

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	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

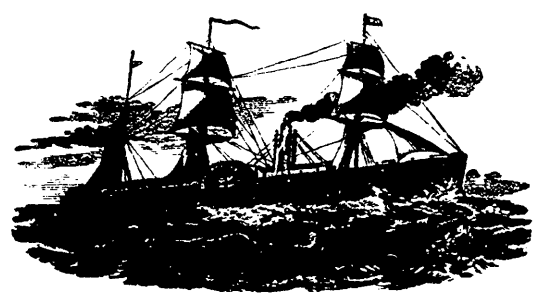


THE  
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
 PHILATELIST.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 188.

No. 1.



CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
 Prince Edward Island Philatelist,  
 BOX 509.



# THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELIST,

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

J. L. JOST, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada, United States, Newfoundland, United Kingdom,..... 30 cents.  
 Postal Union Countries, where rate is 1 cent each paper,..... 40 "  
 All other Countries,..... 50 "

*Payable invariably in advance.*

## ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One inch,.....	\$0 50	\$0 90	\$1 27	\$2 40	\$4 50
Two inches,.....	0 80	1 62	2 29	4 32	8 35
Three inches,.....	1 30	2 34	3 31	6 24	11 70
Five inches,.....	2 25	4 05	5 74	10 80	20 25
One column, 7½ inches,....	3 00	5 40	7 65	14 40	27 00
One page, 15 inches,.....	5 00	9 00	12 75	24 00	45 00

(Small advertisement; 5 cents per line, without discount.)

*These are our Best and only rates. Ads. for 3 months or less are payable in advance; for longer time payable every three months in advance.*

## REMITTANCES.

In making a remittance it is always best to obtain a Post Office Money Order. We will, however, receive Canada, United States, or English Currency; also, Postage Stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

Address all communications to

P. E. I. Philatelist, Box 509, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## LOOK! Collectors and Agents LOOK!

Send 20 cents for 120 varieties of choice postage stamps from French Colonies, Java, Australian Colonies, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, rare Indian and Sweden officials, Japan, Chili, Spain—many kinds; Russia—late issues, West Indies, Prussia, and many other like these.

Also, OUR NEW BARGAIN LIST AND ONE OR MORE OF OUR APPROVAL SHEETS at liberal commission, when responsible reference is sent.

The prices of the stamps are marked so very low on our sheets, that they always find ready sale.

When 10 cents extra is sent we will send 10 rare stamps from Bhopal, British West Indies, San Marino, Italy Estero, India H. M. S. (green), Egyptian official, Sweden official 1 Krona, etc.

Give us a trial and thereby save money. Stamps retailed at Wholesale Prices on our Approval Sheets. (List Free).

**Frankford Stamp Co.,**

Stamp Importers,

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

→NAME←

# THIS PAPER

WHEN

# YOU WRITE

OUR

# ADVERTISERS

## In Return for a \$1 Greenback

We send, post-paid and registered, 100 different stamps, including three-cornered Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Siam (1887), Tolima, British North Borneo, Jalawar, Faridkot, Malta, Roumania unpaid letter stamp, Hind, New Zealand large fiscal used postally, British Levant, German Levant, Van Diemen's Land, Ceylon provisional, Italian parcel stamp, India (on F. L. S.) Victoria fiscal used postally, Hong Kong 20 on 30 cents, Nieuwe, Republic, Aalborg, Great Britain official, Persia, Servia, British Bechuanaland, Helsingfors, Tonsberg, Griqualand, Mauritius, Tromsøe, Constantinople, &c., &c., &c. In return for a \$5 greenback, (as a deposit) we send splendid selections of stamps on sheets to choose from. Please mention kind of stamps preferred. Rarities a specialty. Immense stock always on hand. Address THEODOR BOHL & Co., 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.

## A NUMBER 5, 2c., WHITE PAPER,

Entire unwatermarked envelope of October, 1886, issue (price \$5), to exchange for entire unused envelopes of early issues not in my collection.

C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

## Cheap Sets of Stamps

\*Alsace and Lorraine, 7 var., 20c.; Alborg, 8 var., 20c.; Bolivar, 4 var., 45c.; \*Bergedorf, 5 var., 5 var., 10c.; \*Lorea, 5 var., 45c.; Gold Coast, 6 var., 30c.; Guatemala, 4 var., 20c.; \*Heligoland wrappers, 3 var., 8c.; \*Hamburg envelopes, 7 var., 10c.; India service, 5 var., 15c.; \*Nicaragua, 1862, 4 var., 60c.; \*Nicaragua, 1882, 6 var., 65c.; \*Persia official, 4 var., 25c.; Roumania unpaid, 4 var., 15c.; Russia, 12 var., 10c.; Sierra Leone, 8 var., 40c.; Sweden Losen, 10 var., 20c.; \*Namoa, 4 var., 25c.; St. Pierre, surcharged, S. P. M., 3 var., 70c.

Stamps marked \* are unused. Postage extra. All stamps warranted genuine. Fine approved sheets at 25 per cent. commission on receipt of reference.

H. MATHERS,

P. O. Box 324.

HALIFAX, N. S.

## Every A. P. A. Member

Should send 5 cents for a copy of *Coffin's Directory of Philatelic Frauds*. Regular price 10c. Stamps on approval to responsible agents. Commission 25 per cent. Dealers should send for rates for advertising in all papers.

GEO. P. COFFIN, A. P. A., No. 361,  
P. O. Box 220. Freeport, Maine.

TRAVELLERS will find highly furnished rooms, and excellent board at the

## DUNCAN HOUSE,

WM. FARQUHARSON,  
Proprietor.

Water Street, Head of Ferry Wharf,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## Entire Set of P. E. Island Stamps,

Unused, including 1d., buff, 75 cents.

P. E. I. STAMP CO.,

Box 509.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## H. G. HANSON,

CARDIFF, ENGLAND,

## DEALER IN RARE STAMPS.

FOR SALE:

1d., black, Mulready letter sheet, used \$2 50  
1d., " " envelope, used... 3 50  
2d., blue, " " unused... 4 00  
Van Diemen's Land, 1 issue, 1d., blue 5.00  
" " " " 4d., octag., 50  
Van Diemen's Land, 1 issue, 4d., octag.,  
but cut [...]..... 1.25  
N. South Wales, Sydney views, 1d., red. 4.50  
" " " " 2d., blue. 3.50  
" " " " 3d., green 2.50

The above stamps also in pairs. All Ceylon imperf. and perf., penny issue. Some old Mauritius and many other rarities—fine specimens—always in stock.

## SEND

## Ten Subscribers FOR THIS PAPER

AND RECEIVE

## Your own Paper Free.

Valuable Stamps given for each additional 10 subscribers sent us.

Address—

P. E. I. PHILATELIST,

Box 509.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

For the Best quality of Work, at the Lowest Prices, in

# **PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING,**

Place your orders with

**JOHN COOMBS, Steam Printer and Bookbinder,**

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.



"Forget-me-not."

## **Diamond Bookstore,**

*Queen Street, Queen Square,*

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.**

## **Theo. L. Ghappelle,**

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Room Paper, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Express, Insurance and General Agent.

**SCHOOL BOOKS**

A SPECIALTY.

## **BUY YOUR BOOTS and SHOES**

FROM



## **R. K. JOST,**

(Boreham's old Stand),

*Charlottetown, P. E. Island.*

— THE —

→ PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ←

**PHILATELIST.**

---

---

VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., APRIL, 1888.

No. 1.

---

---

Our Prospect.

---

THERE is a manifest desire among the people for information on all educational topics, as well as an increasing interest in the various branches of Philately. Although there is an extensive variety of Philatelic works and publications to which we may turn for information, we may safely assume that there is much more to be said and written about this *science* than we at present think. It is so to say in its infancy, and this enlightened generation is destined to unravel it and make it an every day topic.

The publisher first conceived the idea of issuing a journal for the furtherance of Philately during his recent sojourn on the Continent. There was at no time and is not at present any publication of its kind on Prince Edward Island, and as but few on the Island have as yet any knowledge of Philately—its value and many delights—the publisher feels himself justified in issuing this paper.

The Journal which is to be published monthly, will receive contributions from some of the most noted Philatelists at home and abroad; by this the public will be kept informed of philatelic doings etc, on the continent. Our foreign correspondent will favor us with a letter every month, and we hope to make this one of the most interesting features of our paper.

Our Exchange Column will be free to all subscribers. We have also determined to open an agents' column, in which we will try to publish the names of none but responsible agents who desire to sell sheets, etc.

An entirely new feature, which we venture to say has never before been introduced into any Philatelic Journal, will be our Auction Corner, wherein valuable stamps will be sold to the highest bidder.

Valuable treatises will be published of the stamps, etc., of the United States, Great Britain, Canada and other governments; and neither time nor money will be spared to bring new issues to the early notice of our readers.

We have obtained quite a number of foreign subscribers, and as stamps can be mostly bought cheaper in the United States and Canada—especially those of higher denominations which are the most valuable in general—we believe that it is safe to say that Advertisers would find it advantageous to advertise in our columns.

Hoping that you will give this number a careful perusal, and favor us with a share of your valued patronage as subscriber and advertiser,

We remain yours,

THE PUBLISHERS.

## Our Correspondent's Letter.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.)

According to my promise, I hereby send you my first contribution to your paper—may it prosper.

The stamp trade is flourishing here at present, and I might say that it has increased 100 per cent. since last fall. Mr. G—, (stamp dealer) made a magnificent haul last month. As you will remember, he does a great deal of trade in old paper; well last month he bought eight bags of old paper at the regular price per pound. On opening one bag he was equally delighted and surprised to find a large amount of uncut envelopes, amongst them Thurn and Taxis lilac inscription, Baden 1858, and many other varieties equally rare. He called on me directly after discovering his good fortune, and I promptly offered him seventy marks, about (\$17.50) for any one of them; but he declared that he would not sell any of them before he examined them. After we had opened them and priced them, we found that he had just about 2,150 marks' worth (about \$525); what abominable luck some people have. He afterwards offered me the Thurn and Taxis lilac inscription  $\frac{1}{2}$  sgr. for 20 marks (\$5.00.) That man has been my friend all my life, and now he will not even let a *friend* have them below the market value. Such is friendship.

There is a fair demand for United States uncut envelopes here. But Thurn and Taxis of 1861, Baden of 1858, and Prussia of 1852 seem to be mostly in demand, and high prices are paid for finely preserved specimens especially if uncut.

We have quite a number of amateurs here who have been buying rather heavily lately—for their means—and who seem to think that stamps now in circulation, have no right in an album, and that the *age* of a stamp adds greatly to its value. There is certainly some truth in this latter statement, but it will be found that the stamps which were first issued in Germany, Great Britain, etc., may be obtained at a comparatively small cost. It is the political importance of a country, its short-livedness and insignificance, which generally make the first issues valuable. But collectors should always try to obtain possession of new issues, as they are liable to be withdrawn at any time. You look for instance at the envelopes of 1886, which are now worth twenty marks (\$5.00.)

I saw a collection a few days ago, which contained about 300 varieties, all faultlessly classed and arranged, and mostly in good condition, but while carefully looking it over it appeared to me that his collection would be more appreciative, if he had only arranged his stamps in such a manner as to exclude unused specimens, because I don't believe that a collection is improved by indiscriminately mingling used and unused specimens. One of the chief features of a Stamp Album should be uniformity, and this can only be obtained by rigidly excluding all unused specimens, if the collector deals mostly in used stamps. More next month.

Yours,

“MAPKA.”

Darmstadt, Hessen, Germany.

## The Postage Stamps of P. E. Island, Canada.

---

Prince Edward Island is situated in the southern portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from the Main Land by the Straits of Northumberland, lying between the parallels of 46° 47' North Latitude, and 62° and 64-30° West Longitude. Its nearest point to the main land is Cape Traverse, which is seven miles distant from Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick. In the year 1663 Capt. Doublet, a French naval Officer, obtained a grant of the Island from the Company of New France, and held possession of the Island until the year 1700; but during this period nothing seems to have been done for establishing permanent settlements.

In 1713 it was definitely settled by the French, but seems to have prospered but slowly until 1763, when after a determined war of two years, it was formally ceded to the British Crown by the treaty of Fontainbleau, and has remained so until the present day.

The Island Post offices have issued thirteen denominations of stamps. This does not include the one-cent unperforated.

The first lot which was issued in 1860, consisted of the following five stamps: 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 9d.

The one-penny stamp is of a buff color, with the Queen's Head to the left, having an almost rectangular border, which contains the following inscription:—"Prince Edward Island Postage" along the sides and top, and "one penny" at the bottom.

The two-penny stamps as well as all the remaining issues of P. E. I., with one exception, exhibit the Queen's Head to the left. It is of a rose color, showing the Head in a circle with the same inscription as that found in the 1d stamp.

The three-penny stamp, with the exception of being blue, looks in all respects like its predecessor.

The six-penny stamp, which is of a green type, exhibits the Queen's head in a hexagon border.

The nine-penny lilac is the only specimen in which any perceptible difference is found, it having for its value the following—nine pence currency, equal to six-pence sterling.

In 1869 an addition was made by issuing the four-penny black. It has a fancy border; the words "Prince Edward Island Postage" being on the top, and "four-pence" on the bottom.

The 4½d., brown, which was issued in the year 1870, is the only stamp which does not represent a side view of the Queen's head; instead of this we have a full view of the Queen's head, etc. The head is partly surrounded by an oval border, and the words Prince Edward Island Postage in bold heavy type. In the lower left hand corner we find the following inscription, i.e., 3d stg., opposite it in the right hand corner is found cy. 4½d.

In 1872 the currency of the United States was adopted, and this of course brought about a change in the Postage Stamps. One unperforated and six perforated specimens were thereupon issued; they were much like the earlier



issues in form, size, and general features; but in addition to having their respective values in letters, i.e., words, they even in this issue also represented in the corners by figures.

The following are their color and denominations, perforated.

1c. orange.	2c. blue.
3c. rose.	4c. green.
6c. black.	12c. mauve.
unperforated, 1c. orange.	

There is said to be an error of the three cent stamp in existence, which consists of a full stop between the words three and cents.

The 12c mauve is very often found cut in two from corner to corner, and thereby made serviceable as 2 six cent stamps.

There is in general a fair demand for P. E. I. stamps, the highest prices being respectively paid for the 1d., 9d., and 3d.

On the 1st of July Prince Edward Island joined the confederation of Canada; thereby the P. E. I. stamps were cancelled and superseded by the present issue.

---

### A Valuable Souvenir.

---

Mr. A. Hayn of Darmstadt-Hesse, in Germany, has in his possession a very valuable, as well as superbly interesting stamp souvenir, if genius and skill combined can produce an article of value. It consists of a picture, 20 x 30 inches which represents Bacchus—the mythological god of wine—contemplating a foaming glass of ale. This does not appear very extraordinary, I suppose some of the readers of this article will say. Let me therefore describe it.

The picture is a life-like representation and seems to be made with the ordinary colored crayon, but instead of employing these factors the artist very ingeniously uses nothing but the ordinary postage stamps which have been and are in use at the present time. As before mentioned we see him contemplating a foaming glass of ale, but instead of red crayon or paint we discover by closely viewing it hundreds of German 10 Pfg. stamps. The foam likewise consists of some light gray stamp. His eyes are brightly black, made so by using the black 1 fr. French Stamp, and not content with this he produces the eyebrows and lashes, by cancel-marks skillfully cut from letters. His hands and face, which look considerably tanned, as behooves a free and easy god like Bacchus, are also faithfully produced by stamps of a color to match, while he sports a beautiful 4S. 1858 issue Danish moustache. The crown, of matchless gold was manufactured at France in the year 1878 when the 3c., straw colored stamps were issued. And thus each part of his apparel and form is produced by stamps of a respective color. When looking at the picture its peculiarities are not noticeable but on coming nearer and getting a close look at the picture, the person so doing is both astonished as well as gratified by the secrets which the pictures reveal to him. Mr. Hayn, the enviable possessor of the picture is a professor of music, and was presented with the picture by his many appreciative scholars—ladies, by the way—who are aware of the fact that he is an ardent collector of postage stamps.

I may at some future time more fully describe it, as I only saw it twice, and have written to him to send me a full description in regard to colors and stamps employed.

## Some Old Post Office Statistics.

---

Of all departments of Government administration, that of the Post-office is the most thoroughly prosperous and satisfactory. Every yearly Report from the Postmaster-General exhibits the most careful attention to the public service, and at the same time a steadily progressive income. In each department it is apparent that constant efforts are made to afford every possible accommodation to the public, and the financial results exceed the most sanguine expectations.

Happening to look over some old English Post-office statistics, I thought that I would choose the report of 1865 as a subject, it being peculiarly adapted to exhibit the progress of this institution.

In the year 1865 the increase in the number of letters conveyed by the Post office, was more than proportionate to the increase of population and the number of inhabited houses. The gross total of articles conveyed in 1865 was—

Letters . . . . .	720,460,000
Books and newspapers . . . . .	97,250,000
Samples and patterns . . . . .	1,280,000
Total . . . . .	818,990,000

The increase of letters in 1865 over 1864 was 41 millions, that of 1864 over 1863 having been 36 millions.

In the number of registered letters there was corresponding increase; the number in 1865 being 2,232,000; in 1864, 2,130,000; and in 1863, 1,965,000.

The number of valentines in 1865 was 542,000; in 1864, 530,300; and in 1863, 494,700. As in former years, nearly one-fourth of the whole number of valentines posted in London were from the western district. Twice as many valentines were sent from London to the country as from the country to London.

The number of returned letters rose from 2,864,000 in 1863, and 3,154,000 in 1864, to 3,518,000 in 1865. It is estimated, however, that 50,000 of the returned letters of 1865 were circulars issued by agents and committees at the general election. During the year upwards of 12,000 letters were posted in England and Wales without any address, and of these 298 contained cash, notes, bills and cheques, to the amount in all of £3,700.

In the increase of receptacles for letters, the number of free deliveries, the increase and acceleration of mails and generally in the extension of postal facilities; the Report is most satisfactory.

The only important alteration in the scale of postage for inland letters was that from the progression by one ounce rate to a progression by half an ounce, and the charge for half an ounce at each step. Thus for letters between 1 oz. and 1½ oz., the charge is now 3d. instead of 4d.; and between 2 oz. and 2½ oz., 5d. instead of 6d. Since the commencement of 1866 a similar reduction was made in the scale of postage for books, patterns, and samples.

Additional facilities were also provided for posting late letters by the London evening mails: "Letters for the night mails generally could be posted for an extra payment of one penny up to 6.45 p. m. at the district offices, and up to 7 p. m. at the chief office, and, for an extra charge of sixpence, up to 7.30 p. m. at the chief office. Under the arrangement which came into operation in the beginning of 1865, letters for the night mails generally could be posted for an extra charge of one penny up to 6.45 p. m., at the chief and district

offices, for an extra charge of twopence up to 7.15 p. m., at the chief and district offices, and for an extra charge of fourpence up to 7.30 p. m. at the chief office. Thus the period for posting late letters at the district offices was extended by half an hour, whilst the extra charge for the late posting of letters has been reduced, in the case of letters posted between 6.45 p. m. and 7.15 p. m., from sixpence to twopence; and in the case of letters posted between 7.15 p. m. and 7.30 p. m., from sixpence to fourpence. A further advantage was given to letters posted at a district office near the railway-station from which they were to be conveyed. The period for the late posting of such letters at district offices was extended to 7.45 p. m., at an extra charge of twopence."

The report concludes with a general statement of the financial condition and prospects of the postal department: "While the actual cost has been largely increased, it has continued to bear a less and less proportion to the revenue, and has fallen from 81 per cent. of the gross revenue in 1856 to 66 per cent. of the gross revenue in 1865. The tables further show that the net revenue of the department, which was rather less than £600,000 in 1856, bordered very closely upon £1,500,000 in 1865.

It is attributable partly to the growing magnitude and prosperity of the population, and partly to the measures which have been employed to develop and promote correspondence, and has gradually and quietly grown to be a not insignificant item in the revenue of the country. It is, moreover, an item of taxation which it would be impossible to replace by any less onerous or disagreeable impost.

The success of the Post-office insurance and annuity operations was also regarded as established. On this subject the Postmaster-General states that "the total sum insured at the close of 1865 was £60,874 and the gross annual premium income, exclusive of the sum received in single payments, £1,924. Of the whole number of proposers, 866 have been males, and 68 females. In a very few cases it was necessary to charge an extra premium for extra risk, arising out of somewhat defective health; no deaths had occurred up to the date of the Report, amongst the persons insured."

With regard to annuities: "Since the commencement of business, 238 proposals for the purchase of annuities had been received; of these, 4 have been dropped, 4 were under consideration, and 230 have been accepted. Of the proposals which have been accepted, 150 have been for the purchase of immediate annuities, the amount of annuity purchased being £3,430, and the purchase-money being £39,774. Of the remainder, 15 were for the purchase, by immediate payments, of deferred annuities, the amount of deferred annuity purchased being £232, and the amount of purchase-money paid down being £1,543. The remainder, 65, were for the purchase of deferred annuities by annual or more frequent payments, the amount in course of purchase being £1,368, and the amount of purchase-money annually payable being £759. Of the 238 intending annuitants, 103 were males, and 129 females. The remaining six proposals were for insurances on joint male and female lives."

## Phil. Atelist's Advice to Sye Benson.

---

*Sye Benson, Esq., New York City:*

MY DEAR SIR:— I am very glad to learn that you are going South on a starring tour, in the capacity of an itinerant teacher of Philately. No doubt New York lunch-counter keepers and boarding-house mistresses will also be joyous over the news. But oh! the sad, sad, South! But the South is large and can stand a great deal. A portion of it is threatened with a drought of the Porhibition type this month, but I don't reckon you will get very dry, as this is the season when late pastures are opened and good buttermilk is worth nine cents per gallon; nor hungry, either, as unguarded potato patches mark every turn as we turn along the highway.

Having had considerable experience in the South I feel it my duty to give you some good advice. You doubtless prefer some back-talk whisky and a cob pipe, but the advice will suit your constitution better.

Should you conclude to roam over the rural districts, you can supply yourself with a few copies of newspapers to advantage, as they can be traded off for grub to settlers living along your route.

Grub routes are pretty well taken up down South, and there are but few now open to pre-emption, and a close watch is kept on new-comers at church pic-nics.

Before you are a resident of any section long, some enterprising sheriff will ask you sundry questions about your poll tax, street tax, back tax, real and personal property, and make other inquiries into your cash affairs. Candidates will shake your arms tired, and maybe the chills will snatch you with an ungentle hand. Cotton harvesting will soon be the rage, when you can hump yourself, should you conclude to change employment.

When you make up your mind to tackle a town for a school, the following calculation will be of value to you: From total population deduct 40 per cent. for negroes from remainder 10 per cent for landlords and landladies of the white denomination; then from this remainder, 50 per cent. for females, and then 90 per cent. for those who don't care a continental, and are better Philatelists than you anyhow, and for an occasional dude, and you will have about the number who would like to attend Philatelic school. The foregoing rule will hold good in all Southern latitudes. The negroes' per cent is the most inconsistent quantity in the calculation. Often he is largely in the majority, while in portions of Texas, where the cowboy is specially numerous, he is well-nigh a *non ester*.

I do not agree with Bro. Pierce, who broadly intimates that when one promises two will come. Your success will depend upon your appearance, and the quality and quantity of oil which you apply to the silver portions of your vocal machinery.

Should you guarantee your students positions, I suggest that they be positions on the editorial staff of a hoe or grass blade, where they can keep well up on movement, and not an easy position, a large salary, two horses and a buggy thrown in, with the privilege of seven leisure days in the week.

You should not advertize yourself as the "Best Philatelist in America," nor say in print that your equals and superiors—if you ever had any—have long since been carted off to the boneyard; for if you do people will rise up and speak of you in language which no one would think of attributing to the author of Watt's Hymns.

PHIL. ATELIST.

## A Few Hints to Beginners.

---

In my experiences I have too often noticed that amateurs do not in general sufficiently scrutinize specimens which pass through their hands, and by not so doing lose a large amount of experience.

If you intend to form a collection, do not attempt to do so before you have fully persuaded yourself that you intend to persevere, then after you have obtained an Album, be careful that your specimens are carefully classified and that no counterfeits creep into your collection, as these are a disgrace to the latter. If you have any doubt as to the genuineness of a stamp, have it carefully examined before permitting it a space in your collection. To be partly protected against this evil it is best and will pay in the end to deal only with those dealers who have a good reputation and will warrant their "wares."

It is quite possible that you will obtain some rather delapidated specimens in the beginning, and will feel inclined to make them part of your collection, I tender you the following advice:—Never let any but perfect specimens be part of your collection; this rule if strictly adhered to will add much to the beauty, as well as the value of your album. But lately I was offered a collection which, according to Scott's Catalogue, was worth about \$36, but as some of the rarest specimens were in a premature state of decay, i. e., covers missing or perforated edge damaged, I could not tender any reasonable offer for the same.

Obtain a standard *Illustrated Catalogue*; it will be greatly to your advantage, as you will obtain much valuable information, as well as become acquainted with the appearance of the several issues by closely perusing it.

I will now mention a few issues which are not very easily distinguished by amateurs. In 1868 the Post Office Department at Washington issued the first set of embossed stamps, and continued to issue them in this shape until the year 1872. Of these issues, the latter is very often mistaken for that of 1871.

The former are with a few exceptions, in reality of no value, but the latter command a very respectable price. Both these issues were like both in appearance, color and value but being a rectangular embossing on the back, the 1871 issue is thus very much sought after. By this, young collectors may see that it will pay them to examine the back of a U. S. stamp.

Without a catalogue, no beginner, I think I may safely assume, will be able to distinguish the issue of 1871 of the German Empire, from that of 1872, without having had his attention called to the fact. There is in reality but a very slight difference. It consists in the shape and size of the eagle, which is a trifle larger in the 1872 issue than in the other, otherwise the colors and values correspond exactly. Then again, some of the German States have issued specimens which contain a silk thread, while one or two years afterward we find the same specimens lacking the silk thread. All these things must be closely studied and considered, so as to enable an ardent amateur's wish to be realized,—a collection remarkable for its multitude of varieties. Don't think that there is not much difference between a surcharge and an original, as a collection is never complete without them.

Also a few words about the treatment of stamps. If they should be tightly gummed to another paper, etc., try to loosen them by holding them over some very hot steam, and after you have succeeded in getting them off, then dry

gradually in the air; don't try to dry them near the fire as they very easily become crisp and shrink into unnatural shapes. When placing into the Album only fasten the upper edge, or, which is still better, use gummed paper; let it be either a collection of unused or used stamps; don't mix these two kinds indiscriminately, and if you only persevere and spend some time and money over your collection, you may be certain that you have made a good and paying investment, not considering the knowledge and enjoyment you have acquired by entering the hallowed domains of the "Philatelic World."

---

### What We Learn from Postage Stamps.

---

The men who selected the designs which appear on the United States stamps may have made their selections at random, but if they are critically examined, it will be found that they give an insight into the lives of three great men.

The one cent stamp very appropriately shows the head of Benj. Franklin, the man who said, "Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves." The cent is the symbol of national economy, and thus the one cent stamp serves as a reminder of Franklin's frugal habits.

The two cent stamp bears the head of George Washington. It is the stamp mostly used by both rich and poor, and what better head could it therefore bear than the "Father of his Country?"

The five cent stamp is used mostly in foreign correspondence, and bears the likeness of General Garfield, a man whose name was once in the mouths and is now in the hearts of all foreigners.

---

### Some Valuable Stamps.

---

The most valuable stamp in existence is the Baltimore five cent black stamp, which was issued in 1846, each specimen having written upon it the autograph of James M. Buchanan, who was the postmaster at Baltimore at the time. A specimen of this stamp was sold only a few months ago for \$400. The next rarest is the celebrated Brattleboro, Vt., stamp, also issued in 1846. It is valued at \$250 an impression. Another stamp, not so rare as those last mentioned, but which is often mistaken for a much commoner issue, is that put forth by the United States in 1862. It is a two cent vermilion, with the head of Washington, and is worth \$10 a specimen, while its humbler brother, a stamp differing only in the shade of color, which is a lighter red, is only worth one cent.

The United States has been, without doubt, the most prolific of all countries in the world in the issue of postage stamps, having put forth about 500 different varieties altogether.

### Our Auction Corner.

*All subscribers having any rare stamps to offer, providing they rate above 50c. in Scott's catalogue, should send them to us. We will charge 15 per cent. on all sales effected, and guarantee the stamps genuine*

The following have been sent to us for sale this month :

2d blue, New South Wales, Sydney views, in very fine condition, no clouds, issue of 1850.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at \$5.00.

5 Rp. Red and Blue, Switzerland, issue of 1850. There is a piece about one-tenth inch near the side missing ; otherwise in good condition.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at \$3.50.

2½ Rp. Black and Red, Switzerland, issue of 1850, (poste locale) in fine condition.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at \$1.00.

1d. Red, Brown, Nova Scotia, issue of 1857, in fine condition.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at \$1.50.

3d. Blue, Nova Scotia, issue of 1857, imperceptible piece of corner missing, otherwise in very fine condition.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at 50 cents.

6d. Violet, Great Britain, issue of 1854, in extra fine condition.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at 52 cents.

Complete set of P. E. I. stamps (13) unused and in prime condition.—Val. at Scott's at \$1.00

Parties desiring to purchase any of these lots should send us their *highest* offer accompanied with full name and address, and should also enclose stamp for return postage, &c.

Also the following lot :

6½d. Vermillion, Newfoundland, 1863.

3d. Green, triangular, do., 1857.

13 cents, Orange, do., 1856.

Bids will only be received for the *entire* lots, and will be sold thus.

The following lot :

U. S. 24 cts., Purple, 1872, fine condition.

U. S. 7 cts., Vermilion, 1872, extra fine condition.

U. S. 7 cts., cut envelope, 1872, extra fine condition.—The whole valued at \$1.00.

Grenada 20 ct., blue, 1859, very fine condition.—Val. in Scott's Cat. at \$5.

### Agents' Roll.

*This column will be opened to all agents who will obtain good references, which will be printed in connection with the agent's name.*

*Single insertions 10c., \$1.00 per year.*

### Exchange Column.

*Free to all subscribers. Limit forty-five words. No exchanges for cash will be published in this column. Those desiring to exchange should send their offers to us before the 20th of each month.*

P. E. I. STAMP COMPANY,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

BOX 509.

Will give 50 three cent Canadian stamps for every three Philatelic papers sent us. Old publications preferred.

**A Rare Stamp given away to every one sending for my Approval Sheets.**

Collectors who wish to act as my agents will be furnished with choice approval selections of stamps on receipt of good references.

**E. G. SHANNON,**  
58 Spring Garden Roads, Halifax, N. S.

**W. C. STONE & CO.,**  
Postage Stamp Importers,  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

P. O. BOX 1028.

Approval Books sent to A. P. A. members on receipt of stamps for postage. A large number of foreign revenues for sale at very low rates.

**GIVE US A TRIAL.**

**CHEAP SETS.**

Alsace and Lorraine, 7 var., 18c.; Corea, 5 var., 45c.; Persia, official, 4 var., 20c.; Servia, '68, 7 var., 18c.; Transvaal, '83, 5 var., 20c.; U. S. War Dept., 11 var., 90c.

All of the above are unused. Five sheets of stamps sent on approval. Price-list free.

**P. L. SCHNEIDER,**  
P. O. Box 612,  
672 S. High St., Columbus, O.

**When  
Answering  
Advertisements  
Mention  
This Paper.**

**LOOK!! LOOK!! LOOK!!**

20 varieties	Egypt official	30 cts.
20 "	Roman States	12 cts.
3 "	Helligoland Wrappers	7 cts.
1 1/2 "	U. S. Locals	12 cts.
3 "	Canada College Stamps	3 cts.

All unused postage extra.

Approval sheets to collectors furnishing good references.

Address **N. E. CARTER,**  
Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

**P. E. I. STAMP COMPANY,**

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Box 509.

We are now offering the following bargains at exceptionally low prices:—

Pkg. No. 200	—1000 mixed Stamps	28 cts.
" 201	—100 varieties containing 3 P. E. I.	
"	Hawaii, etc.	40 cts.
" 202	—15 pkg. cont. 20 varieties each	45 cts.
" 203	—100 mixed	10 cts.
" 204	—50	6 cts.
" 206	—5 P. E. Island Stamps	25 cts.
" 207	—25 varieties, very rare	25 cts.
" 208	—20 varieties, Spain	12 cts.
" 209	—100 varieties	25 cts.
" 210	—10 British North America	25 cts.
" 211	—25 U. S. none of present issue	25 cts.
" 212	—15 Colonial Stamps	15 cts.

When ordering always order by number.

Also 10 P. E. Island, used	50 cts.
3 Post Cards, foreign	10 cts.
9 "	25 cts.
12 Different Hamburg, Locals	10 cts.

Our sheets at 33 2/3% cannot be surpassed. We want agents for schools and stores. Stores supplied with from 100 packages, upwards, each package containing 10 Stamps, (which sell at 1 cent each) at 65 cents per hundred or \$6.00 per 1000.

We also buy single stamps as well as collections at the highest prices.

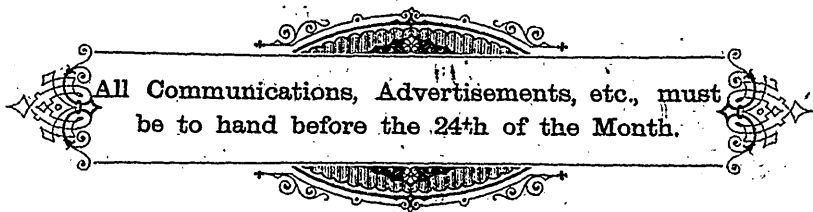
Send 10 cents to have your name placed on our agent's directory, and you will receive price, lists, sheets, etc., from our advertisers.

A german newspaper wrapper (5 Pfennige) will be given to every one who sends for one of our approval sheets and one or more of our numbered packages.

Give us a trial.

Always enclose 3 cents in stamps for return postage.





All Communications, Advertisements, etc., must  
be to hand before the 24<sup>th</sup> of the Month.