VOL. III, No. 9.

## Canadian Philatelist.

## L. M. STABLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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# (9) IN THE INTEREST OF STAMP COLIECTING:- 

Vol.. III. No-9.' LONDON SEPTEMBER 1, 1894 Whole No. 33

Writen fog The Canaman Phlatralist.
THE FREEMASONRY OF PHILATELY.
BY C. . . J. J.NnEY.

THE unity of stamp collectors is remajkable I doubt if there ever was a pursuit which could equal philately in bringing into friendly intercouree so many sorts and conditions of the human race. To call one's self a phylatelist, to have in one's poeket some stamps to exhibit or to exchange is a pass. port into any household, whatever may be its social status, where another philatelist dwells, and many such there be in our land and lands outre mer. If it were not so universal one might say that it was the Yankee love for driving a trade, but it is the same the world over.
They say the Czar of Russia is a stamp collector, which I have my doubts about, but it brings a fanciful pieture to my mind. A convict sentenced to Siberia for life, he demands an andience of the Czar, and, of course, is refused but again he demands it and sends word that he is a collector of stamps. "In that case let us see him." says the Czar and he is ushered into the royal presence, the Czar and his victim look over each other's collections and talk "stamps" and trade stamps for an hour. At last the vis tor rises to depart. "Well, good day, sir," says the Czar. "if you can get another of those old Mauritius let me know." The guards look questionipgly at the Czar ". Shall we take him away?" they ask. The Czar nods. The guards hesitate a little and look puzzled. "To siberia ?" The Czar looks up and replies, "To Siberia." And the life exile is led away exulting over the rare Persian stamp he has just acquired from the Czar. Perhaps this is overdrawn, but this is certain there are thousands of collectors in the U. S. who have never traveled far from their homes, but who subscribe to phila. telic papers and directories, and correspond with philatelists in other places. and if any of these should start out on a journey there is scarcely $a^{\text {a }}$ eity or large town in the U. s . in which they would not find some philateli-t whose name is known to them and who would heartily welcome them, and whom they would even go out of their way to visit: Philatelists are comrades. There is a sign which makes them all brothers, and that is -a stamp. I have reen lawyers and street gamins, doctors and their patienta, bank presidents and school boys discussing and trading stamps, all social distinction forgotten. The possessor of the best collection, or the best duplicates, or superior knowledge of stamps was thp best man.
Coming to a Western towa where 1 was almost unacquainted with anyone, my hobby has led me in contact with many whom otherwise I might never have met, and has made me many friends.

I remember once hearing a collector say-an orphan, and almost friendless, and a wanderer on the face of the earth-"My chief pleasure in moving to a new locality is the thought that I may meet new collectors, my chief regret that I must leave the old ones." "rreat is the influence of philately, and yet it is not a science but merély a fad, a craze ;
and we, its followera, and we, its followers, are cranks and know it.

Writen for Tue Canadan Phlatelost

## MY MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

## by baltimore.

$\int^{T}$WAS an adful night It looked as if all the weather of the past month was being crowded into the last few days of Noyember. During the last four or five weeks rainy days had been as scarce as the New. Haven envelope, but now it was having its revenge
I shuddered with imaginary cold as I drew ny chair up to the open grate, and taking my album from my table rested it on my knees and began turning over page by page.
I had a good opportunity for getting foreign stamps, as I had traveled around a good deal with my father who had considerable influence.
I had been to the ruins of ancient Troy many times, and I sat wondering whether they ever had postage stamps and, if sn, what they were like; and I thought of Ulyssts, nad the Trojan War, and of Warlike Achilles, and Fair Helen, and the other heroes, until I was asleep in my chsir.
I was suddenly roused from severie hy a deep
sigh seemingly coming from over my right shoulder.
1 started up and saw a man-if such he might be called-looking intently at the pages of my
allum.
He turned as if to go, but after a little hesitation sat down.
He was truly a wonder. with a half sad, half angry pectral face, and dressed in the garb of the ancient Greeks.
He presented the appearance, in dress, of some of the men I had just been thinking about.
"Who are you," I said sternly, though
rightened at the strange appariten frightened at the strange apparition beside me.
I did not mean for you to see me, but seeing a bright light in the room I stepped in and was louk. ing at those bits of pape in that book, which I suppose are stamps, although $I$ appposed they were
long out of use long out of use, since I have not seen any since the siege of Troy."
He talked in a broken voice as if it was weighed down by sadness.
"So you have seen the siege of Troy," I said amazed, though somewhat frightened at the man who had lived so long. "And what kind of stamps did they have! ${ }^{\text {I }}$ I continued.
"Yes," he said, "ior oft have I used them in sending epistles to my loved ones But King -. at the bidding of the gods, burnt all of them, and commanded that thêir name should not be men tioned by anyone, on the penalty of death.
"What were they like?" I inquired, more amazed than ever at this revelation.
" Nearly allegf them were burnt, but I kept a few, and will-show them to you."
So saying he drew a piere of folded papyrus from his mantle and handed them to me

Why did your king burn them up?"I inquired as I unfolded the paper.
" No the Greeks would not learn their use said my visitor.

But I had the paper unfolded now and was gazing at it. It was covered with queer characters, and had two red pictures at the th.p, which my visitor said was the king's head.

It was printed on the paper as our letter sheets, but much larger.
"So these are Trojan stamps." I murmured to myself, stupitied by the discovery.
"Yes," sai $i$ my visitor sadly. " and the letter they carried contained news of tiyy family has ing been killed "
"I will give you 8500 for t!em," I said, although I did not have half that a mount of money, but thought that I might sell one for that amount and keep the other one. What a stamp I would have to show. Scott would have to make a new place in his album. The Philatelic world would be shak +n .
" Worldly youth," he said smiling sadly, ' what is money to me. I, the son of a king," here his eyes flashed - "but now a hated-," here he stopped, and I sheank back frightened at the expression of his face
But he continued in his old voice. "Be not afrai ${ }^{4}$, you may keep the stamps, and may they give you more pleasure than they have me, goodbye, and may you enjoy my little gift."

He opened the door and ranished in the darkness. My noctural visitor was gone.
I watched the door close in surprise, and then turned with the greatest joy imaginable to look at the stamps. They were gone! The draught of air from the door had blown them into the fire
I sprang forward from my chair to grasp them, but jumped back as suddenly, my fingers burnt very bad. I had beeh asleep and my father had just come in. "What's the matter, he asked but I never told him.

## MAKING STAMPS.

how uncle sam looks after the little stickers
AM the first newspaper man to whom has been granted the privilege of witnessing the processes by which Uncle Sam is beginning to print his own postage stamps at the bureau of engraving and printing. The wheels have started, and before many days the machines will be turning out the parallelograms of red, blue and green paper at a rate to supply the pustoffice department with/the required 40.000000 sheets per annum. Each sheet, as furnished to the government, will consist of 100 stamps

The printing is done on queer looking presses, each of which produce 1,600 stamps a minute, or about 100,000 an hour. Lach press has an endless
chain that carries foar plates, on which the de igns of the stamps are engraved. On each plate 4C0 stamps are represented. The sheets printed from these plates are intended to be cut into quart-rs eventually, in which shape they will be sold by the postoffice department.
Each plate is carried by the endless chain first under an ink roller, from which it receives a coating of ink of the proper color. Then it passes beneath a pad of canvas, which oscillates so as to rub the ink in. Next it pauses for a moment under the hands of a man who polishes the plate.
Finally a sheet of white paper is laid upon the plate both pass under a roller, and the sheet comes ont on the other side 400 printed postage stamps. The plates revolve in a circle, as it were -more accurately speaking, they move around the four sides of a square in a horizontal plane.
While otie is being , inked another is being rubled by the canvas, anotier is being polished, and the fourth is passing under the printing roller. The circuit takes about a minute, during which four sheets of 400 stamps each are printed.
, The most importail part of the work. requiring the greatest skill, is the polishing. It is done with the bare hands, no other method being equally efficient The object is to leave exactly enough ink for a good impression, and no more. One girl lays the white paper sheets u on the plates while another young woman removes them as fast as they areperinted and stacks them up in a pile.
This proces gives the results of hand press work. Half dozen presses working together, each turning out 100,000 stamps an hour, ean p oduce a good many millions in a day. Three hands are requived for each prese-the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls.
The printer must account for every sheet of blank paper that he received. These sheets are counted in the wetting division hefore they are delivered to him After they are printed they are counted before they are sent to the examining division, where they are counted again.
Spoiled sheets are counted as carefully as perfect ones because they represent money. If lost or stolen, they could be used. On each sheet appears the special mark of the printer who turned it out. An allowance of one and one-half per cent is made to him for spoilage.
If he exceeds the allowance, he must pay for the extra loss at the act nal cost of paper, ink, and labor represented. This rule does not apply yet, for the presses are hardly adjusted, and hundreds of sheets have been spoiled in experiments. If a sheet is lost the individual who handled it will be required to pay face value for the stamps represented. If the person respopisible cannot be found the division which last handled the sheet must pay.

No loophole is left for the loss of a single onecent stamp. After being examined the sheets are counted again and are put between straw boards under an hydraulic press to make them lie flat. Thus they are counted more easily and can be made up into smaller bundles.
After undergoing this process they are counter once more and are sent down stairs to be gummed and perfurated. For these purposes the bureau of engraving has purchased entirely new machinery, and the means employed are more than ordinarily interesting. The method of gumming is a novelty,
being wholly different from that utilized hitherto in such work.

It is much more rapid and efficien ${ }^{5}$ and before long will doubtless supersede the old plan, which is even now applied to the gumming of eigarette stamps for the infernal revenue The paste is aoplied to the cigarette stamp by hand with brushes. As fast as they are gommed they are laid sheet by sheet qn slatted frames, which are piled in stacks.

The stacks are $\quad$ heeled on trucks into a moom where they are placed in front of dectric faps, so that the cool air may dry them. Hot air would accomplish the purpose more quickly, but it would
be hard on the workwomen. For this reason the be hard on the workwomen. For this reason the slower process is adopted. The new method, to be applied to the postage stamps, will be all immense improvement in every way.
The machines for this purpose have just been set up. There are two of them, exactly alike, and one, will do for description. Imagine a wooden box nearly 60 feet long, four feet high and three feet wide. From end to end runs what might be taken for the skeleton of a trough.
This skeleton projecfs from the box for a few feet at either extremity. "The box is traversed by two endless chains, running side by side, two feet
apait. Into one end the sheets of printed stamps apait. Into one end the sheets of printed stamps are fed one by one. As it is fed into the machine each sheet passes under a roller, like the roller of a printing press, to which a gum made of dextrine is slowly supplied
The sheet takes up a coat of this mucilage on its lower side and is carried on by the endless chain through the long box. This box is a hot-air box. being heated by steam pipes. At the other end of it the sheets are delivered at the rate of 18 a minute Just one minute is required for a sheet to pass through the $b \cdot x$, and $i t$ is delivered perfectly dry.
The gummed sheets thus delivered are passed over to a long table, where girls pick them up in pairs, and, placing the gummed sides together put them between layers of straw boards. Arranged in thi *ayay they are plac-d under a steam press to flatte Bem, the mucilage having caused them to eurl son ewhat.
On coming out of the press they are counted again, and now they go to the pertrating machine that make the pinholes by which it is rendered easy to tear the stamps apart.
The perforating machine is an arrangement of little wheels revolving parallel to each other and just far enough apart to make the perforations as one sees them in a sheet of finished stamps fresh bought at the post orfice. After the perforations have been made across the sheet one way by one machine the sheet must pass through a second machine for the crose perforations.
In the middle of each machine is a knife which cuts the sheet in two, so that the sheet of 400 comes out of the machine No. 1 in two sheets of 200 each, and these are divided into four sheets of 100 each by the second perforating machine.
The stamps are now done and only remain to be gone over, inspected, counted and tagged in packages of 100 sheets before being sent out. Each package of 100 sheets holds $10,0.0$ stamps, of course.
But sta) : There are one or two more preliminaries yet After receiving the perforations the sheets of 100 are put under a press to remove the
" burrs " around the little holes, otherwise these would greatly increase the thickness of a package. Then they are counted and placed in steel-clad vaults, from which they are drawn as the post office department may want them.
The bureau of engraving has not yet begun to furnish stamps to the government, but is all ready to do so. In response to orders received from the post office department it will put the stamps up in jackages, address them to postmasters who require them and deliver at the post office in Washington for mailing.

The post office department now has an agency at the bureau of engraving. When a postmaster wants stamps he makes out a requisition upon the department. The latter will communicate with its agent in the bureau, who will draw upon the bureau every day for as many stamps as he requires to fill the or lers thns transmitted to him.
All this business used to be done in New York city, where the stamp agent received the stamps from the American Bank Note Company in bulk, his business being to put them up in packages and send them off by mail. The inks used for printing the stamps are manufactured at the burean of printing and engraving. The materials are bought on the shape of dry colors and linseed oil.
The colors come in the shape of powders. The only stamps turned out thus far are the two cent red and the one-cent blue. For the former carmine is used, and for the latter ultramarine Both colors are "toned" by the admixture of other ingredients-the carmine with paris white and white lead. Pure carmine would be very costly.
Eitramarine is not very expensive but it is too "strong " in the printers' phrase-that is to say, too dark. It used to te the costliest of colors, being made from the precious lapis lazuli. But in recent years chemists, having analyzed the lapis lazuli, have produced in the laboratory a successful imitation of the color-stuff
For making the ink the color powder is com bined with linseed oil and ground between rollers. Each printer receives every morning his allowance of ink, and sharp account is kept of every bit used. Uncle Sam will save about $\$ 50,000$ a year by printing his own postage stamps. - Washingion Star.

## STRAY HUMOR.

Mrs. U Upthecreek-Well, here is a letter from my son John!
Postmaster-Well, what do I want with that? I delivered it to you yesterday.
Mrs. Uptbecreek -I know you did; but, don't you see, it says on the envelope, "returp in five days to John Upthecreek, New York!’ Though what in the world John wants me to return his letters for, I can't understand !
" And you really consider it good luck to find a horseshoe then?"
"Certainly. They're worth two cents apiece at any junk dealer's, and every little helps these hard times."

Cape Elizabeth, Me., has a sensitive youth. He inquired at the post office'for-letters for his mother. "What is your mother's name?" asked the clerk. "None of your business," answered the boy. "Her name is on the letter and you ought to know without asking me."

## The Canadian Zltilatelist:

A JOUBNAL FÓR stamp COLLECTORS.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
L. M. StaEbler, - Editor and Ppblisher.

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miniature publication, almost too small to mention, is The Pipestone Philatelist, hailing from Pipestone, Minn., it consists of eight pages andv cover:but the page: are so small that the entire paper can be read in five minutes.

We see by Mekerl's Week/y, that the 5c. 1890 issue of the United States, exists in the exact shade of the 4 c . of the same issue, and that the shade is not the result of a chemical change, but are be lieved to be legitimately issued in that color.

Our fourth volume begins with our January issue, and promptly on January 1st, our subscription rates will be advanced to fifty cents per year. Now is the time to subscribe, as no subscription will be received after the end of December, at the present rates.

The Philatclic Review of Reviews is a new paper of very fine typographical appearance, and with Mr. L. G. Quackenbush as editor, there is little doubt that the paper will he a literary success, but as to the paper paying from a financial standpoint, that is something which few papers do

We would call the attention of our readers to our list of Cheap Sets in this issue. A number of additions will be made to the same, month by month. The prices will be found low, and to every collector, not-alréady a subscriber, ordering $\$ 1.00$ worth or more at one time, will receive as premium \& years subscription to this journal.

The U. S Government has ceased manufacturing the letter-sheet envelopes, and when the supply on hand at present is exhausted, their use will be discontinued. Those who have not secured the same should do so at an early date. We do not know of any reason for this step. Other countries are using these letter-sheets with_apparent success.

Messrs R. F, Albrecht \& Co., will hold their 23rd auction sale, on November 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. The firm will hold this sale in London, England, instead of New Xork as formerly. A very fine lot ot stamps is offered, there being very many rarities in the sale, the greater part of which comprises the collection of a well known New York collector. $\qquad$
As soon as we have overtaken Father Time, we shall resume our sixteen page form. We are glad to note the interest our readers are taking in the increase of our circulation. To any one who wil ${ }^{1}$ secure us four gubscribers and forward the sub
scriptions to us यith 81.00 , we wfll give a years subscription free. Induce four of your collecting friends to subscribe.

We thave received a circular from L. J. de Figueiredo, No 5 Caine Road, Hong Kong, an nouncing the publication of The Hong Kong Philatelic Journal. The first and only paper confined to stamp collecting ever started in Hong Kong. will commence publication on January 1st, 1895. According to the circular, it will consist of twenty pages of interesting reading matter and advertisements, and will be issued monthly, appearing on the first day of each month. We trust it will be a literary as well as financial success.

## $\cong$

The Lone Star State Philatelist is a new weekly of which we have seen some six or seven numbers. We cannot say much in regard to the literary merit of its contents, but it may improve with age. A year ago it was considered that one could lose any amount of money in a monthly, but to present appearances it would seem as though a monthly did not sink money, fast enough, hence the number of new weeklies. In Philatelic publishing, the question asked you is not " how" much did you make?" but "how much did you lose in your
yenture?"


The new U. S. stamps are coning intó general use. They are distinguished from the 1890 issue by small triangles in the upper corners. Those we have seen vary considerably in color. Evidently the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are experimenting with the colors. The dollar values are not yet on sale. We presume that there will be a new design for these values. The new postage due stamp is also befure us. The color is similar to the "preceding set, but the design is smaller and much neater. The majority of the final lot of Columbians have now disappeared, and very few are now seen on correspondence, the 1890 issue having of late been almost exelusively used.

In a recent issue of The American Philatelic Magazine, Mr. E. B. Aldrich gives some interesting notes ou U. S. stamps. This is the gentleman who wrote a very interesting article on Confederate States Stamps for us, which appeared in a recent issue. He is authority for the statement that the California State Revenues 8c., pink and 20 c ., red, exchange first, solid lettering, no period after tax, on white waterlined paper, are the rarest of State revenues, and are almost unique, only two specimens of each being known. Fifteen thousand specimens of the Victor E. Mauger, Playing Card Stamp. 5c, blue, were sold at a New York auction sale a few years ago, and
an a result it is not to be expected that this stamp will be rare at a very early date.

The Philatelic Record furnishes the following report of the great (ierman Congress of Philatelists : Between the 14th and 17th of July, our German Philatelic brethren held their annual cong ess at Keil, on the invitation of the Keil Society. Some two hundred Philatelists were present, and the visitors were received by the Keil Society with the greatest hospitality. The principal papers that were read, were by Dr, Brendicke, on "Thẹ Future of Philately," which he explained the necessity of s ecializing ; by Dr. F. Ralckhoff, on the "Preservation of Stamps," in which he warned collectors against the use of hot watet, bad gum, and the exposure of the stamps to the light ; on the stamps of Heligoland, by Herr Lindenberg, in which he gave from official sources the number issued of each value, and the dates when they were issued and printed. The list is necessarily too long to be mentioned here; but it may be found in the August number of the Deutsche Buifmarken Zeitung, from which we borrow our account of what tojk place. Herr Leon Brumwer reverted to the question of reprints of the Bavarian stamps and expressed himself as now perfectly satisfied that no reprints of these stamps has ever been made, 'etc., etc. $\qquad$
I he following in reference to the rarest stamps in the world, may prove interesting to our readers : We note the following list of rare stamps in The Illustrirtes Briefmarken Jdurnal, giving their com. parative rarity apd value as usually considered correct.


5 British Guiana, 1856, 10., carmine. 72500
It is however claimed that the following list nearer correct, basing their claim on the actual number of each stamp known to exist.'
${ }_{2}^{1}$ British Guiana, 1856, to, carmine.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Bandwich Islands, , sititicsue, 2c.
3 British Gquana, $1850,2 \mathrm{es}$, roese.
${ }_{5}^{4}$ Maritius. Post Office, 1 M .
There is Mauritius, Post Office,
1856, 1856, le. known, which is in the hands of a collector who would not sell it at any price. Of the Sandwich Islands only four are known. The British Guiana 2o. brohght 81010.00 at the Dr. Coppet sale, a low prip considering that only six specimens are known, whereas of the Mauritius 1d. and 2 d , about sixteen are known. An unused pair of these sold for $\$ 3400.00$ some time ago. There are a few other stamps among which we might mention the Milbury and New Haven, which are undoubtedly rarer than some of the above named stamps:-Philatelic Monthly.

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Ausiria $185,94,11$ va
Argentine 12 varieties
Argentpre 12 varie
Azores 5 varieties.
Haden, land post
Haden, land post 3 varieties
Bavara return letter, 6 varieties R
Belgiun. 12 varieties
Belgiun postal packet 6 varieties

- Benin, $1-$ toc., 4 varieties.
${ }^{+}$Rerge lork, $186 \mathrm{n}, 5$ varieties K
Bulgarfa, 9 varieties.
Holivia, 4 varieties.
Hazil, 15 varieties.
Br. Guiana, 4 varieties
Bulgaria unpaid, 4 varieties
Blivar, $1879 \quad 4$ varietie.
Bolivar, 1880, 4 varieties.
Bolivar, 1882 4 varieties
Bolivar 1883 , 4 varieties
Bolivar, 1885,4 variettes.
Bosnia 1879 , in, to $065 n ., 7$ varieties
Br. Colonials, assorted, ioo varieties
Brial
Costa Rica, i3 varieties
Cape of Good $\mathbf{H}$ ope, 5 varieties
Cape of Crood Hope, 5 varieties
Canada, $1859,1,5,10$ and $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$
Canada, $1859,1,5,10$ and $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$
Cahada, $1868,1 / 2,1,2,3$ and 6 c
Canada, $1868,1 / 2,1,2,3$ and $6 \mathrm{c}, 5$ varietie
Canada, ${ }^{*}$ Canada, Envelopes and 88 varieties
*Canada, Envelopes and Wrappers, 3 varieties, entire
"Canaga, Post Card, 1.8,1-79, 4 varieties, complete.
Canada, Law F. F.? green, soc to $\$ 1.00,7$ varieties
Canada. Supreme Conrt, 6 varieties, complete.
Canada, Gas Inspection, 5 c . to $\$ 10,00$. 9 var, complete.
Canada, Weight and Measure, 5 var., including $\$ 2,00$
Cape Verle, 5 varieties.
Ceylon 5 varieties
Chili, 5 varieties.
Columbian Republic, 5 varieties
Constantinople 3 varieties
-Cuba, $1894.1 / 2-8 \mathrm{~m}, 6$ variet
Cuba, 12 varieties
E.uador, 7 varieties.
E.gypt, to varieties
kypt, unpaid, 1889, 3 varieties
ritria, 3 varietie.
Fnland, 5 varieties.
France, 25 varieties.
Fr. C slonies, 25 varicties
Germazy, 15 varieties
Gibraltar, a varieties
Gold Coast, 4 varieties
Great Britain, 25 varieties
Greece, 7 varieties
Greece, 12 varieties
Grenada, 3 varieties
' Guadeloupe, 1893
Guatemala 1893 1.5, 4 varieties
Hawaii, 6 varieties
Hayti, 2 varieties.
"Heligoland, ar varieties.
*Honduras, 5 varieties
Hong Kong, 5 varieties.
\$. $12 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Hungaria, } 1888 \text { dr }-1 \text { fl., } 8 \text { varieties }\end{aligned}\right.$
15 Iceland, io varicties
India, Puttialla, 4 varieties, 16 varieties
Italy, various, 25 varieties.
Jamaica. Official, 3 varieties
to Japan, Telegraph, 4 varieties
- 05 Japan, to varietioe
o Kew Kiang, 2 varieties
10 Labuan, 1892,7 varieties
10 Luxemburg 5 varicties
Macao, Crown Type, 5 to joor., ip varieties
Malta, 2 varieties
Mauritius, 4 varieties.
5 Mexico, many different issues, 50 varietiev
"Mexico, Port d Mar, 6 varieties, 1880.
Natal, 5 varieties
Natal, 5 varieties.
"Nicaiagua, i89o, Official, ic -top., so varieties
"Nicaragua, 1891 , Official, tc.-10p., to varieties
"Nicaragua, 1892 , Official, se-sop, so varieties
"Nicaragua, Envelopes, 1892, 5 varieties,
"Nicaragua"W rappers, 1892, 3 vaŕriehts.
Newfoundland, 5 varieties
New South Wales, 5 varisties.
New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5 and 17c.r. 4 varietiés
New Brunswick, 2 and 5C, 2 varieties. .
New Zealand, 5 varieties 5 F , 2 varieties.................. 35
New Zealand, 5 varieties $\quad . . . . \quad \therefore . . . . . . . . . .$.
Orange Free State $\mathbf{~ v a r i e t i e s ~}$
Persia, 4 varieties
Peru, 5 varieties
Philipine Islands
Philipine Islands 4 varieties
Porto Rico, $1894.1 / 2-8 \mathrm{~m}, 6$ varieties
Porto Rico, 1 a varieties.
Portuguese Indies 3 varieties
"Prince Edward Island, 8 varieti-4
"Prince Edward Island,
Prince Edward Island, 1865,2 and 3 d
Quebec, Law, dark red, ro-6oc, 6 varieties,
Quebec, Law, vermilion ro-6x, 6 varieties
Quebee, Law, \$1 00, \$2 00, \$100, \$400 and
Quebec, Assirance, $\$ 200,00, \$ 400$ and $\$ 5.00$, blue?
Roumania, 7 'varieties
Roumania, 25 varietie
Russia, 12 varieties
Samoa, ist issue, 8 varieties R
*Saxony, 1863, 5 varieties
Spain. 50 varieties.
Straits Settlements, 5 varieties
Sweden Losen, in varieties.
Sweden, to varieties
"Swiss, Telegraph,'4 varieties
"Swiss, $1862 \cdot 81,2-40.6$ varieties
Tasmania, 3 varieties
Trinidad, 185 r , unused, 4 varieties, complete
Turkey, so "orrieties.
Uruguay, a varieties.
Uruguay, zo varieties
Venezuela 5 varieties
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Western Australia, a varieties
Wurtemburg, io varieties .


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"Canada Gas Inspection, $\$$ roblue. ...........
"Canada, G, N. W. Telegraph, 189 F , carmene.
${ }^{*}$ Confederate States,

${ }^{*}$ Confederate States, 1863 , 20, rose. green
${ }^{*}$ Coosta Rica, 8 vares, a fine lot.
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- Hawail, 185, 882, ac. grose...
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*Hawaii, Prov, Govt., 1 c . green, red surg.
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*Hawaii, Prov, Govt, roc. black, red surg.
*Hawain, $\mathbf{1 8 9 3}$, rc. yellow
*Heligoland, ar varieties...........................
Lahean $1894,1,2 ; 3,5,6,8,72,18$ and adc.
Mexion Revenues, soo varieties.
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*Nicaragua, 1893 , 10 varieties complete. -
${ }^{*}$ Nicaragua, 8893 , Official, 10 varieties complete.
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*Prince Ed wand Island, 166 ............
*Prince Edward Island, 8865 , 3d, blue
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-Straits Settlehents, 1887 , 3c. on 32 C , rose
-Th 4 varieties complo
*Trinidad, 185 si , rd, brown, blue p . 10 ving 15 and 30 g .




U. S., 8888, , q, bre puce brown
U. S. Columbla, 1893, \$1 salmon................................. $5^{30}$

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