

to these come the three issues of Bill stamps and New Brunswick Law series. If you have not yet started collecting these stamps, think over the matter.

Collectors use their own judgment more now than ever before, and while one individual may find nothing in U.S. and Canada revenues, dozens express the great pleasure they find in collecting these stamps. One great advantage is the lack of minor varieties, which are the bane of many collectors. In revenues, all this is done away with—one stamp, as a rule, representing every variety.

JOSEPH KENNY.

U.S. Postal History.

1639—Post office established in city of Boston.

1672—A monthly mail to Boston established by government of New York.

1692—Postal system for the American colonies projected.

1710—Postal system for the American colonies established.

1717—A mail route put into operation between Boston, Mass., and Williamsburg, Va., transmitting letters in four weeks.

1737—Benjamin Franklin made the Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies.

1753—Franklin becomes the Deputy Postmaster-General for America.

1756—Stages carry the mails between Philadelphia and New York.

1777—Continental Congress passes a resolution appointing an inspector of the dead letters.

1782—Rate of postage fixed by Continental Congress for single letters ranging from 4.7 cents under 60 miles, to 14.8 cents for 200 miles, and 3.4 cents for each additional 100 miles.

1794—Letter carriers are employed at the discretion of the Postmaster-General to deliver letters on payment of two cents for each letter.

1810—General post-office established at Washington.

1829—The Postmaster-General becomes a member of the President's Cabinet.

1834—Railroads first carry mails.

1839—Envelopes for letters first used.

1847—The use of postage stamps first authorized. Postage 5 cents.

1851—3c ½oz. for distance under 3, 00 miles becomes letter rate.

1852—Congress passes an act providing for stamped envelopes.

1855—Registration of letters allowed.

1858—Street letter boxes are set up in Boston, and first overland mail between St. Louis and San Francisco established.

1861—Merchandise admitted to mail.

1863—Receiving boxes authorized.

1864—Money orders established.

1868—Uniforms authorized for letter-carriers.

1872—Free delivery by letter-carrier in cities of 50,000 population.

1873—1c post cards appear.

1883—Postage on first-class mail reduced to 2c ½oz.

1885—Special delivery authorized.

Canada Jubilee Issue.

MUCH ill-feeling and trouble has been brought amongst collectors by the manner in which this issue has been placed on sale to the public.

In the first place dealers both in the Dominion and the United States presumed that the old method of selling each one what they wanted, would prevail, and advertised sets from ½c to 10c, ½c to 50c, and ½c to \$1, at exceedingly low rates—barely 10% over face value—but they were not trying to benefit themselves, but collectors.

It is a positive fact that no dealer in Toronto sent out any ½ or 6c after the first week, simply because they could not buy at a reasonable price, and orders out of town were coming in to buy at .75c each. People in U.S. and Canada sending payment for Jubilees received all the values except these, and some consider themselves as having been "done," while