

THE PHILATELIC CANADIAN.

81	1868	1d redish brown, new ...	1
82		5d redish brown, new....	1
83		2d lake, new fine.....	1
84		4d lake, new	1
85		6d lake, new	1
86		6½d lake, new o.g. fine ..	1
87		8d lake, new o.g. fine....	1
88		1sh lake, new o.g. fine ..	1
89	1866	2c green, new.....	1
90		5c br. wn, used.....	1
91		10c black, used	1
92		12c pale brown, used....	1
93		13c orange, new o.g.	1
94		13c orange, used	1
95		24c blue, new o.g.	1
96	1867-73	1c lilac, used	1
97		1c violet brown, used....	1
98		3c vermilion, used	1
99		3c blue, used.....	1
100		5c black, used.....	1
101		6c rose, new og.....	1
102	1876	1c violet brown, used	1
103		2c green, new og.....	1
104		2c green, used.....	1
105		3c blue, used.....	1
106		5c blue, used.....	1

NOVA SCOTIA.

107	1851	1c red brown used grand copy	1
108		3d blue, used fine	1
109		3d dark blue, used	1
110		6d yellow green, used slightly stained.....	1
111		6d dark green, used grand copy	1
112	1866	1c black, used.....	1
113		2c mauve, new.....	1
114		5c blue, used	1
115		8½c green, new	1
116		10c red, used	1
117		12½c black, new	1
118		12½c black, used.....	1

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

119	1865-70	7 varieties, new o.g. fine	7
120	1870	4½d brown, new	1
121	1872	6 varieties new o.g.	6

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Parisian paper has set itself to discover what becomes of old postage stamps—a question which has vexed the souls of many curious persons on this side of the Atlantic.

It was alleged that they were collected for the defrauding of the revenue,

the post marks being obliterated, and the stamps re-used. Obviously however the small scale upon which such a fraud could be conducted would not account for the millions of used stamps which were known to be collected by the convents. It appears that the convents convert their pupils and their pupils' parents into collectors, and, when a million stamps have been amassed and sorted as to countries and values they are sold to the dealers in foreign stamps, who pay from fourteen pounds to sixteen pounds per million for them. It is calculated that their retail sale and export to other countries leaves the dealer an average profit of eighty-four pounds per million. Philatelists will be interested in knowing, on the authority of our contemporary, that the one-franc stamps of the Republic of 1849 are now so scarce that they command about eight pounds each.

There are a few mean men in the ranks of the collectors in Canada. If they see a premium offered by any dealer they immediately write for his sheets and the premium. The latter they keep. They take three cents worth of stamps off the sheets to pay postage and return the sheets to the dealer with the information that his sheets are no good. Others there are who in making a remittance retain a few cents more than they are justly entitled to. The amount is so small that the dealer does not care to complain but in the course of a year loses quite a large amount in this way. This is a very small way of doing business and we intend to report any petty larceny of this kind for the benefit of our readers.

One of our contemporaries recently announced that a "find" had been made of a number of Canadian penny issues. We do not believe that such is the case and think publishers should be more careful and not allow any unounded rumors like the above, to have a place in their columns.