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THE
Canadian Philatelist
An Illustrated Monthly
MAGAZINE.

Devoted to Stamp Collecting.

VOL. I.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 1, 1872.

No. 3.

On Local Stamps.

(continued from page 11.)

CANADA.—No genuine locals have ever been used in Canada, the labels that are passed off for such, are merely the work of speculating dealers, who must have had more imagination than conscience. The first issued of these stamps was "Ker's City Post" 1d., which appeared in 1864, this was soon followed by other values—3d., 2 cents, and 5 cents, printed in various colors, and all manufactured in Montreal. A dealer in Albany, seeing how well the bait took, shortly after introduced a stamp, purporting to be used to pre-pay letters, forwarded by "Bell's Dispatch" of Montreal, this was for a long time believed in, and had perhaps a much larger sale than any other Canadian local; it was soon followed by "Winslow & Co's Express" between Montreal and Portland, "British American College Stamp" "Grand Trunk Railway" newspaper stamp, "McLachlan's Post," and "Bancroft's City Express." Of the last named there are three different varieties, two issued by Nutter of Montreal, and the other by the Albany man, who was no other than S. Allan Taylor the celebrated stamp manufacturer of Boston; the stamp originated in Montreal as a woodcut; but this not proving satisfactory was rejected, not, however, before Taylor had obtained a copy and struck off an imitation; the third variety was on copper plate and finely engraved. Before issuing

this stamp Nutter had obtained Mr. Bancroft's sanction to use his name, this would make it appear a shade better than the other Montreal labels; that it would never have been used for the payment of postage, is self evident, for the cost (5 cents) is rather too high for a city express post, especially when the Government distributes local letters for 1c. On page 191 of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* Vol. III the following letter appears, from a well known Montreal firm:—

To the Editor of the Stamp Collector's Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—We note a remark on page 136 of your magazine which does not appear to be correct.

Mr. Bancroft is the very respectable proprietor of 'The City Express Co.' of Montreal. He issues stamps of which we enclose a specimen. His customers stick one on any parcel they may wish him to send. He delivers parcels of all sizes and goods of all kinds. Shortly after its issue he informed us that his stamp was counterfeited in Albany; this we presume led to his initialing those issued by himself.

Yours truly,

Montreal

DAWSON, BROS.

This would seem to establish the authenticity of the stamp for the payment of the express charges on parcels, but upon our writing to Messrs. Dawson Bros. some time ago, they informed us that they knew nothing about the matter, and that the letter was not written by any one connected with their establishment. In the advertising pages of the S. C. M. for 1865-66 the stamp

is offered at 2s. 6d. per doz. so that those parties, who are now selling specimens, with the assurance that they are genuine, at 50c. each, are evidently trying to make something out of a bad speculation.

There are no events of importance connected with the other locals, except that the set of stamps issued by R. W. McLachlan, a Montreal dealer, were merely used as an advertisement, and were not issued for the purpose of deceiving collectors, although the Albany dealer we have mentioned got hold of a quantity and sold them as postage stamps. They bore the device of a clock without hands, and were used as wafers, the time the letter was mailed being marked on the face. Other dealers have often used seals of the same kind, so that Mr. McLachlan is in no way to blame, if collectors were taken in by them.* The Grand Trunk Railway label is a fraudulent imposition, got up in imitation of the English railway newspaper stamps; we have the authority of an *employe* of the Company, in stating that they never knew anything at all about the stamps. Winslow's stamped envelopes were merely those used by the Express Co. with their advertisement printed on them.

Arms of Great Britain in centre; above KER'S CITY POST; below value. Black imp. obl. oval.

1 penny, blue, rose, green.

Prince of Wales' plume and motto in centre, inscription same as above, Black imp. obl. oval.

1d. orange, 3d. green, red, yellow, orange.

Portrait in oval; same inscription above; value in cents below. Col. imp. Rect.

2 cents, blue, black; 5 cents blue, black.

Arms of the city of Montreal in centre; above BELL'S DISPATCH; below on ribbon MONTREAL; beneath ribbon CENTS; figure of value in circle at each angle. Col. imp. Rect. 2 cents, mauve.

*Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from Mr. McLachlan saying that he never issued the stamps in question, and had never heard of them before we wrote to him for information. The correspondent who gave us the origin of the stamps, mentioned that he could not be sure whether he had ever seen any of Mr. McLachlan's stamps used, but had often seen similar stamps used by other dealers in the manner we have described.

EXPRESS, WINSLOW & Co., No. 3 PLACE D'ARMES in centre, above PORTLAND; below MONTREAL. Black. imp. Circular. On right corner of envelope. Green, red, white, yellow.

Same design as the current 1d. New South Wales, with inscription changed to BRITISH AMERICAN COLLEGE STAMP. Col. imp. Rect.

In centre GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, No.—above FOR ONE NEWSPAPER ONLY; below TO BE CALLED FOR BY CONSIGNEE AT THE STATION ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED; surrounded by a double lined frame. Black imp. Rect. Printed on various shades of paper.

Octagonal face of a clock in centre; inscription ROBERT McLACHLAN, 143 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. Col. imp. Rect. Lake, blue, green, black.

Profile to right in circle, surrounded by band inscribed BANCROFT'S CITY EXPRESS; spandrels of crossed lines; outer border inscribed FIVE CENTS at top and bottom; 43, GT. ST. JAMES ST. at left, and MONTREAL at right; figure 5 in each angle. Engraved on wood. Col. imp. Rect. 5 cents, blue.

Same as above, but engraved on copper. 5 cents, blue.

Copy on wood of above, the personage represented has long Dundreary whiskers and the inscription reads STRT. instead of ST. 5 cents, light blue.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—So many articles have appeared on the locals issued by the Southern Post Offices, during the American war, that we will in this chapter, be going over, to a certain extent, well trodden ground. We will first dispose of the usually acknowledged fictitious locals, these are "Buck's Richmond Express," 1 cent black 2 cent rose, 5 cent brown, 10 cent blue, 15 cent green, 20 cent red brown; "Richmond postage" (Confederate flag in centre) 5 cent green, violet, red; "Richmond City Post" (cannons crossed), black; "Florida Express" (horseman) rose, buff, blue; many of those mentioned in the following list are of doubtful origin, but as it is almost impossible to obtain any official infor-

mation, their true character may never be proved; most of the American collectors believe in them, while in Europe the majority are looked upon with much distrust. In the November number of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, a little sheet published by F. H. Pinkham, in New Market, N. H. we find the following information.

"We have it on very good authority, that Confederate stamped envelopes will be exceedingly plenty. The Philatelic Barometer indicates that somebody is going to find a lot in some out of the way place, and they will be offered to our English cousins soon. Somebody has got the dies or counterfeits, and the rest is cooking. We know the parties' names and are almost certain of the programme, and if any of our readers are inclined to be incredulous, we would say to them, watch events. There are many new and unheard of Confederate stamps now in the process of being "exhumed," and the plot is nearly ready. We have all this on good authority, but will not give any names at present, but advise all our readers, to "watch and wait," and they will see some fun on the other side of the water."

Should these counterfeits appear, we hardly think our European confreres will be caught so easily as the *Monthly* imagines; it certainly does not show good taste for the editor of a usually respectable journal to connive at such a rascally deception, it would almost seem from the extract we have given that the writers were in league with the forgers.

In the year 1861, upon the breaking out of the war, and before the issue of the government stamps, the post masters in the South, finding it impossible to continue their offices, if they took money for the postage on every letter, especially as there was no small change in circulation, had to devise for themselves some kind of stamps. Many merely issued envelopes with the value impressed, by means of a handstamp, and authenticated by their initials, but the majority resorted to the engraver's art, and in some instances to the lithographer's; these labels having to be prepared at a very short notice, were generally roughly designed and executed, and as they were in use for only a few months, are of extreme rarity, and bring almost fabulous prices whenever offered for sale, which is not often, as of most of them but one or two specimens are known to exist. Describing these stamps in

alphabetical order, we begin with that issued at—

ATHENS, GA.—But one stamp was issued by the post master at Athens, value 5 cents. It was discovered by J. W. Scott in 1870, in the collection of a Southern school boy, very little has ever been found out about its history, as the post master who still lives at Athens refuses to answer any enquiries on the subject. It is one of the rarest of the provisional stamps but as so little is known about it, it does not sell for as high a price as many of the others; a specimen was sold at Scott's auction sale in London last March for 30s. sterling, but its market value is set down by W. P. Brown as \$20.

Figure of value and the word Paid, underlined in the centre of twelve stars; surrounded by an oval band inscribed T. Crawford, P. M., Athens Ga. Spandrels of ornamental scroll work; enclosed in a single line frame, Col. imp. Rect. 5 cents, purple; 5 cents brick red.

Newly Issued Stamps.

SPAIN.—At last! On October 1st the new set of Spain came into circulation. There are four designs employed, which are distributed as follows:—

Oblong oval in centre containing the value $\frac{1}{4}$; above this is a crown; below DE CENTS DE PESETA, enclosed in a square frame outside of which is CORREOS ESPAÑA above and below; $\frac{1}{4}$ CENTS. DE PESETA at either side. This is printed in sheets of four like the Brunswick quartette, from which it is evidently copied, and is unperforated.

4-4 cent. de peseta, pale blue.

The second design is merely a reproduction of the old type used for the 5 and 10 mil. of 1867, with the exceptions that the word CORREOS is changed to COMUNICACIONES and instead of MILS. DE ESCUDO, the words CENTS DE PESETA are used.

2 cent. de peseta, violet.

5 " " green.

Portrait of King Amadeus in oval; above COMUNICACIONES; below ESPAÑA; numeral of value and letter C at lower angles.

6 cent de peseta blue.
10 " " dull lilac.
12 " " violet.
25 " " light brown.
40 " " yellow brown.
50 " " pale green.

Profile of king to right in oval; above COMMUNICIONES; ESP. in lower spandrils; value in full in straight line below.

1 (una) peseta dull lilac.
4 (cuatro) " yellow brown.
10 (diez) " pale green.

CHILI.—The five values of envelopes will each appear on three shades of paper—white blue and yellow.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—A 30 cents stamp is in preparation, it is possible it may take the place of the 32 c.

JAPAN.—The *American Journal of Philately* states that the values of the new perforated set, as given by them, and copied by us in our last, are erroneous. The correct values and colors are:—



$\frac{1}{2}$ tempoe, green.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " brown.
1 " blue.
2 tempoes vermilion.
5 " green.

The illustration is of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tempoe, the green variety of which is the only gummed stamp.

CANADA.—Since Nov. 1st the rates of postage to Newfoundland have been reduced; one of the principal regulations in the new tariff is that post cards can be sent to that province. Whether Canadian post cards are in use throughout Newfoundland, or whether they are to issue any of their own we have not been able to find out.

ROUMANIA.—The full bearded type of the 50 bani has come into circulation. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ bani news bands now have half of a 3 bani stamp stuck on them for double postage.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—News bands bearing the current 2 kr stamp are now in use. Color, orange.

FRANCE.—The 30c and 80c have appeared engraved and perforated. M. Wolowski, who last year brought forward the

proposition to establish a card-post in France is about to resume the attempt, on the ground that experience in England, Russia, Belgium, &c., has shown that far from injuring the post-office revenues it augments them. M. Thiers is said to be favorable to the project.

DENMARK.—The brown 2 sk local stamp for Holte has been suppressed, and a new type issued, of which we give an engraving. The new stamp is certainly original in design; it is lithographed and printed green on white.



ECUADOR.—The *Gazette des Timbres* gives an illustration of a new stamp for this country, value 1 real. The design has been copied from the Costa Rica stamps, but is very poorly executed; the color is orange-yellow.

MAURITIUS.—The ten-penny stamp mentioned in our last number has appeared; instead of being in the gorgeous colors first reported, the tint is red maroon. The colors of the new envelopes are 10d blue, and 1s. 8d. maroon.

PERSIA.—Dr. Magnus announces the issue of a set of postage stamps by the Persian government, as he has but one specimen in his possession it is impossible to tell what the values and colors are to be.

JAMAICA.—The newly issued $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp is printed in maroon on white paper.

FINLAND.—A new post-card with the inscription in Finnish, Swedish and Russian has appeared.

LIVONIA.—We give an illustration of the new stamp described in our last. The arms are those of Wenden, the griffin which appeared on former issues being the heraldic device for the county of Livonia.



DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The Dutch possession of Surinam, Curaçoa, etc., are to have a set of stamps of the values of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, resembling the new design for the mother-country.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The shilling stamp is now a brown-orange shade.

RUSSIAN LOCALS.—New designs have appeared lately. Our illustration is of an obsolete issue for Melitopol, the new emission represents a man on horseback smoking a cigar, *gy*. the postman? Other recently emitted stamps are:



Fatejh 4 kop dark blue.

“ 6 “ vermilion.

Boguchar, 5 kop. black.

Demiansk, 3 kop. black on blue.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The *Philatelist* announces two new stamps, a 2½ grosechen for the North, and a 9 krenzer for the South, both printed in brown. The cause of these emissions was the inconvenience of having to use two stamps to make up these amounts.

GUATAMALA.—The same journal mentions new stamps of the values of 1 and 4 reales, colored yellow and mauve respectively. No description is given.

TURKEY.—From our Turkish correspondent we learn that since July 31st, Messrs. T. B. Morton & Co. have withdrawn their steamers from the Levant local trade, and their postal service has consequently ceased to exist. Morton's steamers have since October, 1870, been running on a new line, that formerly served by the French Messageries, this is, we presume, what is meant by the Levant trade, and not their other line up the Danube; should this supposition prove correct, only the oblong set of stamps issued in 1870, will have become obsolete, and the circular stamps still continue in use.

CALIFORNIAN LOCALS.—We have lately seen a hitherto undescribed frank; it is an envelope bearing the Pacific Union Express Co.'s imprint, with the design surcharged by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. Has the P. U. Ex. been bought out? Perhaps some of our Californian readers will inform us.

The Extended System.

In our September number we stated that we would uphold the extended system of

collecting, and introduced our magazine with an article in favor of the collection of whole envelopes. We have been asked by many of our subscribers, why, in a country where the greater number of collectors belong to the American school, we should pursue this course, and we will now take the opportunity of giving our reasons. Our chief reason for joining in the ranks of the European school, is that by such a course we will satisfy a greater number of collectors, than by sticking solely to the American; for the collector of the former school will find in our columns the information he requires, and he of the latter may depend upon not being neglected. Let us ask our readers if they know of any magazine, which has proved successful, whose articles have been strictly confined by the principles of the lesser system. In the October number of the *A. J. of Philately*, which was for a long time the strongest opponent to European collectors, we find the following: "Collectors of the so-called French school get very few forgeries in their albums, their greater knowledge of stamps and their belongings, such as paper, water-marks and perforations, render them to a great extent excellent judges, and it is not for such I write but for those who have not yet seen the advantage, nay, absolute necessity, of making the collection of stamps what it should be, a study and a science, worthy of being prosecuted thoroughly." This is a sign of the times, American collectors are beginning to see "the absolute necessity" of studying their stamps.

For many years we, ourselves, collected on the principle of getting as many stamps as possible, and sticking them into an album without further attention; but, upon reading an article in one of the magazines in favor of a systematic study of stamps, we thought we would give the nonsensical system, as it then seemed to us, a trial. Immediately our eyes were opened, a new train of pleasure and amusement spread itself before our enlightened vision, and from that hour we became a Philatelist. Our readers, who have never studied the *minutiae* of their stamps, cannot imagine how much interest there is to be derived from water-marks; there are so many singular and intricate designs, that almost the first thing a true

stamp collector does, upon inspecting a stamp, is to hold it up to the light to examine the water-mark.

To show the ridiculous folly and prejudice of writers on the American school, we have only to mention an article which appeared in the October number of the *Postage Stamp Reporter*. Mr. Wheeler, the editor, says, when speaking of the collection of envelopes, that the only argument in favor of uncut specimens is that they are thus issued by the government, but that it must be "a stolidly practical collector, whose imagination is not sufficiently vivid to supply the trifling deficiency," meaning the blank portion of the envelope. We presume Mr. Wheeler's collection chiefly consists of spurious stamps which he imagines are genuine, or perhaps his intellect is so very bright that he imagines he sees plastered firmly into the squares of "Wheeler's Postage Stamp Album," the whole of the 2500 stamps for which there are spaces. Altogether, we would say that an imaginary collection is one which even the firmest believer in the American school would hardly put up with. At the end of a long tirade of four pages, against those whose opinions and inclinations do not exactly coincide with those of Mr. Wheeler we find he offers for sale. "The old stamped letter sheets, 1861 issue, on blue paper, two sizes, note and letter sheets, water marked, P. O. D. U. S." Does Mr. Wheeler belong to that set of avaricious dealers, which he mentions, who trade in varieties of water-mark, size etc.?

Counterfeit Stamps.

The numerous forgeries now in the stamp market, have called forth a continuous article of this kind, to aid our readers in their detection. We hope subscribers will give us their assistance, by sending for description all spurious stamps, they may have in their possession, and if possible the name of the person from whom they were purchased, as we shall deem it our duty to warn collectors of dishonest dealers, as well as expose their wares. The best imitations that have as yet appeared are manufactured by Spiro Bros of Hamburg. There a large number of these in circulation throughout Ca-

na and the United States, but besides European we have American forgers, they are principally located in Boston, (we hope their trash was destroyed by the late fire), and their counterfeits mostly consist of United States local stamps. The best way to avoid being taken in, is to buy only from well known dealers, and not from some trumpery stamp vendor, whose prices may be a cent or two lower. Stamps, like other articles of trade, have a regular market value, and when they are advertised at prices much less than this, there is sure to be something wrong with them. We commence our article with, a description of a dangerous forgery of the new 4c. green, Prince Edward Island, taken from the Stamp Collector's Magazine.

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.
- 4.—There is a vertical line of fine dots outside the exterior row of fine horizontal lines which forms part of the ground on the right hand side. In other words, each one of these horizontal lines is succeeded by a dot.

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 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.
- 4.—The line of dots, referred to on the other side, is absent.

We could go on multiplying the distinctive characteristics, but we have been care-

ful to mention only those positive differences whereby the forgery can be at once detected by itself, without the necessity for comparison with a genuine specimen.

These dangerous counterfeits are also sold obliterated, and the false postmarks have not been applied—as is usually the case with forgeries—in such a manner as to leave the best part of the stamp clean, but are struck over the stamps with apparently official carelessness, and thus are all the more deceptive. The genuine cancelling mark consists of a transverse oval, formed of ten horizontal bars, of which the top and bottom ones are curved, so as to complete the oval. The forged mark consists of an irregularly shaped transverse, oblong, formed of two horizontal lines of long, and three of short unshapen patches. They are sold three or four together, stuck on paper, and have every appearance of having been cut from an envelope.

Important Notice.

We owe an apology to our subscribers, for our non-appearance last month, but as the October number was late, and important changes, which we will explain, have taken place in the management, it was found impossible, to issue the third number before December 1st.; in future we can promise to have the magazine out punctually on the first of each month. The changes referred to, are, that the International Stamp Co. finding that the publication of this journal, takes up more time than they can spare, have given the entire management over to the editor, to whom all communications, to insure attention, must be addressed. We hope publishers will take note of this, and address their exchanges accordingly. We have now a large circulation in Canada and the United States, and advertisers are requested to notice that the rates have been increased to 50 cents per inch, and 40 cents for subsequent insertions. Many subscribers have not yet sent in their postage, which is 10c. a year, all who receive this number with a red cross on the wrapper are requested to forward the amount immediately.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H. B., St. JOHN.—No alteration can be made in your advertisement until the time for which you have paid, has expired; except payment be made at our regular rates.

F. PEARSON.—Your advertisement costs two shillings, if you wish it repeated we can do so at 1s. 6d. for each future insertion. Small remittances may be made in unused English penny stamps, but if you can purchase them at a broker's, we would prefer Canadian notes at 25 cents to the shilling.

BROINNEB, T. E. D., and others will be answered in our next.

CLOUGH & STATELER,
dealers in and importers of FOREIGN POST-AGE STAMPS. Send stamp for price lists. Correspondents wanted in all parts of the world. Agents wanted. Address :

CLOUGH & STATLER,
P. O. Box, 1070,
San Francisco, Cal., U. S.
3—6

A Set of Stamps Free.

To every Collector sending a stamp for my lists of over 200 packets and sets, I will give a set of stamps. Address,

J. H. LANGSTROTH,
Box 2870, Philadelphia,
United States.

ROBERT A. MARSH,

LOCK BOX, 87, AMHERST, MASS.

Azores, set of 3, 5, 10, 20 reis.....	15c.
Japan, " " 3, 1, 2, 5, timpoes.....	25c.
Lubeck, complete set of 18.....	75c.
Madeira, set of 3—5, 10, 20 reis.....	10c.
Wallachia, set of 3—3, 6, 30.....	80c.
Finland " " 6.....	15c.
Portugal " ".....	80c.
United States, set of 20.....	15c.
" " 1870, set of 11.....	15c.
JAPANESE COINS, 5, 10, 20 sens, the three for.....	75c.

Stamp must accompany every order.

3—2

Stamps! Stamps! Stamps!

B. SCOTT, JR., 5, Market street, Oxford, England, dealer in foreign stamps. Established 5 years. Correspondents wanted in all parts of the world. Persons in Canada, United States, or any part of the world are requested to send bundles of good used stamps of the country they reside in, to the above address; they will receive good exchange by return mail. Agents wanted. Correspondents wanted in Canada, United States, South America, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. ALL stamps sold by me are warranted genuine.

DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 3.

**THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,
QUEBEC, CANADA,**

Have a large stock of stamps on hand of which they will send an assortment for inspection to any person sending full address (residence, *not P. O. address*) and return postage. They have no price list, preferring to allow collectors to see and choose the stamps for themselves. Orders are respectfully solicited.

All orders for the following sets and packets must be accompanied by cash, and stamps for return postage, as they cannot be sent on approval.

CHRISTMAS PACKETS.

No. 1.	30 varieties used and unused.....	10c.
No. 2.	50 do do do do	25c.
No. 3.	100 do do do do	50c.
No. 4.	50 do (rare).....	\$1.00

These contain unused Brazil, Greece, Belgium, Holland, &c., and used Spain, Finland, Russia, Denmark, &c., &c. For sale during December only.

Postage between the United States and Canada is 6c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, insufficiently stamped letters refused.

CHEAP SETTS.

No. 1.	Brazil, sett of 6.....	25c.
	10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200r.	
No. 2.	Denmark, sett of 9.....	15c.
	2, 4, 4, 4, 8, 8, 16, 16, 48.	
No. 3.	Denmark, official.....	10c.
	2, 4, 16 sk.	
No. 4.	France, 1848, '52, '60, sett of 8....	10c.
No. 5.	French Colonies, sett of 6.....	20c.
	1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c.	
No. 6.	Finland, sett 6.....	20c.
	5, 10k 5, 10, 20, 40p.	
No. 7.	Jamaica, sett of 4.....	10c.
	1, 2, 3, 4d.	
No. 8.	Trinidad, sett of 4.....	10c.
	1, 4, 6d, 1s.	

Remittances of over \$1 should be registered, they are then at our risk.

POST CARDS.

Russia, black.....	3c.
3k.....	5c.
5k.....	10c.
Finland, 8 penn.....	8c.

WANTED.

The following stamps in any quantities:—

New Brunswick, all issues.	
Nova Scotia, do	
Newfoundland do	
P E Island do	

Canada, pence issues and bill stamps
United States, locals and revenues
California do do

Good prices will be paid in exchange or cash.

WHOLE ENVELOPES.

Bremen.....	3c
Norway, 3sk red.....	5c
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