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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 conlector. 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 ha, ler 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.