

CANADA.

VOVE. Description	GIBBONS.	
	New	Used
10p, blue	\$25 00	\$7 50
6p, (shades) from \$5 to...	—	8 00
1-2p, rose.....	6 25	3 00
1-2p, perforated.....	12 50	6 25
3p, "	15 00	3 75
6p, "	50 00	30 00
1859, 10c, violet (shades) 50c to		1 85
1868, 1c, brown-red, laid paper		17 50
" 8c, red "		4 00
8c, registered, blue....	1 75	2 50

These stamps are in Canada proper. Nearly all the other values remain as in Scott's 55th. We noticed that Gibbons' thinks the 1859 issue 12½c. green (25) and 17 cent blue (75) are not worth what Scott now has them. If any stamps are really scarce, these two varieties are, and dealers here willingly would buy all Gibbons has at his quoted figures. Ten cent violets (1859) are catalogued in three shades, and advanced from 35 cents (Scott) to from 50c to \$1.85. These stamps are priced much above their true value. We also notice that watermarked stamps are not catalogued—probably an error. In the provinces there is very little difference from Scott in prices, and where changes are most noticeable lies in Newfoundland issues.

In other countries, unused issues show marked advances, and collectors who hitherto have made a distinction in favor of used stamps, when catalogued at same figures, will have reason to regret their error—from a financial point of view. United States stamps show some large advances in this respect, in some cases being 100 per cent. over Scott.

In closing, we may state it is hardly fair to compare Scott with Gibbons, as the former will have a new edition out in a few months, and by that time a better comparison can be made. However, Stanley Gibbons' catalogue shows where we are drifting, and will be closely studied by the earnest collector.

Our Collections.

To look within the covers of an album is to understand the man owning it. This is a case of many a collector. In the majority of cases we find the stamps mounted in an ordinary printed album, and this arrangement is far from pleasing to an artistic eye. One would think that by this time few would paste their stamps into an album, and yet to-day will be found collectors who still adhere to what is a poor policy. Not only does it in many cases warp the paper, but also causes much trouble to the collector who re-mounts it after years, the paste causing the stamp to crimp, and also a stamp is frequently destroyed in endeavoring to remove the gum.

Nothing so pleases one as to see a collection neatly mounted on stiff white paper or card board, or better still, on a tinted cardboard. Arranged in odd ways, nice clean stamps, when shown to one's friends, are sure to impress them favorably, and sometimes is the means of adding another collector to our ranks. Let every collector remove all paper from his stamps. Press them out perfectly flat, mount with a small hinge on white space, and his collection will possess an interest that in many cases is now lacking.

A. WILLIAMS.

Never soak the stamps of Native India, early Russia or Russian Levant, but lay the reverse side on a wet cloth and the paper will easily peel off. Be very careful not to handle the face except on the edge, as damp fingers will remove the water colors, which are used in the printing of these stamps.

Soak your stamps in warm water in preference to cold, as it detaches the paper from the stamp more rapidly.