

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

VOL. 1.

JANUARY, 1894.

NO. 10.

THE
NOVA SCOTIAN
PHILATELIST

A MONTHLY JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING

25c. PER. ANNUM.

PUBLISHED BY

The Nova Scotian Philatelic Publishing Company,
AMHERST, N. S., CANADA.

THE
Nova Scotian Philatelist

W. T. M. McKinnon, Editor & Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada & United States per year 25c.
Others Countries per year 45c.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	30	75	125	225
1 "	50	125	225	400
2 "	90	225	400	750
$\frac{1}{2}$ col.	150	400	750	1300
1 "	300	750	1500	2400
1 page	500	1200	2200	4000

All copy must in by the 10th of each month to insure insertion. Terms Cash in advance

DEALERS' DIRECTORY.

A 3 or 4 line advertisement in this column \$1 for twelve insertions, 60c. for six insertions, 40c. for three insertions.

ATKINSON & HANNINGTON, P. O. Box 388, Dorchester, N. B. Approval sheets at 40 percent Com. Canada Revenues a specialty.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., 18 east 23rd St., New York city, dealers in Stamps and Coins and Philatelic supplies.

W. T. M. MCKINNON, M. P. A. No 1 P. S. of C. No. 350, dealer in Postage Stamps for Collectors. P. O. Box 364. Amherst, N. S.

W. H. HOLLES, 105 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents wanted at 40 per cent. commission. 21. jan.

New Packets

We have told you all about our new catalogue and our magnificent new album, and the next thing we come to are our packets.

We have them at all prices from 25c. to \$25. and give a better assortment and better value than any other dealer.

Every packet is made upon our own premises, from our own stock, and we do not have to keep orders waiting until the trashy European importations arrive.

A Specialty.

We have just prepared a new line which cannot be equalled; Nos. 322 to 227 containing 25 stamps each respectively from Africa, Asia, Australia, West Indies, South America and Central America: Price 25 cents each, During Jan. and February we shall sell you the 5 packets for \$1.25, if you mention this paper.

New free 60 page price list just out, Don't fail to send for it.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Ltd

18 East 23rd St.

NEW YORK

The Nova Scotian Philatelist.

Vol. I.

Amherst January, 1894.

No. 10.

EVOLUTION OF A COLLECTION.

Many are the articles that have been written on "The Proper Way to Collect," "Advice to Beginners," etc., etc., but nearly all of these have been advice to the older, and perhaps wealthier collector, as only a person with a strong mind and a full pocket book could meet the requirements set forth.

The majority of beginners in the United States are the "Young America," many just entering their teens and many others still in their boyhood. To tell these collectors that they must have a standard album, complete catalogue, color chart, metric-rule, perforation gauge and numberless other articles used by the elder members of the Philatelic family, is like putting the last straw on the camel's back. Magnitude of the great beyond, the intricacies of watermarks, perforations, roulettings, engravings, lithographs and surcharges, still staggers the older Philatelist; but what are they to the beginner, when complicated with the dastardly dealings of the counterfeiter. How he longs to have a collection numbering in the thousands; how happy would he be, if he could distinguish, the watermarks, prints, and the many kinds of paper; but his hopes and ambitions are all dashed to the ground by the kind, but hasty advice of friends, and the endless varieties of stamps set forth in his newly purchased catalogue. If it is impossible for him to have a complete collection, he will give up all hope and not have any. Thus the hope of be-

ginner is dashed away in Philatelia's flood of discouragements; and many overburdened by the weight of catalogues, metric-rules, watermarks, etc., sink in the Ocean of Bewilderment to rise no more.

As nature requires the infant to pass through boyhood and youthhood before he can become a man, so, also, it is generally necessary for the collection to first pass through a scrap-album, and then a stamp album, before finally it finds its resting-place in an original self-prepared album, or on sheets of card-board made to suit the collector's taste.

When the collection is transferred to the publisher's album, the desire for metric-rules, chartes, etc., will come as naturally as did his first desire to found a collection. There is no need to press all these things upon the youthful collector, and force him under. First let him try his mettle on packets and sets, and then if he is still in the field, he will favor some dealer with an order for an album, and after this all the other things will be added in due time.

THREE POSTAL NEEDS.

Our Canadian postal service is one of which the country may well be proud, yet there are some improvements still to be made before the service can be considered wholly satisfactory. It may as well be admitted that for many years to come there is little probability that the postal revenue will equal the postal expenditures, and a self-supporting service is not even to be aimed at at present. It is, however, possible to

reduce the annual deficiency, and in order to achieve this result it may be necessary that cheaper postage shall prevail. In the United States the two-cent letter rate has been found most satisfactory. It is true that the territory of the Dominion is larger, and that our population is smaller and more scattered, and the postal expenses therefore greater, yet we are confident that if a cheaper rate were granted the number of letters sent by mail would be so materially increased that there would be little increase in the annual deficit. Another cause for just complaint is the postage rate on drop-letters. A note which has but a block to travel costs as much to deliver as would one sent from Florida to British Columbia. This should not be. The old rate of one cent for drop letters was fully enough, and when that rule was in force the letter boxes for city notes were used to a much greater extent. The third and last grievance is with that illogical department of the service where letters are registered. A fee of five cents is charged for registering a letter, and in return for the expenditure the citizen has only the guarantee that a little extra care will be taken by the department to ensure the safe keeping of the letter. If the letter is lost or delayed, the sender, and not the P. O., is held responsible for the inclosure. In other words the letter is insured for safe delivery, the premium is paid, but no insurance is guaranteed. The service would not be weakened, if instead of demanding the fee for unfulfilled services, an arrangement were made by which postal orders for small sums might be obtained. In the near future we must either be supplied with postal currency or be provided with postal orders for small amounts. —Critic.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT YOUR COLLECTION.

A collector cannot be too careful in selecting stamps for his or her collection. Before selecting a stamp note that it is evenly centered, lightly cancelled and perfect in every respect. Sometimes it is necessary to put stamps in your album that are imperfect but as soon as better specimens can be obtained, they should be substituted for the poor ones. In placing stamps in your album be sure to put them in square and straight, as nothing offends the eye more than to see the stamps put in irregularly. Be sure that all pieces of paper, etc., are removed from the backs of the stamps and hinge them in neatly and squarely with the hinges at the top, so they can be laid back without trouble. Underneath each stamp put the date when you received it, from whom and the cost, also, if desirable, and in a short time your collection will be one of pleasant memories.

Should a blank album be preferred to a printed one, the stamps may be arranged to best suit the owner's taste.

A very pretty and attractive manner is to arrange the stamps in the form of some emblem, or of the flag of the country which you desire to put in. For instance the stamps of Cape Colony might be arranged in the form of an anchor, etc. A collection so arranged would be a pleasure to look upon. Again I wish to say, be careful with your collection, and the results will more than pay you. I sincerely hope this article may prove of benefit to some at least.

25 cents pay for a year's subscription to this paper.

EDITORIAL NOTES!

J. H. Parr y, Sydney, N. S. W., has our thanks for his price list.

We received a letter on Jan. 17th prepaid by a 5 cent green New Brunswick stamp; it was post marked St. John, Jan. 15th '94.

Will the person who sent us a subscription to the N. S. P. from Wilkes Barre, P., Dec. 28th please send us his name.

Canadian collectors and dealers are worried about the 35 per cent. duty which they have to pay on all stamps and albums they import.

A daily stamp paper is announced to appear from Denver, Col., shortly with Mr. C. W. Plummer as business manager.

The sale of U. S. Columbians will be continued until the present stock of several hundred millions are exhausted.

The Mekeel Co. have our thanks for a copy of that valuable work "A Stamp Collector's Souvenir." This work should be in the hands of every collector; the price is only 25 cents.

Mr. H. F. Moders, of Kingston, Ont. informs us that the Philatelic society of Canada is defunct. Dealers are talking of forming another society to take its place.

We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of the Canadian Philatelic Weekly, published by Mr. L. M. Staebler, London, Can. It is sure to be a success with this enterprising gentleman at the helm.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the Canadian government to re-

duce the rate of postage from 3 cents to 2 cents. Petitions have been sent to Ottawa by the Boards of Montreal and Toronto. This would undoubtedly be a great saving to Canadian dealers as postage is quite an expensive item.

The Hooper trial is drawing to a close and Mr. Hooper is still confident of being acquitted. The case is one of the most interesting which has been recorded in the annals of crime in Canada. The evidence, from beginning to end, is purely circumstantial, for it has not been proved that the woman was positively murdered. It is sad the case will cost the Province nearly \$30,000.

We have received the advance pages of "Our Catalogue" which is being published by some American dealers. The catalogue will be very complete, but is somewhat crowded. Owing to the extent of the book, and not to keep collectors waiting, it will be issued in three parts, the first part including all the U. S. will be ready for delivery shortly.

L. G. Quackenbush writing on Philatelic crooks in the Canadian Philatelic Weekly says: "In order to outwit the philatelic crooks stamps dealers should organize and publish a weekly black list to circulate among dealers only."

"It seems to me that it would be a good thing if there were in America an organization similar to the Philatelic Protection Association of England; and I should like to see such a body formed. Money spent on such a society would be a profitable investment. All that is needed to bring about the much needed change is to prosecute a few culprits and make an example of them, and this could

be done much better by an association than by any private individual. One reason why the philatelic crooks are so bold is because they believe themselves to be absolutely safe. Once let them learn that the stealing of approval sheets, or stamps of any kind, will be punished to the full extent of the law, and they will seek fields and pastures new. I can see no reason why the leading dealers of the country could not form such a protection association. The time and money used on it would be nothing compared with the large sums which could be saved annually through the society's efforts. Why can't something of this kind be done? Awake, ye dealers, from your lethargy, and bestir yourself in this matter. By organization you can drive the philatelic crooks from their chosen working place. Why not do it?"

We agree with brother Quackenbush, and think that it is high time that the dealers of this continent had a protection association. In England they have a society for the protection of dealers against frauds and it is doing good work. Wont some one make a move.

MY FAVORITES.

Nearly every collector has some favorite set or country among his stamps, and to these he pays more attention than to his other stamps though he does not neglect the others for them. The stamps of the United States have always taken more of my attention than those of other countries though I do not claim to be a specialist upon them. However, I have studied them more than my other stamps and find that there is always something new to be learned about them.

One reason for this special interest in them is the fact that they are the

stamps of my own country, and who does not think that the productions of his own country are better than those of all others on the face of the earth? Patriotism is almost the first thing we learn and it is almost the last one that we forget. It is part of the composition of all from the smallest boy who runs about the streets to the most distinguished statesman who helps to make the national laws at Washington.

Of course my collection is not complete. Far from it! But who has a complete one! Or who having one of that character would be satisfied with it? That the interest is kept up by the hope of adding from time to time, new specimens to the collection, is another reason for having special interest in the United States stamps.

Then too, we see upon them the portraits of the most distinguished men of the country and in studying the stamps a desire comes to study the lives of the men whose portraits are found upon them. And who could study the lives of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, or in fact any of the others without having his own life broadened and made better by the study? Incidental to this study of the lives of our best men comes the study of the history of the country, which has been in a great measure influenced, yes made by them.

Then when we consider the less important considerations of coloring and engraving our own stamps are to my mind still in the lead, for what country has or can produce anything superior or even equal to our 1869, 1890 or 1893 issues in these respects? Other countries have beautiful stamps. Of that there is no doubt. But they do not surpass our own either in beauty of design, harmony of color or variety of subject.

PERFORATIONS.

By W. J. Plows. ;

Not so many years ago a perforated stamp was not considered by a collector to be very different from one not perforated, and certainly no collector ever thought of counting how many holes there were between two stamps on a sheet, but now nous avons change tout cela. Perforations now are everything, a few years ago they were merely considered as a convenience in separating the labels.

The ordinary perforation is that we are so used to in our English stamps between the engraved stamps, but, besides this method, there have been and are several others.

The principal differences are perforated-, rouletted and serpentine. This first method is sometimes designed by the French *Perce en scie*. There is merely a succession of small holes besides species of perforation which is kin to rouletting, inasmuch as the holes are straight and thin, but being placed at angles to one another the stamps, when separated, shew a saw-like edge: this method is called *Perce en arc*. Another variety the pin perforated shews small ragged holes, as if they had been made with a pin. The roulette is simply a succession of minute straight cuts made with a toothed wheel—hence the name.

When we say that a stamp is perforated 14 we mean that there are 14 perforations in the space of two centimetres that being the space in which perforations are counted. This is the most frequently used gauge, nearly all our British stamps are perforated 14 and our colonies, except those in Oceania, have followed the example of the Mother Country.

As examples of the various kinds of perforations and roulette, we may

take for *Perce en scie*, the 1861 issue of Bremen or 1866 issue Finland. Mexican stamps of the 1868 issue may be found imper., *Perce's en arc* and pin perforated. The stamp of Chili are rouletted.

Of course the gauge of the perforation makes all the difference in the value. For instance the Prince Edward Island 2d. perforated 12 is worth 3d., perforated 9 it is worth 6 shillings: a South Australia 1867 four-penny is worth 2d. perforated, 5 shillings rouletted, and I might quote such examples without end.

In some cases what is known as compound perforations exist, that is the stamps are perforated different gauges horizontally and vertically, as in the 1862 issue France perforated 13,1-2 x 14. This issue was also per Susse with a large size gauge for their own use. What was their precise object in so doing is not known.

Curiosities of perforations may be found also curiosities of surcharge, but, to my mind they are more worthy of acceptance as they arise involuntarily, which cannot always be said of the latter. I have a two cent Canada perforated horizontally across the middle as well as round the edges, and a penny red English similarly treated vertically. Stamps perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically, or eo converso may be found, and some such varieties are catalogued as in the Transvol and British Guiana, and in the Australian colonies, which have tried almost every gauge, many curiosities in irregular perforations may be found.

The ordinary perforation, about 10 to 16 gauge, seems now to be the general thing, and the goal to which the stamp maker is working, and will no doubt in a short time be the only way used in preparing stamps for di-

CHANGES IN STAMP COLLECTING METHODS.

(By C. E. Severn.)

Within the confines of philately, one of the most pleasing subjects to consider, is the favorable reception that has been accorded to innovations in collecting lines, and departures from the established modes of stamp collecting.

The fact of this being true, is a tribute to the broadness of view and liberality of mind of collectors. Of course, there are some who are opposed to change of any sort and begrudge anything that is new, a change to demonstrate its merits or, for that matter, its defects. The world of philately is not altogether free from these well intentioned people of contracted vision.

In the infancy of stamp collecting, collectors gathered the issues of all the postal issuing countries of the globe. Water marks were comparatively an unknown quantity, and only two or three methods of severing were recognized; either perforated and imperforated or perforated, rouletted and imperforate; while the texture of the paper of which the stamp was manufactured was not taken into consideration. Later an innovation came, which noted the different sizes of perforations etc., and the quality of the paper, such as wove, laid, quadrille, etc., on which the stamp was impressed. The slighter varieties were begun to be collected and this had the tendency of inspiring and accelerating research, with the result that philately was enriched by the addition of many collectable stamps.

When specialism first came in vogue it was welcomed by many collectors as a great improvement over genera

collecting. A large number of those who gave specialism a trial were so well pleased with it that they continued to collect in special fields; but, too, others who for a time essayed specialism, were content to take up general collecting again. The value of specialism was at once seen and appreciated by all collectors, including confirmed general collectors.

Now-a-days, even the one beginning to tread philatelic paths is wise enough usually to examine the stamps of certain countries for water marks, as the various "Standard" catalogues list the varieties of water marks. Distinction is made also, in the case of the paper of which a stamp is made so that most collectors cannot help but notice the different varieties of paper.

It is not a great while since the griled stamps of the United States had no spaces allotted for their reception in stamp albums, and the Standard catalogue as a rule, made no mention of their existence. Soon dealers, here and there, began to catalogue them and collectors with practical unanimity decided in favor of their collectibility.

There is an ever increasing tide, flowing to the advantage of the more general collecting of the revenue stamps of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Collectors, especially of the younger class, were wont to regard the revenue stamps of these countries with disfavor, although the United States revenues always enjoyed some slight prestige in their eyes. It is noticeable that the collecting of the revenues of Canada and Mexico especially has received a great impetus the last few years. The signs of the times certainly adduce sufficient evidence to convince one beyond the possibility of a doubt that philately's followers are progressive, fair-minded and ever alive to assist the onward march of improvement and advancement in the domain of philately.

A FEW REASONS WHY.

By Angelo.

Did you ever ask a stamp collector why he collected stamps? If this question was put to one hundred different persons, of a philatelic tendency, how many would give the same reason?

For this query to be answered correctly a trial would be necessary, and perhaps several, before a satisfactory decision could be arrived at.

It is true that the different motives that collectors have are as varied in character as the stars of heaven are in brilliancy.

Our ten-year-old enthusiast begins to gather the little curiosities because he sees his older companions do it; and besides, the different colors attract his attention, and to see how many he can get together, regardless of design or value, is the height of his ambition. Each day his little collection is increased by the kindness of a neighbor or perhaps, through his good fortune and perseverance to trade one of bright color for two or more of a darker shade that does not suit the taste of his fastidious companion.

Our attention is next directed to the youngster who has a particular taste for mathematics and begins to work out his problems and fully appreciates the fascinations of a transaction where a profit is to be made and the capital to bare its fruits. He wonders what he can undertake in his small way that will be productive of a slight increase of his limited allowance, for the purchase of a week's supply of chewing gum.

At recess, or possibly, on his way from school, his attention is attracted the other boys who are standing in a group for the examination of a

few scraps of paper which are being handled as though gems from an isolated mine of wealth.

A few pennies and stamps change hands, and the youthful observer is charmed with the idea, and is found at school next day with his pockets overflowing with Continentals that he trades off with the boys, keeping, of course, one of each kind just for fun, to see how many he can get.

The smart boy in the History class passes through the school yard and spies the effigy of the queen on a bright Canadian stamp, and borrows it in order to see how she looks, and wonders why her picture should be circulated around so freely.

By asking the other fellows he finds out why, and besides, they tell him that there are other kinds that would please him, for they, too, had pictures of great people on, and would assist in making up his photograph gallery and tend to impress upon his mind the people he reads about, and what they were noted for.

So, with the boys, the reasons for their taking up the fad are innumerable, and if they were all obliged to give a common reason for their desire to gather these little parcels of history, the verdict, nine chances out of ten, would be because the other fellows do.

The geographical student enjoys a collection because he is reminded of almost every island and country of the world, by glancing over the pages of his album, and fancy takes possession of him so that before the book is laid aside a journey of interest has been travelled without the slightest effort.

Our philatelist who enjoys his stamps because of the different engraving and lithographic processes put to use in their preparation, originally acquired his fancy for stamps

on account of some peculiar design that had been beautifully executed and presented a fine piece of workmanship. It was compared with other kinds until a collection for comparison was thought to be of passing interest. It is commenced, and the method as of providing the stamps of every nation is studied up, and our scholar is familiar with every class of work known, and the manner in which it is rendered.

The business man assists his children in arranging the stamps they secure from the grand-mother's letters, together with a small packet sent in answer to some advertisement; and the rest he derives from such an hour spent, besides the satisfaction of pleasing the little ones, has its effect, and each night the programme takes place until the parent has found that the stamps suggest to him many things that the younger members of the household do not understand, and he is taken up with their study, while mechanically, he is arranging them for the youngster.

The fever finds him a fit subject, and for an hour each evening is whiled away in this occupation until our devotee is an acknowledged crank, and is not ashamed of it, but begins a collection of his own and soon learns the inducements open to a stamp collector when he has once started to collect.

The naturalist finds many subjects illustrated on the stamps of various countries that have their special interest for him, and he begins principally on this account, and makes a special study of these stamps and the various objects that they suggest.

Almost everyone can find some particular point in looking over a quantity of miscellaneous stamps that has a peculiar interest for him, and for this reason, together with many other

ers, can we attribute the steady increase of stamp collectors the world over.

It is a worthy indulgence, and only when carried so far as to interfere with your daily obligations is it to be considered time wasted or energy lost.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

A few words regarding the "Officially Sealed of 1889 issue." There are many dealers still offering these labels for sale to the philatelic public. I have seen a number of articles, both pro and con, in the philatelic journals, but have failed to yet find one giving all the facts and particulars regarding this issue. These labels (they cannot and should not justly be called stamps) are manufactured by Morrill Bros. of Fulton, N. Y., for the convenience of country postmasters. I copy the following from their catalogue :

"Officially Sealed Labels some as this sample (gives illustration) printed on gum paper, for sealing letters opened by mistake. One of the many little conveniences that are always handy to have in an office. Prices: 50 for 25 cents, 100 for 40 cents, 250 for 55 cents, 500 for 75 cents, post-paid." It can be readily seen that the profits, especially as many are sold at 25 cents apiece, made by the dealers who handle these labels is rather large.

I wrote to both the First and Third Assistant Postmaster Generals at Washington, D. C., enclosing one of these labels in each letter and they each replied that they had never been authorized by their department. Consequently I fail to see how they can be called stamps, such as those issued by authority from the Post Office Department.

1894- ALBUMS -1894.

The latest edition of the Celebrated International Album \$1.50 postage extra,

The paper in this album is far superior to the former editions. It contains spaces for all stamps issued up to Nov. 1st 1893. You cannot afford to be without one of these Celebrated Albums.

Order at Once,

W. T. M. McKinnon,
Box 364, Amherst, N. S.

All collectors desirous of making their collections from 1000 to 2000 should write for my 1c and 2c sheets less 50 per cent. Will exchange rare U. S. and Canada for N. S. or N. B. postage. Write

CARL HERRING,
London, Canada.

A.B.B.

A BIG BARGAIN!

A packet containing 20 stamps catalogue over \$1.25 for only 55 cents, post free. Don't miss the big bargain, the packet stamps from Italy, Spain, Egypt, Bulgaria, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Chili, U.S. etc.

Order now.

W. T. M. McKinnon.

Box 364, Amherst, N. S.

We will insert your advertisement in a space of this size (1 inch) at the following rates:

1 insertion	50c
3 "	\$1.25
6 "	2.25

Try an advertisement next month, it will be sure to pay you.
Address:—
THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIST.
Amherst, N. S.

EQUADOR Bargains! 11 var. unused Ecuador, catalogued at \$2.80, for only 35c.
7 var. unused Ecuador, cat. at \$1.12 for only 15c.

OTHER BARGAINS.

11 sheets of stamps, marked \$3.87, for only 67c.
4 var. Mexico, catalogued at 21c, for only 12c.
1000 best perforated Hinges post free, only 10c.
3000 " " " " " 25c.

Send reference for our fine approval sheets at 33 1/3 commission.

NIAGARA STAMP CO. Box 350, Buffalo N. Y.

Blank Approval Sheets!

Made to hold 25 stamps, the best in the market.

25. post free.....10c.
50 "18c.
100 "30c.

W. T. M. MCKINNON.
AMHERST, N. S.

50% is the commission we are paying our good agents.
Best Stamps at LOWEST Prices.
Agents wanted. Price List Free.

Central Stamp Co.
JACKSON, Mich.

10 GOOD FOREIGN STAMPS
Free to all sending for our unexcelled sheets of U. S. at 33 1/3 per cent com.

Unexceptional references or cash deposit required in all cases.
WILLIAMS & CO.,
Box 22, Palmyra, Wis. U. S. A.

Dealers! An advertisement in this paper is sure to pay you. Try one!

It will help us to enlarge and make improvements.

ONLY ONE ON EARTH.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST

With its Monthly Supplement

THE PHILATELIC FRAUD REPORTER,

Subscription, 25 cts. per annum.

Sample copy free by mentioning this paper and addressing

HENRY ADES FOWLER,
29 Shannon St., TORONTO, CANADA

Packet Envelopes

Attractively printed, with space to stick a stamp on the outside.

We have two kinds—

Small size in white paper,

Large size in manilla paper.

100 small, post free, - 30c.

100 large, post free, - 35c.

W. T. M. MACKINNON,
AMHERST, N. S.

IF You are a stamp collector, it is a duty which you owe to yourself to join

The Philatelic Sons of America

the most progressive society in America. Fine Exchange Department, and a separate one for Canada. Fee 10c., dues 25c. For benefits, etc. address R. W. ASHCROFT, 120 No Fifth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

HINGES

Best Die Cut Hinges.

Put up in envelopes of 1000 each and sent post free to any address at the following prices:—

1000.....	10c.
300.....	24c.
500.....	40c.
1000.....	70c.

W. T. M. MACKINNON.

AMHERST, N. S.

ORDER Albums & Catalogues from me, and SAVE DUTY!

Scott Stamp & Coin Co's, J. W. Scott's and Mekeels' Albums and Catalogues at publishers prices.

If you want an Album, write for information.

Ketchersons, Catalogue of Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamps.
Cloth bound 50 cents. Paper 25 cent

W. T. M. MACKINNON,
Amherst N.S.

50 STAMPS FREE 50

All different.

To anyone applying for an agency for the sale of my unequalled approval sheets at 50 per cent discount

A BARGAIN!

100 varieties of RARE Stamps 27 cents

A. M. RARESHIDE

120 GARDNER ST. New Orleans, La

WHAT ALBUM

Do you prefer, Scott's International, Mekeel's Universal (2 vols.), Mekeel's Stamp Album of the world, we can supply you with any of them at publishers prices. Order to-day. Postage extra.