 months., 40c. for 3 months.

Exchange Column

A 4 line exchange advertisement is given free to new subscribers, one issue only. Otherwise, advertisements in this column 1/4c. per word, no adv. inserted for less than 15 cents

A. M. VAUGHAN, Lock Box 37 Berwick N. S. P. S. of C. 73. B. N. A. & U. S. stamps wanted in exchange for fine foreign stamps. Agents wanted. See my other advertisement.

PIERRE B. POST, Bangall N. Y. U. S. A. I have a small collection of North American bird eggs, valued at \$17.00 which I will exchange for stamps sent on approval. List of eggs sent on application.

BODLEY C. J. Mount Forest Ont.

I will buy all kinds of stamps, cards and envelopes. Old issues preferred. Correspondence Solicited.

R. B. DAVISON, Amherst, N.S.

I want to exchange North American stamps for South American.

The Nova Scotian Philatist.

Vol. 1.

AMHERST, AUGUST, 1893.

No. 6

SOME POINTS FOR CANADIAN COLLECTORS.

(BY CANADENSIS.)

To become a proper Philatelist it is desirable that a collector should be posted upon the postal laws of the world. Particularly should he be able to give a correct explanation of anything concerning his own country. Philatelists are above everything correspondents, and the number of foreign letters addressed by them would probably be greater than by any other class of people. Next to studying the stamps themselves, we must be fully acquainted with all the numerous little regulations that go to make up our vast postal system. By carefully reading such pointers and study, you may become, at least, aware of what is expected from people not collectors. The deficient postage on short-paid letters from Postal Union countries is reckoned in the first place in centimes, not cents, five centimes being the equivalent of one cent, and Postmasters in Canada, have sometimes been misled by this circumstance into making excessive charges on the delivery of such letters. Thus a double-rate letter from England or France prepaid one rate only, would be marked by the despatching office with the figures "25", signifying 25 centimes (equal five cents), short prepayment to be doubled on delivery, making a charge of 50 centimes or 10 cents. It is the duty of the Exchange Office receiving such letters, to indicate in Canadian currency the exact amount to be collected, and to cancel the figures representing the centimes.

The Post Office Department does not sell Postage Stamps, Post Cards, etc., direct to the public. These must be obtained through Post Masters or licensed Stamp-vendors.

No cards posted within the Dominion, can pass as Post Cards, except such as are issued by the Canada Post Office, and British and Foreign Reply cards. Post Cards are to be post-marked only on the face or address side of the Card, both at the office where posted and at the office of delivery, leaving the other side of the Card entirely clear for the use of the sender. In post-marking, care must be taken to avoid interfering with the address.

To be Continued.

Some of my Opinions.

One would hardly expect to find an item regarding Stamps in a volume of law reports. Yet I discovered an item which bears upon Stamp collecting, the other day, and I reproduce the sentences for your benefit. They are taken from the report of the case, *Mullaly vs. People*, and the opinion from which I quote was delivered by Robert Earl, Judge.

"In nearly every household in the land can be found chattels, kept for the mere whim and pleasure of the owner, a source of solace after serious labor, exercising a refining and elevating influence, and yet they are as much under the protection of the law as chattels purely useful and absolutely essential."

If the above words do not accurately describe the Stamp albums to which collectors are so much devoted, I am badly mistaken. Philatelists should rise up and call Judge Earl blessed.

* *

I was reading Edna Lyall's "*We Two*", not long since, when I ran on to a pretty little scene, in which a street letter box figured rather prominently. Erica, the heroine of the book, meets her lover at the box. Both are posting letters. Erica is sending out notices of an *athiest* meeting. Her lover is mailing circulars which relate to a Home Missionary society. The two, standing in the crowded streets of London, note with amusement the strangely different characters of their two errands, and then follows a long and serious conversation regarding the absolute democracy of the letter box, which is no respecter of the parcels it receives. Of course this prepares the way for a long train of moralizing.

* *

Mark Twain's "*Innocents Abroad*", contains several references to Postage stamps. I shall call your attention to only one of them. In the course of its travels, Mark's party visited the pyramids. Before the giant Cheops, a portion of the crowd paused; the other members of the party made haste to reach the summit of the vast mass of rocks. "Then," says Mark, "we looked up and saw them waving Postage Stamps at us; no, they were not Postage Stamps, they were handkerchiefs; but they looked no larger than Postage Stamps from where we stood."

* *

*

Now, that I am started on Mark Twain, I might as well tell you of another reference to Postage Stamps which he makes in "A Tramp Abroad." The great humorist has a French friend who resolves to fight a duel with a person who has injured him. Mark agrees to act as his aggrieved companion's second. All arrangements for the deadly meeting are made, and the weapons, pistols, are chosen. When the time to load the awful weapons arrives, the famous second "takes from his pocket a Postage Stamp, and carefully unfolding it, reveals the bullets wrapped within its sticky folds."

My readers should bear in mind that at the time "A Tramp Abroad" was written, such a thing as a "Columbian Stamp" had never been heard of. This being the case, Mark's statement seems all the more ridiculous. In case the Columbian issue had been familiar at that time, bullets could very easily have been accomadated. This is vouched for by

GUY W. GREEN.

Afghanistan Stamps.

Undoubtedly the most curious stamps in the world are those issued by Afghanistan. To a collector they are indeed puzzling, but afford genuine Philatelic research. To an outsider, or one who knows nothing of stamps, they appear as veritable curiosities, and more likely to satisfy the curious taste of the non-Philatelist than even a 12 penny Canada would. The stamps used in Afghanistan are all native engraved, cancelled by tearing a piece of the stamp after it is placed on the letter, consequently there are no used copies in perfect condition. This only serves to make these stamps appear more ludicrous. The many different designs of tigers heads ought to suit the taste of the most fas idious. (CANADENSIS.)

How to Study Stamps.

The study of a stamp begins with the design. The key to success in this study is comparison. Two stamps which

seem at first glance alike often differ in small details. Every line and every figure should be compared in turn. Two years ago I went carefully through the four hundred stamps I had set aside as duplicates and from them added twenty varieties to a collection of fifteen hundred. Perhaps I was more careless than other collectors, but I think not.

The next point for study is the color. Stamps which appear the same at a distance frequently show marked differences of shade. Some of the rarest stamps differ only in shade from more common ones. A sensible and universal color standard is greatly needed.

The method of production should now be discovered. Most stamps are either lithographed, typographed or engraved *taille douce*. If the hand be rubbed over a lithographed print, the surface appears very smooth. Lithographs contain fewer fine shading lines than prints produced in other ways, hence they appear to the eyes less finished. Stamps engraved in *taille douce* are rough to the feeling and appear to the eye richer than any others, on account of the great number of very fine lines. Nearly all United States stamps are made in this way. British stamps of the later issues are typographed. Stamps made in this way feel rougher and have finer lines than lithographed stamps, but lack the peculiar richness of steel engravings.

Perforation must next be noted. Perforations are gauged by the number of indentations in two centimeters. Rouletted stamps are prepared by impressing a dotted line, with or without ink, upon the space between stamps.

The paper upon which stamps are printed is either laid or wove. Laid paper is thinner in some places than in others, so that it appears in lines when held to the light. These lines are called *vergures*. Wove paper is of nearly uniform thickness, showing light dots irregularly distributed over the surface.

Watermarks are produced in the same way as *vergures* of laid paper, by pressing a design upon the paper in process of manufacture. The watermark can best be seen by holding the stamp, back up, not quite directly below the eye in a position where a bright light falls upon it. The stamp should be held about half way between a vertical and a horizontal position. It can also be seen by wetting the back of the stamp slightly.

U. S. Notes.

The S. of P. has now one thousand and four members. A Stamp that you can't buy—The stamp of a gentleman. Philatelic Puck is dead. Only one number was issued.

A party in Philadelphia contemplates starting a stamp paper. Better not.

The Philatelic Journal of America, commenced its tenth volume with the July number.

Mr. I. A. Mekeel, editor of the Weekly News, has left for an extended tour through Europe.

A movement is on foot to place Mr. H. E. Deats. Flemington, N. J., in the president's chair of the A. P. A.

The Philatelic Advertiser is announced by R. A. Willis, of Bloomington, Ill. It is to be issued twice each month.

The Philatelist will hereafter be published by a stock company, and shares at \$2.50 are offered. There are 200 shares, 80 have already been taken.

The Pennsylvania Phil. is authority for the statement that L. G. Quackenbush, was born in 1884, began collecting stamps in 1887 and graduated from high school in 1891.

The demand for Columbus Stamps, both adhesives and envelopes, has fallen off, and it is thought many remainders will be left in the hands of the Government at the end of the year.

Shades in the two-cent value of the Columbian issue of this country promise to be as prolific as in the three-cent rose of 1863. This is due to the difference in shade of the ink used in printing, and also to the susceptibility of the ink to change from atmospheric conditions. Specimens have turned up showing all the shades from a delicate lilac to the darkest purple-brown.

SOMETHING ABOUT COLLECTING ODDITIES.

(By HARRY W. HOAX.)

One of the most interesting branches of Philately is the collecting of oddities. There are very few collectors who go in for oddities as a specialism. Some may have a few, but they take no pleasure in seeing them in their albums. Mr. J. R. Hooper, is, we believe a most enthusiastic collector of oddities of the stamps of British North America. He has some very rare combinations of the old Provincial issues, in his collection.

Mr. Alvah Davison, is also a collector of oddities. In his collection of U. S. adhesive stamps, he has every distinct shade, embossing, perforation, grill, paper, error and dic.

Mr. H. E. Deats, is one of the most hearty exponents of the collecting of oddities, in America, and has one of the finest collections in that line, in the U. S.

The 3 cent of 1851, 1861, and 1870, are noted for thier number of odd varieties and hardly a year passes, but some new odditie is chronicled.

Entire envelopes offer an innumerable variety of oddities for collection. Shades, patent lines, watermarks, color of paper, sizes, and dies embrace "elements necessary for the grace of the collection".

Oddities too generally command higher prices than distinct varieties. For example, take the 3 cent green envelope of 1874, the regular watermark is worth about 25 cents used and \$1.00 new. The same envelope watermarked (error) U. S. C. is worth \$2 00 used and \$4.00 new.

Revenue stamps are also noted for the number of oddities they embrace in paper, surcharges, watermarks, etc. Private revenues also offer a large field for the collecting of oddities.

The United States is not the only country that has its oddities; almost—in fact we may say all countries have their lists; South America countries and Britain are perhaps most noted.

You ask why it is that some collectors prefer this style of collecting? We ascribe the reason, to the fact that his search and labor is rewarded by some odd find that gives him a desire to further extend his researches in that line

Canadian Notes.

Mr. G. A. Lowe, has sold his *International Phil.* to the *Philatelic Journal of Canada*.

The 15 cent stamp is not to be withdrawn, it having been decided to keep it in use.

Who has seen the Canadian Stamp exhibit in the Liberal Arts Department of the Canadian section at the Fair?

A number of Canadian collectors are going to the World's Fair this month, they will also attend the Auction Sale to be held by the Western Stamp & Coin Co.

Some members of the P. S. of Canada, are in favor of abolishing such a thing as an official organ, and instead get out monthly or quarterly reports.

The 5 cent Registration Stamp of Canada, is to be retired. The new 8 cent Stamp will soon be on sale at all the offices. It will be used to cover the ordinary letter rate and the registration fee.

The C. P. A. convention opens in Quebec city on Aug. 23rd. The following is a list of nominations to fill the various offices: Pres. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec; A. A. Bartlett, Charlottetown; Vice Pres. D. A. King, Halifax; Sec'y-Treas. F. A. Clarke, Belleville; Ex. Supt. W. K. Hall, Peterborough; C. C. Morency, Quebec; Librarian, A. E. Labelle, Montreal; Count. Dect. H. H. Fowler, Toronto; Trustee, C. E. Cameron, L. Gibb, J. E. Schultze, Montreal.

The P. S. of C. convention, will be held the last of September, in Montreal. The following are nominated to fill the various offices of the society: Pres. H. Ades Fowler, Toronto, Ont.; Henri Lionais, Montreal, W. McManon, Toronto; J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas; R. F. McRae, Montreal; J. R. Hooper, Ottawa,

Vice-Pres. Ontario, H. Woods, St. Catherines; J. W. Beatty, Ottawa; H. F. Moores.

Secy Treas. E. H. Jaques, Montreal; H. F. Moores, Kingston; Ed. H. Jaques, Quebec.

Editorial Notes Etc.

The Detroit Philatelist for July, is full of interesting matter.

Venezuela has followed the example of the U. S., in issuing Columbus Stamps.

A change has lately been made in our business, Mr. S. W. Schurman, having retired.

The editor leaves this week for a trip through Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and hopes to meet with a number of the prominent dealers and collectors.

An advertisement in the N. S. P. will pay you. Our rates are low and our circulation large. Give us a trial advertisement, but don't forget to send the cash.

The P. S. of C. are again on the look out for an official organ. The Nova Scotian Philatelist will be a candidate for the honor, and if successful in securing the contract, will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Look out for Mexican reprints of the 1856-61-62 issues, fraudulently surcharged and postmarked. They are being offered for sale by Mexican postal officials. Collectors should only buy these stamps of well known dealers.

Are you a subscriber to this journal? If not send us the small sum asked for a years subscription. You won't regret it. We will endeavour to make improvements with each number, and will before very long enlarge to 16 pages.

All collectors in the Maritime Province should join the Maritime Philatelic Association. Although only a young society, it has grown wonderfully of late. Full information regarding the Association. can be had on application to E. R. Morrison, Sec'y. Amherst N. S.

It is said that the A. P. A. exhibit at the World's Fair is not what it should be, as many collectors who promised to show their Stamps failed to do so. This is to be regretted, but does not reflect on the efficient committee, who have done all in their power to make the exhibit a success.

DONT FORGET

to send for a catalogue of GREAT WORLDS FAIR CONVENTION STAMP SALE which will be held in CHICAGO during AUGUST. If you are going to CHICAGO You will want it. CALL AND SEE THE STAMPS WHICH ARE THE LAST OF THE **HOOPER COLLECTION**. Catalogue sent free.

The sale will be held in
COBB'S LIBRARY CHICAGO
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It is to include some of the greatest known rarities, such as red, blue & white Scinde Dawks the rarest Afgans, Canada pence, &c. &c.

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I have a large stock of the highest value of these Countries. Send your list of wants at once. I offer the following Argentine for cash:-

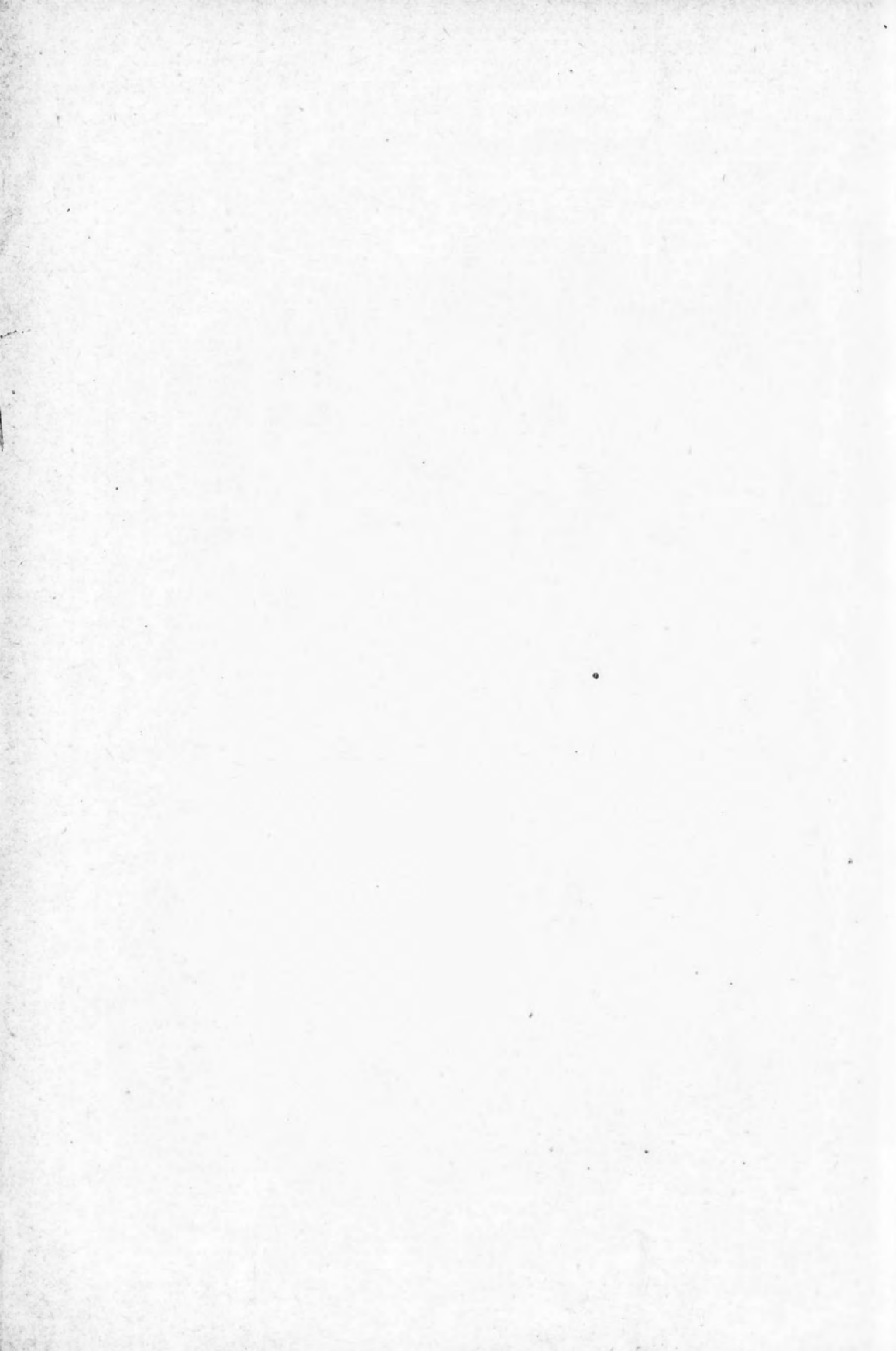
1888. 20, 30, 40, & 50. 45c

1890. 25, 40, & 50. 35c

1892. The set of 2 var. unused only issued one day. Guaranteed genuine, ONLY \$2.25. Order now while in stock.

C. C. DAVISON.

BOX 154. AMHERST, N. S.



Vol 1. September, 1893.

No. 7.

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST.

monthly journal in the interest of stamp collecting

25c per annum.

PUBLISHED BY

NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO

Amherst N. S. Can.

THE Nova Scotian PHILATELIST.

W. B. MacKinnon,
Editor and Manager.
C. O. Davison, Asst. Manager.

Subscription Rates.

Canada, & United States per year 25c
Other Countries " " 45c

Advertising Rates,

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 inch	30	75	1 25	2 25
1 " "	50	1 25	2 25	4 00
2 " "	90	2 25	4 00	7 50
1/2 column	1 50	4 00	7 50	13 00
1 " "	3 00	7 50	15 00	25 00
1 page	5 00	12 00	22 00	40 00

All copy must be in 10 days before publication, to insure insertion.

Dealers Directory

A three or four line card \$1 per year, 60c. for 6 months., 40c. for 3 months.

Atkinson & Hannington, P. O. Box 388, Dorchester, N. B. Approval sheets at 40% Com. Canada Revenues a specialty.

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A 4 line exchange advertisement is given free to new subscribers, one issue only. Other wise, advertisements in this column 1/2c. per word no adv. inserted for less than 15 cents

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us and save duty.

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25 for 10c 100 for 30c.

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Argentine & West Indies.

I have a large stock of the highest value
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1890, 25, 40, & 50, ... 35c
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C. O. DAVISON,

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contains stamps exclusively from
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& Canada. 30 var. 25c. 60 var 50c. 120 var. \$1

REMEMBER

only Pacific Coast Countries:-
Central & South America, Australia, Eastern
Asia, & South Sea Islands.
W. Sellschopp & Co. 108 Stockton St
San Francisco California

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. 1

AMHERST SEPTEMBER 1893

No. 7

SOME POINTS FOR CANADIAN COLLECTORS,

(BY CANADENSIS.)

A special Post Card bearing a pre-payment of 2 cts., is provided for correspondence with Postal Union countries, and it is desirable that this card should be used for the purpose. The department will not, however, refuse to forward domestic (1 cent) Post Cards to which an additional one cent Stamp has been affixed. Certain Postal Union countries have introduced the use of Reply Post Cards for international correspondence. The reply halves of such cards may be posted in Canada, addressed to the country in which the card originated.

With the approval of the Post-master General, Postage and Registered Letter Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Post Cards and Post Bands are sold to certain dealers to retail again to the public. No person who may be licensed by the Post-master General to sell Postage Stamps is at liberty to dispose of them for a less price than their face value.

The impressed Stamp cut from an Envelope or Post Band cannot be used for pre-payment of Postage in any shape, and when so detached loses all value as a Postage Stamp. With the exception of the Post-masters at the cities where the retail sale of Stamps is confined to licensed stamp dealers, every Post-master is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of Postage and Registered Letter Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Post Cards and Post Bands, and with the exception of Post Bands and Stamped Envelopes, to sell them to the public at their face value, viz:— Postage Stamps— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents each. Registered Letter Stamps, 5 cents. Letter Cards 3 cents. Canada Post Cards, two sizes, 1 cent each, Reply Cards 2 cents each, British and Foreign Post Cards, 2 cents each. Post Bands at the rate of 4 for five cents or \$1.25 per hundred.

All classes of mail matter sent by Inland post may be registered, and the fee therefore is a uniform one of five cents, which must be prepaid by Stamp. The department will not refuse to forward letters on which the registration fee is paid by ordinary stamp.

(To be Continued.)

HOW TO GIVE STAMP COLLECTING PUBLIC RESPECT AND INTEREST.

[FROM THE GERMAN.]

Never has a science made such progress in such a short time of existence than the collecting of postage stamps, but how much faster could it have grown, had it not, wherever it went, found so much opposition. Stamp collectors consider the counterfeiter as their greatest enemy, but a much more dangerous one is this public opinion of the "unuseful and damaging play" of stamp collecting. Against the former we can always guard ourselves through the exposure of the counterfeiter and the description of his make in the columns of our many journals, and in some cases through the law; but against the latter it is much more difficult to defend ourselves, as it has to go out from every single collector himself; but there is a remedy for this opponent.

Let us see why it is that the public oppose him so much. It is the collector himself the cause of it, and especially the thousands of small collectors. This can only be judged by persons who have the doings of beginners before them as a daily occurrence.

Now let us look at the album of a beginner; how does it look? Soiled all over, in the most cases. The book consists of torn and dirty leaves, stamps stuck on with glue; disorderly and without any knowledge of dates, one pasted next to another, no matter whether genuine or counterfeit. Such collections call on the counterfeiters to bring out larger and larger quantities of their stuff into the market, and, on the other hand, they provoke the dislike of the public in a great measure.

Here can only the good model of advanced collectors be of valuable service, by giving those beginners a sight into their nicely arranged collection as often as practicable, with instructions, and they will wake a feeling for order and beauty in these minors.

HINTS TO COLLECTORS.

Do not fill your albums with soiled, torn or heavily cancelled stamps.

Do not gum your stamps in; fix them in with gummed hinges.

HAVE YOU AN ALBUM?

It is to us a matter of surprise that there are collectors who as yet have failed to discover the advantage of having a neat Album in which to display their treasures.

It is true that a common blank book may answer every purpose where the collection numbers less than one hundred varieties. In fact it may be all that is necessary in the case of those much more extensive, if the only object is to prevent the stamps from being lost, but such we take it is not the chief end of stamp collecting. We desire, of course, to arrange our specimens in the most convenient and attractive manner, arrangement adds much to the real value of a collection. With ruled spaces for every stamp issued, combining the different issues of the same country under one heading; clothed in a handsome binding which would render it an attractive ornament for the center table, the Album recommends itself to the collector as being the "sine qua non" of Philatelic pastime.

NOVA SCOTIAN STAMPS.

[BY CANADENSIS.]

The stamps of Nova Scotia are now fast taking a prominent place among the scarcities, and a glance at prices recently realized for the 1 shilling, will show that this value has already gone almost beyond the reach of the average collector. At the sale of the De Coppet collection, held recently in New York, a Nova Scotia shilling catalogued as the 1851, early shade, mauve, on piece of letter showing date of postmark, 28th April, sold for \$100.05. A copy of the later violet shade sold for \$62.00. These were high water marks, and only indicative of the great demand for these scarce stamps.

The 1 penny value is a very scarce stamp, and, in fact, much harder to obtain in perfect condition than the 6 penny value. They are worth about the same used or unused, from \$4.50 to \$6.00 apiece. A copy of the pale maroon or early shade of 1853, sold for \$5.85 recently at auction. The 1859 shade was a dark maroon. Although called a brown, none of these stamps could be called exactly that color.

EDITORIAL.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Alva Davison, has again assumed editorial control of *Post Office*.

In our next number an impartial review will be given of all philatelic papers received during this month.

The 14th edition of Scott Stamp and Coin Co's. Standard Catalogue, will be out about Nov. 1st. See their advertisement on another page.

THE PHILATELIC ERA* was the first paper to come to hand with an account of the A. P. A. Convention. THE EASTERN was the first received with the account of S. of P. Convention.

Recently I saw a pen cancelled \$5.00 'Columbian' advertised for sale at \$4.00. It was quickly sold, no doubt, for they are very scarce; dealers are paying as high as \$3.75 for the \$5.00 Columbian.

Mekeel's weekly is authority for the statement that Lewis Bishop, publisher of the PHILATELIST of Denver, Colo. is John J. Morgan alias A. B. Quigley alias Horace C. Jones. Further particulars will be given in next issue.

We are late in appearing this month, owing to the press of other business. Next month and each month hereafter, we will appear regularly on the 20th of the month. Keep this date in mind and send your copy of advertisements etc., in by the 10th.

At the Sixth Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association, held in this city on the 23rd inst. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres. Ernest F. Wurtele, (Re-elected) Quebec; Vice Pres. W. Kelsey Hall, Peterboro, Ont.; Sec-Treas. T. S. Clark, (Re-elected) Belleville, Ont.; Ex-Supt. C. C. Morency, Quebec; Librarian, A. E. Labelle, (Re-elected) Montreal; C. Detector, Henry Ades Fowler. Toronto, Ont.; Trustees, Dr. C. E. Cameron, Montreal; Chairman, J. E. Schultze, Montreal; W. Patterson, Montreal; Official Organ, The Canadian Journal of Philately.

FORGERY OF THE 4c GREEN, P. E. I.

We have to warn all our readers against a most dangerous forgery of the above mentioned stamp, in which the design, in all its principal points, is most carefully imitated, and there is so slight a difference in shade, as to render comparison with a genuine stamp necessary for detection. The most noticeable points of variation between the forgery and the genuine stamp are as follows:

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.

We could give other distinctive characteristics between the genuine and forged, but think enough have been given whereby it can be at once detected by itself, without the necessity for comparison with a genuine specimen.

ORIGIN OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Postage Stamp collecting is said to have originated in one of the Paris schools where the teacher in order to render the study of Geography more interesting to his pupils, encouraged the idea of placing Stamps in their Geographies upon maps of any country of which they possessed stamps.

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.

UNITED STATES NOTES,

The Eight Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association was called to order on the morning of the 15th of August. There were 39 members present and 219 represented by proxy.

The following were elected as the Board of Directors for 93-94 : Alva Davison, H. E. Deats, John R. Tiffany, N. W. Chandler and E. Doeblin. Board of Trustees, Henry Clotz, J. Rechert, J. O. Hobby. The report of the Treasurer showed that there was \$63.90 on hand. Mr. Henry Ades Fowler, publisher of *THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY*, made an offer to print the official reports of the Association, monthly, in his paper ; to furnish as many extra copies of these reports (in circular form) as needed ; and to do this free of charge. Mr. C. H. Mekeel then made substantially the same proposition for *THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA*. Considerable discussion followed ; but the final result was the acceptance of Mr. C. H. Mekeel's proposition. John K. Tiffany, was re-elected president and H. E. Deats vice-pres., Alva Davison Secy. and N. W. Chandler Treas.

At the S. of P. election held in Chicago, August 18th and 19th, the following officers were elected for the coming year : Pres. R. J. Russel, Vice-pres. C. D. Reimers, Sec. R. M. Miller, Treas. P. L. Messers, Librarian, Roy F. Greene Inter. Sec. F. S. Fox, Ex. Sup. W. H. Emmert, Auc. Man R. L. Heustis, Coun. Det. C. W. Grevning, Atty. G. W. Achard, Purch. Agent. C. H. Mead,

Trustees, H. H. Zobel, Dr Sylvesler and E. T. Randall.

C. W. Kissinger, the defeated S of P. presidential candidate, and his friends organized a new society (The Philatelic Sons of America) at Chicago, August 19th. It starts in with forty charter members and the consolidation of the U P A, (over 100 members) and a set of hustlers for officers, and the S of P will have to look to their laurels now.

The U. S. will soon have her Postal Cards of one size ; at present the business ladies' reply, and two cent card are of different sizes.

A rumor is going the rounds that the U. S. periodical stamps will be sold to the public.

THE

Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue,

Fifty-fourth Edition.

Will be Ready about Nov 1st.

It will contain all varieties of perforation and a complete list of postal cards with illustrations.

It will be published in two sizes
1st. THE STANDARD OCTAVO SIZE
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ABLE FOR CARRYING AROUND IN
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respondent should send 25c. for 5 lines to be in-
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year with 5 lines free. By this means you will
increase your collections very soon. Samples to
be had.

H. F. MOOENS, AGENT

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published at a popular price. Contrib-
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Mention N. S. P.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

Vol. 1.

Oct.-Nov., 1893.

No. 8.

THE
NOVA
SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST.



A monthly journal in the interest of Stamp collecting

25c per annum.

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THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.

Amherst N. S. Can.

THE Nova Scotian PHILATELIST.

W. T. M. MacKinnon,
Editor and Manager.

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1 "	50	1 25	2 25	4 00
2 "	90	2 25	4 00	7 50
1/4 column	1 50	4 00	7 50	13 00
1 "	3 00	7 50	15 00	25 00
1 page	5 00	12 00	22 00	40 00

All copy must be in 10 days before publication, to insure insertion.

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Atkinson Hannington, P. O. Box 388, Dorchester N. B. Approval sheets at 40% Com. Canada Revenues a specialty.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 12 East 13rd St. New York City, Dealers in Stamps and Coins and Philatelic supplies.

W. T. M. MacKinnon, M. P. A. No. 1 P. S. of C. No. 350, dealer in Postage Stamps for Collectors.
P.O. Box 364 ? Amherst, N. S.

C. Oulten, Dealer in Stamps I have a number of Stamps I will sell cheap for cash until the 1st of January, 1894. C Oulten Amherst N. S.

J. M. Bishop, Stamp Agent. I have a number approval Sheets, and also a number of stamps cheap for cash. J M Bishop Amherst, N. S.

Exchange Column

A 4 line exchange advertisement is given free to new subscribers, one issue only. Other wise, advertisements in this column 1/4c. per word No adv. inserted for less than 15 cents

Send me a selection of the Stamps of your Country and I will send a selection of equal value of Canadian Stamps. W. T. M. MacKinnon.
Box 364, Amherst, N. S.

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an exchange ad. next month it will be sure to pay you, a free adv. is given to all new subscribers.

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YOUR ALBUMS AND CATALOGUES from us and save duty.

POCKET ALBUMS to hold 300 stamps bound in cloth 20c pos free

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W. Sellschopp & Co. 108 Stockton St
San Francisco California

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GOOD ORIGINAL MSS

for CASH or Adv. space Send us the article before the 10th

NOVA SCOTIAN PHIL. PUB. CO.

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. I

AMHERST, OCT.—NOV 1892.

NO. 8

SOME POINTS FOR CANADIAN COLLECTORS

Arrangements have been made for an increase in the limit of weight from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs. of parcels addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, and for a reduction in the rate of postage for each pound in excess of one pound from 20 cts to 16 cts; the rate for the first pound will continue as at present, 20 cts. This increase in the limit of weight will also be extended to parcels for or from other countries, to which parcels in excess of 7 lbs. weight are sent by the United Kingdom. All letters which may be posted having postage stamps affixed thereon, which appear to have been previously used, are to be post-marked and transmitted to the Postmaster General, the words "Stamps previously used" being written across the face of the letter. The only request letters that can be recognized or dealt with as such are those originated within the Dominion, the United States or Newfoundland, and addressed to places in those countries. Similar requests appearing on letters from other countries cannot be complied with.

A Postmaster is not legally bound to furnish change to persons purchasing stamps wherewith to prepay their letters, nor is a Postmaster required to affix stamps for the public to letters, etc., posted at his office, but may require that the exact amount of postage due upon any letter or packet be tendered to him in current coin, and that the necessary postage stamps be affixed thereto before any letter or packet is accepted for posting. Prepayment on letters addressed to Postal Union countries generally is not compulsory, but in case of non-prepayment or insufficient prepayment, the letters are stamped "T" at the dispatching exchange Office, and go forward subject to a charge of double the amount of deficient postage. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters posted in Postal Union countries addressed to Canada are likewise charged on delivery in this country with double the deficient postage. Registered letters must however be fully prepaid at the time of posting, and if not fully prepaid, as regards both postage and registration fee, will not be forwarded.

The Registration fee to all Postal Union countries is five cents. The special stamps will soon go out of use, and the old oblong series of 2 cent, 5 cent and 8 cent will now be consigned to the care of philatelists.—CANADENSIS.

OUR EXCHANGE.

The INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST, official organ of the Montreal Collectors Club and the Hoosier Philatelic Society, is a bright and interesting eight page paper. The September number contains a good article entitled "Diamond cut Diamond" by W. A. Withrow.

The AUSTRALIAN STAMP NEWS, No. 2, contains some very instructive articles. It is published in Gunalda. Q. by J. H. N. Bull.

The September Post Office is cram full of "ads," besides the monthly chronical of New Issues, it has several good articles by such writers as Alvah Davison, E. A. Spencer, S. B. Brädt and G. W. Greene. I also notice a number of accounts offered for sale.

What is the matter with THE STAMP? It used to be a fairly good paper, but for the past few months it has been getting smaller and smaller, so that now the publishers only ask "10 cents for a years subscription."

PHILATELIC FACTS AND FALLACIES, always contains matter of interest to all Philatelists, it completed its first volume with the September.

The CHICAGO PHILATELIST, (much in a nutshell) for September has a good deal regarding the daring escape of Lewis Bishop a United States prisoner, and very little of anything else. It has a good share of advertising patronage size 4 pages and cover.

The EAGLE PHILATELIST, Vol. III No. 20, is a good number, full of interesting matter, both instructive and entertaining. Many improvements have been made in it by the new management.

The (Semi-Monthly,) PHILATELIC ERA is a dandy and is always a welcome visitor to our den. Their Review is the most interesting part of the paper.

The DOMINION PHILATELIST is as good as usual. The CANADIAN PHILATELIST is so seldom seen by us, that we do not know what it is like.

To such an extent does the mania for collecting postage stamps prevail, that small states like British Honduras can make a handsome addition to their revenue by simply altering their stamps for a short period; every alteration being followed by heavy purchases. —STAR.

PHILATELIC JOURNALISM.

This subject, though often discussed by Ayres in the art of newspaper writing, who perhaps fail to appreciate its immensity less than the professional journalist, is one that appeals with great force to a person versed in the intricacies of daily newspaper work.

To him its possibilities are easily apparent, and its benefits readily perceived. It presents an alluring topic for the exercise of his pen, and calls into play all his peculiar talents.

It is not our intention to discuss the relation of the professional journalist to the broad field of philately, but rather the position occupied by the philatelic writer in reference to professional journalism.

Those who read the philatelic magazines are critical and cultured. Their hobby and their ardent pursuit of it renders them so. The scandals of the day, the topics of art, science, or literature, which present so charming a field for active research, are for the time forgotten.

Hence, he who writes for the philatelic press must be at least a person of keen discrimination and clear insight. Otherwise he would be incapable of following the peculiar "dips, curves, and angles" which present themselves in the multifarious variations of the stamps of the world.

The philatelic reader desires a scientific presentation of the interests relating to his favorite study, and a logical and truthful discussion of the old and new varieties of stamps. Anything short of this would bring down upon the luckless head of the writer thereof the utmost ridicule and the severest contempt of intelligent philatelists.

He, therefore, who has attained eminence in philatelic journalism, has already fitted himself to the demands of professional journalism.

Philately is a stepping stone to the reporter's desk. It is a training school, as it were, and a good one at that. The ethics of journalism and the principles of writing are the same, whether the subject be the latest issue of Columbian stamps or the debates on the silver question in Congress.

Indeed, if the roll were called of those who are now the writers of our daily news, there would be found there-

on the names of many whose first idea and practice in journalism were gained by their connection with the philatelic press. Amateurs and inexperienced, they begin, only to graduate from the training school of philately in possession of a diploma obtained by valuable work.

As none of us are capable of penetrating the veil of the future, we cannot portend our present drift. The philatelic correspondant of to-day may develop into the metropolitan editor of to-morrow. Certainly his learning looks in that direction, and if he does not reach that goal, it is because other pursuits have claimed his thoughts and attention.

Thus are seen the great possibilities of the philatelic press, and the advantages to be derived from a conscientious practice of writing philatelic topics and subjects, relating thereto.—S. P. ELIAS IN PHILATELIC CALIFORNIAN.

POINTERS.

If a stamp has a piece out of the side, put gummed paper on the back to cover the defect. It will improve its looks, and yet not cheat anyone, as the paper is readily seen.

If you have some unused stamps which are pasted on envelopes, and desire to remove them with the original gum intact, it is an easy matter. First place your envelopes on an even surface, putting a well wet blotter on top over the stamp. After letting it stand for about ten minutes, or time enough for the stamp to loosen, remove the blotter, and carefully lift stamp from the envelop. After it has dried, face downward, the original gum will be found on back.

Members of the P. S. of C. and other philatelists, at present are no doubt aware of the calamity that has befallen our President, Mr. J. R. Hooper, who is confined at Joliette, Que., with a grave charge against him; and who is lacking the means necessary to give him a fair trial. Now will all those who feel as if they could help him a little in this case, kindly send on the amount, however small to H. F. Mooens, Kingston, who will forward it and greatly oblige.

EDITORIAL NOTES ETC.

We are behind time with the N. S. P. for October, and in order to catch up will call this issue the October-November number and we have had to reduce the size somewhat; this reduction in size is only temporary. Owing to the press of other business, we have neglected the N. S. P. a good deal, but in future we will pay more attention to business and give our readers a first class paper.

Another new paper has appeared from Nova Scotia ; it is published by J. A. Muirhead, of Halifax. Several other new papers are also announced from Canada.

We would like to add about one hundred subscribers to our list this month, and therefore ask ALL who receive a sample copy, to send us their subscriptions you will not regret it, it will be money well spent; 25 cents will bring you 12 numbers, one a month. Subscribe now!

Are you a member of the Maritime Philatelic Association? The dues are only 25 cents per year. Send your application accompanied by the fee, to the Sec'y., R. H. Morrison, Amherst, N. S.

You would like to increase your business at a small cost ! Well, advertise in the N. S. P.

What has happened the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY? We have not seen or heard of it since August.

It is reported that a medium sized Postal Card is to be issued in Canada, before long, in place of the large and small cards now in use.

We are desirous of receiving a few good articles on some interesting and instructive philatelic subject. Study your stamps and give us an article on what you have learned.

It is reported that the U. S. postal authorities will issue a new set of Stamps the first of next year.

The 11th. edition of the INTERNATIONAL ALBUM, will appear on December 1st. Spaces will be provided for all water marked stamps, and the pages will not be crowded as they have been in previous editions

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NO. 9.

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PHILATELIST

A MONTHLY JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING

25c. PER ANNUM.

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18 East 23rd St.

NEW YORK

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. I.

Amherst, December 1893.

No. 9.

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE PLATES FROM WHICH STEEL ENGRAVED STAMPS ARE MADE

Although much has been published both in newspapers and philatelic journals about the printing and subsequent stages of a sheet of postage stamp before being finally desposed of for the purpose intended, never to my recollection have I seen or heard of an article on the manufacture of the plate from which the sheets are printed. In this article reference is only made to steel engraved stamps, and not lithographed or wood-printed ones.

Undoubtedly many suppose that the die for each stamp has been engraved separately and wonder how it is that it has been made with such mathematical precision. After a design has been agreed upon, it is engraved on a plate of soft steel the size desired and when completed highly tempered. The steel used in the engraving plate (as well as in the cylinder and printing plate hereafter described) is of an excellent quality and very soft, but capable of being highly tempered.

A cylinder, the length of which is sufficient to admit of the required number of horizontal dies, has one end rolled over the tempered die by hydraulic pressure. Just as if one rolled a cylinder of wax over a cent and obtained an impression, so by rolling the soft steel over the tempered, one of the die is obtained. After the impression is satisfactory the plate is adjusted for the next and when this is done the others are finished the

same until the cylinder contains the required number, after which it is highly tempered like the die.

The cylinder is now rolled, also by hydraulic pressure, over a plate capable printing the sheet, and the necessary number of vertical impressions made. When completed, the slightest imperfections (should there be any) are remedied and the plate tempered. It is now ready for the press and from the one die originally cut, one hundred (or whatever number may be on the plate) stamps are printed simultaneously.

"Collector."

NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS.

The first N. B. stamps were issued in August 1851 and consisted of three varieties printed in colors upon blue tinted paper.

Three pence red, 6 pence yellow and 1 shilling violet, and were diamond shaped with the design placed diagonally across it.

They contain the British Crown in the centre, with roses above and below, a shamrock at the left, a thistle at the right, numerals in each corner and "New Brunswick above the value and "Postage" below and were not perforated.

They were manufactured in London Eng., by an engraver who it is said produced the first Nova Scotia issue. The color of these stamps, alone present a very interesting study there being some twelve or fifteen different shades. Nine years after these stamps were issued the decimal currency was introduced, necessitating a new issue,

which appeared in May 1860, but the "pence issue" as they are called remained in use until May 24, 1861.

The new issue consisted of six varieties, the values in cents; viz, 1, 5, 10, 12 1-2, and 17 cents. The design of the one cent was a locomotive in an oval, surrounded by "New Brunswick Postage one cent," with numerals in each corner, they were printed in brown and violet. The design of the 5 and 10 cent stamps consists of a portrait of Queen Victoria in oval surrounded by "New Brunswick" and value in words, the 5 cent had numerals in each corner, the 10 cent had "X" in the upper and "10" in the lower, corners also "X" above the "10". Colors were green and vermillion respectively. The 12 1-2 cent, dark blue has a steamboat in oval, "New Brunswick Postage" around it, the value in letters, also the value in small figures in the upper corners, large ones in the lower, the words "cents" in engraved label at the bottom. The 17 cent value has a portrait of Prince Albert in a Highland dress in oval surrounded by "New Brunswick Postage," the value figures in the corners, the word "cents" below oval, these stamps are printed in black. (A description and history of the "Connel" stamp of this province will be given next month.)

CANADIAN COLLECTORS

It has been thought that a good sound Society having membership limited to Canada would prove beneficial. Collectors interested in the formation of such a society will please write to the undersigned. Suggestions thankfully received, which will be duly published and discussed. Please write Alex M. Muirhead, Halifax, N. S. or the editor of this paper.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co's catalogue will be ready for delivery about the 27th. The prices of the U. S. department, stamps will be considerably higher than last year.

The Indian government has decided to issue stamps of the value of 2, 3 and 5 rupees respectively for postage purposes.

The result of the preliminary investigation in Hooper case has been that he is held for the murder of his wife. The trial will begin about the middle of December and will likely last for many days. Hooper is at present in the Joliette County Jail. He may be guilty or not guilty of the crime of which he is charged. The judge and jury will be asked to decide that, but from the evidence already given by Miss Stapley, regarding his profession to her that his wife was dead and showing her printed notices clipped from the newspapers to that effect, winning her affections and promising to marry her, we have no hesitation in saying that he is no gentleman, and his appeal to philatelists for assistance should not be listened to, as we are informed he has ample means to provide for his defence.

We have received No. 2 of the Canadian Philatelic Magazine of Halifax. It is improving.

It is said that in London alone 3,000,000 letters are posted every day, and on an average 2,500,000 are delivered.

How do you like the improvements we have made this month in the appearance, etc.

If you want to do a good stamp business in Canada the U. S. or in any foreign country advertise in this paper, the rates are very low.

• The Oakland Tribune, Nov. 16th con-

gains an account of the capture of Geo. Williams charged with robbing W. H. Hollis of 105 O'Farrell St. San Francisco of \$3000 worth of postage stamps. Williams was arrested in England while trying to sell some of his ill-gotten gains to J. H. Makins. It is believed that Williams is in reality Lewis Bishop of Denver.

Mr. Crawford Copen who is well known to the philatelic press under the non-de-plume of Crawford is to edit the stamp department in the well known juvenile publication St. Nicholas. This will indeed be a great boom for philately.

25 cents will bring you the Nova Scotian Philatelist for one year, a U. S. stamp catalogue at 25cts and an exchange ad in this paper one year. You will be getting your money's worth. Try it.

The C. P. A. have canceled their arrangements with the Canadian Journal Philately, that paper having been unable to fill their part of the contract. The Dominion Philatelist will therefore act as Official Organ for the rest of the year, or in other words to the date of the next convention.

The American Philatelic Advertiser is announced to appear from Brook On, Ont. soon. It will be devoted entirely to advertising.

Don't forget to have an advertisement in our Jan. number. It will be reproduced, necessitating a new issue study.

JOIN A PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

It is necessary that the active philatelist of today be a member of one or more stamp societies. Some collectors are withheld from joining a philatelic organization, by reasons of a strange conservatism. The collector-collecting public, then stamp societies are strength and nothing can do

more to place stamp-collecting on a proper plane in the estimation of the non-collecting public, then stamp societies, which by their great number of members and influence will surely make a favorable impression on the mind of the out-sider. Some collectors allege as their reasons for not joining philatelic societies, that they do not relish the manner in which they are usually managed, and that they further dislike the notoriety attendant upon membership in organizations of such character. If the latter is the case, it is a matter on which nothing need be said, but if the former is advanced, we say, join the society, push yourself to the front and endeavor to reform matters not in accord with your ideas, and have a voice in the management of affairs. By all means join at least one good philatelic society, and remember that if you do not derive any benefit from membership, it is your own fault. The benefits are there and you may grasp them, if you will.—Eagal.

A SOUTH-AMERICAN POSTMAN.

A recent traveller in South America gives us a little picture that show us the great blessings we enjoy in our own favored land.

In a four days' journey across lower Brazil, he tells us, I met but one civilized being, and this was a postman. This man I met travelling alone on foot, carrying his provisions, cooking-pot and sleeping gear on his back, going from Jatchy to Castro, a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles, more than half of which was through the wild uninhabited forest. I had a short conversation with him, for, on journeys such as these, travellers never think of passing each other on the road without speaking. He found time to tell me that he per-

formed the double journey of two hundred and ninety miles once a month and that, though he might have a mule, if he chose, he preferred travelling on foot, as he could thus save money. His pay was about ten dollars for the double journey, which usually occupied him about a fortnight. This journey was remarkable, not so loneliness, for along the whole route there were but three points where the man could sleep under shelter. Three nights at least had to be passed in the gloomy solitude of the forest, or upon the desolate prairie.

A FEW HINTS.

I have been a philatelist for a number of years, and during that time many thousand stamps have passed through my hands. I have had to learn a great many of the minor details of philately by experience and perhaps a few hints may help fellow collectors especially the young collector.

First; keep an account of all your philatelic business. Have a small diary, to note down in it all the letters you receive, when received and from whom, cash expended, philatelic papers received. If you do this you can know just how you stand at the end of the month or year.

File all your letters, make a note in one corner when received and when answered. Persevere all philatelic papers, price lists, catalogues etc. you never know when you may want to refer to something you have seen in some paper, and it is handy to have them just where you can find what you want in an instant. Subscribe for as many first class philatelic papers as you can afford. When you receive a large quantity of stamps no matter how common; always look over them carefully. Nothing is more

humiliating than to dispose of a lot of duplicates to somebody, and then learn that they have found some unknown variety, or watermark among them.

Always disinfect all the stamps you receive. Five cents expended in this way may save you, and perhaps a number of your friends from disease.

Keep an "Oddity Album" your album in which you put your collection is no place for freaks, and you can get enough of them to make an interesting collection by themselves.

Do not try to become a dealer before you are a collector. It does not fore you are a collector, IT does not pay. When you have a good collection together, plenty of time and at least \$50.00 that you don't want you may think about dealing, but until then do not attempt. Always encourage and help collectors younger than yourself and be willing to show them your collection.

R. T. F.

U. S. NOTES.

The Columbian 2c. is being chemically changed to blue.

Lewis Bishop of Denver, Colo. is 6 feet 1 inch in height and is still at large. Now the pen is said to be mightier than the sword, but in dealing with our festive friend the latter seems infinitely preferable.

Chas. W. Greving is again editor of the "Stamp," already a number of improvements have been made in it.

The Weekly Philatelist of New Chester, Pa. has completed his first volume. It has never missed a number and is always on time. We expect to have another weekly about Jan 1st from Reading, Pa.

The Philatelic Era will issue a handsome Christmas number, the first thing of the kind Brother Jewett has ever attempted.

The U. S. is sure to have some new stamps for 1894, if not a new series, at least same dollar values to correspond with the 1890 issue.

Certain dealers are advertising the used Columbian dollar values at ten and twenty cents over face value.

One third of the original contract for the Columbians has been canceled.

Scott's 54th catalogue is still being eagerly looked for by the collectors.

It is pretty certain that at least one U. S. stamp will be lower in the 54th catalogue than the 53rd, that is the 3c. Newspaper.

Study your Columbian envelopes carefully, and you will be surprised at the number of varieties you will find, they appear with and without periods, with three bars on left side of shield, with large and small ornaments at side, with and without meridian back of Columbus head, with and without meridians between the neck of Columbus and eagle's wing, and sharp and blunt wings; about seventy varieties can be found of the two cent alone.

WHAT TO COLLECT.

The young Philatelist, as he starts out, generally imagines that it will be no very difficult matter to gradually fill his album and some day have a complete collection; but it does not take him very long to realize his error, for he finds that there are not a few countries whose stamps possess a present value far exceeding his limited means.

I remember when quite a boy, what pleasure it afforded me to complete any of my sets and how proud I was of my 2500 varieties, nicely mounted, but one day I had the good fortune to meet our late philatelic brother, A. Gerald Hull, and after looking over

his two magnificent volumes, filled with the rarest gems, I could not refrain from feeling that my hitherto precious album was a mere gaudy nothing.

Of late the tendency of most philatelists has been to forgo the idea of general collecting and to adhere to the stamps of a single country or government. This furnishes, in itself, quite a wide field in which to pursue our favorite study.

The choice of a specialty is governed of course, by the fancy of each individual, the favorites being the United States, Mexico, and the British Colonies. The first is to us, naturally the most interesting and popular. The stamps as a rule, are pretty and varied, and in addition to their pecuniary value, they cause us to become acquainted with the history of the great Republic. Many specimens are quite rare and difficult to obtain but money thus invested is not lost but well secured.

Mexican stamps are greatly sought after and to such an extent as to warrant the publication of an album for their special use. The government not to have picked out the handsome faces to adorn them with, but the colors are bright and make quite an attractive display. But beware of reprints.

The collector of British Colonials has a much larger sphere to move in. The old adage says, "the sun never sets on England" and truly, her provinces are scattered far and wide, each one furnishing to the philatelist an opportunity of increasing his store of treasures.

In addition to the above mentioned three, we might add, the German States, South America, France and Spain, besides many others; but let us as Americans, should we be in doubt as to what line to follow out, give the preference to our own country and take pride in preserving her stamps. —Detroit Phil.

SHALL WE BE COLLECTORS OR
PHILATELISTS.

It is by experiment that all knowledge is gained. Our theories are very good and often lead us to use full experiments by which we learn much; but after all, it is from the experiment, and not from the theory, that we learn. Most of us have heard of the very learned discussion which took place among some wise men of old, on the question of "Why it was that a live fish placed in a tub of water would occupy no space, while a dead fish placed in a tub would run the water over." The men grew eloquent on both sides, until finally one suggested that they experiment with a tub of water and the fish, where it was found that a fish alive or dead occupied the same amount of space. We must see in our journals as to whether philately is a science or not. Experience might lead us to better conclusion on the subject. Some contend that it is only a pleasant way to pass away spare time, but as it affords a great deal of pleasure to a great many it should be encouraged. At the other extreme are those who claim that we can learn almost anything from our stamps, perhaps a little actual experience may help to solve the question. In one of our western cities where many of the streets are paved with asphalt, among the questions asked at the examination in the High School was, "from where does the asphaltum with which our streets are paved come?" The scholars had not studied the the sub-

ject and it was put in as a test of general information. Most of the pupils failed on it entirely, but one answered it correctly, and it was interesting, a few days later, to hear him tell of how he had gained his information on the subject. It was substance this: At a meeting of the Philatelic Society a short time before in looking over the U. S. Stamps, it was noted that only one naval officer—Perry, had ever had the honor of being placed on one of the stamps, and they studied the question of why he was there. In doing so, they learned a great deal about the battle of Lake Erie, and the famous message which Commodore Perry sent to Washington at its close. They then followed his career until they found him landing at Port Spain on the island of Trinidad, one to the West Indies, where he was seized with the yellow fever and died. This led to the studying of the island and that wonderful lake asphaltum. So from the study of this stamp, this boy had learned much of history and geography, and had the satisfaction of using it in a practical way in improving his standing in his class. There are many other stamps of our own and other countries which would develop as interesting a life of study. We may learn not only history and geography, but much of art, printing, engraving, and the different colors directly, and there is almost no end to the auxiliary studies. Some one will suggest at this point that if we take up almost any subject and follow it in this way it will furnish much information, but it will be by study and we should use our stamps as a recreation. Just here is where the difference appears between being simply a collector or a true philatelist, and each one must decide the the question: which will you be? —Era.

HELP THE BOYS.

Yes! The boys need help. They are to be the future supporters of our science, pastime, or hobby (whichever suits you best) and we more advanced collectors must give them help, so they may do so successfully. If they are not properly started, they may become discouraged, and give up their collections, never to return to them.

We should tell them the truth in all cases, about counterfeit, reprints, etc., as if they collect a few hundred varieties, and find a large number of them are counterfeit, and consequently valueless, they will be liable to quit. Don't be backward about imparting your knowledge to the young collector. Encourage him by every means in your power. If you have any spare duplicates, which are of no use to you, give them to the young collector, and you will be rewarded by the pleasure you give.

Explain to them the difference between perforated and unperforated, what water and grills are, and you will earn their undying gratitude, and at the same time feel that you have done your duty.

MY SPECIALTY.

In the course of my collecting I have found it necessary to specialize, in some degrees, and in casting about some interesting country I settled upon British North America. As things have turned I did the best thing, peculiarly, that was possible though at the time I was attracted by the general beauty of their design and coloring.

By far the most attractive series of stamps of B. N. A., in my estimation, is that beautiful issue of Canada:—The Bill, Law, Liquor, etc. stamps. Many collectors have an interest in them but very few have com-

plete sets.

Following them in the interest are the general issue of Canada; perhaps not so pretty in design and color as in monetary value. The stamps of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are all pretty in face and character.

These Colonies will be found a Paradise for the young or conscientious collector. No wretched surcharge can be found in any of them, no trouble is found in determining reprints and counterfeit, and as an investment it cannot be beaten in the Continent, so, Brother Collectors, take my advice and make British North America your specialty and profit thereby as I have done.

K. Philip.

PHILATELY AS A SPECULATION.

There is no doubt that a large number of philatelists who follow the suit, though chiefly attached to their collection because of their love of stamps, are also interested in them to a great extent from a financial point of view, and a collection often proves to be a good speculation, as has been demonstrated in many cases well known to all stamp collectors.

A collector often purchases a rare and valuable stamp, not only to fill up a long vacant space in his album, but because said stamp is a valuable one and he expects that it will increase in value considerably as time goes by, thereby paying him interest as it were, on the amount he originally paid for the specimen. And again as there are chances that a stamp may be counterfeited or a reprint (and this is often the case especially with the younger and less experienced collector) the buyer risks his cash to a greater extent, thereby making the investment more of a spe-

culatation than ever, as in either case the specimen is worthless.

There is not the slightest doubt that if the prices of rare stamps go on increasing in proportion to the way they have increased during the last ten years, a good collection will be a very paying speculation.—Detroit.

THE STAMPS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The first postage stamp of this colony were issued on Sept. 1st, 1853. They consisted of two values only, 1d. red and 4d. blue. The design is of a triangular shape, figure of Hope in centre, "Postage" on left, value on right hand side and at bottom, "Cape of Good Hope," the three corners being filled with ornaments. The stamps were printed from steel plates consisting of 240 specimens and 15 horizontal rows of 16 stamps, which were arranged in 8 squares. The original die, which had the value of "One Penny" upon it, and from which the dies for the other values were afterwards made, was engraved by Mr. W. Humphreys, an artist in the employ of Messrs Perkins, Bacon & Co. London, who were the printers of these stamps. The paper used for printing was white, and watermarked with 240 anchors, placed in position so that each stamp would get one, but owing to careless printing some stamps have got two halves, a few have got two anchors, and as many have no watermark excepting perhaps the tips of the anchors. The last two varieties I find are very scarce. The paper which was originally white appears now on stamps of this issue as blue, which is owing to the combined action of ink, gum and paper. It is not yet known with certainty which ingredient caused

this change, nor when the use of them ceased: but it was very likely that their use was discontinued before as none of the stamps first issued in that year are found on blue paper.

The inland postage was 4d. per 1-2 oz. for letters and 1d. for each newspaper, and the rate to England was 6d. for 1-2oz.

In December, 1857, two new values 6d. lilac and 1s. green, were printed in London from new plates of same pattern as the 1d. and 4d. values, on white paper watermarked anchor, as before. These were issued to the public in the colony in February 1858, the 6d. being intended for correspondence to England and the 1s. for some foreign countries. These stamps remained in use for about six years. The paper varied much in that time, being rough and thin in the beginning getting finer and more glazed afterwards. Specimens of all values are also known rouletted. I have only the 4d. in this state, but this was only officially, when, where and by whom is not known. The colors varied greatly, the 1d. from a dark red to a very light rose, the 4d. from light to very dark. The so-called black specimens known as errors of printing are only chemical changings although I have a specimen on part of original envelope which shows that time has also discolored some; perhaps the ink and gum did not agree, thus causing the blue to turn black. The 6d. lilac and 1s. green stamps do not vary so very much, owing, no doubt, to that but a few printings of these took place. I know of only three distinct shades of each—very light, middle and dark color. On 15th September, 1860, a local delivery of letters was established in Cape Town, and the rate fixed at 1d. per 1-2oz. On 1st May, 1861 the same was established in Port Elizabeth, and after that the cheap rate was gradually extended till, on 1st January, 1889, the rate of 1d. became uniform for the whole colony.

In the beginning of 1861 the authorities ran short of 1d. and 4d. stamps, and while awaiting the new supply ordered in England they had recourse to a local printing firm, Saul Solomon & Co., in Cape Town, who printed a supply of both values, and these were issued to the public about the middle of April, 1861.

WE will insert your advertisement in a space of this size (1 inch) at the following rates:

1 insertion	50c
3 "	\$1.25
6 "	2.25

Try an advertisement next month, it will be sure to pay you.

Address:—
THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIST,
 Amherst, N. S.

ECUADOR Bargains! 11 var. un-used Ecuador, cat. at \$2.80, for only 35c.
 7 var. un-used Ecuador, cat. at \$1.12 for only 15c.

OTHER BARGAINS.

11 sheets of stamps, marked \$3.87, for only 67c.
 4 var. Mexico, catalogued at 21c, for only 12c.
 1000 best perforated Hinges post free, only 10c.
 3000 " " " " " 25c.
 Send reference for our fine approval Sheets at 33 1/2 commission.

NIAGARA STAMP CO. Box 350, Buffalo N. Y.

BLANK APPROVAL SHEETS!

Made to hold 25 stamps, the best in the market.

25, post free.....	10c.
50 "	18c.
100 "	30c.

W. T. M. MACKINNON.

AMHERST, N. S.

I'M "O. K." NOTICE THIS!

Four unused U. S. catalogued at \$1. for any of the following U. S. postage:—

15.....3c purple.....	1890
100.....1c. Columbian.....	1893
13.....3c Columbian.....	1893
15.....4 Columbian.....	1893
15.....5c Columbian.....	1893
10.....6c Columbian.....	1893
5.....8c Columbian.....	1893

O. E. KLAPP,

P. O. Box 259,

ST. PARIS, O. U. S. A.

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To buy N. S., N. B., P. E. I. Stamps loose and on original envelopes High Prices paid

I WANT

To sell stamps from my Approval Sheets

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I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF B. N. A. STAMPS, SEND FOR MY PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE

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Box 231,

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MONEY SAVED

IS

MONEY MADE!

You can save money by ordering your stamps from me.

Xmas Bargains.

* Nicaragua 1869, 24c.....	3c.
* " 1892, 20c.....	6c.
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Chilli, Tel. 300.....	10c.
Set of 8 Samoa, Cata. at nearly \$2.....	40c.
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" 50c.....	1c.

Postage extra on orders under 25c.

W. T. M. MacKINNON,

Amherst, N. S.

IF You are a stamp collector, it is a duty which you owe to yourself to join

The Philatelic Sons of America

the most progressive society in America. Fine Exchange Department, and a separate one for Canada. Fee 10c., dues 25c. For benefits, etc., address R. W. ASHCROFT, 120 No Fifth Street Philadelphia Pa.

HINGES

Best Die Cut Hinges.

Put up in envelopes of 1000 each and sent post free to any address at the following prices:—

1000.....	10c.
3000.....	24c.
5000.....	40c.
10000.....	70c.

W. T. M. MACKINNON.

AMHERST, N. S.

ONLY ONE ON EARTH.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST

With its Monthly Supplement

THE PHILATELIC FRAUD REPORTER.

Subscription. 25 cts. per annum.

Sample copy free by mentioning this paper, and addressing

HENRY ADES FOWLER,

29 Shannon St., TORONTO, CANADA.

Packet Envelopes

Attractively printed, with space to stick a stamp on the outside.

We have two kinds—

Small size in white paper,

Large size in manilla paper.

100 small, post free, - 30c.

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W. T. M. MACKINNON,

AMHERST, N. S.

50 STAMPS FREE 50

All different.

To anyone applying for an agency for the sale of my unequalled approval sheets at 50 per cent discount

A BARGAIN!

100 varieties of RARE Stamps 27 cents

A. M. RARESHIDE

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Dealers! An advertisement in this in paper is sure to pay you. Try one!

It will help us to enlarge and make improvements.

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Albums & Catalogues

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SAVE DUTY!

Scott Stamp & Coin Co's, J. W. Scott's and Mekeels' Albums and Catalogues at publishers prices.

If you want an Album, write for information.

Ketchersons, Catalogue of Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Cloth bound 50 cents. Paper 25 cent

W. T. M. MACKINNON,

Amherst, N. S.

VOL. 1.

JANUARY, 1894.

NO. 10.

THE

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SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., 18 east 23rd St., New York city, dealers in Stamps and Coins and Philatelic supplies.

W. T. M. McKINNON, M. P. A. No 1 P. S. of C. No. 350, dealer in Postage Stamps for Collectors.

P. O. Box 364. Amherst, N. S.

W. H. HOLLES, 105 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents wanted at 40 per cent. commission. 21. Jan.

New Packets

We have told you all about our new catalogue and our magnificent new album, and the next thing we come to are our packets.

We have them at all prices from 25c. to \$25. and give a better assortment and better value than any other dealer.

Every packet is made upon our own premises, from our own stock, and we do not have to keep orders waiting until the trashy European importations arrive.

A Specialty.

We have just prepared a new line which cannot be equalled; Nos. 322 to 227 containing 25 stamps each respectively from Africa, Asia, Australia, West Indies, South America and Central America: Price 25 cents each. During Jan. and February we shall sell you the 5 packets for \$1.25, if you mention this paper.

New free 60 page price list just out,
Don't fail to send for it

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Ltd

18 East 23rd St.

NEW YORK

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. I.

Amherst January, 1894.

No. 10.

EVOLUTION OF A COLLECTION.

Many are the articles that have been written on "The Proper Way to Collect," "Advice to Beginners," etc., etc., but nearly all of these have been advice to the older, and perhaps wealthier collector, as only a person with a strong mind and a full pocket book could meet the requirements set forth.

The majority of beginners in the United States are the "Young America," many just entering their teens and many others still in their boyhood. To tell these collectors that they must have a standard album, complete catalogue, color chart, metric-rule, perforation gauge and numberless other articles used by the elder members of the Philatelic family, is like putting the last straw on the camel's back. Magnitude of the great beyond, the intricacies of watermarks, perforations, roulettings, engravings, lithographs and surcharges, still staggers the older Philatelist; but what are they to the beginner, when complicated with the hasty dealings of the counterfeiter. How he longs to have a collection numbering in the thousands; how happy would he be, if he could distinguish, the watermarks, prints, and the many kinds of paper; but his hopes and ambitions are all dashed to the ground by the kind, but hasty advice of friends, and the endless varieties of stamps set forth in his newly purchased catalogue. If it is impossible for him to have a complete collection, he will give up all hope and not have any. Thus the hope of be-

ginner is dashed away in Philatelia's flood of discouragements; and many overburdened by the weight of catalogues, metric-rules, watermarks, etc., sink in the Ocean of Bewilderment to rise no more.

As nature requires the infant to pass through boyhood and youthhood before he can become a man, so, also, it is generally necessary for the collection to first pass through a scrap-album, and then a stamp album, before finally it finds its resting-place in an original self-prepared album, or on sheets of card-board made to suit the collector's taste.

When the collection is transferred to the publisher's album, the desire for metric-rules, chartes, etc., will come as naturally as did his first desire to found a collection. There is no need to press all these things upon the youthful collector, and force him under. First let him try his mettle on packets and sets, and then if he is still in the field, he will favor some dealer with an order for an album, and after this all the other things will be added in due time.

THREE POSTAL NEEDS.

Our Canadian postal service is one of which the country may well be proud, yet there are some improvements still to be made before the service can be considered wholly satisfactory. It may as well be admitted that for many years to come there is little probability that the postal revenue will equal the postal expenditures, and a self-supporting service is not even to be aimed at at present. It is, however, possible to

reduce the annual deficiency, and in order to achieve this result it may be necessary that cheaper postage shall prevail. In the United States the twocent letter rate has been found most satisfactory. It is true that the territory of the Dominion is larger, and that our population is smaller and more scattered, and the postal expenses therefore greater, yet we are confident that if a cheaper rate were granted the number of letters sent by mail would be so materially increased that there would be little increase in the annual deficit. Another cause for just complaint is the postage rate on drop-letters. A note which has but a block to travel costs as much to deliver as would one sent from Florida to British Columbia. This should not be. The old rate of one cent for drop letters was fully enough, and when that rule was in force the letter boxes for city notes were used to a much greater extent. The third and last grievance is with that illogical department of the service where letters are registered. A fee of five cents is charged for registering a letter, and in return for the expenditure the citizen has only the guarantee that a little extra care will be taken by the department to ensure the safe keeping of the letter. If the letter is lost or delayed, the sender, and not the P. O., is held responsible for the inclosure. In other words the letter is insured for safe delivery, the premium is paid, but no insurance is guaranteed. The service would not be weakened, if instead of demanding the fee for unfulfilled services, an arrangement were made by which postal orders for small sums might be obtained. In the near future we must either be supplied with postal currency or be provided with postal orders for small amounts. —Critic.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT YOUR COLLECTION.

A collector cannot be too careful in selecting stamps for his or her collection. Before selecting a stamp note that it is evenly centered, lightly cancelled and perfect in every respect. Sometimes it is necessary to put stamps in your album that are imperfect but as soon as better specimens can be obtained, they should be substituted for the poor ones. In placing stamps in your album be sure to put them in square and straight, as nothing offends the eye more than to see the stamps put in irregularly. Be sure that all pieces of paper, etc., are removed from the backs of the stamps and hinge them in neatly and squarely with the hinges at the top, so they can be laid back without trouble. Underneath each stamp put the date when you received it, from whom and the cost, also, if desirable, and in a short time your collection will be one of pleasant memories.

Should a blank album be preferred to a printed one, the stamps may be arranged to best suit the owner's taste.

A very pretty and attractive manner is to arrange the stamps in the form of some emblem, or of the flag of the country which you desire to put in. For instance the stamps of Cape Colony might be arranged in the form of an anchor, etc. A collection so arranged would be a pleasure to look upon. Again I wish to say, be careful with your collection, and the results will more than pay you. I sincerely hope this article may prove of benefit to some at least.

25 cents pay for a year's subscription to this paper.

EDITORIAL NOTES

J. H. Parr y, Sydney, N. S. W., has our thanks for his price list.

We received a letter on Jan. 17th prepaid by a 5 cent green New Brunswick stamp; it was post marked St. John, Jan. 15th '94.

Will the person who sent us a subscription to the N. S. P. from Wilkes Barre, P., Dec. 28th please send us his name.

Canadian collectors and dealers are worried about the 35 per cent. duty which they have to pay on all stamps and albums they import.

A daily stamp paper is announced to appear from Denver, Col., shortly with Mr. C. W. Hummer as business manager.

The sale of U. S. Columbians will be continued until the present stock of several hundred millions are exhausted.

The Mekeel Co. have our thanks for a copy of that valuable work "A Stamp Collector's Souvenir." This work should be in the hands of every collector; the price is only 25 cents.

Mr. H. F. Moders, of Kingston, Ont. informs us that the Philatelic society of Canada is defunct. Dealers are talking of forming another society to take its place.

We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of the Canadian Philatelic Weekly, published by Mr. L. M. Staebler, London, Can. It is sure to be a success with this enterprising gentleman at the helm.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the Canadian government to re-

duce the rate of postage from 3 cents to 2 cents. Petitions have been sent to Ottawa by the Boards of Montreal and Toronto. This would undoubtedly be a great saving to Canadian dealers as postage is quite an expensive item.

The Hooper trial is drawing to a close and Mr. Hooper is still confident of being acquitted. The case is one of the most interesting which has been recorded in the annals of crime in Canada. The evidence, from beginning to end, is purely circumstantial, for it has not been proved that the woman was positively murdered. It is sad the case will cost the Province nearly \$30,000.

We have received the advance pages of "Our Catalogue" which is being published by some American dealers. The catalogue will be very complete, but is somewhat crowded. Owing to the extent of the book, and not to keep collectors waiting, it will be issued in three parts, the first part including all the U. S. will be ready for delivery shortly.

L. G. Quackenbush writing on Philatelic crooks in the Canadian Philatelic Weekly says: "In order to outwit the philatelic crooks stamps dealers should organize and publish a weekly black list to circulate among dealers only."

"It seems to me that it would be a good thing if there were in America an organization similar to the Philatelic Protection Association of England; and I should like to see such a body formed. Money spent on such a society would be a profitable investment. All that is needed to bring about the much needed change is to prosecute a few culprits and make an example of them, and this could

be done much better by an association than by any private individual. One reason why the philatelic crooks are so bold is because they believe themselves to be absolutely safe. Once let them learn that the stealing of approval sheets, or stamps of any kind, will be punished to the full extent of the law, and they will seek fields and pastures new. I can see no reason why the leading dealers of the country could not form such a protection association. The time and money used on it would be nothing compared with the large sums which could be saved annually through the society's efforts. Why can't something of this kind be done? Awake, ye dealers, from your lethargy, and bestir yourself in this matter. By organization you can drive the philatelic crooks from their chosen working place. Why not do it?"

We agree with brother Quackenbush, and think that it is high time that the dealers of this continent had a protection association. In England they have a society for the protection of dealers against frauds and it is doing good work. Wont some one make a move.

MY FAVORITES.

Nearly every collector has some favorite set or country among his stamps, and to these he pays more attention than to his other stamps though he does not neglect the others for them. The stamps of the United States have always taken more of my attention than those of other countries though I do not claim to be a specialist upon them. However, I have studied them more than my other stamps and find that there is always something new to be learned about them.

One reason for this special interest in them is the fact that they are the

stamps of my own country, and who does not think that the productions of his own country are better than those of all others on the face of the earth? Patriotism is almost the first thing we learn and it is almost the last one that we forget. It is part of the composition of all from the smallest boy who runs about the streets to the most distinguished statesman who helps to make the nation's laws at Washington.

Of course my collection is not complete. Far from it! But who has a complete one! Or who having one of that character would be satisfied with it? That the interest is kept up by the hope of adding from time to time, new specimens to the collection, is another reason for having special interest in the United States stamps.

Then too, we see upon them the portraits of the most distinguished men of the country and in studying the stamps a desire comes to study the lives of the men whose portraits are found upon them. And who could study the lives of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, or in fact any of the others without having his own life broadened and made better by the study? Incidental to this study of the lives of our best men comes the study of the history of the country, which has been in a great measure influenced, yes made by them.

Then when we consider the less important considerations of coloring and engraving our own stamps are to my mind still in the lead, for what country has or can produce anything superior or even equal to our 1869, 1890 or 1893 issues in these respects? Other countries have beautiful stamps. Of that there is no doubt. But they do not surpass our own either in beauty of design, harmony of color or variety of subject.

PERFORATIONS.

By W. J. Plows.

Not so many years ago a perforated stamp was not considered by collector to be very different from one not perforated, and certainly no collector ever thought of counting how many holes there were between two stamps on a sheet, but now nous avons change tout cela. Perforations now are everything, a few years ago they were merely considered as a convenience in separating the labels.

The ordinary perforation is that we are so used to in our English stamps between the engraved stamps, but, besides this method, there have been and are several others.

The principal differences are perforated, rouletted and serpentine. This 1st method is sometimes designed by the French *Perce en scie*. There is merely a succession of small holes besides species of perforation which is kin to rouletting, inasmuch as the holes are straight and thin, but being placed at angles to one another the stamps, when separated, shew a saw-like edge: this method is called *Perce en arc*. Another variety the pin perforated shews small ragged holes, as if they had been made with a pin. The roulette is simply a succession of minute straight cuts made with a toothed wheel—hence the name.

When we say that a stamp is perforated 14 we mean that there are 14 perforations in the space of two centimetres that being the space in which perforations are counted. This is the most frequently used gauge, nearly all our British stamps are perforated 14 and our colonies, except those in Oceania, have followed the example of the Mother Country.

As examples of the various kinds of perforations and roulette, we may

take for *Perce en scie*, the 1861 issue of Bremen or 1866 issue Finland. Mexican stamps of the 1868 issue may be found imper., *Perce's en arc* and pin perforated. The stamp of Chili are rouletted.

Of course the gauge of the perforation makes all the difference in the value. For instance the Prince Edward Island 2d. perforated 12 is worth 3d., perforated 9 it is worth 6 shillings: a South Australia 1867 four-penny is worth 2d. perforated, 5 shillings rouletted, and I might quote such examples without end.

In some cases what is known as compound perforations exist, that is the stamps are perforated different gauges horizontally and vertically, as in the 1862 issue France perforated 13, 1-2 x 14. This issue was also per Susse with a large size gauge for their own use. What was their precise object in so doing is not known.

Curiosities of perforations may be found also curiosities of surcharge, but, to my mind they are more worthy of acceptance as they arise arise involuntarily, which cannot always be said of the latter. I have a two cent Canada perforated horizontally across the middle as well as round the edges, and a penny red English similarly treated vertically. Stamps perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically, or eo converso may be found, and some such varieties are catalogued as in the Transvaal and British Guiana, and in the Australian colonies, which have tried almost every gauge, many curiosities in irregular perforations may be found.

The ordinary perforation, about 10 to 16 gauge, seems now to be the general thing, and the goal to which the stamp maker is working, and will no doubt in a short time be the only way used in preparing stamps for di-

CHANGES IN STAMP COLLECTING METHODS.

(By C. E. Severn.)

Within the confines of philately, one of the most pleasing subjects to consider, is the favorable reception that has been accorded to innovations in collecting lines, and departures from the established modes of stamp collecting.

The fact of this being true, is a tribute to the broadness of view and liberality of mind of collectors. Of course, there are some who are opposed to change of any sort and begrudge anything that is new, a change to demonstrate its merits or, for that matter, its defects. The world of philately is not altogether free from these well intentioned people of contracted vision.

In the infancy of stamp collecting, collectors gathered the issues of all the postal issuing countries of the globe. Water marks were comparatively an unknown quantity, and only two or three methods of severing were recognized; either perforated and imperforated or perforated, rouletted and imperforate; while the texture of the paper of which the stamp was manufactured was not taken into consideration. Later an innovation came, which noted the different sizes of perforations etc., and the quality of the paper, such as wove, laid, quadrille, etc., on which the stamp was impressed. The slighter varieties were begun to be collected and this had the tendency of inspiring and accelerating research, with the result that philately was enriched by the addition of many collectable stamps.

When specialism first came in vogue it was welcomed by many collectors as a great improvement over genera

collecting. A large number of those who gave specialism a trial were so well pleased with it that they continued to collect in special fields; but, too, others who for a time essayed specialism, were content to take up general collecting again. The value of specialism was at once seen and appreciated by all collectors, including confirmed general collectors.

New-a-days, even the one beginning to tread philatelic paths is wise enough usually to examine the stamps of certain countries for water marks, as the various "Standard" catalogues list the varieties of water marks. Distinction is made also, in the case of the paper of which a stamp is made so that most collectors cannot help but notice the different varieties of paper.

It is not a great while since the griled stamps of the United States had no spaces allotted for their reception in stamp albums, and the Standard catalogue as a rule, made no mention of their existence. Soon dealers, here and there, began to catalogue them and collectors with practical unanimity decided in favor of their collectibility.

There is an ever increasing tide flowing to the advantage of the more general collecting of the revenue stamps of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Collectors, especially of the younger class, were wont to regard the revenue stamps of these countries with disfavor, although the United States revenues always enjoyed some slight prestige in their eyes. It is noticeable that the collecting of the revenues of Canada and Mexico especially has received a great impetus the last few years. The signs of the times certainly adduce sufficient evidence to convince one beyond the possibility of a doubt that philately's followers are progressive, fair-minded and ever alive to assist the onward march of improvement and advancement in the domain of philately.

A FEW REASONS WHY.

By Angelo.

Did you ever ask a stamp collector why he collected stamps? If this question was put to one hundred different persons, of a philatelic tendency, how many would give the same reason?

For this query to be answered correctly a trial would be necessary, and perhaps several, before a satisfactory decision could be arrived at.

It is true that the different motives that collectors have are as varied in character as the stars of heaven are in brilliancy.

Our ten-year-old enthusiast begins to gather the little curiosities because he sees his older companions do it; and besides, the different colors attract his attention, and to see how many he can get together, regardless of design or value, is the height of his ambition. Each day his little collection is increased by the kindness of a neighbor or perhaps, through his good fortune and perseverance, to trade one of bright color for two or more of a darker shade that does not suit the taste of his fastidious companion.

Our attention is next directed to the youngster who has a particular taste for mathematics and begins to work out his problems and fully appreciates the fascinations of a transaction where a profit is to be made and the capital to bare its fruits. He wonders what he can undertake in this small way that will be productive of a slight increase of his limited allowance, for the purchase of a week's supply of chewing gum.

At recess, or possibly on his way from school, his attention is attracted to the other boys who are standing in a group for the examination of a

few scraps of paper which are being handled as though gems from an isolated mine of wealth.

A few pennies and stamps change hands, and the youthful observer is charmed with the idea, and is found at school next day with his pockets overflowing with Continentals that he trades off with the boys, keeping, of course, one of each kind just for fun, to see how many he can get.

The smart boy in the History class passes through the school yard and espies the effigy of the queen on a bright Canadian stamp, and borrows it in order to see how she looks, and wonders why her picture should be circulated around so freely.

By asking the other fellows he finds out why, and besides, they tell him that there are other kinds that would please him, for they, too, had pictures of great people on, and would assist in making up his photograph gallery and tend to impress upon his mind the people he reads about, and what they were noted for.

So, with the boys, the reasons for their taking up the fad are innumerable, and if they were all obliged to give a common reason for their desire to gather these little parcels of history, the verdict, nine chances out of ten, would be because the other fellows do.

The geographical student enjoys a collection because he is reminded of almost every island and country of the world, by glancing over the pages of his album, and fancy takes possession of him so that before the book is laid aside a journey of interest has been travelled without the slightest effort.

Our philatelist who enjoys his stamps because of the different engraving and lithographing processes put to use in their preparation, originally acquired his fancy for stamps

on account of some peculiar design that had been beautifully executed and presented a fine piece of workmanship. It was compared with other kinds until a collection for comparison was thought to be of passing interest. It is commenced, and the method as of providing the stamps of every nation is studied up, and our scholar is familiar with every class of work known, and the manner in which it is rendered.

The business man assists his children in arranging the stamps they secure from the grand-mother's letters, together with a small packet sent in answer to some advertisement; and the rest he derives from such an hour spent, besides the satisfaction of pleasing the little ones, has its effect, and each night the programme takes place until the parent has found that the stamps suggest to him many things that the younger members of the household do not understand, and he is taken up with their study, while mechanically, he is arranging them for the youngster.

The fever finds him a fit subject, and for an hour each evening is whiled away in this occupation until our devotee is an acknowledged crack, and is not ashamed of it, but begins a collection of his own and soon learns the inducements open to a stamp collector when he has once started to collect.

The naturalist finds many subjects illustrated on the stamps of various countries that have their special interest for him, and he begins principally on this account, and makes a special study of these stamps and the various objects that they suggest.

Almost everyone can find some particular point in looking over a quantity of miscellaneous stamps that has a peculiar interest for him, and for this reason, together with many others,

can we attribute the steady increase of stamp collectors the world over.

It is a worthy indulgence, and only when carried so far as to interfere with your daily obligations is it to be considered time wasted or energy lost.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

A few words regarding the "Officially Sealed of 1889 issue." There are many dealers still offering these labels for sale to the philatelic public. I have seen a number of articles, both pro and con, in the philatelic journals, but have failed to yet find one giving all the facts and particulars regarding this issue. These labels (they cannot and should not justly be called stamps) are manufactured by Morrill Bros. of Fulton, N. Y., for the convenience of country postmasters. I copy the following from their catalogue:

"Officially Sealed Labels same as this sample (gives illustration) printed on gum paper, for sealing letters opened by mistake. One of the many little conveniences that are always handy to have in an office. Twice: 50 for 25 cents, 100 for 40 cents, 250 for 55 cents, 500 for 75 cents, post-paid." It can be readily seen that the profits, especially as many are sold at 25 cents apiece, made by the dealers who handle these labels is rather large.

I wrote to both the First and Third Assistant Postmaster Generals at Washington, D. C., enclosing one of these labels in each letter and they each replied that they had never been authorized by their department. Consequently I fail to see how they can be called stamps, such as those issued by authority from the Post Office Department.

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