

The Montreal Philatelist

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE SCIENCE OF PHILATELY

PUBLISHED AT

126 St. James Street,
Montreal.



.. BY ..

W. James Wurtele.



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VOL. 4. No. 4.

OCT., 15TH, 1901.

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The Montreal Philatelist

A MONTHLY PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society.

Edited by F. W. WURTELE.

Published by W. J. WURTELE, 126 St. James St., Montreal.

Subscription 25 cts. a year to Canada, Newfoundland and United States, 50 cts. to all other countries.

All subscriptions begin with January or July numbers.

Advertising rates 50c. per inch.

Contract rates furnished on application

VOL. 4, No. 4

OCTOBER 15th, 1901.

Whole No. 40

NEWS OF THE MONTH

Since our last number went to press the world has been shocked by the cowardly assassination of William McKinley, the far-seeing statesman, the sincere patriot, who will rank in history as one of the great presidents of the United States. The daily and periodical press of the country has fully recounted, during the past month, the prominent events in McKinley's career. How those events touch Philately will be recorded in the albums of the stamp collector, ever the index of all important facts of history. The Spanish war of 1898, and its prompt and successful termination, the foundation and development of the United States colonial empire, the independence of Cuba, the annexation of Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and Porto Rico, all so prominently marked in Philately, will always be associated with McKinley, under whose administration they occurred and whose portrait will shortly be depicted on a U.S. postage stamp.

Our budget of news this month, in regard to stamps, contains no issue from the great nations, but it is nevertheless interesting. The Bahamas pictorial, we are the first to announce, it has come quite unexpectedly, that, a pictorial issue from the South Pacific and a new surcharge from South Africa are the most important items. The visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to Canada does not seem to have had any philatelic features; our prominent collectors and societies have certainly been remiss in not taking advantage of the Royal visitor's presence to boom Philately, as was done in all other countries on his trip. Canadian collectors, however, are sadly lacking in a co-operative national spirit, and this is clearly reflected in the state of our societies, our press and our stamp trade. This is a topic we shall shortly touch upon editorially.

ENTRANCES AND EXITS.

AMAZONIA.—(A set of locals). In the June number of the *M.J.*, there was illustrated and described a set of stamps for this country about which, information was requested. In the centre of the stamps appears the figure of value, above is the

word **AMAZONIE** surmounted by a star, below appears the sea with two small ships, on each side are Indian warriors and tropical foliage, at foot the word **POSTE**. The set consists of 25c vermilion, 50c orange, 1 fr. blue, 5 fr. mauve, printed on tinted paper like the stamps of France, perf. 11½. A doubt is expressed as to their *bona fide* postal character. A Havre correspondent of *Le Philatliste Français*, furnishes the following information:—The stamps were made for the Carswene Ry. Co. for the use of the gold miners along the banks of the river Carswene and its tributaries. They prepaid correspondence by rail to Para, and from there by sea to Cayenne, where stamps of French Guiana were affixed to carry it to its final destination. The ownership of the territory where the stamps were used was claimed by France and Brazil, but arbitration last year has given the greater part to Brazil, and as soon as a regular postal service is organized, Brazilian stamps only will be used. The Carswene Ry. has applied to the Brazilian Government for permission to continue the postal service it has installed, but using Brazilian stamps instead of its own.

BAHAMAS.—(Id. pictorial). Mr. N. Huguenin has kindly furnished us with a specimen of a new and unexpected pictorial 1d. of similar appearance to the 1d. Jamaica. The central view, printed in black, represents a famous local scene known as the "Queen's Staircase," the frame is in carmine red. The stamp is the same size as the Jamaica 1d., but is an upright rectangle instead of oblong, and is watermarked C.C. and crown.



BRAZIL.—(10r. unpaid letter stamp.) Another value of the current type of unpaid letter stamps has been issued 10 reis, dark blue.

BRITISH GUIANA.—(*5c. in new colors.*) The 48c. stamp of the current type has just appeared printed in black, with the words POSTAGE AND REVENUE, and the value in mauve. The 96c. stamp is also to be issued shortly in new colors.

BRITISH NEW GUIANA.—(*Pictorial stamps and cards.*) A set of seven stamps and two post cards for this country was



first noticed in the Queensland exhibit at the Glasgow Exposition. The stamps are all of the same design, the centre printed in black, depicts a native sailing vessel or canoe in a colored frame containing the inscriptions, and figures of value. The stamps are oblong, 1, by 1 inch in size; watermark, a Maltese Cross., perf. 14, a post office was established at Port Moresby, by the Queensland authorities some time ago, as noted in our July, 1900, number, but Australian Federation has not included this country, so a separate set of stamp has been considered necessary. The following are the values and colors of the frames:—

3d green	4d brown
1d carmine	6d green
2d mauve	1s vermilion
2½d blue	

Post cards 1d vermilion and 1½d blue, with stamps of the same design.

BULGARIA.—(*The reported new set.*) In August we mentioned the report of an English journal that a new set had actually appeared, the report was not correct, but we learn that a set with portrait of Prince Ferdinand is ready and will come into use October 15th. Further details next month.

CANADA.—(*The so-called re-engraved stamps.*) Several of our contemporaries have drawn attention to what they call "re-engraved stamps" of the current issue, the ½, 1 and 2 cents being described as a trifle shorter and wider than usual.

We have examined a large number of these stamps and find that the design of the majority measures 21½ by 18 M.M., but have found some measuring 21 by 18 M.M. and 21½ by 17½ M.M., that is, a proportion of stamps come with the design either ½ M.M. shorter or narrower than the normal size, never both shorter and narrower. We submitted specimens to the American Bank Note Co., the printers of the stamps, and they inform us that there has been no re-engraving, but that the slight deviation of size is due to shrinkage of the paper. Another expert states that the stamps are diminished only one way because paper shrinks only in one direction. He also states that a greater shrinkage will occur in a sheet of paper on the top of a printed pile, because it dries quicker than a sheet

at the bottom, where shrinkage would be barely perceptible.

CANTON.—(*5c. grey.*) In the sets first issued of the new French office at Canton, listed last month, the 5c. stamp was surcharged on the old blue Indo-China stamp, but shortly after the current 5c. grey made its appearance with the surcharge.

COLOMBIA REPUBLIC.—(*Cartagena provisionals.*) From Mr. M. D. Senior of New York we have received specimens of provisional 1 and 2 centavos. The stamps are very poorly printed in black ink, the 1c. on white and the 2c. on deep rose paper, and roughly perforated. The stamps are surcharged in violet by means of a hand-stamp, with a double lined oblong frame 85 M.M. long by 13½ M.M. wide, containing the letter "S" repeated fifteen times. One printing of this hand-stamp extends over five stamps; the three middle ones show the top and bottom double lines, while the two end stamps show the top, bottom and side lines. There is also a variety of the surcharge with three horizontal lines at the bottom. These stamps were supplied by a local contractor for \$2,400 Colombia currency, for 2,000 sheets of 100 of each denomination, which is 40 per cent. of their face value. What these provisionals were specially required for we have not been able to ascertain, but as large quantities are already in stamp dealers' hands, it is quite possible they may be primarily intended to raise funds for the war from stamp collectors.

GERMANY.—(*Reported change of type.*) It is reported that dies are now in preparation for a new design for the stamps from 2 to 80 pf. similar to that of the current issue, but with the head of Germania smaller.

GREAT BRITAIN.—(*King's head's stamps.*) Following the announcement of the approval of the 1d. stamp last month, comes the news that the ½d. of similar design has also been approved, and that printing has already commenced.

HONG KONG.—(*4c in new color.*) The color of the 4c has been changed to the U. P. U. shade—carmine rose.

JAMAICA.—(*1d pictorial in two colors.*)



The change of color announced in our August number has been effected, the pictorial 1d being now issued in two colors, red and black. We have to thank Mr. N. Huguenin for specimens.

NETHERLANDS.—(*Change of color.*) The 3c. stamp of current type has been changed in color from orange to green.

PHILIPPINES.—(*Provisional \$1, \$2 and \$5*). Contrary to the postal arrangements of all the other United States colonies, the Philippines are to continue to use surcharged stamps. A recent supply sent from Washington comprises 1,000 \$1.00, 1,000 \$2.00 and 500 \$5.00 values which had not been previously used in the colony.

TRANSVAAL.—(*3d. E.R.I. on 2d.*). The 3d. green E.R.I. listed in our August number has been sold out and the 2d. value converted into a 3d. stamp. Mr. Geo. Chipp, of Port Elizabeth, sends us the following interesting letter dated August 16th. "About the E.R.I.'s the 1d. value " was the first to receive this over-print " early in April and is still current, the 3d. " green, however, was not surcharged " E.R.I. until the beginning of this month " (August) and was sold out within a few " days of issue, whether bought up by " speculators, or owing to the supply " being very small, I am at present unable " to say, certain it is that an immediate " need was created for a stamp of this " value, which was met by overprinting " the 2d. value with E.R.I. and surcharging " it with HALF PENNY in black."

UNITED STATES.—(*A McKinley mourning stamp contemplated*). The U.S. cabinet has under consideration a proposition to issue the current 2c stamp with a black border around the head of Washington as a mourning commemoration of the late president. It is also proposed to issue a specially designed stamp in black with a portrait of Mr. McKinley. The question is yet undecided; a precedent for the issue of such a stamp can be found in the issue in 1866 of the black 15c head of Lincoln. As we go to press we hear it has been decided to represent McKinley on a new issue of postcards, to appear about December 1st.

VICTORIA.—(*Commemorative post-cards*). In our February number we briefly mentioned the 1d. card issued in five different colors, commemorative of the Commonwealth. We have since received these cards; the stamp is of the current type of adhesive (Scott A. 26) with the word POSTAGE and they are printed in brown, red, blue, grey black and green.

ZANZIBAR.—(*1 and 1/2 annas, colors changed.*) *Le Collectionneur* reports the 1 anna in carmine instead of blue and the 1/2 annas in blue instead of orange, also an envelope of 1 anna red of the same type as the adhesive stamps.

THE QUEEN'S STAIRCASE.

In regard to the scene depicted on the new Bahamas 1d stamp, Mr. J. S. Snas-dell, who has resided on the Islands, has kindly given us the following information:

The centre picture represents a very beautiful and somewhat mysterious curiosity in the vicinity of Nassau, the capital of New Providence, the chief of the Bahama Islands. It is a great passage-

way cut through the solid coral rock. The cut is about 1/2 mile long, 40 feet wide and about 70 feet in depth; at the end is what is called the Queen's Staircase, (cut in the rock) which leads to Fort Fin-castle, built about 150 years ago on the high land just above the stairway.

The exact object of this cutting is not known, but it is presumed it was to allow the soldiers to pass to and from the harbor and fort without observation.

SPECULATIVE STAMPS AND COUNTERFEITS.

(The stamps described under this heading, we would advise collectors to avoid, as manufactured either by official authority or by private individuals for their own gain at the expense of philatelists.)

PORTO RICO.—(*Counterfeits of the 1893 Commemorative*). A considerable number of imitations of these commemorative stamps are in circulation; the engraving is defective in many respects, and the letters of the inscription at bottom CENTAVOS DE PESO are too large, measuring 2 M.M. in height instead of 1 1/2 M.M. The genuine stamps are perforated 12, the forgeries 11 1/2.

UNITED STATES.—(*Forgery of the 1855-60 30c.*) Mr. C. E. Severn describes in *Mekeel's Weekly* an engraved counterfeit of the rare first issued U. S. 90c., which comes from Italy. The perforation of the forgery is 12 instead of the genuine gauge 16. The eyes on the counterfeit are weak and poorly defined, and no tuft of hair is seen at the right of the head. The lettering is defective and there are other minor differences. Being engraved, this counterfeit is more dangerous than the well-known lithographic imitation of the same stamp.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP NOTES.

By H. Rudd, Cape Town.

From a letter which appeared in one of the local papers, I learn that some of the Transvaal V.R.I. surcharges, fell into the hands of the Boers, who deleted the V.R.I. and then used the stamps for their own correspondence. The writer, who is in the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, gathered this information from a wounded Boer P. O. Official, who gave him some of the stamps, and states very few are obtainable on the original envelopes. He offers to identify any submitted to him for inspection.

ONE OF THE PRIVILEGES OF PHILATELY.

Shortly before the Duke of York's arrival, several local Philatelists were asked by a prominent official to send him any good South African stamps they could spare for presentation to the Duke. An acquaintance of mine, doing this, received, shortly before the Duke's departure, a photo signed by H. R. H. and a letter of thanks for his contribution.

EDITORIAL.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.

The Gibbons' priced Catalogue of stamps of the British Empire has just come to hand. It, like former editions, does not claim to be a "standard," but merely a dealer's catalogue of what is on sale at the time of going to press. Still the business of this firm is so extensive, and they possess such unequalled facilities of renewing their stock, that their quotations can be safely accepted as reflecting the real standard prices of most British and Colonial stamps at least. The Scott Catalogue claims to be a "standard" of prices, more than a mere trade price list, yet the publishers invariably wait for the arrival of Gibbons, before the American work goes to press.

We extract from the publisher's introduction:—"No very drastic alterations have taken place. For a few countries the lists have been entirely rewritten—amongst these are Griqualand and Madagascar; in others, the later issues *only* have been revised—these include New South Wales and New Zealand; while Bechuanaland has been correctly divided into separate sets, under 'British Bechuanaland' and 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' respectively. The most prominent alteration is the inclusion in Part I of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, these now having become parts of the British Empire." Attention is drawn to the death of Queen Victoria and the consequent increased demand for "Queen's Heads" stamps. Australian Federation is another factor given to explain the considerable rise in value of very many Colonial stamps.

We have not had time to make an attentive examination of prices with former editions, but notice several Canadian stamps which are priced decidedly low. The 1859 12½c. green at 1s. 6d. as compared with the 10c. purple of the same issue at 1s. 9d. does not reflect the relative value of the stamps. The former is probably commoner in England than here, as it was used for the English mail, but the 10c. was issued in much larger quantities, and was used very extensively for letters to the U.S. and for domestic letters over ½ ounce in weight. Dealers here are often offered the 10c. in lots of several hundreds,

while the 12½c. comes into the stamp shops one or two at a time. The 12½c. blue of 1868 at 1s. is less than half the value of the stamp as compared with the 1c. red at 1s. 3d., or the 1c. orange at 1s. 9d. to 2s. The 1c. stamp was used for drop letters and for printed matter in enormous quantities, while the use of the 12½c. was limited to the English mail letters for a year or two after issue. Some time ago a friend of ours made a tour of the dealers' shops in New York in search of 1868 Canada and succeeded in buying several thousand 1c. red and 1c. orange at half catalogue and less, while he only obtained about 20 to 30 12½c. blue at full catalogue price. In England, where the 12½c. would be commonest, it is not quoted in any wholesale list, and we know of many applications that have gone over to English dealers for the stamp in fair quantities, never with any considerable success. In Montreal this stamp retails easily at 40c., while 15c. to 20c. is considered a good price for the 1c. Another Canada stamp that is priced too low is the 1808 6c. (numerals) at 6d. new, 4d. used. It is a much rarer stamp than the 1897 6c. (4 leaves) priced at 1s. new, 6d. used. The latter could be bought in nearly all post offices up to quite recently, while the former has been practically unobtainable since January, 1899. However, if the Gibbons' firm chooses to sell at the low prices asked for the stamps we have mentioned, collectors will not complain, but we would advise early purchases if they wish to secure them before an advance to their real value. In former days, when the Scott Catalogue was a selling price list, before it became a "standard," the relative values of the 1859 and 1868 issues of Canada stamps were fairly quoted; but since it has become a slavish copy of Gibbons, mistakes and all, it has priced things entirely regardless of the fact that its publishers did not and could not supply hundreds of stamps, the 1859 and 1868 Canada in particular, at the quotations named, and thus set the lead for every dealer in America, big and little, to overprice and underprice a large proportion of his stock much to the detriment of collectors. We trust the company, under Mr. Capen's direction, will put an end to this state of things. The new president is an authority on prices, let him use his own judgment

in quoting them for Canadian stamps and spare our dealers the constant demand from United States for 1868 12½c. for 9c. (50 per cent. off Scott), when they have a ready market for it at home at 40c. net. We notice that a veteran New York dealer has lately advertised to sell everything, used and unused, at 50 per cent. discount. If he has a million or so of 12½c. blue to dispose of at this rate the money is ready to pay for them, plus a good big commission for his trouble.

* * *

THE MAFEKING STAMPS.

Our English contemporary, *The Philatelic Chronicle*, makes the following rash assertions with regard to the Mafeking stamps:

"The military authorities had nothing to do with them; they were purchased, surcharged and issued by a syndicate formed of townsfolk and a military man who was there in an unofficial capacity. Those authorities never had the handling of one of them, unless they bought it or got it by favor. The public never had the chance of purchasing them or speculating in them. The two or three exploiters did that. Those which came to England were brought in used and unused by a prominent citizen of Mafeking. They were bought first hand from the exploiters at a higher price than they are now worth, and so the speculators realized thousands per cent on their outlay. The chief reason for issuing the Mafeking stamps being for the purpose of sale to collectors, no one else ever had the opportunity of buying them."

If the above statements are true we quite agree with the *Chronicle*, that "their proper niche in philately is between the Sedang issue and that of Baron Hickey for his South American island of Trinidad;" but assertion is not proof, and these assertions being directly in contradiction to the facts of the case, as heretofore presented on respectable evidence, we must ask for proof before accepting our contemporary's verdict.

* * *

We have received from the South African Stamp Co. a copy of their price catalogue of African stamps, a handy little book for all collectors of these now fashionable stamps. The prices quoted seem quite reasonable.

Mr. J. H. Makins, of San Francisco, with the wonderful Crocker collection of Hawaiians, was at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, for a few days last month. He was a pleasant visitor at our office during his stay.

NEW ZEALAND STAMP NEWS.

By H. BOLITHO.

I am sure the readers of the *MONTREAL PHILATELIST* will regret to hear bad news of the late correspondent here, Mr. Gossett. I can hardly believe that the young lad, whom I knew well, is as bad as appears from this.

News from Cook Islands says that it is idle to disguise the fact that since the annexation of the islands to Great Britain in October, 1900, both the native and European population of Rarotonga have been in a state of unrest as to the future administration of the group. This feeling is not in any way lessened by the events of the last two months. All Government moneys passed through the hands of the two officials, Mr. F. C. Goodwin, treasurer and secretary of the Government, and Mr. R. W. Gossett, postmaster and Collector of Customs and bandmaster. Goodwin was killed by the explosion of a rocket on June 10. Gossett was suspended from duty on July 1 on account of drunkenness and absence from his office. An audit of the books showed a total deficiency of about £1100. Gossett was £637 and Goodwin £460 to the bad. Goodwin's death put out of the question any proceedings against him. Gossett was tried before the High Commissioner's Court, which included Colonel Gudgeon, on a charge of embezzling £637, the property of the Government of the Cook Islands. Accused pleaded guilty. Dr. Craig, Acting Resident during Colonel Gudgeon's absence, stated that owing to Gossett's absence without leave on July 2, he had suspended him from duty, and had had the accounts audited. Gossett admitted embezzling the Government's moneys, which he had spent in liquor, curios and stamps, and that he and Goodwin had acted in collusion in stealing Government moneys. Gossett was sentenced to two years' hard labour on the island of Manuae, the Government penal settlement. Captain Hoff, the Government auditor, in his evidence, stated that part of the deficiency of £500 has been refunded by Lieut.-Col. Gudgeon, uncle of prisoner.

The adoption of the penny postage by New Zealand, it was estimated, would involve a loss of £80,000. The latest "counting," which was made last month, indicates that the yearly increase of paid letters posted was at the rate of about ten millions over the number posted last year, and the net postage loss about £43,501. This (remarks the Postmaster-General with natural satisfaction) is a surprising result, and the fact may be accepted as additional proof of the generous appreciation of the penny postage, and of unexampled and sustained prosperity throughout the colony, while it affords good reason to believe that the total loss following the introduction of this great reform will very soon be made up.

AUSTRALIAN STAMP SCENES.

TASMANIA'S "WHAT IS IT?"

By A. Lloyd Jones.

Among the most interesting of zoological stamps are four from Tasmania. They are revenue stamps, sometimes used for postage, of the issue of 1882, and are cheap. The entire four being catalogued at but thirty-five cents. The interest they excite is chiefly on account of the odd animal pictured thereon, which is also pictured on certain Tasmanian wrappers. It is known as the platypus, duck-mole, duck-bill, mailangung, mullingong, tambré, and water mole.

That is a good many names for a small creature, isn't it? I say "creature" for I hardly know whether to call it fish, flesh, or fowl. They appear to be a link between mammals, birds and reptiles. When explorers of Australia first described them, their descriptions were received with incredulity, and even when a stuffed specimen was brought to England, it was thought to have been ingeniously fabricated by some swindler, who had fixed the beak of a duck into the head of some unknown animal. This duck-like bill is caused by a prolongation of some of the bones of the head. The bones are covered with a naked skin. In the stuffed and dried specimens the "beak" appears as if it were composed of black leather taken from an old shoe, but in the living animal it presents a very different aspect, being soft, rounded and of a pinky hue at its tip, mottled with a number of little spots. The beak is well supplied with nerves, and appears to be a sensitive organ of touch, by means of which the animal is enabled to feel as well as to smell its food. The nostrils are situated near the extremity of the upper surface. There are no true teeth but two great horny prominences, placed on each jaw, supply the place of molars. The eyes are small and brown. The body is rather long and compressed, thickly covered with very glossy hair, among the roots of which there is a layer of soft, water-proof felt or wadding. The general color is a soft dark brown, more or less tinged with russet, but paler on the under parts.

Its length is from eighteen to twenty-four inches from the extremity of the beak to the tip of the tail, but it has attracted more interest than animals of a thousand times its dimensions. The mullingong, as it is known locally, is pretty generally distributed in situations suitable to its aquatic habits throughout the island of Tasmania and the southern and eastern portions of Australia.

The mullingong is an essentially aquatic and burrowing animal, and is duly organized for its residence in the water or under the earth. The opening of the ears is small and can be closed at will, and the feet are furnished with large and com-

plete webs, extending beyond the claws in the forefeet and to their base in the hind. The fore feet are employed for digging as well as for swimming, being so constructed that the animal can fold back the web at pleasure, and thus the foot is enabled to perform its task. With such force can these powerful claws be used that the duck bill has been seen to make a burrow two feet in length through gravelly soil in the space of ten minutes. It uses its beak as well as its feet when digging. The mullingong, for the purpose of sleeping and breeding, forms in the bank deep burrows from twenty to fifty feet in length, which generally have two orifices, one just above the water level, concealed among long grasses and leaves the other below the surface. It always bends upward towards a sort of chamber in which a rude nest of twigs, dried weeds and grasses is made.

Owing to the extremely loose skin of the mullingong, it can push its way through a very small aperture and is not easily retained in the grasp, wriggling without much difficulty from the grip of the fingers. The loose skin and thick fur are also preventives against injury, as the discharge of a gun, which would blow another animal nearly to pieces, seems to take but little external effect upon the duck bill. The animal is, moreover, so tenacious of life, that one of the creatures which had received the two charges of a double-barreled gun, was able, after it had recovered from the shock, to run for twenty minutes after it had been wounded.

The food of the water mole consists of molluscs, aquatic insects, and worms, which are caught under water, the sand and small stones at the bottom being overturned with their bills to find them. They first deposit what they have thus collected in their cheek pouches, and then eat quietly when resting. It seems seldom to feed during the day or in the depth of night, preferring for that purpose the first dusk of evening or the dawn of morning. During the rest of the day it is generally asleep. While sleeping it coils itself into a round ball, the tail shutting down over the head and serving to protect it. In their native haunts they are extremely timid and wary, and very difficult to approach, being rarely seen out of their burrows in the daytime.

The young mullingongs are curious little creatures, with soft, short, flexible beaks, naked skins, and almost unrecognizable as the children of their long-nosed parents. When they attain to the honor of their first coat, they are most playful little things, knocking each other about like kittens, and rolling on the ground in the exuberance of their mirth. They bear a further similitude to the cat in their scrupulous cleanliness and the continual washing and picking of their hair.

CREAM OF THE MAGAZINES.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

"*Le roi est mort, vive le roi.*" Once more the holiday makers are regretfully wending their way homewards, and as the *genus* Philatelist will shortly turn with fresh enthusiasm to his old love, it behoves us to review the past season and to analyse the prospects of the one just commencing.

A year ago, those gentlemen whose bread and butter depended on the purchase and sale of stamps—in short the trade, were regarding the immediate future with distinctly mingled feelings, and their misgivings were very easy to understand. In the first place the bank rate stood at a figure that had not been equalled for years past, and consequently many of the largest buyers, *volens nolens* were compelled by stress of adverse circumstances to let their collections remain "in statu quo" for a while. In the second place the large contingent of army men who delight in their spare time to complete issues and pages, were thousands of miles away thinking only of circumventing the "slim" tactics of the wily Boer. When Consols, the world's premier security, had slowly "sagged" from 114 to 90, surely it was reasonable to suppose that a mere hobby such as stamp collecting would temporarily have to go to the wall, and that prices would show a fall commensurate with the decreased demand for luxuries generally. And yet, as is frequently the case, the sapientes were agreeably disappointed, and the unexpected happened. The various war provisionals—Mafeking Besieged, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony stamps—were so advertised by the press generally that many old collectors, whose philatelic proclivities had lain dormant for years, became "keener" than ever, and the number of recruits attracted by the chance possession of a few stamps unprecedented.

Hence it happened that while stocks, shares, and marketable securities generally, depreciated to the tune of hundreds of millions, stamps on the whole, even appreciated to a slight extent, and many of the leading stamp firms reported a record turnover. Unfortunately, we have not the gift of prophecy or we might be able to line with gold the pockets of those readers who have strongly developed the capacity for making a "turn." As far as we can judge, existing conditions appear to warrant optimism of a most pronounced type.

The war cannot last for ever, and as soon as this is a half forgotten memory, things generally will rapidly assume their normal course and the two adverse features of last season, being deleted should alone cause a very considerable upward trend of prices. A few years ago it looked as if speculators, by creating a fictitious demand for the stamps of certain countries, with the attendant inflations of prices, would work much injury to stamp collecting and from which it would take years to recover. In-

deed, as it was, the majority of the West Indian varieties were worked up to double and treble the sums justified by the ordinary law of supply and demand, but since then speculative stocks appear to have been unloaded and prices have reacted to a level from which they should soon again advance from natural and healthy courses. Quite lately, Australian and African Colonials have been greatly sought after, the former owing to federation and the keen interest shown in the emissions of these colonies by the Duke of York, and the latter for obvious reasons.

Though scarcely within the province of this article I hope I may be pardoned for speaking of a matter which is of great general interest. I refer to the "Stamp Trade Protection Association" and I must confess that I am somewhat disappointed at the lack of support extended to it. Considering that the value of the stamp collectors' and dealers' stocks in this country must approximate to millions, it is most necessary that a powerful association of some sort, *sturdily supported by collectors and dealers alike*, must exist to nip in the bud the various parasitic growths that unchecked, would ultimately deal a serious blow to our pastime, and consequently our purses. Already the association has done useful work by helping to bring to justice one of those cowardly sneaks, beside whom the burglar who takes his life in his hands every time he exercises his nefarious occupation, is a hero.

H. WILFRID PLUMRIDGE, A.A.I.
—*Phil. Journal of G. B.*

GERMANY WANTS FERNANDO POO.

Any transfer of territory from one Power to another necessarily interests philatelists, since in its train must come a change of stamps. Germany, it seems, is casting longing eyes on Fernando Poo, and has, it is said, already acquired from Spain the right of preemption of the island. Indeed, a German syndicate is now being formed with a view to its future exploitation.

The island of Fernando Poo has an area of about 762 square miles. The principal port is the capital, Santa Isabel, on the north, with an excellent anchorage, which, it is stated, could be converted into a sheltered harbour at a small expense.

The principal products of Fernando Poo are cocoa, palm oil, and—stamps!—S. C. *Fortnightly*.

THE FIJI TIMES EXPRESS STAMPS.

The first stamps of Fiji were unofficial, and though generally collected—by those fortunate enough to obtain them—they are undoubtedly merely local stamps. A newspaper known as the *Fiji Times* was responsible for the issue of the stamps, which, although ostensibly produced solely for the purpose of prepaying the postage on copies of that newspaper, were in reality adopted by the islanders for general postal use. After they had been in use for one year,

i.e., in 1871, government stamps were issued . . . The so-called reprints of the stamps of the *Fiji Times Express* are in reality mere imitations, the stamps being of different size and distinctly different type from those of the original issue. In addition to this, the reprinted labels are all on laid batonné paper; and in the case of the sixpenny value, that has a small instead of a large numeral value.—*Australian Journal of Philately*.

IS IT "EXIT WURTEMBERG"?

From the German philatelic papers we learn, as already mentioned, that the kingdom of Wurtemberg contemplates a surrender of its separate postal privileges.

Now it is not generally known that there exists at Stuttgart a special office for the sale of obsolete postal issues. In view of the increased business expected by the adoption of the Imperial stamps all the post offices in Wurtemberg have now been authorized to execute orders for obsolete stamps free of extra charge.

The stock in hand at present, and which is sold to the public at face value, consists of about

3500 stamps, 5 mark,	Issue of '81-'82
1900 " 3pf. green	" -75
1900 " 5 " violet	" "
1900 postcards, 3pf. brown	" -91
2600 " 5pf. violet	" -88
2200 " reply, 5 & 5pf.	" "
2900 stamped envelopes	" -76
500 " 5pf. violet	" -84
3000 newsbands, 3pf.	" -87
2500 money order cards, 4pf.	" -87

Some imperforate copies of the 2 marks orange on white, issue of '81-'82, have lately made their appearance.

The stamps are cancelled Stuttgart, No. 2, 16 Mrz. 95, 1-2, N. in the usual single circle. They are not so well printed as the perforated stamps and as the cancellation has been ascertained to be an unauthorized one, we caution our readers against purchasing any copies offered till something more is known about their official status.—*S. C. Fortnightly*.

BOER PHILATELISTS WHO CLAIM COMPENSATION.

It appears that the Transvaal Compensation Commission now sitting to assess the amounts of claims for damage to property caused by the war have before them several claims for collections of postage stamps. One claimant wants £35 for 15,000 used Transvaal stamps (varieties not specified) while another wants £60 for his collection. In a leaderette referring to this matter the "Daily Chronicle" says—"These claims are significant of the great rage for postal rarities which has been one of the minor features of the war in South Africa.

. . . We may hear next that the real cause of the Transvaal war was the machinations of philatelists covetous of V.R. surcharges! It would not be more absurd than some other theories of the war."—*S. C. Fortnightly*.

FROM THE PUBLISHER.

A WORD OF THANKS.

I am indeed grateful to my subscribers for the hearty support I am receiving. It is my earnest endeavour to get out the very best stamp paper published at 25c., and although I do not make a cent on the low subscription price, it more than pays me to see that my subscribers appreciate my efforts.

A WORD TO DEALERS.—Within the past month or so I have refused prepaid ads from several dealers because I could not get the necessary references required before any one can offer his goods to my readers. Subscribers can have full confidence in those who advertise in the M. P., as only dealers of irrefragable character can use my paper to advertise in, and I request all subscribers who buy stamps to deal ONLY with them—they will be well treated.

SCOTT'S 1902 CATALOGUE.—Don't forget to send in your order. The catalogue and your subscription extended one year for 70c. post and duty free.

GIBBONS' 1902 CATALOGUE, PART I.—(British Empire) is now ready. PRICE 65 CENTS, post and duty free; add 10 cents and your subscription will be renewed for a year. A SPECIAL AMERICAN EDITION priced in DOLLARS AND CENTS instead of in POUNDS, SHILLINGS and PENCE will be ready soon. State which edition you prefer, English or American.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Geo. C. Chipp, of South Africa, whose ad appears in this number, wishes me to mention that he is a new dealer, and hopes that collectors will give him the necessary support. His prices are low.

The ads of Mr. Geo. C. Ginn will appear in this paper for some months to come. Mr. Ginn is well known in England as a dealer possessing a fine stock, and collectors on this side will find what they require by writing Mr. Ginn, of Tortenham.

Here is what Mr. Jost, of Halifax, N.S., says: "Had very good results from September ad.

Mr. Wettern, the well-known wholesale dealer of Baltimore, also is pleased with the M. P. He says he has had more replies from readers of the M. P. than from any other paper he advertises in.

The Home Stamp Co., of Baltimore, is now directed by Mr. F. S. Chavannes. He is a gentleman of enterprise and aims to please all patrons. Try him and judge for yourself.

A. E. Moore, W. Jacoby and Whittfield, King & Co., are English dealers who advertise in the M. P. for the first time this month, other English dealers who always have something new to offer are Stanley Gibbons, Limited, William Stamp Co., Bridger & Kay and South African Stamp Co. New Canadian and American advertisers are Harold M. Perry, W. Sellschopp & Co. and Woronoco Stamp Co. All have something to interest you, all our old advertisers are here as usual with new bargains in stamps.

The Canadian Philatelic Society.

Organized September, 1898, as the League of Canadian Philatelists.

President—W. Kelsey Hall, Peterboro, Ont.
 Vice-President—E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, P.Q.
 Vice-President United States—H. A. Chapman,
 Rocky Hill, Conn.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoun
 avenue, Medford, Mass.

Sales Superintendent—H. Smith, Medford, Mass.
 Auction Manager—G. P. LeGrand, New Carlisle,
 P.Q.

Librarian—A. C. Telfer, Montreal.
 Attorney—Geo. F. Downes, Palmerston, Ont.
 Foreign Correspondent—R. R. Bogert, Paris,
 France.

Board of Trustees—A. C. Roussel, O. W. Bar-
 wick, A. R. Magill, Montreal.

Official Organ—The Montreal Philatelist.

* * *

PROCLAMATION.

To the Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society:

GENTLEMEN,

No objections having been offered to the amendments to our Constitution, submitted at our Annual Convention held in the City of Montreal, on 1st of July last, and no adverse vote having been cast, as President of our said Society, I hereby declare that the said amendments, as per list in the July Official Organ, shall be incorporated in and form, together with the unvaried clauses thereof, the Constitution of our said Society.

W. KELSEY HALL,
 President.

Peterboro, 17th Sept., 1901.

Secretary's Report,

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

215. H. F. Leonard, Brantford, Ont.
 216. Rev. Montague G. Poole, Cobden, Ont.
 217. C. P. Sutton, Box 358, St. John, N.B.
 218. D. Eberts MacIntyre, 131 Stanley St., Montreal.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

219. B. Jay, Lowestoft, England, Brew-
 er. Ref. W. K. Hall, J. D. Stern.
 220. M. T. Hunter, 206 Bolton Av.,
 Buffalo, N.Y., Mining Engineer. Ref., W.
 K. Hall, H. Smith.
 221. A. F. Wicks, 419 South St., Lon-
 don, Ont., Stamp Dealer. Ref., W. Jas.
 Wurtele.
 222. C. W. Bell, Iowa Falls, Iowa, Agent
 Ills. Central Railway. Ref., W. K. Hall,
 H. Smith.
 223. Rev. W. H. Langille, 263 Brun-
 swick Street, Halifax, N.S., Clergyman.
 Ref. Ed. F. Hart, H. Smith.
 224. Thos. F. Chamberlain, steno-
 grapher, Greenville, Illinois, U.S. Ref.
 W. K. Hall, H. Smith.

Members are again requested to pay up their dues for the current year. The Secretary wishes all those who have paid

up to July 1st, 1902, and have not received membership card to notify him and card will be sent. In changing Secretaries and waiting for the new cards to be printed, some may have been omitted. Application blanks can be had for the asking. Don't forget the Society Hand Book.

The Secretary desires to state that only a small portion of the members have paid up their dues for the ensuing year and he is obliged to say, more in sorrow than in anger, that the November number of the official organ will contain a full and impartial list of all those who are still in arrears. "While the light holds out to burn, etc.," is as true as it ever was.

Yours for wealth,

CHAS. H. FOWLE,

Secy.-Treas.

Medford, Mass., Oct. 1, 1901.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

New Carlisle, P.Q., Oct. 5th, 1901.

To Members of C.P.S.

I would once more earnestly request all members to kindly patronize this department. Last month's auction, although small, proved very satisfactory. I had expected to again hold an auction this month, but not having received sufficient lots, I am obliged to postpone it till November.

Kindly send in your lots by the last of this month.

Fraternally yours,

G. P. LEGRAND, Auct. Mgr.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

I have been trying since August to reproduce a group of the officers of the Society, but quite a few have not yet sent their photos. Kindly do so at once, gentlemen, as it is not fair to the other officers who responded so quickly when I wrote them for their pictures. This group is to be reproduced in the next number if possible.

Re the Hand-Book. There are one or two more offices to be filled by the Trustees, and these have to be attended to before a start can be made on the book. I hear that one or two of the trustees have resigned. There are several good men, however, in Montreal, who can fill the vacancies, and everything has to be in shape, the rules of departments revised, etc., before the hand-book can be started.

W. JAMES WURTELE,

Publisher Official Organ.

SOCIETY HAND-BOOK.

Dealers wishing to obtain advertising space in the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S HAND-BOOK are requested to make application at once. Rates are very low, considering the class of collectors who will get the book. It will also be kept, therefore the ad will always stand good.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

A 30 word advertisement is inserted three times free, for each full annual subscription received, new or renewal. If a change is wanted after the first insertion, it must be paid for at usual rates. Regular rates are 1/2c. per word. Nothing less than 15c. taken. Three insertions for the price of two.

SPECIAL OFFER.

100 words (to be used within 12 months)	45
500 do do do do do do do do do do	2 00
1000 do do do do do do do do do do	3 20

Contracts made at these reduced rates for this column are payable strictly in advance.

WANTED—The following back numbers of this paper, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Will pay cash or give good stamps for clean copies. W. JAS. WURTELE, 126 St. James Street, Montreal.

For Sale, back numbers of this paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, out of print; Nos. 6, 7, 25c each; 17, 19, 28, 15c each; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 10c each; Vol. II, complete, 60c; Vol. III, complete, \$1.00. Address, THE PUBLISHER.

WANTED to complete our files, a few clean copies of the Montreal Philatelist, Nos. 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29. Address, THE PUBLISHER.

Two Cameras to exchange for best offer in stamps or will sell for cash. 4 x 5 Premo B. Daret lens, 4 pla e holders and roll hold r cost \$30 in 1898; 5 x 7 Folding Hawkeye, cost \$ 0 in 1895. Dr. C. H. GARDNER, Port Townsend, Wash. s3-2-4

For foreign revenue and postage stamps, I will send three times the amount in U. S. JOE RICH, 511 South Market St., Nashville, Tenn. s3-2-1

Indian arrow points exchanged for good stamps. send sheets and I will send a perfect arrow point for every 10 cents worth that I keep. E. A. BAILEY, Marietta, Georgia. s3-2-4

THEODOR C. MANN, 1416 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo., exchanges stamp, coin and curio duplicates. s3-2-4

WANTED foreign and Pan-American in sets, for Canadian. I want Can. 6c and 5c jub. 10c 97 and 6c 98. 50 Blue for good exchange. 2 0 variety 20c post paid. OVILA ROY, Glen Robertson, Ont., Can. s3-2-4

I wish to exchange stamps with all collectors. Rare for rare. No rubbish. A. C. WINKELMANN, Whirinaki, Hokianga, New Zealand. s3-2-4

Medium grade stamps for sale at 50 per cent. discount. Send reference. Stamped Bank Checks, used, to exchange at 10c a dozen for stamps from sheets. S. L. FUTER, 431 N. 41st St., Phila, Pa. s3-2-4

WANTED wholesale lots of good stamps. If you have any send them to me with lowest cash price, and, if satisfactory, I will remit by return mail. E. M. ATMORE, Owen Sound, Ont. s3-2-4

Will exchange Postal Telegraph frank stamps for medium grade stamps any country. Stock limited. A. L. EDGEComb, 453 Cumberland St., Portland, Me., U. S. A. s3-2-4

Albums, 10c. to \$1.50; Newfoundland, Canadian, American, to exchange for Canadian, African, V. R. L., Oceania, Pan-American, high value U. S.; 1000 Diamond Hinges, 10c. THOMAS, Otrawa Street, Toronto, Can. s3-2-4

DR. FLUHMAN, of Roberval, P. Q., has a lot of Canada 1892-93 used 50c. for sale. First-class copies only 12c.; fair, 10c.; heavily cancelled, 8c.; postage extra. s3-2-4

Will pay for perfect Buffalo stamps, 1c. \$1.00; 2c., 50c. per 1,000; 4c., \$1.10; 5c., \$1.50; 8c., \$2.00; 10c., \$1.50 per 100. JOHN C. MORGAN, Box 145, New Kensington, West'd Co., Pa. s3-2-4

CHILI! JOSEPH M. GARRIGO, P. O. Box 2156, Santiago. Send 100, 1.00 well assorted stamps from British Colonies, and you will receive same quantity from Chili. s3-2-4

BOLIVIA and Argentine. Paulino M. Gillette, Calle Cordoba 547, Tucuman (Ar entine). I send good stamps of Argentine and Bolivia for good stamps of North America letters registered. English, French and Spanish. s3-2-4

I wish to exchange Russia stamps (common or rare) with collectors in all parts of the world. MICHEL M. SARAZIN, Grande Fontaine, Odessa, Russia. s3-3-5

JOAO SILVA—Rio Grande, Sul, S. Leonolde, Brazil, wishes to exchange for Canada stamps. s3-3-5

FRANK W. PITT, Reed's Point, New Brunswick, Canada, desires exchange with collectors in all foreign countries. Will give stamp of Canada, Newfoundland, U. S. A. Basis, Scott's or Gibbons latest catalogues. s3-3-5

POST CARD COLLECTORS. I will give 100 varieties of used and unused post cards for \$1.00. The first, fifth and tenth will get a rare card catalogued \$1.00 free. JOHN A. SADLEIR, 182 Meeklenburg St., St. John, N.B. s3-3-5

I desire to exchange with collectors all over the world. Stamps, post cards, envelopes and wrappers, also illustrated post cards. I send same quantity and value to all those who will send any of the above, from their country. LOUIS SEGUIN, 15 Grand Place, St. Quentin (Aene), France. s3-3-5

Exchange Notice. I desire to exchange stamps with collectors in all countries. I send in exchange, Canada and United States. Also Australian Colonies if desired. HAROLD M. PEBRY, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. s3-3-5

EAST INDIAN used postage stamps, old or new, to exchange with all countries or sell. Address, Hari Das Das, Esq., London Mission, P. O. Raghunathgany, Dist. Murshedabad, North India. s1

MISS PILLOW, Institutrice, Forges, par Amecourt Orne, France, wishes to exchange medium and rare stamps with collectors all over the world. Whoever will send 100-200 newly issued stamps will receive the same quantity and value of the new French stamps. Register all letters. s3-4-5

RAILWAY STAMPS, 40, all different, British, sent for 2 sets unused or 4 sets used Pan-American stamps. Thomas Greaves, Craignook, Garden Road, Lee, Kent. s3-4-5

DISPOSING of a 4000 stamp collection. While it lasts, will sell at 1/4 Catalogue. Send me \$1 or \$2 for a trial order and be convinced that they are a true bargain. Fred. B. Filsinger, Waterloo, Ont., Canada. P. O. B. x 350. s3-4-1

WANTED—To exchange Canada stamps for Siam, Samoa, Sarawak, British Honduras and Falkland Islands. When writing say what kind of Canada you want. Address J. FAUVEL, Point St. Peter, Que. s3-4-5

To any one who sends 10c silver will receive by mail 15¢ var. genuine postage stamps. Stamps sent on approval at 50 per cent. for good reference. W. L. DeGROFF, Bloomfield, Ont. s3-4-6

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

Rooms 603, 4-5 Century Building.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1877. Incorporated 1889.

We sell the rarest as well as the commonest of stamps for collectors.

The greatest rarities are handled as well as the ordinary stamps.

The trade of advanced collectors as well as boy is solicited.

We can supply a 5c. packet or a \$25.00 collection with equal facility.

For beginners, we offer:

546	different postage stamps mounted in a neat blank book.....	\$ 1.50
800	different postage stamps, including over 100 countries or colonies.....	\$ 3.00
1000	different foreign postage stamps, the best of its class.....	\$ 4.00
2000	different foreign postage stamps, over 200 different places.....	\$15.00
1000	MIXED foreign postage stamps, including some not usually found in Continentals. Post Free.	.25

Above lots all contain many times the catalogue value, and are bargains for collector or dealer.

WE ARE BUYERS. We buy rare stamps, collections and job lots of good stamps for **Spot Cash.** Offer us anything good you have for sale. U. S. postage old issues and good Revenues particularly wanted.

APPROVAL. Our specialty is submitting stamps on approval to individual buyers or to agents. Commission 25 to 50 per cent. on all but choicest rarities.

MEKEEL'S DRUMMER, an occasional publication of value, sent free. Write to us to-day.

**The New --
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Free for the Asking.

ALFRED SMITH & SON,

Office of the "Monthly Circular,"

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VICTORIAN COMMONWEALTH CARDS.

- 1d. Slate on White.
- 1d. Brown Violet on White.
- 1d. Orange on White.
- 1d. Light Blue on Rosy White.
- 1d. Green on Rosy White.

I offer the complete set of five varieties, while they last, for 25c postpaid.

A. LOHMEYER,

922 North Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

New Special Wholesale List,

Just issued, cheapest in the U. S.
Sent on application to dealers only.

Apply to

WM. V. D. WETTERN, Jr.

411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., U.S.

12-7-6

AUCTION SALE.

Bid by Lot No. Sale Closes Nov. 5th.

Lot.

1. Meekel's Weekly, 414 to date, except 425, a few slightly torn.
2. Redfield's Monthly and Weekly complete, except first 3 Nos.
3. 12 Nos. of Phil. West & Camera News.
4. 45 Nos. of Phil. Advocate.
5. 28 Nos. of Montreal Phil.
6. 250 stamp papers, mostly all different, a few marked sample copy.
7. 1 polished oak camera, takes pictures 2½ by 2½, cost \$1.00.
8. 1 Camera, takes pictures 3½ by 3½, cost \$2.50
9. 1 Glencoe folding camera, takes pictures 4 by 5, and outfit, including, 1 printing frame, 1 drying rack, 1 ruby lamp, 2 trays, 8 plates, 1 double plate-holder, 1 tripod, and 1 carrying case.

Successful bidder will be notified and upon receipt of payment goods will be sent. Bidder to pay postage or express.

E. M. ATMORE,

Owen Sound, Ont.

**BARGAIN IN
PORTO RICO
UNPAID LETTER
STAMPS.**

SET OF THREE—1c., 2c., 10c. :-

Unused, 65c.

Used, 30c.

Send for latest circulars concerning the American Collectors' Company, which you should join on account of the special advantages it offers Collectors.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

18 East 23rd St.,

New York.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

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1890-1901. (<i>Perf.</i> 12½-13)		
1 heller lilac.....	<i>used</i>	02
2 " slate grey.....	"	02
3 " brown.....	"	02
5 " deep green.....	"	01
6 " orange.....	"	02
10 " rose.....	"	01
20 " brown.....	"	02
25 " ultramarine.....	"	01
30 " mauve.....	"	04
40 " pale green.....	"	04
50 " pale blue.....	"	06
60 " pale brown.....	"	04
1 kron rose.....	"	06
2 " lavender.....	"	08
4 " pale green.....	"	50
2 heller slate grey, <i>perf.</i> 10½.....	"	06
5 " deep green, <i>compound perf.</i>	"	12
5 " " " <i>used</i>	"	06
50 " pale blue.....	"	50

1900. *Unpaid perf.* 12½-13.

1 heller brown.....	<i>used</i>	02
6 " ".....	"	04
10 " ".....	"	04
15 " ".....	"	08
20 " ".....	"	08
2 " " <i>perf.</i> 10½.....	"	10
100 " " <i>imperf.</i>	<i>used</i>	50

BRAZIL

1901. *Unpaid—New Colors.*

10 reis indigo.....	02
50 reis yellow green.....	02

CHILI

1901. *Fiscal Postal.*

1c brick-red.....	02
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COREA

1900. 3 cheun, red.....	<i>used</i>	06
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1901. *New types.*

1 cheun green.....	<i>used</i>	02
5 " rose-pink.....	"	06
20 " red.....	"	15
50 " pink and green.....	"	50
1 Wn. slate—pink and blue.....	"	90
2 " mauve and green.....	"	1.70

ECUADOR

1901. *New colors. Centres in black.*

1c red.....	02
2c green.....	02
5c purple.....	04
10c indigo.....	10
20c slate.....	18
50c blue.....	40
1 sucre, brown.....	85
5 " lilac.....	3.76

FINLAND

1891. 1 rouble brown and orange, <i>used</i>	85
3½ roubles grey and black.....	2.75

FRANCE

MILITARY FRANK STAMP 1901

Current French stamp surch. F. M. in black.

15c orange.....	50
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FRENCH CANTON

1901. *Indo-China stamps surcharged in red.*

4 centimes purple—brown on grey.....	02
5 " pale green.....	02
10 " black on lilac.....	04
15 " blue.....	12
15 " grey.....	06
20 " red on green.....	08
25 " black on rose.....	10
30 " cinnamon on drab.....	12
40 " red on yellow.....	15
50 " carmine on rose.....	15
75 " black on orange.....	25
1 franc olive—green on yellow.....	30

FRENCH ZANZIBAR

1897. *Unpaid*

½, 1, 1½, 3 and 5 annas, set of 5.....	4.00
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HONG KONG

1901. *New color.*

4c rose.....	04
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LABUAN

1901. *Postage due.*

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24c set of 9.....	65
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MAURITIUS

1901. 2c mauve and purple.....	02
15c green and orange.....	08

NEGRI SEMBILAN

1896-99. 3c lilac and carmine.....	<i>used</i>	08
5c " " ochre.....	"	08
8c " " ultramarine.....	"	08
10c " " orange.....	"	10
15c green and mauve.....	"	15
20c " " ochre.....	"	25
25c " " carmine.....	"	30
50c " " black.....	"	60

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1901. *New shade perf.* 13.

3d, sage green.....	08
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SWEDEN

1901. *New type.*

1 krona black and rose.....	<i>used</i>	04
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VICTORIA

1901, *with Postage inserted in die.*

½d. emerald green.....	02
1½d. red on yellow.....	06
3d. orange brown.....	10
4d. ochre.....	12
6d. bright green.....	15
1s. orange yellow.....	30
2s. blue on rose.....	60

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers,
391 Strand, London, W.C., England.

Please mention Montreal Philatelist when answering advertisements.